

The Capital City and Heart of the Valley

OPPORTUNITY AND WEALTH FOR ALL

There is no state in the union that can boast a prettier capital than can Oregon, though some of them can count her for size in this line.

The census of 1910 gave the capital city a population of 14,094. A comparison of the school census of 1913 with that of 1910 shows that if the proportion of school children is the same as then, and it probably is, Salem should now have about 18,000.

The first thing that impresses strangers coming here is our streets, which those who originally planned the city, wisely made, none of the main ones, less than 80 feet and some a full 100.

Only a few years ago street paving was begun, but now there are upwards of 34 miles of well-paved and splendidly lighted streets, and the paving spirit has not yet faltered.

The buildings of the last few years are also first class, and the U. S. National Bank and Masonic buildings would be called fine in cities much larger than Salem.

Salem is well supplied in the way of water, a private company owning the plant and getting its supply from a large well sunk in the middle of a big sandbar in the Willamette river, and before the water can get into this, it must filter through half a mile or more of sand.

The city also has a splendid sewer system, costing nearly half a million dollars and reaching practically all parts of it.

Its business men are up to date in every way, and stocks in Salem stores are such that almost anything that can be purchased anywhere, can be found in them.

The street car service reaches nearly every part of the city and is good and dependable. It has a 12 and 15 minute service, the cars all starting from a common center at State and Commercial streets in the business section.

Another beautiful arrangement in the laying out of the city was the parking of one block through its center. On this parked portion, however, there was built the court house in the center of one block. In the center of the next block east is the postoffice, a beautiful brown stone building.

The state house grounds, with their magnificent trees and verdant lawns. At the west end of these grounds is the Breyman fountain, facing the street and providing a never failing supply of fresh and pure water for man and beast. In the grounds about a block to the east is another fountain which is Salem's especial pride and which is the gift of E. M. Waite.

The state house grounds are beautifully laid out, are well shaded and contain many trees, specimens of which can be seen nowhere else in the United States. The capitol is an imposing structure built in splendid lines and well arranged for the officials located in it, but in the last two or three years proving too small, principally because the legislature has given birth to such a large and unexpected family of boards, commissions and other law-making and law-enforcing bodies, that the building could not accommodate them all.

Salem is a city of churches, practically all denominations being represented, with fine church buildings and parsonages, so that strangers coming to Salem to make their homes, are assured of

church services according to their beliefs. It is also a church-going community, as the number of fine places of worship indicate.

The public schools rank second to none in the whole country in a city the size of Salem, and the liberal aid granted by the state and the always generous appropriations for conducting the schools, gives assurance that they will always be maintained at their present high standard of efficiency. The assessed valuation of property in the city is, in round numbers, \$13,000,000, and a special tax for school purposes of 7.5 mills is levied in addition to the county and state tax, for aid for the schools.

In addition to this in the educational line is the Willamette University, a detailed history of which is given elsewhere, but which in passing we may remark has sent out from its doors many of the barney men who are now foremost in all lines in the state. This is a denominational institution, being under the supervision of the Methodist church, but it is attended by those of any creed who desire to do so.

than 100,000 horsepower from the Santiam river, which forms the southern boundary of the county. In timber there is an unlimited quantity within reach of our mills, and this industry is now bringing several hundred thousand dollars into the city yearly.

In the way of transportation she has the Willamette river, boats running daily to Portland, giving the cheapest of service, and serving as a safety valve on railroad charges. The main Southern Pacific line from Portland to San Francisco passes through the city with almost hourly service, and it has a branch road running to Dallas and Falls City and into the exhaustless timbered section of the coast range, and there are six trains a day over this road each way. The S. P. also has a road recently built connecting the city with Silverton and the rich section to the east and north.

The Oregon Electric from Portland to Eugene passes through the center of the city with 11 trains each way daily. The service is first class and the road has added a large new territory to that already tributary to Salem. Here are located the Thomas Kay woolen mills, making first class goods, and with a fine payroll; and there are several canneries, handling the berries and fruits grown near the city. Some idea of the work they do, can be gathered from the fact that one man alone has a "patch" of loganberries that are just coming into bearing and that will produce next season more than 500 tons of this new and popular berry. In and near the city are numerous prune driers, handling the more than half a million bush-

Fruits and Berries

How many residents of Marion county know anything of its resources? Could you, who read this, if some stranger should ask you, "What amount of hops does your county produce," answer him? Some of you could, no doubt, but if you could it would be because you were either a hop grower or dealer. Could you tell him what the total crop of any kind in the county was last year, or any year? The answer is no; unless you were either engaged in growing or handling that product. As a matter of fact this is inexcusable on the part of each and every loyal citizen of the county.

