

BUILDING OPERATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT GROWING IN SALEM

STANDARDIZATION URGED FOR CODES

Building Industry Second
Only to Agriculture De-
clares Noted Expert

By R. G. Kimball

An indication of the importance of the construction industry may serve to emphasize the value of standardization and simplification to it.

The construction industry provides one of the three basic necessities of life—they being food, clothing and shelter.

The industry is second in magnitude only to agriculture.

Construction absorbs approximately 50 per cent of the country's savings.

Nearly 30 per cent of our estimated wealth has been produced by construction—well over one hundred billions of dollars.

The industry supports a directly employed army of more than a million; and for every man engaged in building there are five indirectly employed by it.

Construction alone was in excess of five billion dollars last year. Eighty-five per cent of our industries are directly or indirectly dependent on the success of construction.

For the lumbermen it absorbed approximately 22 billion feet of lumber last year, nearly 60 per cent of our production of some 37 billion feet.

This was from the output of

MACHINE SHOP IS PAYING OWN WAY

Nearly \$5,000. Is Returned
to School Board During
Last Seven Years

REIMANN MAKES SALES

RECENT SALES ANNOUNCED
BY SALEM REALTOR

Rich L. Reimann, local realtor, has announced that the following deals have been executed through his office recently: B. W. Bradley has bought a house on Silverton road, Carl Bahlborg has purchased a house on South Fourteenth. Four acres on Garden road have been sold to Mrs. Halverson. A house on Kearney street has been purchased by E. L. Rich. W. G. Kenegan has bought a house on Lincoln and Saginaw. A house on South High has been bought by Mr. Nichols. Mr. Unruh has purchased a house on Miller.

BUDDHIST SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

TOKYO.—Officials of the Sojji, head temple of the Sodo sect of Buddhism, have decided to establish a Buddhist women's university in Tokyo at a cost of 1,500,000 yen. Work will be started early next year, and completed within two years.

As proof that the machine shop at the Salem high school is paying for its own machinery, E. E. Bergman, head of the shop department, reveals the fact that in the last seven years the department has turned over \$4700 in cash to the school board. This money was earned by doing shop work for various concerns about town. Besides this, the department has saved the school board approximately \$150 by welding seats and mending locks, hinges, etc., thus reducing the general cost of education for the county.

In former years the school board has had to pay to outside concerns vast sums for the sanding of desks. The desks become rough with the use given them throughout the winter, and it is necessary that in time they be completely smoothed over, or sanded, and varnished. This last summer the school board paid out over \$1,000 for the sanding of 800 desks. E. E. Bergman, hoping to save the board the greater part of this money, is now constructing a sanding machine that will be capable of repairing all the desks in the city, making it no longer necessary to seek outside help at high prices. The entire machine, including the electric motor, will not cost over \$250, Mr. Bergman declares. So it is easy to see that the machine will more than pay for itself in a very short time.

The steel frame of the machine is about six feet high and eight feet long. At one end of the frame will be a five horsepower electric motor, with a driving pulley on each side. There will be two idling pulleys at the other end of the frame that will carry a circular sanding belt over the entire length of the frame. A bench extends within the frame about three feet from the ground, and the tops of the desks, as well as the backs and sides are run back and forth along this bench, and are completely smoothed by the sanding belt. Mr. Bergman will operate the machine, and the school board will be saved practically \$1,000 a year by the machine. Mr. Bergman is building the machine himself, and hopes to have it finished in time to experiment with it during the winter. He declared that he expects to have the machine in regular operation in time for the spring work.

The new lathe which the school board bought for the machine shop this summer has arrived at the school and was being installed toward the end of the week. Mr. Bergman says he expects to have the lathe in operation by Monday. It is a South Bend lathe, bearing the technical name of 15 inches by eight feet quick change engine

MONEY MART SAID FINANCIALLY GOOD

Farmers to Enjoy Increased
Purchasing Power for
Remainder of Year

It cost \$475 laid down in Salem. Mr. Bergman stated that it is fitted with all the modern attachments of the best grade of lathes made.

"We hope to build up the machine shop in the future," declared Mr. Bergman, "until it is one of the best shops in the northwest." He added that eventually he hopes to put in summer school courses, and courses for part-time students.

