

# Another Utah Company Enters Industrial Field.

## DISCOVERIES.

A grease that will lubricate indefinitely on red hot iron—An oil that will increase wearing property of leather three fold and make it absolutely waterproof.

Joseph R. Murdock, Heber City, Utah, A. H. Woolley, State Senator Steven L. Love, Joseph W. Musser, F. J. Fabian, D. H. Gustaveson, W. Wetzel, J. C. Howard of Salt Lake City, and L. O. Taft of Provo are the prime movers in this new industry.

The people of these inter-mountain states will welcome the announcement that some few enterprising men of Utah have purchased the secret oil and grease processes of C. J. Gustaveson.

bricating oil products. This industry is no experiment, Gustaveson's oils and greases are well known in Utah and have a larger demand than can be manufactured with his limited facilities.

Deaf, and in his declining years, Mr. Gustaveson's heart leaps with joy to know that his efforts are not in vain, and that the people will receive the benefits of his discoveries.

His persistent struggles and ardent

Local Company Organized To Manufacture Oils and Greases, According to Chemical Process Discovered by C. J. Gustaveson.

## BENEFITS.

Will employ many men—Keep thousands of dollars at home—Reduce the cost of lubricating one-half.

wonderful perfection he decided to let his son, D. H. Gustaveson, see what could be done in placing the greases on the market, not only in Utah but also in other fields.

Young Gustaveson discovered at once that while the grease made a perfect lubricant for vehicles it was absolutely in a class by itself as a lubricant on massive machinery where great heat exists.

While lubricating oils and certain greases have always been used on machinery, still the great machinery of today invented to perform work in

used on the engines crossing the desert. In these instances, it proved that it was the most durable and highest fire test grease which had ever been compounded as a lubricant. However, the most important test, one to which he refers with greatest pride, was made on the American Smelting & Refining company's plant at Murray, Utah, on their Godfrey roasters. The chief engineer of the plant was so pleased that he immediately placed an order for the new lubricant.

With the consent of Mr. C. E. Nicholas, master mechanic, of the Garfield

application, the world over, on massive machinery, it was decided by both Mr. C. J. Gustaveson and his son that a company should be organized, the directors of which should be leading business men in the state.

While flattering offers were made by oil firms in the east and California refineries, which doubtless were more attractive than any that could be made by any home concern for some time to come, yet his determination to make it a HOME INDUSTRY was adhered to.

Mr. Joseph W. Musser enjoyed the



C. J. GUSTAVESON.

Who Has Recently Brought to Light the Wonderful Discovery of Treating Lubricating Oils and Greases by Chemical Processes.

and have organized a company known as the Lubrols Manufacturing Co. They will treat lubricating oils and greases, which fact will especially interest the new Utah oil producers who will now find a market for Utah's lu-

desires to make this life's achievement are now crowned with success.

The discoverer, Charles John Gustaveson was born April 11, 1842, in Woodstena, Sweden. He is the inventor of twelve United States patents.

still the oil and grease business has been his hobby ever since he was 15 years of age.

At an early age he was sent to Stockholm to serve as an apprentice in a harness shop, where a very amusing yet very remarkable incident, demonstrating his genius for the compounding of oils and greases, happened about 1860.

In the old countries people do not take their harness to the shops, but have the workmen come right to their stables.

On one occasion young Gustaveson was sent to a large brewery to oil the harness, with mare's oil. It happened that one of the employees bought a new pair of heavy high boots and left them at the brewery; to play a joke on him some of the other employees took the boots and filled them with beer. Not until the beer had evaporated, did the owner find his property, which were now as stiff and hard as wood, and apparently ruined. Gustaveson sympathized deeply with him and tried to restore them first by rubbing them, then filling them with mare's oil, all of which, however, proved futile.

Suddenly he recalled the name of a certain oil which he at once obtained and mixed with the mare's oil. To his great surprise and to the delight of the employee the boots were restored.

This incident made a deep impression on him, for at that time there were no oils compounded with a view of preserving leather and making it waterproof. Oils which are used on leather, will at once make it soft and pliable, but soon hardens and leaves it absolutely lifeless. It was Mr. Gustaveson's great ambition to perfect a compound of oils that, when applied, would restore the original pliability, and durability, which leather usually loses on exposure to winds and sun.

Protection against decay is reasonably well secured by tanning, for in that operation the animal tissue is made to combine with vegetable or mineral astringents, yet protection against water has been sought from time immemorial, by impregnating the tanned hide or skin with oils, and fat of animals, vegetable or mineral origin. Time honored as this practice is, it was never accomplished until Mr. Gustaveson perfected what is known as Wet-Pruf shoe oil. Never before was leather treated with an oil which really makes it waterproof and at the same time preserves the threads and other parts which go to make up a pliable shoe, or harness.

Mr. Gustaveson came to Utah in 1866 and while still experimenting on oils

and greases, in order to make a living, he followed his old vocation, by going into the harness business in Salt Lake City in 1868. Here he was brought into actual contact with people who used leather oils and greases. Aside from his regular business, he would experiment and spend a great deal of time developing his ideas; finally people began to call for his goods; this gave him encouragement; he made an effort to supply the increasing demands, which was impossible owing to the demands made upon him by his other business.

At this period of Mr. Gustaveson's life, about 20 years ago, he became aware of his gradual loss of hearing; this affliction grew upon him until he was compelled to abandon the harness business. He was now left in comparative solitude; this longing for experiment and for invention grew upon him and he resolved to develop the oil and grease theories, on a large and practical basis.

In order to come in contact with the farmers where he could make actual demonstrations he moved to Providence, Utah, where he built a small laboratory and factory. Here he made several thorough tests on mowers, threshers, farm wagons and other vehicles, and found ready sale for all he could manufacture. After remaining in Providence for about five years he decided that he could get his materials much cheaper and have a much better point of distribution were he to come to Salt Lake City.