We each of us should know something of our country, so that we can talk intelligently about it if the occasion requires. We have gathered the figures of many products, but as this is difficult to get absolutely correct without an immense amount of work, we have taken the figures given officially in the census of three years ago. Most of the crops would show a good increase this year over the figures given, for the reason that the areas planted and in bearing have been steadily increased. This is notably true of berries, especially of logans, and it is safe to say that these will next year, with the big fields coming into bearing be more than treble the figures given in 1910, and the increase this year is at least 100 per cent over the figures taken from the census.

country at large are full of prunes, though they could certainly fill up here without the prunes being missed either. The county produced this year about 20 per cent more than in 1910, and that year the yield according to the government statistics was 485,272 bushels. That is certainly some prunes, as you would be convinced had you to pick over a thousandth part of them. This is one of the most profitable crops grown here and has another good feature, and that is, that it gives weeks of steady employment to hundreds of people who used the work, and the pay. At this work many children are employed along with their parents, and this work helps make the winter more comfortable to hundreds of families. Nor is the work ended when the prunes are gathered. From the orchards to the driers they go as fast as picked and there other hundreds of men and women as well as bright-eyed girls and sturdy boys find employment in the drying, sorting, fanning, packing and the getting ready for market this most delicious of all dried fruits. The Rose-dale section, a mile or two south of Salem, is a vast prune orchard for miles and it is steadily growing "vaster."

But little attention has been paid to the growing of grapes but still the county produced 101,725 quarts, 100 tons. The strawberry crop amounts yearly to about 300,000 quarts, to 245,145, in 1910. This is another crop in which the area cultivated is growing steadily. The berries are of the very finest quality, and outside of not standing shipping quite as well, are of as fine

WATER POWER IS GREATEST ASSET

Few if any Oregonians realize the vast wealth the state has in its water power. Indeed few ever give the matter a thought other than those who realize its future value are busy getting possession of it.

There is now in the whole United States a total of 5,356,680 horse power developed from the streams. Of this vast power, the cheapest in the world, the North Atlantic has developed 1,746,303 horse power. The South Atlantic has 459,652, the eastern Gulf of Mexico district 139,758; the western district 12,071; the Mississippi basin, 537,080 on its eastern side and 331,739 on its western side; the St. Lawrence, 1,018,283; the southern Pacific coast 423,707 and the northern Pacific, 472,165.

In Oregon in 1910 there was about 175,000 horse power under control. Now there are probably 250,000 that is in use.

Recently a dam was finished in the Tennessee river costing about \$9,000,000, and this furnished less than 200,000 horse power. At other points, in order to gain and control power, vast sums are expended. Here in Oregon owing to the rapid fall of the streams, coming as they do from the mountains down

acre or 2,785,280 tons. On your lot here in Salem there falls every year, the lot being 100 by 150 feet, or 15,000 square feet, 200 pounds on each foot, or 1500 tons of water. One would think from this that the purchasing of water for irrigation in the summer would be foolish, yet it is necessary, for all this vast quantity of water very fortunately removes itself. If it did not, and it had to be hauled way, there would be no "back to the farm" movement, for if a man could haul away 12 tons a day, and owned one acre it would make him work every day in the year to clear that one acre of water.

These facts are mentioned to call attention to the immensity of the weight of water deposited in the mountains that must find its way down the streams, and back to the sea, and that by its weight may be made to do an amount of work so vast that the mind cannot even begin to imagine it. Just figure in a round way the number of square miles of land contained in the Cascade range and then multiply this sum by 2,785,280 and then understand and realize the results if you can.

We have noted that there is now harnessed and working for man in the United States 5,356,680 horse power. Here in Oregon it is estimated the easily available water power is at least 3,000,000, and some estimates place it as high as 6,000,000, or more than the entire power in the United States now under control.

This one great gift is worth countless millions to the people of this state if they retain possession of it. The time is coming when this cheap power will concentrate manufacturing industries along either side of the great Cascade range, through the Coast range, along the Siskiyou and the foothills of the Blue mountains. This may sound like a vision of hazy days; but it must be remembered that Oregon and the great Northwest is still in swaddling clothes, and that the time is coming when the whole Columbia basin will be filled with busy cities, when the Willamette valley and the country west of the Cascades will be supporting 500 to the square mile instead of 5.