The course is complete enough, he said, to turn out a man to be adept in his trade, and is meant for those students only who do not contemplate going to college, but plan to plunge into their trade as soon as they are through with high school.

OLD CHURCH SOON WILL DISAPPEAR

Demolition Is Under Way for
Modern Structure in Business Section

Work is progressing rapidly in the tearing down of the old Methodist church building, situated next to the Salem Bank of Commerce. The building is about 75 years old, and considering its age, the timbers that form the frame of it are still in pretty sturdy condition. It is expected that the entire building will be torn down and cleared away by the end of this week.

During the last week work on the structure has been retarded, due to the state fair. The debris from the building has been piling up and piling up, and the contractor has not been able to clear it out of the way because he has been unable to obtain trucks for the job. All trucks in town practically have had work out at the fair grounds, and the contractor said he believed that as soon as the fair is over he will be able to get truck service and get the debris out of the way.

As soon as the present structure is torn down and cleared out of the way, Dr. B. L. Steeves is planning to start the construction of a modern one-story store building, architecture of which will be in harmony with that of the Bank of Commerce building. The George Willis property, located next to that of Dr. Steeves, extends a little beyond the end of the present structure on the Steeves property, and he is holding up the building of his two-story brick store building until the old church is torn down so that he can construct his building the full width of his property. Both Dr. Steeves and Mr. Willis hope to have their stores completed before the advent of the new year.

A New York woman killed her husband because, she said, "he got on my nerves so." Well, it was sweet of her to give some reason, although it really isn't necessary any more.

Interest rates have already advanced to such a point that abnormally easy money need no longer be feared as an artificial and unwholesome stimulus to business expansion, since the current issue of the "Guaranty Survey," which has just been issued by the Guaranty Trust company of New York.

"The financial situation is strong," the "Survey" continues, "and there is little prospect that business activity in the near future will receive any setback from stringency in the money market. Both bank loans and interest rates, however, reflect a growing demand for funds. Some further seasonal tightening in the market for short-term may appear with the next few weeks."

"The expansion of business activity is becoming more general and more pronounced. Together with increased industrial output and well sustained distribution to consumers, there are indications that the placing of forward orders in certain important lines is occurring on a larger scale than at any other similar time in recent years."

"The agricultural situation, despite the extreme irregularity of crop weather throughout the season, is such as to encourage the hope that increased farmers' purchasing power will be a stimulating factor during the remainder of this year and the early part of 1926."

"Nevertheless, with fairly large crops selling, for the most part, at good prices, and with the notable progress made last year as a background, the end of the season should find most agricultural districts in a better position than a year earlier. Even a total income materially less than that of 1924 would be sufficient to permit further progress toward the liquidation of indebtedness and the revival of purchasing power. It is significant that manufacturers of farm machinery and fertilizers, representing two of the industries most directly dependent on agricultural prosperity, are outspokenly optimistic regarding the prospects for next season."

"While there is no doubt that last year's farm operations marked a great upward stride from the depressed conditions which had obtained in almost all agricultural sections since 1921, the strong and immediate revival of purchasing power which the more optimistic observers anticipated was only partially realized. At that time most farming districts were only beginning to emerge from depression, and the foregoing years had left a volume of unpaid debts which constituted the first claim on farmers' income, and which greatly reduced the sums that would otherwise have been available for the purchase of goods. The effects of good crops and price recovery, therefore, should become more clearly evident as time goes on."

"It is evident, then, that the farmers in general have made further progress this year toward the achievement of a balanced price structure. With the gradual revival of world demand, this progress may be expected to continue, unless the stimulus of higher prices (which are due in some instances to low crop yields

rather than to any sudden growth in consumptive demand) results in renewed over-production. The experiences of the last few years have demonstrated very clearly the necessity for a closer adjustment of agricultural output to the conditions determining the market position of the various farm commodities."

CONTRACTORS LACK BIG FUNDAMENTALS

Inefficient Estimating One of
Greatest Evils Declares
Eastern Expert

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Contracting in the United States is in a precarious condition and outstanding among the reasons are ignorance among contractors of the principles of cost calculating and of the right methods of estimating on jobs, William Joshua Barney, president of the Barney-Albers Construction corporation, points out in Engineering News-Record. He cites the need contractors have for service and help from good architects and engineers representing owners.

