



## What Kind of an Investment

are you looking for one that promises a big dividend and is not secure, or one where your principal is safe and pays a fair rate of interest? An account with the Farmers State Bank affords a fair yield with safety. 4 per cent interest paid on Savings Accounts;

## FARMERS STATE BANK INDEPENDENCE, OREGON

### UNIVERSITY OF OREGON NEARLY 3000 GRADUATES

University of Oregon—The number of graduates of the University of Oregon reached a total of 2907, according to figures compiled by the University of Oregon. The new directory which will be published this fall. In addition to the 2907 former students who have completed their work for the degree, there are 236 graduates and former students scattered all over the world, of whom 100 are living in Oregon, and 136 are in the state many-fold the number.

The University is only 45 years old. The first graduating class in 1878 had 236 members. The class graduated in 1921 numbered 236.

Age-old test of "By their fruits shall ye know them," applies to the University of Oregon. The reason to be proud of its graduates is that the men and women who are out with its degree are now in important places in many of the state's leading institutions. Bankers, judges, congressmen, writers, editors, diplomats, presidents, high army officers, and others in big organizations are numbered among those who received their education at the University. The graduate has charge of the American navy, the general staff of the United States army, one representative in the national congress, one member of the Colorado College, one member in the Netherlands, one member of the editorial staff of a national newspaper. So it goes through a long list of prominent positions. If the opportunities for the University of Oregon graduates in the future can be judged by the past, they are many and of a high order.

### OREGON SCHOOL TEACHERS NOT PAID LARGE SALARIES

University of Oregon—Although there are approximately 6000 public school teachers in the state of Oregon, only 30 receive annual salaries of \$3000 or more, according to figures brought out during the summer term of the University of Oregon. There are 24 teaching positions carrying salaries between \$2500 and \$3000 a year. School room jobs throughout the state with a compensation ranging between \$2000 and \$2500 a year number only 240. These figures include Portland. All the rest of the thousands of teachers, including hundreds of superintendents, principals, and supervisors, receive less than \$3000 a year for their services, though large numbers of them have spent four years in a university, college or normal school.

Several superintendents in attendance at the university summer term from the larger towns of the state report difficulty in completing their staffs for next year. There is still a shortage of teachers, they say. The number of calls coming in to the appointment bureau of the university further confirms this report of a teacher scarcity.

While 50 percent of those receiving the top-notch salaries of \$3000 or more are graduates or former students of the University of Oregon, their compensation does not equal that of alumni of the university who have spent a like number of years in other professions.

Sicily is practically a treeless country. In a journey of 150 miles across the island, one cannot observe a single tree that would cut a ten-inch board.

The difference between a good and a bad reputation is that the former is easily lost.

## Nearly Dozen Cars Road Material Turned Out Daily

"Making little rocks out of big ones" naturally calls to mind a prison yard where men, in "durance vile," are laboring under forced pressure with heavy sledges, breaking large rocks into small ones and working as slowly as the watchful eye of a guard will permit.

In Independence the breaking of rocks is accomplished by means of iron jaws in a large crusher and this means is found much faster and more satisfactory than that performed by prison labor.

The Independence Sand & Gravel company is a corporation controlled by Salem and Independence capital. The headquarters are in this city with the principal building, where rock is crushed and sand and gravel handled, located on the bank of the Willamette river. The business is operated under state and federal license, as required by the users of water from navigable streams.

The building proper was constructed about eight years ago and has been in operation continuously since that time. The main office is located at some little distance from the crusher building, is well furnished and it is here that the business affairs of the company are handled and all necessary matters pertaining to the company transacted.

The company employs nine men, besides the office force, with an aggregate payroll amounting to \$1,250 monthly. This money is circulated locally and the company is classed as one of the city's most valued assets. The circulation of this money helps to keep other wheels of industry in motion and business institutions in active operation.

The company handles sand and gravel exclusively and has a capacity of 450 cubic yards of gravel per day and can run as high as 550 cubic yards. To the average person this may not appear as an extraordinary amount of gravel to handle, but when it is taken into consideration that the output of the local concern is the largest of any like industry in the Willamette valley, "it's a horse of another color." To handle this amount requires from 12 to 15 cars per day.

The products of the company are not disposed of to any one locality. Its field is the state of Oregon and it covers it right well.

Most of the output is sold to counties and municipalities, although local trade is supplied whenever desired. At the present time, the entire output is being used by the state highway commission, deliveries being made at Dallas, Forest Grove and Yamhill.

On a recent trip through the works we can truthfully say we had our eyes opened and learned many things of the sand and gravel industry of which we heretofore had no conception. We knew before our trip that the building was there and that was about all we did know about it. We were piloted over the entire building and investigated every department under the guidance of A. W. Clester. In reference to Mr. Clester, we will say he is the foreman. He is evidently a good foreman for he has held down his position for eight years and helped construct the building. The sound of a crushing rock is as sweet

music to his ears. We are laboring under the belief that he can pick up any rock and tell you its exact age and the peculiar formation it has undergone. He's an affable sort of a chap and seemingly draws considerable pleasure in showing visitors over the works. Crushing rocks and gathering grains of sand does not sound like "big business," but that it is evidenced by the amount of business the company does and the number of men employed, also the amount of money invested.

The rock crusher building, operated by the company cannot be classed as a classic work of beauty or art. It was built for service—not for show. Constructed some eight years ago it has withstood rough usage, the ravages of time and many hard knocks, but present indications point to its lasting at least eight years longer.