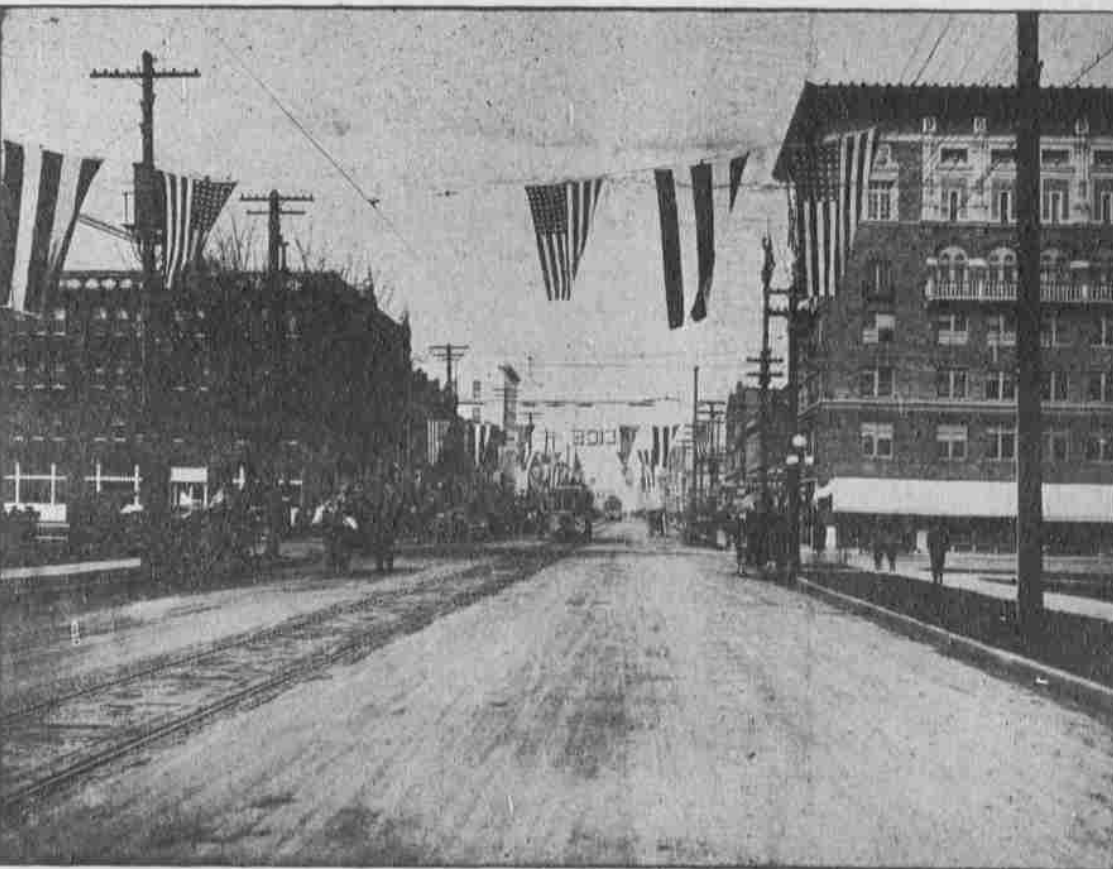
Then again it should not be overlooked that along with this vast power, Nature has placed the grandest forests in the world, forests whose products that world is even now demanding and with ever increasing urgency. This timber will be cut into lumber and made ready for market by the waters that flow from under it, and these in turn, after doing their work will again sweep out to the great ocean from whence they came, and as they go they will, still laboring for man, carry on their bosom the lumber they have manufactured, down the mighty current of the Columbia to the broad Pacific, and then—well that is a big enough job for one lot of water, and the big ocean and the great steamships can, and will, do the rest.

STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The State School for the Deaf is another of the state institutions of which she may well feel proud. It has been under the management of its present superintendent, E. S. Tillinghast for eight years. For some years it was located in the buildings now occupied by the sanitarium for tuberculosis, but through the untiring efforts of Mr. Tillinghast the legislature a few years ago made arrangements for a new plant which was erected in the northern edge of the city, and which are among the finest of all the state's institutional buildings. There are now 95 pupils and these are taught practically the same branches as are taught in the public schools.

In addition to education along usual lines, many trades are taught, the object being to turn out pupils qualified to take their part in the world's work. Agriculture, gardening and dairying receive special attention and there are nearly twenty pupils in the carpenter shop learning that trade. Printing is also taught. Among the girls cooking, dressmaking and other things in the home-building line are taught.

Superintendent Tillinghast has spent the greater part of his life in this line of work, his father having devoted his life to the same work. The stranger visiting Salem should make it a point to visit the deaf school, for he will certainly have something to tell his eastern friends of Oregon's institutions after having seen these magnificent buildings.



Street Scene in Salem.

The Sacred Heart Academy, a Catholic denominational school, is also located here, and is a splendid institution.

Under the constitution all state institutions were located at Salem, and though this is now changed, most of the institutions were placed here before the change was made. There is a separate story of each of these in this issue, but here we will say that the state prison, the asylum for the insane, the home for the feeble-minded, the tuberculosis hospital, the boys industrial training school, the industrial school for girls, the school for the deaf and dumb and the school for the blind are all located here. Of course through these there is considerable money put in circulation here, and while it is like everything else that puts money in circulation in a place, an important adjunct in a business way, it is but an incident in that line, for Salem has around it elements that with all other enterprises abolished, would still push her to the front. Situated in the center of the Willamette valley, one of the richest in the world, her future is assured. One-half the agricultural lands adjacent to her and which will always find here their market, are uncultivated but they are rapidly being brought under the plow, and just as rapidly added to the fine showing of exports from the Capital City. The hop crop of the county, the bulk of which was grown within a dozen miles of the city, is valued at \$3,500,000 this year, and the prune crop at nearly half a million. She has also an easily available water power of more

els of prunes grown within a few miles of the city.