Failure of architects, engineers or owners to recognize and draw distinctions between classes of contractors is stressed by Mr. Barney as another defect in the contracting field. It is a common occurrence, he shows, to find, bidding on the same job, contractors whose past work and reputation are so far apart that the owner, architect or engineer has no chance to get the same character of building from them all.

The architect and engineer are not sufficiently appreciated by the owner, who looks upon their fees as extravagance, Mr. Barney further shows. This fact places the engineer or architect on a price basis and tends to turn his mind to justification of his fee by cut-

ting costs to the bare bone. It leads him into inviting the class D contractor to figure against the class A man and into using the price of the class D contractor to batter down that of the class A man to whom he really wants to give the job.

If the owner wants a good type of work and wants real economy, the writer goes on to say, he will not let low-grade contractor set the pace. Price is not so flexible that there can be a very great variation without an actual difference in quality. Assuming that the specifications are understood, wide variation means one of two things—either it is going to cost the contractor very close to the estimated price, or else the man who estimates has it in mind to do inferior work, skimp and short-cut where he can, take longer and charge considerably more for extras than he should. There is also the possibility that he may not finish the job.

Statistics show that the contractors in the United States make less than one and three quarters per cent profit on their work after deducting federal and state taxes alone, without taking into consideration interest on paid in capital. Mr. Barney adds, showing that at this rate the contractor averages \$17,500 profit on each \$1,000,000 of work. The business is in many respects an unscientific one.

ALL SUPPLIES WE
BUY WITH CARE—
AND YOU'LL
FIND OUR
PRICES
FAIR.



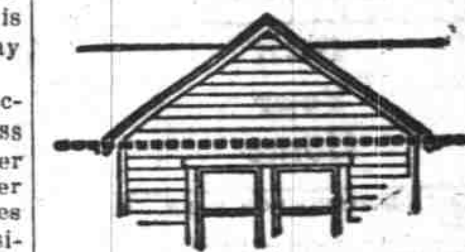
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he says, adding that probably the greater percentage of contractors do not know how to estimate on jobs. One of their faults is poor judgment with respect to anticipation of conditions in the labor and material markets.

"Contractors all over the country," says Mr. Barney, "should see the wisdom of setting up real codes of ethics and platforms for estimating work, executing contracts and keeping costs thereon. In this effort they deserve and should have the hearty support of architects and engineers."

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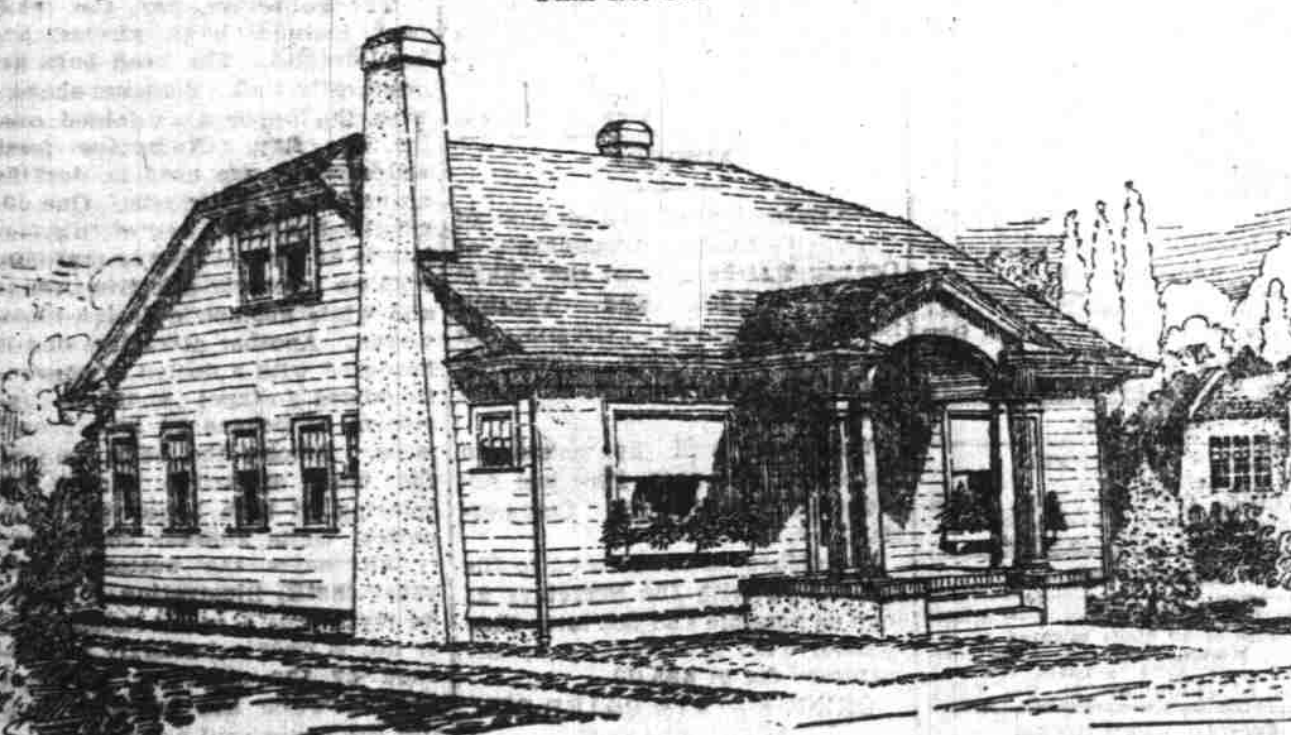
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COMFORT IN FIVE-ROOM HOUSE PLAN

