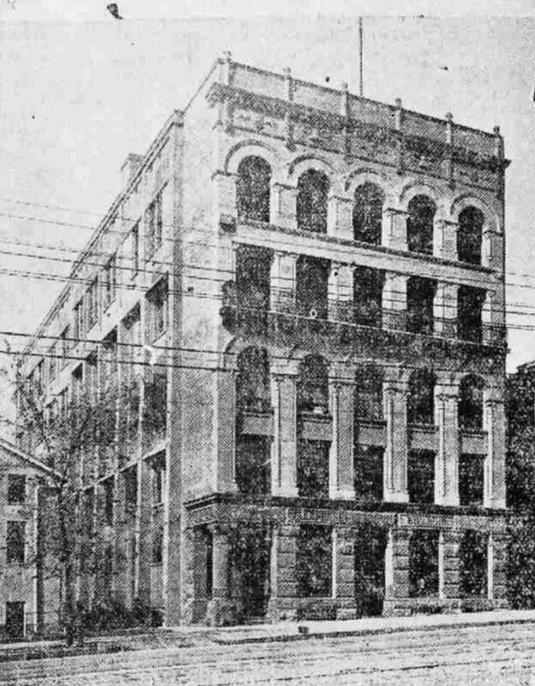
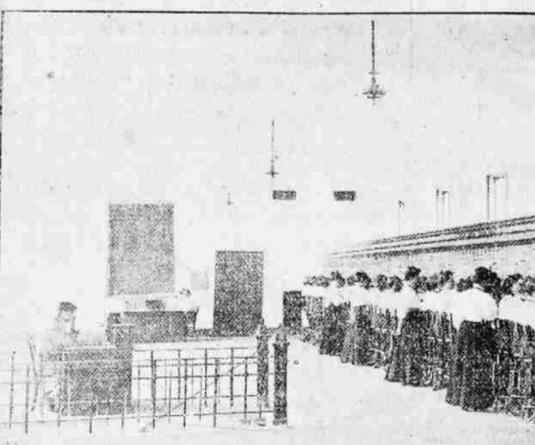


BIG IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BELL



VIEW OF YOUNG WOMEN AT WORK ON THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY'S NEW SWITCH BOARD.

FRONT VIEW OF BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY'S NEW BUILDING ON STATE STREET.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, for the second time in five years, has completed the enlargement of its main building in Salt Lake and installed new telephone apparatus to keep pace with the city's growth. The company now believes that it has a structure adequate for its needs for ten years.

The present building five stories high, fifty feet wide and 170 feet long, is as near fire and earthquake proof as the most modern methods can make it. In general it is a reinforced concrete skeleton, with hollow brick walls filled in between the columns and beams. Stairways and floors, except in a small part of the original building, are of reinforced concrete. All windows have metal frames and wire-glass, and doors and casings are metal covered. The wire blown into the glass of the windows makes it impossible for the glass to fall and thus create a draft, either inside or outside the building. Partitions

are of cement, one and three fourths inches thick, laid on metal lath, making each room practically a fireproof vault and reducing the fire possibilities to the minimum.

All wires, steam pipes and the like are concealed in the hollow walls, which also contain specially constructed "ducts," or chutes, through which the telephone wires are brought into the building, and the ventilating flues. The heating is on the vacuum system. The plant has automatic stokers and almost all the radiators are in niches under the windows. Areas under the fourth floor and under the roof are used for making connections and distribution of wires and plumbing.

In the basement of the building are the linemen's shop, lockers, offices and school; the carpenter shop, the boiler room, and the engine and power room. The city collector's department, construction department, the pay attendant, the order clerk, the billing department, the chief installer, the assignment clerk, the solutions and collectors, the service observing bureau and the offices of the superintendent of the Salt Lake division are on the ground floor. The offices of the president, general manager, general superintendent, secretary, treasurer, purchasing department, construction department and the directors' room are on the second floor. The legal department, traffic department, engineering department, auditing department and dispatch bureau are on the third floor. The directing room, operators' quarters and the terminal and electrical power rooms occupy the fourth floor. The local and long-distance operating rooms occupy the fifth floor.