These are some of the things that keep the wheels of progress turning in Salem and that are making it grow in a way that would make Jonah's gourd a real back number, but they are far from being all of them.

We have named just the principal things doing in and around the city but enough to show the solid foundation on which her prosperity is built and on which her future can so safely rely. To undertake to describe all her industries and products would take the whole issue and there are other things that prevent this. With average conditions, the city will crowd the 50,000 mark in 1920, when the next census is taken, and it is possible that this may be far exceeded. Anyway, it is a good place for the young and ambitious man from the East to drive his picket pin and become a Salemite.

SLOW READING.

They say that football is a game of muscle and of skill. Accounts of it seem rather tame and strike me with a chill. I cannot read of football much; I cannot get its lang. They write about the game with such a paucity of slang.

HER COMPOSITION

"Is that servant of yours made of iron?" "No; maid of all work."

Marion county is pre-eminently a fruit and hop section, though it grows considerable grain, much clover and forage plants, and has a large dairy industry. Here then are a few figures as to what is produced in old Marion. Apples, 153,185 bushels, and where the trees are properly cared for and sprayed, there are no finer anywhere. It must be confessed, though, that heretofore, orchardists have neglected their apple trees, and it is only in the last few years that they are awaking to the importance of properly caring for them. The outlook now is that this yield will be more than doubled in the very near future as many orchards are being planted and also cared for.

Too little attention has been paid to growing peaches, for they do well here and the exhibit at the state fair this year was one that would make either Delaware or California study in surprise and envy.

The product in 1910 was of peaches and nectarines, 10,988 bushels.

Of pears, the county had three years ago, 34,298 bushels to her credit. As a cherry country Marion will rub up against any place in the world for first place and win. Salem is known as the "Cherry City" and her Cherry carnival is one of the events looked forward to and attended by people from all parts of the state. It is an annual event that is growing in importance yearly, and that is with its wealth and variety of this early fruit a revelation to all who visit us.

Neither Salem people nor those of the

flavor as those of Hood River, or any others grown anywhere.

Raspberries and logans were given at 423,143 quarts, three years ago, but the yield is probably twice that now and rapidly increasing. One patch about three miles from Salem will come into bearing next year. It contains 80 acres and should produce from five to six tons to the acre, or about 400 to 500 tons. This would be about 500,000 quarts, or much more than the entire yield for 1910. Black and dew berries added 12,833 quarts or about 12 tons. These were all used in the local market.

JUVENILE FOOTBALL.

(Youngstown Telegram.)

When Willie came into the house his face and clothes looked as if he had been poked through a concrete mixer. "Gracious, my son," cried his mother, "what in the world have you been doing?"

"Playin' football," said Willie. "But how did you get so dirty?" "It's the way the game goes," Willie explained. "You see, one of the boys holds the ball in his hands and I stand right back of him. He yells, 'One, two, three, four, five, six, seven,' and passes the ball back to me, then all the other boys jump on me and rub my nose in the mud."

HER VIEW.

"I see that President Wilson is going to read his annual message to congress in person."

"Is he? Well I s'pose he knows they'd never read it for their selves.

to sea level or near it in short distances, and giving a fall of several thousand feet in this distance, they are ideally situated for easy and cheap control, and consequently that much more valuable, as the expense of putting the harness on them is small compared to the cost in other places. Another thing is the heavy rain fall, or its equivalent snow-fall, and its certainty. The sun lifts far out on the Pacific thousands of billions of tons of water from the big ocean, which the breezes from Japan, following the gulf stream, carry to the high places in the mountains of the northwest and store away for man's use in the shape of snow. To the thoughtless, the amount of water lifted in this way and left here in Oregon, would be astounding, and even to those who have not done a little figuring on the subject it will prove a revelation.

Here is something for you to do a little thinking about. There are 43,520 square feet in an acre. A cubic foot of water weighs about 62 pounds, but for this little story and to make it count easy, we will throw off the 2 pounds and call it 60. There is a rain fall in Oregon averaging above 40 inches annually. Then on each square foot of land there falls yearly 40 inches of water or three and one-third cubic feet. This at 60 pounds to the cubic foot would weigh exactly 200 pounds. The weight of water falling on an acre would be 43,520 times as great, or 8,704,000 pounds, 4,352 tons. On a section or square mile, the weight would be 640 times as great as in 1