

Salem Industries and Business Enterprises

FORWARD MARCH IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Work Done for Practical Progress for the Education of the Masses

The Journal man has run across more county teachers' institutes this year in his travels than you can shake the big stick at. Nearly every town of any size, the past month, has had an institute grinding out lectures, classes in mental anatomy and social and political economy, and nearly everywhere I meet men like State Supt. Ackerman, County Supt. Robinson. What was still worst of all, at Corvallis Rev. J. R. N. Bell, the Presbyterian Bell Wether, was on the program and introduced the scribe to an acre of school ma'ams. Fortunately, they were mostly veterans in the calling and past the easily impressionable stage and we dared talk to them. Nothing but a wise provision of nature makes it safe to turn three such men as Ackerman, Robinson and Bell loose at institutes, for they are all three hopelessly and harmlessly homely. We got along fine. But what jobs are those gentlemen putting up on the people of this state only future generations can tell. At Corvallis the local teachers gave a reception at the First Methodist church, where we all appeared in due form and boosted for better schools. Ackerman has been at it a long time. So has Robinson. Their works live after them. Ackerman can boast of the best set of school laws in the United States, and Robinson can boast of the best organized county system in the state, and still they are not satisfied.

Ackerman Talks Progress.
Ackerman did not seem to be afraid to talk progress and advocated some radical departures, in spite of the fact that he is charged with having aspirations to become governor, not only of Oregon educational interests but to include the rest of the commonwealth under his jurisdiction.

He advocates the rights of the country boys and girls to have just as good public schools as the city kids and kiddesses. To bring this about he advocates doing away with all school boards except in first class districts, and instead have one school board of five for the whole county, who are to select the county superintendent just as the city school board selects the city superintendent. This one school board would hire all the school teachers in the county schools, build and repair all the school houses and through the county superintendent and assistant supervisors, have general supervision of the city schools. He wants a county instructor in agriculture at \$1000 to \$1200 a year, to visit all the country schools and teach elementary agriculture. He wants a teacher of domestic science at \$1000 or \$1200 a year to visit the country schools and teach cookery and needlework. The county or the state shall be the unit of taxation instead of the district as now. Instead of \$7 per capita he advocates the California plan of \$420 a year per teacher employed. He would have the room, or as many rooms as have one teacher, receive \$420 per room, and do away with the three and four months school in many poor country districts.

To raise money for this he would put all the money now raised by indirect taxes into the general school fund. That now amounts to about \$2 per capita. These are progressive ideas and State Supt. Ackerman fearlessly advocates them before county institutes and public audiences wherever he goes. They cannot but produce a marked effect and would revolutionize the present system whereby the high class public schools are in the cities and towns and the low class schools are in the country.

Visits the O. A. C.
A Journal representative spent a day at the Oregon State Agricultural College this week and was surprised to find such great changes and marked improvements made during the past year. He hardly knew the place. The old dingy library has given way to suites of business offices, the registrar's office, the bookkeeping and accounting department. There is a neat college book store where students get texts for 15 per cent less than the retail price.

The library is now on the second floor, in charge of Mrs. Kidder. The library has been enlarged, classified, organized and made available. Mrs. Kidder is a whole team and lead mule when it comes to working a library to its full capacity.

The shops are the biggest thing at the Corvallis college—since they were beaten at football. First there is a bang-up little printshop under Master Printer Keady. Has two job presses, a Miehle and a fine lot of job material. They turn out stacks of bulletins and reports that go to all the progressive farm homes.

The wood-working department starts with a lecture room and ends in a furniture factory. The boys plan construction, make drawings, get out the material, assemble it and then finish it. They make tables, lockers, bureaus, and hat racks. They are making furniture for the new Y. M. C. A. building and domestic science department. In return the young women will make carpenters' aprons for the wood butchers. The boys learn to use wood working machinery. Four classes of 40 to 50 students each take the two-hour periods in carpentry based upon mechanical drawing. A smiling young man named Jackson is promoter of the jack-plane industry.

In the metal-working machine shops I found a bunch of young lathe

workers clustered around a young genius herder named Knoff like a swarm of bees. He was showing them some fine point about a bit of machinery that made it impossible for the man with the note book to attach the slightest attention and he left in disgust. If students in the iron-works become so absorbed in cutting and drilling steel, what is going to become of Latin, geometry, trigonometry, and other educational standbys that have passed for wisdom among the ancients?