The local operating room has the local switchboard, the information table, with six operators; the chief operator's desk and the central managers' desk. The local room, separated from the local operating room by a glass partition, has the long-distance board, the toll chief's desk and the supervisor's cabinets.

Mammoth Switchboard.
The new switchboard is 110 feet long and is in the largest telephone operating room in the country, with a floor space of 3350 square feet, greater by 1550 square feet than any local operating room in New York, Philadelphia or Boston. The board is of the latest common battery type and represents the greatest advancement in switchboard construction.

All the new plant—switchboards, terminal apparatus and machinery—was installed by the Western Electric company of Chicago, under the direction of J. J. Campbell, general foreman for the company in the Rocky Mountain territory, with J. E. Nichols as foreman of installation.

The new board has a capacity of 960 individual lines and the building has been constructed so that the board may be duplicated on the other side of the room. The rest of the plant was installed to allow for this growth and it is expected that the additional board will be needed in four years or less. Similar provision for growth has been made in the long-distance room. The new board has 10,250 mechanical signaling lamps of a diameter about the same as that of a lead pencil.

Provision for Operators.
One of the features of the building of which the company is especially proud is the provision that has been made for the operators when they are off duty. All the eastern portion of the fourth floor is given to the operators' quarters. The rooms, separated from the rest of the building by double doors, include a locker room, 56 by 20 feet; a lunch room, 36 by 20 feet; a parlor, 27 by 15 feet; a rest room, 14 by 9 feet; a bathroom and lavatory. The rooms connect with each other.

The lunch room has a gas range, two tables, each six by four feet, and five smaller tables, giving seating capacity for thirty-two girls at one time. The furniture is of mission style. The company furnishes the gas, dishes, coffee, tea, sugar, and cream for the operators free of charge and employs a matron to look after the rooms. The service is of silver and fine china. This room makes it possible for the operators to have warm meals at their lunch hour or at any time when they are not at work. The parlor has leather upholstered furniture of mission style. It has a cozy corner, rocking chairs, reading table with daily newspapers and magazines, a telephone for the use of the operators, and a writing table. The room is well carpeted and the large windows and balcony in front afford an unsurpassed view of the eastern part

of the city from either lunch room or parlor.

The rest room has a large and comfortable bed, chairs, sanitary rug, and medicine chest. It is designed for the use of girls who may become ill when at work or who may desire rest and quiet.

Bathroom and lavatory are fitted with porcelain. They have French plate mirrors and tiled floor and walls. The locker room has ninety-six double lockers of pressed steel and four plate glass mirrors.

To Open Operators' School.

The company will soon establish a well equipped school for operators on the fifth floor. Student operators will here receive instruction and practice on boards built for the purpose. Supervisors, specially trained for the work, will have charge of the instruction and the students will be required to graduate before they are allowed to work on the regular board. The company has been conducting an operators' school on a smaller scale for a long time. The girls receive pay for the time they are in school and after that

their pay is increased in gradual scale as their proficiency and experience increase.

From a small local concern in 1880, organized by William Jennings, L. S. Hills, John Sharp and other Salt Lake men, the company has grown until it now has 135 exchanges and about 24,000 miles of toll line. In exchanges and long distance lines the company operates about 67,000 miles of wire, more than enough to girdle the earth two and one-half times. Of this wire 13,000 miles are underground. There are about 1600 persons on its payrolls, of which about 460 are in Salt Lake. The local payroll for 1906 was \$313,636.92.

D. S. Murray, now general manager of the company, entered its employ as a collector under E. G. Holding, the first manager, in 1884. President Wallace was one of the incorporators and was treasurer before he became president.

R. Kletting of this city planned the original building, three stories high, also both enlargements, as well as the other fireproof buildings of the company throughout this district.