The building is constructed mostly of heavy timbers. The many steel cables used in transporting the gravel are fastened to three poles, 86 feet in height, 20 inches in diameter at the base and 12 inches at the top. The building is noticeable from practically every part of the city. It is unnecessary to advertise it—it speaks for itself. The sound it sends out is welcome to our residents. It tells the world that an industry is in active operation—sustaining a payroll that is one of the city's biggest assets in a business way.

Contrary to the general opinion, the gravel is not scooped directly out of the river bed under the large cable stretched from shore to shore. Before being gathered up by the big bucket, it is dragged a distance of 1,300 feet, 30 or 40 feet under water by another bucket before it can be properly scooped up. To pull the drag, or bucket, down the river bottom requires a 100 h. p. motor. Each load of the drag brings in 3½ cubic yards of gravel. The scooping bucket, carrying the gravel to the top of the building, holds 1½ cubic yards and is operated by a 75 h. p. motor. The aggregate number of horse power of the motors used in the buildings equals 335.

On reaching the top of the building, 75 feet above river's level, the gravel is dumped into a large bin and then dropped through various sized screens each size dropping into bins for that purpose. While going through this operation the sand is gradually washed out and settles into a separate bin. The muddy water is returned back to the river by means of sluices. To wash the gravel requires a four inch centrifugal pump with a capacity of 500 gallons per minute. When the sand box into which the sand first settles is full it is dumped into the large bin below by means of a counter weight. All gravel over 2½ inches in size is lowered into the crusher and after passing through that it is carried back and deposited into the proper bins. It is seldom that a large rock is dragged up to the top of the building, a 1½ foot rock being the largest ever brought up from the river bed. A system has been perfected at the main building whereby the gravel and sand is loaded directly into cars by chutes running from the bins.

A spur track has been built to the building for this purpose. A freight car is on this spur track practically all the time for loading purposes.

In handling gravel it all works out to a matter of reduction—"Making little rocks out of big ones"—and saving the sand as a saleable product. It is all done by heavy machinery, but in operating this machinery it requires no great amount of skill—mostly a clear head, good nerves and an individual initiative. An understanding of machinery is the prime essential among the employees. Each man has a certain duty to perform and a certain place to perform that duty. Many yards of steel cables are used and large drums are noticeable in every direction. The noises are deafening, on account of becoming used to them are not noticed by the employees.

Each winter a new supply of gravel is deposited in the river bottom by the high water, so the supply to be gathered is practically inexhaustible.

Our Glasses Fit Your Eyes  
Our Bills, Your Purse



HARTMAN BROS.  
Jewelers and Opticians  
Salem, Oregon

## YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

The World's Greatest Playground and Museum of Natural Wonders

Magnificent hotels and commodious camps; 300 miles of improved highways; all in the midst of matchless scenery. Its hotels are marvelous establishments. Its camps are pretty little tent villages, models of cleanliness, sanitation, order, comfort and simple, informal living. An ideal place for vacation pleasures. Send for our beautifully illustrated booklet telling all about its wonders in word and picture.

### THROUGH SLEEPING CAR

Operated DAILY during the season between  
**PORTLAND AND WEST YELLOWSTONE**

by the

**Union Pacific System**

COMMENCING SATURDAY, JUNE 18, LEAVING PORTLAND 5:00 P. M.

Let our representatives explain the various tours which enable visitors to see Yellowstone so comfortably and at minimum cost; also quote fares, prepare your itinerary and make your reservations.

J. H. O'NEILL, Traveling Passenger Agent, with headquarters at 701 Wells Fargo Building, Portland, will be glad to call personally on anyone wishing to visit Yellowstone, and arrange all details. Drop him a card.

Wm. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.



## MODERN CRANKCASE CLEANING SERVICE



The Sign of a Service

At First-class Garages and other Dealers

Although in operation the entire year the business slows up to some extent in winter on account of the river rising. The busiest portion of the year is between April 1st and November 1st. Part of the time a day and night shift are operating. During the night operations search lights are mostly in use and their flashes can be seen from a long distance.

### FARM POINTERS

Cultivation of the garden is necessary to maintain in the soil supply of growth. Evaporation from the leaves

and moisture favorable to plant carries away the moisture in the soil, as long as the ground contains a supply of water, thus keeping the upper layers of soil from drying out.—O. A. C. Experiment station.

When irrigation is necessary in the garden, an abundance of water should be used to insure the thorough wetting of the lower and outer roots of the plant. To check evaporation after irrigation the ground should be stirred just as soon as dry enough to be worked.—O. A. C. Experiment station.

## Pre-War Prices on Horseshoeing

and \$7 per ton Hay will enable you to get old Dobbin from the pasture and work him to advantage against motor driven vehicles in your hauls.

| PRICES |           |           |
|--------|-----------|-----------|
| sizes  | new shoes | resetting |
| 0-3    | \$2.50    | \$1.50    |
| 4-5    | \$3.00    | \$1.75    |
| 6-7    | \$3.50    | \$2.00    |

J. A. ENOCH  
**WOOD & COZINE MACHINE SHOP**  
INDEPENDENCE, OREGON

## From Mexico to Canada

Automobile engines of every type, in city and country, over highways and mountain passes are lubricated with Zerolene. More than half the motorists of the Pacific Coast use Zerolene for Correct Lubrication.

The recommendations of our Board of Lubrication Engineers are available to you in the Zerolene Correct Lubrication Chart. Follow these recommendations as thousands of other motorists are doing. Ask for the Correct Lubrication Chart for your car.

Use Zerolene for Correct Lubrication.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California)



A grade for each type of engine