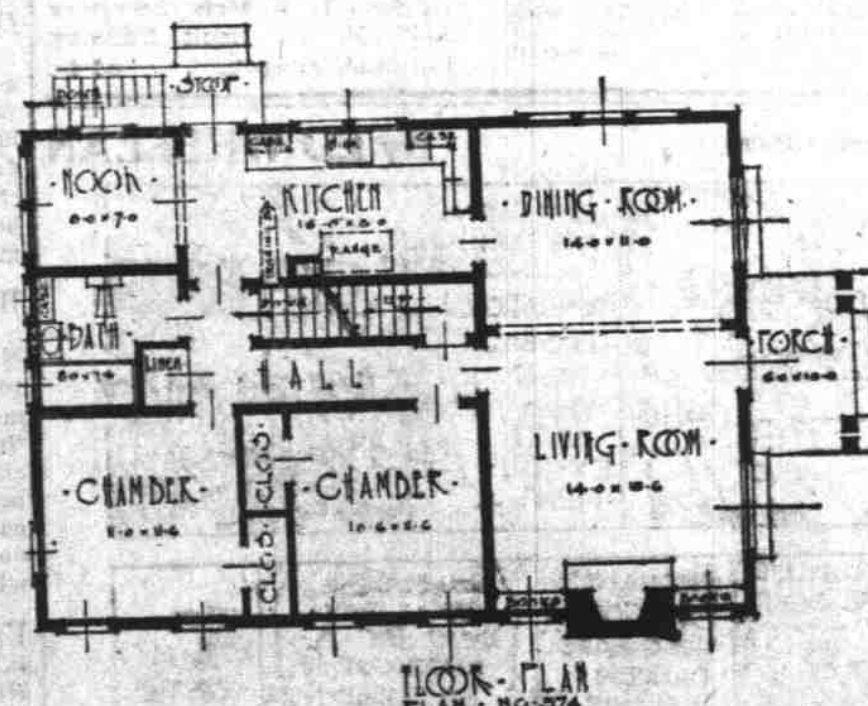
Plan No. 574



THE accompanying house plan is unusual in its provisions for comfortable living. The exterior is attractive and would look well in almost any good environment. Cost of construction is moderate and the house is easily within the means of the average family.

The living and dining rooms, extending across the front, are of ample dimensions and proportioned to serve ordinary needs. The kitchen and adjoining breakfast nook have plenty of window space and are convenient to the back porch, basement and stairway to the upper story.

The central hallway ties all the rooms nicely together and gives easy access to bathroom and stairways. The two chambers are large and well lighted and provided with closet space.