ALFALFA KING OF THE WORLD

SHERMAN, Tex., Oct. 5.—The "Alfalfa King" of the world! An annual income of more than \$100,000 from alfalfa—more than twice the salary of the President of the United States! A farm kingdom of 1400 acres of alfalfa! These are the things which R. E. Smith of Sherman is enjoying as the fruits of his own labor and well-directed management. The title of "king" has been given to him unthought. Despite his wonderful success in his chosen field of agriculture he is modest and unassuming and accepts the honors that have come to him with all the diffidence of the ordinary farmer.

Mr. Smith has developed from a practicing lawyer to the greatest alfalfa grower in the world in a period of thirteen years. He began his first experiment of planting alfalfa in 1894. At that time there was little known of this plant in Texas. He sowed five acres with the seed, but in a few years he met with a difficult problem in keeping it cut. It was a new thing to him and afforded him an opportunity to begin the study of that particular branch of agriculture with a closeness of application that in a few years caused him to be known the country over as an authority upon the subject of alfalfa growing.

The growing and harvesting of the crop was the only thing to be studied and investigated. He conducted long series of experiments of the best methods of feeding and fattening stock upon it. He made many new discoveries which have been of the greatest value in utilizing the product and his income from the hogs and other livestock which feed upon it amounts to many thousands of dollars annually in addition to the enormous sum which the alfalfa crop directly brings him.

When the first five acres enlightened Mr. Smith as to the possibilities of alfalfa he began to increase the acreage year by year. Even when he reached the point when he had 100 acres in the feed stuff he was looked upon as the king of alfalfa growers in the Southwest. That was a number of years ago and now there are many farms in the country which have a larger acreage of alfalfa than that. Two years ago he had increased his acreage to 1000 acres and his income for that year was \$78,000. Since then 400 more acres have been added. Mr. Smith has placed no limit upon the acreage that he may ultimately reach. He has a big farm and there are several hundred acres still available for alfalfa. It has the call over all other crops.

The marvelous thing about Mr. Smith's alfalfa farm is that it is a dry land proposition. The crop is grown without irrigation. Practically all of the alfalfa that is grown in the Southwest is by means of irrigation. By the cultivating methods used by Mr. Smith he is able to obtain as many cuttings and as large yield as usually obtains upon the irrigated farms. The old theory that alfalfa will thrive only upon bottom lands is disproved by Mr. Smith. It is growing in the valley and upon the hills upon his farm. The highest hills in this part of Texas are in this 1400-acre alfalfa field. The alfalfa which grows upon their summits is equal to that which grows in the valleys. The

R. E. Smith of Sherman, Texas, Enjoys That Envyable Distinction at This Time.

plant enriches the soil marvelously and after the first planting it is not long until the most barren spots are thickly carpeted. One of the hills in the big alfalfa field is called Mr. Nebo and from its summit every part of the 1400 acres can be plainly seen.

"To me this is the most enticing eminence I ever beheld, not even excepting the magnificent mountain scenery of Colorado, or of the Shenandoah valley of Virginia," Mr. Smith said. "Here I have looked down upon fifteen hundred head of hogs, not one of which ever died of cholera. I have taken these same porkers from that alfalfa pasture at six months, and after toping them for ten or fifteen days on corn, sold them at six cents per pound, each porker weighing from 225 to 250 pounds. The hogs make their growth from alfalfa alone, feeding through the dense mass of it, almost hidden from view. They disdain all other feed, and answer the call for grain with audacious grunts, or go bounding over the purple heath with their tails curled in ringlets over their backs.

"In this same pasture I have looked down upon five hundred head of cattle and two hundred head of horses, all lazily feeding, growing sleek and fat. My keenest delight is in watching the herd of Angora goats cutting their angles, leaping over every fence, too frolicsome to be confined, and nobody

caring where they went. They like nothing better than alfalfa, forgetting even to bark the fruit trees. They leap into the alfalfa field when hungry. Four years ago I put thirty Angoras on the farm, and notwithstanding that we have been eating one or two each week since then, such is their fecundity that the herd has increased to more than one hundred and fifty. What delicious, healthy, juicy meat!"