In the blacksmith shops we found about forty young disciples of Vulcan who seemed to delight in breathing coal smoke, smelling fire, pounding anvils, and a boss Vulcan directing them named Porter. He is a practical blacksmith and horseshoer with hands as big as John L. Sullivan's but putting them to far better use. The old shop is being turned into a mining laboratory.

Another new building is the \$18,000 college Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. building. It was built by the students and faculty and outside friends and is named Shepard hall. This will also be headquarters for the student body literary societies.

The new Agronomy building costing \$30,000 finished, is three stories with heating plant in the basement. Southwick & Headrick, two peerless Salem bummers, put it up and it is just about as pretty and perfect as they make them. The brick walls of the three stories are 20 inches, 16 inches and 12 inches, with concrete caps and sills and a concrete water table all around. The brick are made at Corvallis. They make brick at Corvallis and they are pretty good brick for a dry town. The second story of this building is devoted to domestic science and a commercial department.

President Kerr has made great progress at the college with new barns finished last March, new shops, new library, new department after department. He has done wonders with the means at hand. There is a new spirit in scientific agriculture in Oregon.

A NEW HOTEL IS PLANNED FOR SALEM

There is great need of a new and up to date hotel at Salem, and a local combination of capitalists are having plans made to provide such a necessity for a growing city. Undoubtedly a new hotel building at Salem would make one of the best investments that can be found in that line in the west. The reasons for this are very apparent.

Salem is the largest city between Portland and Sacramento. It is the capital of Oregon, and beautifully located in the rich Willamette valley. It has this year added over 300 new residences in the city, besides as many more round about, and now there is a demand for still more. Also many new business buildings have gone up, and there is not a vacant one to be had.

Our hotels are crowded with business and the truth is we have room for a moderate sized first class hostelry to accommodate the large high grade tourist and commercial trade.

Salem has 17,000 people and is growing more rapidly than any place on the coast. A great advertising campaign is on for the whole Oregon country, and the Capital City, with its location on the Harriman system of railroads, with a superior interurban road to Portland, as well as river transportation the year round, will always be in the wake of heavy travel.

Besides being the capital, with its legislatures, supreme court and public officials, Salem has under the law the public institutions of the state, such as the asylums, penitentiary, reform school, school for deaf, school for the blind, and institute for the feeble minded, also the largest Indian training school in the west.

CUMMINS BROTHERS TRANSFER COMPANY

This business was established three years ago by Reuben O. Cummins. Two years ago the business was enlarged by taking D. L. Cummins as partner, and the firm added contracting and supplying building materials. They have a fine lot of drays and teams and furnish sand, gravel, cement, lime and plaster in large or small quantities on short notice.

Their place of business is next door to the Capital Commission Company on South Commercial street.

OLD POSTOFFICE GROCERY

This well known establishment in the Turner block is popular both with city and country trade. The proprietor is J. M. Lawrence, who has been connected with the business for fifteen years. He had as partners J. W. Harritt for twelve years and Jos. Baker for two years.

Mr. Lawrence prides himself on his popularity with all good housekeepers and continues to deserve their good will by furnishing honest goods at fair prices and give the people every accommodation possible.

THOMAS KAY WOOLEN MILLS CO

Capital City's Big Factory

The Thomas Kay Woolen Mill was founded in this city in 1889 by Thomas Kay and associates, Mr. Kay being chosen president and manager of the institution, and he retained these positions for years, practically conducting the business until the time of his death in 1900, in a manner that brought credit and wealth to the corporation and established it



RESIDENCE OF A. N. MOORES.

as one of the most popular industrial concerns in the Willamette valley.

The first was a two-set mill with fourteen looms. This was destroyed by fire in 1895 and the present plant was built in 1896, much larger than the original mill, and to this has been added from time to time, until now there are thirty-two looms, the mill having far more than double the capacity of the first plant. The business is, and has always been, conducted up to the full capacity of the mill, except for a short interval between the fire of 1895 and the erection of the present excellent plant.

T. B. Kay succeeded his father as president and manager of the factory and has very acceptably conducted the plant from that time to the present day.

The factory makes all classes of woolen goods manufactured on the Pacific coast—blankets, flannels, robes, cashmeres, etc.—and its output in the neighborhood of \$250,000 a year, which is disposed of partially in the East and partially in



RESIDENCE OF DR. ROBERTSON.