Two sets of blue prints and specifications for the above house or other houses will be supplied at nominal cost upon application to

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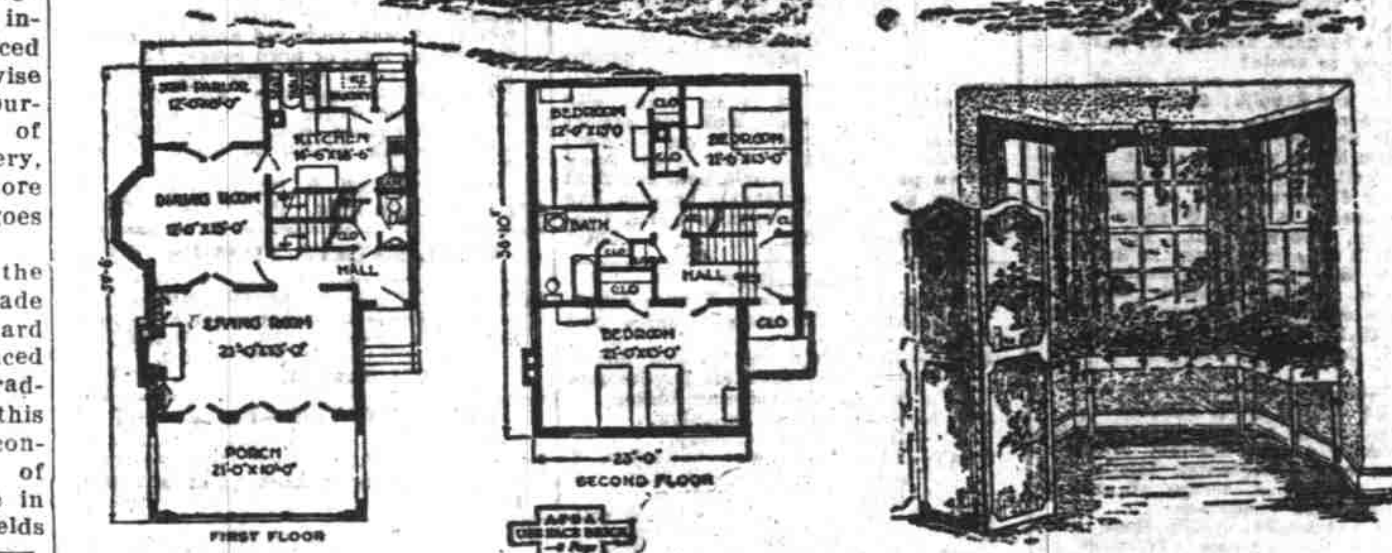
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A Well-Planned City House



Six-Room House No. 638

Designed for American Face Brick Association

ANY houses of today have only glazed sun porches, while the old ones had only open porches. This design has both an open one for shade on hot summer days, and a closed one for warmth and cheerfulness during the winter. The open porch on the front of the house is an especially attractive feature of this design.

This has been designed for a small inside city lot, yet thought has been expended on the appearance of the sides so that in exposed locations they may present a good effect from all quarters. Flemish or Garden Wall Bond will give a delightful finishing touch to the brickwork.

A study of the floor plans will at once reveal the fact that nothing has been omitted to make a modern home. The main rooms are large, the living room opening on one side to a screened porch, while a sun parlor opens from the dining room, to which space is added by a good bay, useful for flowers and the like.

The kitchen is well lighted and ventilated,

with the windows over the sink on one side and the built-in breakfast nook on the other. The refrigerator is placed in the pantry and iced from outside. There is a connection from the kitchen to the front hall passing the lavatory, coat closet, and basement stairs, and giving convenient access to the front door.

On the second floor are three large bedrooms, all well lighted and ventilated, an ample bathroom, and numerous closets. Stairways to the attic and to the kitchen are very desirable features.

The basement contains heater and fuel room, laundry drying space, vegetable cellar and a garbage incinerator. There is an outside entrance to the basement.

The ceiling heights are 8 feet 6 inches, and the content is 36,000 cubic feet.

With a driveway at one side as shown, forty-five to fifty feet would be the minimum lot. The first floor is well above the ground, giving good basement light.

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