The first season's cutting of alfalfa on Mr. Smith's farm takes place in April. The last cutting is usually made in December. The lowest number of cuttings is four and some seasons it is five or six. The yield for each cutting is never less than one ton per acre. The price per ton is never below \$10 per ton and it will average about \$15 per ton.

In addition to the income derived through pasturing and its sale for forage one crop of seed is harvested. The yield of seed is on a low average three bushels per acre. It sells for 10 cents per bushel and at sixty pounds to the bushel one acre will bring a revenue of \$18.

It requires but little calculation to show that at an average yield of four tons per acre and at an average price of \$15 per ton, the 1400 acres bring in an annual revenue of \$84,000 from the sale of the forage crop, while the seed crop at \$18 per acre shows an additional revenue of \$25,200, or a total of \$109,200. No calculation is made of the amount of money received from the sale of the head of hogs, cattle, and other livestock that are fattened upon the alfalfa pasture.

Mr. Smith says that as a pasture and as a forage plant alfalfa is without a peer. It is a leguminous plant which draws free nitrogen from the air, not only for its own supply, but fills the soil with it until, scientists say, one year's growth leaves the soil enriched by about \$15 per acre. In this work it would require the expenditure of that much for fertilizers to put the soil in the condition that the alfalfa makes it in one year.

Mr. Smith has tried the experiment of plowing up a small acreage of alfalfa and planting the ground in wheat and other crops. He says that he found the soil greatly enriched and honeycombed with cane-like holes, ready to receive and hold moisture and in fine condition for the reception of the roots of other plants and trees. The wheat which he planted upon the alfalfa ground attracted wide attention for its green color and persistent growth.

Occasionally there are spots of alfalfa which are struck with the rot. Mr. Smith has found a remedy for this disease. It is to plow up such afflicted spots and plant them in sorghum or wheat. The elements which attack the roots of the alfalfa plant and produce the rot are drawn from the soil by the sorghum and wheat and the diseased places are soon cured and ready for alfalfa again. As a result of this great care which has been taken of the plant the whole 1400 acres are in almost perfect healthy condition constantly.

It is never necessary to replant alfalfa, according to Mr. Smith. He says that if the growth is suitably started on land that is adapted to its culture it will continue to produce big yields annually for an unlimited length of time.

The ground for the first planting should be thoroughly prepared. Mr. Smith has the ground broken, and then sub-soils with a sub-soiler to a depth of from sixteen to eighteen inches, drawn by six or eight mules. A disk harrow is used in this work, followed by a tooth harrow. He then drags the ground with a plank float. The finishing touches are put on with a steel roller which is used before and after seeding. About twenty pounds of seed per acre are required in planting.

The greatest care is exercised by Mr. Smith in selecting the most thrifty plants for seed purposes. In this way the seed from his farm has acquired a wide reputation. It is used by the United States department of agriculture in making experiments in alfalfa growing. Quantities of it are shipped to all parts of the world.

Mr. Smith employs an army of men upon his farm. In the busy season from April to January from fifty to seventy-five men are employed in the various labors about the farm. A large number of eight foot mowers are kept running constantly during the cutting season. The mowers are followed by reeders which turn the thickly fallen plants up so that they can dry quickly. When cured the alfalfa is either raked up to the balers and baled immediately or is raked to the stacks and put up in that form to await the holler or to be baled later on. The most modern machinery is used on all this work, and the sight is an interesting one to stand upon one of the eminences in the big field and witness the numerous steam balers, hullers, automatic rakes and stackers in operation.