Oregon, Washington and California. The company uses about 600,000 pounds of wool every year, most of this raw material being purchased in Oregon and a goodly part of it in the Willamette valley, thus making a convenient home market for the output of the sheepmen of this part of the state. The payroll of the company in this city is fully \$60,000 a year and the company spends large sums of money in addition for supplies and raw materials of all descriptions, making the institution one of the most profitable to the industrial life of this community. Pay-day at the woolen mills is an event looked forward to by the business men of the city monthly with a good deal of pleasure, for the money thus sent into the local channels of trade is no inconsiderable part of the circulating medium in Salem and vicinity.

Institutions of the kind of the woolen mills are of great value to a city like Salem. They give employment to a most respectable number of people who have homes in the city and help make up the social life of a place, and those of the woolen mill are among the very best part of the community. There is a perfect record between the employees of the mill and the management, and industrial disturbances with the management and the operatives of the mill arrayed against each other are and have been entirely unknown in

the Salem factory in the many years of its existence in this city. The officers of the company at this time are: President, Thos. B. Kay; vice president, Squire Farrar; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Swafford; directors, T. B. Kay, Squire Farrar, A. N. Bush, of Salem; J. K. Weatherford, of Albany, and O. P. Coshow, of Roseburg.

I sold from 40 acres in 1907 a variety of fruits, for \$3124, only paying out \$150 for labor, outside the family. Also hay, \$180, outside \$100; poultry and eggs, \$75; total, \$3629.—J. F. Jones, Rt. 5, Salem.

Off my bearing cherry and prune orchards (for the season of 1907) off a trifle less than 40 acres, including some green prunes I bought of my neighbors and dried on my drier, at the same time I was drying my own crop, I realized \$14,000, of which 50 per cent was net profit.—S. P. Kimball, Salem.

Northwestern Stove Foundry

Located at Salem—Its Products Sold Over the Pacific Coast

This modern plant manufactures all sizes and styles required on the market, from the baby range, with an 8-inch oven to the mammoth hotel and restaurant ranges, both in portable and brick-set styles in sizes from 4 feet to 10 feet, also cast and steel cook stoves, and air-tight heaters of the latest patterns for coal and wood, in all saleable styles and sizes.

Chicago and Royal Polished Steel Ranges.

We desire particularly to call your attention to our Chicago and Royal Polished Steel Ranges, in sizes 8, 18, 20, 22 and 24-inch ovens. We consider this range superior to any that was ever produced in the West for Western fuel, and at a price within the reach of

We do not make this contention simply because we manufacture them, but because our ranges have been tried and tested, and measure up to what is claimed for them. We know when we make this statement that we are not simply doing so, taking only our sales for the past year to base our claim on, but we do so because we have been manufacturing these ranges for over twenty years, a fact in itself sufficient to warrant what we claim for them.

During all these years, we have been more than successful with our Chicago and Royal Polished Steel Ranges, and it has constantly been our aim to make this range a little better each year than we made it the year before, by adding an improvement here and an improvement there, until today we are prepared to put this range in competition with any range sold throughout the West for economy in fuel and even baking.

THE BLEND STEEL in our Chicago and Royal Ranges is the genuine Leechburg Blue, making the handsome finish that is possible on any steel plate. During the process of polishing the steel, it is handled in oil, and is shipped to us from the rolling mills covered with oil, which preserves the colors from all exposures in shipping and while being worked into the range. When you receive the range it will have a coating of oil over the surface, which should be removed with a soft cloth. As soon as this is done, the handsome color produced by the process which it is put through at the mills will at once be brought to sight.

OVENS—Square with full opening, admitting a pan as large as the oven size. The ovens are deep, high and wide. The baking feature is commendable for the reliability that can be placed in the up-to-date construction. The walls of the oven are made heavy, and the walls, roof and bottom are held immovably in place, to overcome the liability of breaking from unequal expansion. The oven bottom is extra well braced, to prevent buckling, sagging or warping.

FIRE BOX—We have spared neither time nor expense in making the fire box of our Chicago and Royal ranges as nearly perfect as possible. We use the improved Duplex grate for burning coal or wood. The grates revolve, and to change from



coal to wood only requires the end lining, and with wood or wood as fuel, the same results may be obtained. The grate a half turn, and the coal falls into the pan below without any of the fire.

BODY—Full size in length and depth. Made of Leechburg Steel shaped to exact dimensions and fully bolted and riveted out. Full size ash pan, door under oven, heavy door, the most convenient and well lined range body devised.