The farm laborers are a contented lot of men. Mr. Smith has left nothing undone that would add to their comfort. Good houses are provided for their living quarters and a large storehouse is kept upon the farm where all kinds of supplies are kept, from needles to farm implements and from matches to lumber and building materials. When a piece of machinery breaks or a new im-

Piles

We Want Every Pile Sufferer to Test Great Cure at Our Expense. Send Your Name and Address For a Free Trial Package.

We want to send you a free trial of Great Pyramid Pile Cure at once, so you can see with your own eyes what it does. You cure yourself with perfect ease your own home, and for little expense. Pyramid Pile Cure gives you prompt relief. It heals sores and ulcers, corrects and cures hemorrhoids, and away pain itching and irritation. After you have tried the sample treatment, and you are satisfied, we will send you a full regular-sized treatment of Pyramid Pile Cure at your druggist's for 50¢. If he has it, it is not the money we want, we will send you the money in some work of the same address. For a trial of this marvelous, quick cure, Address Pyramid Drug Co., Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

ment is needed it is not necessary to make a trip to town; it is available right on the farm. Many farmers and other people of various parts of the country visit Smith's farm in the course of a year. Mr. Smith and his estimable wife always accord the visitor a cordial welcome and are liberal in their help. Mrs. Smith is no less interested in the work of the farm than her husband. She is known to her friends as the "Alfalfa Queen," and it is a title that is fittingly bestowed.

Mr. Smith has taken the pains to trace the history of alfalfa back to its earliest origin. He found that it entered the United States by way of Mexico. It was brought to the country by the Spaniards soon after the conquest by Cortez. It spread northward to the Rio Grande valley, where it was grown by Mexicans in irrigated lands two or three centuries ago. From Mexico plant spread southward and was grown in Central and South America as far back as 250 years ago. It is now grown extensively in Chili and several of the other far southern countries. Alfalfa is said to be native to Central Asia. It is now spread all over the world and in many years it became the principal forage crop in some sections of the United States.

WALL PAPER SALE.
Over 400,000 Rolls Must Be Slaughtered. 50c papers going at 25c per dot roll; 25c papers going at 15c per dot roll; thousands of rolls on sale week at 10c and 12 1/2c per double; Ingrains 25c per bolt. Ingrains, 3 colors, 35c per bolt. 25 to 50 per cent discount on all specials.
GEO. W. EBERT & CO., 57 Main Street.

S. D. Evans, Undertaker and Embalmer, has removed to new location, 18 South State.

Legal Blanks Tribune-Reporter Ptg. Co., 66 W. So. St.

Kodak Finishing, Salt Lake Photo Supply Co., Main St.

Paint and Decorate Your home now. Enjoy it this winter. You save money, too. Stylish papers at reduced prices. Better men; better satisfaction. Don't let spring. W. A. Duval, 110 West 2nd South. Both phones.

Attention! Beware of rank imitation Butter Bread. See that our blue label is every loaf. Superior Baking Co.

Most People Buy Their Perfumery In Bulk

And the trade in bulk goods has grown to such an extent of late that we are now carrying over one hundred varieties of perfumery. Think of the number of exquisite odors to choose from. You can buy any amount you wish, and certainly will be satisfied with so many to choose from. Ask to see our bulk perfumes—we keep them in dark cabinets.

SCHRAMM'S

Where The Cars Stop

Hamilton's Smart Shop

Special Attention Given to Fitting Tailor-made Suits, Tailor-made Dresses, Fancy Gowns

Smartest afternoon dresses a feature with us this season.

We are showing all the most correct models, and the materials selected especially for our exclusive models denote individuality and good style.

Our Model Hats and Smart Street Hats are the most attractive high-class and exclusive millinery shown in the city. We do not trim or make hats.

New Waist Belts, Neckwear and Hosiery just received.

Hamilton's
CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN
216 SOUTH MAIN ST.

They Speak for Themselves

Style 35. AUTOMATIC LIFT. VIBRATOR OR ROTARY SHUTTLE.

Style 27. BALL BEARINGS.

PLEASED TO HAVE YOU CALL.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. 29 WEST FIRST SOUTH STREET