THE LINING of the fire box throughout the interior of the range is made of a heavy sheet of asbestos, a non-conductor of heat, and the heat in the range for the oven.

NICKEL TRIMMING—The nickel trimmings look like steel, use the best of material. They go through a pickling process, are placed in the pickling solution, taken out and brushed with a brush; then taken to the polishing machine and polished to a smooth surface. Then coppered, after copper plating, the nickel is then ready for nickeling, and being thoroughly nickeled, is buffed to a high finish. The parts on our Chicago and Royal ranges are as follows: Oven door under oven, ash-pan door under oven, fire box door, handle on oven door, same parts.

Summing up the whole of our aim is to put on the market a range in quality and construction very best manufactured in the world for economy in fuel. Best quality is guaranteed. We can furnish pairs at a moment's notice, and do not have to wait for material from the East, and is so doing all the range while waiting. These are for sale by dealers in every community in the state, and at Hardware Company's store, where you can see the full line of ranges.

STANDARD LIQUOR COMPANY

Does a State Wide Business

One of Salem's important business establishments and one that is bringing a large amount of business to this city, is the wholesale house of the Standard Liquor Company, located at 148-156 Commercial street, of which A. G. Magers is the president and general manager. This business was established fifteen years ago, and from that time to this has received a generous patronage not only from the liquor men of this city but from those in all parts of the state, and the business has steadily



RESIDENCE OF DR. ROBERTSON.

increased since it was founded until today it is one of the leading establishments of the kind on the coast. In the two years just passed, the business of the house has more than doubled each year, and every month shows an increase in the patronage received by the house. When the firm established a wholesale house here it was freely predicted that it would not be an entire success, but from the first the patronage received and the square dealing of the management brought rich returns, and the business grew until today goods are shipped by the company from this city to every part of Oregon and to some of the cities in adjoining states, and the demand is steadily growing.

One of the lines worthy of special mention is the mail order department, to which special attention and care is given by the management. This department of the business has grown until it has become very profitable, and the care with which it is handled has resulted in the trade once established being held without difficulty. From every part of Oregon mail orders in large numbers are received daily by the firm and all are filled immediately on receipt so that no delays in shipment can be charged to the house, which prides itself on prompt filling of orders as well as on the quality of the goods sent out. President Magers gives his entire time to the management

of the business, which he is developing into one of the best in the state, and he is especially interested in the mail order department, which, he says, has grown to even greater proportions than he had hoped for when this end of the business was inaugurated.

The house today sells every dealer in the city at wholesale, and there are few dealers in the Willamette valley who are not patrons of the Salem wholesale liquor house.

All the leading domestic and imported wines are handled by the house, as are imported and domestic liquors, the leading brands being kept in stock; mineral waters, the best known to the trade, are supplied from the large warehouses of the company, and the brands of cigars carried for the wholesale trade are of the quality and in as great variety as those to be found in the larger or the wholesale cigar houses.

Mr. Magers, the president and manager of the company, is the son of a prominent pioneer family and has been in and near this city all his life, where he established a reputation for fair dealing and strict attention to business that is partially responsible for his success in business. He began his business career on the bottom rung of the ladder in this city a number of years ago and by his own efforts and his sterling qualities has the enviable position in the business circles of the city now occupied by him. He counts his friends among the best people of the city and state, a factor not to be

overlooked by any one doing business with any merchant.

HOPS

My hops yielded 2000 pounds per acre on twenty acres in 1908. Danon.

Bought 40 acres of hop land for \$13,000. First crop paid for by Thomas Holman, Eola.

Forty acres of hops yielded 600 at 12 1/2 cents.—Thomas Holman, Eola.

My 50-acre hop yard produced 600 pounds of hops each year. McNish.

My young hops, second year, yielded 1500 pounds per acre.—Salem, Rt. 1.

Have five acres of hops that averaged for eight years 6000 and sold for an average of 12 cents per pound. Average cost of 9 cents per pound. Average yield per year on the five acres, \$1200. R. M. Woolworth.

From 128 acres I realized \$2119.50 for clover seed, 3000 three coals; \$300 for hops; \$1000 butter fat. Total, \$1419.50. This I cured two tons of hay. Nenschwander.

From nine acres with mixed I threshed eight tons and ten tons of rye, and on one half acre I made ten tons of a half acre.—John Holman, Eola.

Sweet Burley tobacco grows leaves three feet long by three broad.—J. R. Irvin.