His processes had already proved a decided success. In Providence he had demonstrated to one farmer during hay cutting time, that while machines were oiled with other oil every third round of a 10-acre field, his oil would last 10 rounds, or over three times as long.

A similar experience was made with his axle grease. Lumbermen, draymen, sand, stone and ore haulers tried it on their heavy axles and found that instead of having to grease their wagons every day, as they had done with other greases, one application of his make would suffice for an entire week.

He had now established a promising business in Utah; oil people on the coast and in the east became somewhat interested and in 1888 offered \$19,000 besides a royalty for his formulas. In 1891 another firm voluntarily investigated the proposition thoroughly and finally offered \$50,000 with a heavy royalty. But it was Mr. Gustaveson's sole ambition to organize a company, and make it one of Utah's home industries.

Inventors very often invent but do not put their processes and inventions in shape to be marketed to the advantage of the public. This was so with Mr. Gustaveson. He would spend days and nights in the hope of discovering a process by which any oil might be made to last three times as long as it ordinarily does. He wished also to manufacture greases that would lubricate on red hot iron; but he spent very little time in manufacturing these things on a large scale.

It was his ambition merely to invent. It fell to the lot of others to take hold of his discoveries and place them on the market and thereby give the people the benefit of his efforts. After developing the processes to a state of

the large steel works and smelters, such as roasters, have created a special demand for a particular kind of grease, which will lubricate on red hot iron and will neither run off nor bake.

To demonstrate that this roasting grease met all requirements of this heavy machinery, he made several thorough tests in Salt Lake county and was induced by Thomas Lawson of Boston to give a demonstration on machinery used in the city water works at Chanute, Kan. This proved very satisfactory, exceeding all expectations. It was also tried on the street railway cars in this city, meeting again the approval of interested men.

Mr. Gustaveson then went to Los Angeles for the purpose of demonstrating more in detail the value of his grease in larger manufacturing plants. A thorough test was made on the Pacific Railway company's cars, also on the Santa Fe railroad, it being

Smelting company, his letter under date of Sept. 20, 1906, follows:

"Garfield, Utah, Sept. 20th, 1906.

"Mr. D. H. Gustaveson.

"Dear Sir: Some time since, you gave me a sample of Cup Grease, for trial. I have given it a test at our Murray plant on our Godfrey roasters, where the temperature is very high, and find it works entirely satisfactory where all other greases have failed. I would like very much to know where I can purchase the same kind of lubricant as you gave me for trial, its particular name or number, and give price of same in barrel lots to our purchasing agent, Mr. W. B. Sprague, McCormick block, Salt Lake City.

"Very truly yours,

"C. E. NICHOLAS.

"M. M."

After discovering the work of this wonderful grease-compound, and its

complete confidence of this ever-cautious inventor, and it was Mr. Musser whom Mr. Gustaveson selected to promote the company. Mr. Musser's entree among the men of influence and capital made it easy for him to show the possibilities of the processes in their true light. Within a week, such representative business men as the above became interested.

With the prestige and experience of such directors, and under the personal management of J. C. Howard, this new business enterprise should prove to be one of Utah's most helpful home industries.

The factory is now being constructed at Ninth North and Third West streets, this city. It has excellent track facilities, and will be completed Aug. 1. Several car loads of special machinery, cans and other materials are already en route to the factory. The products will be ready for the market about Aug. 15.

## THE VICE PRESIDENCY, AN UNPOPULAR OFFICE

### The Strange Unwillingness of the Average American Statesman to Be Named For Second Place.

FOR months before the regular quadrennial presidential nomination disposes of the matter temporarily we hear a great deal about "presidential timber." Numerous more or less distinguished American citizens are pointed out as those who are endowed with this distinctive quality, and, as a rule, they do not resent it. But we hear absolutely nothing about "vice presidential timber." Even the more endearing appellation of "running mate" seems not to be coveted by the average American statesman.

This national hesitancy to become identified with the second prize within the gift of the American people admits of an easy explanation. It is humiliating to be obliged to confess that the reason is a selfish and entirely personal one. As a rule, it is not until the presidential possibilities of all the "timber" in the party have been thrashed out pretty thoroughly that the question of the vice presidency becomes prominent. It happens frequently also that those who seem to the party leaders to be capable of supplying a fitting supplement to the national ticket have already been exploited as "presidential timber." Most of them have protested vehemently that under no circumstances or combination of circumstances could they be persuaded to accept second place.

Of course this is but another example of the selfishness that underlies most human initiative. There is nothing in the moral law to condemn a statesman who prefers first place, and the constitution of the United States is silent on that point, but all the same it is not an edifying position for an American statesman to take. The "if I can't have what I want I won't have anything" theory smacks less of patriotism than it does of something vastly less worthy of emulation. It is for this reason that the apparent insignificance of the vice presidency has become a subject for national witicism and the statesman who accepts it is regarded almost with commiseration.

Is it nothing, then, to preside over a body which amends or rejects the legislation of the popular branch of congress, which approves or disapproves of the executive's nominees, which passes on treaties with foreign nations, which may try and even condemn a president of the United States? Even divested of its premier importance of furnishing without further parley a legal successor to a president incapacitated during his term the vice presidency is an office worthy of the ambition of the most competent statesman in the nation.

Not Always Thus. In the early days of the republic the vice presidency was held in high esteem, and no man fought shy of it. The first vice president, John Adams, became president. The second, Thomas Jefferson, obtained two terms of the

presidency for himself, two for his friend James Madison and two for his fellow Virginian James Monroe. The third vice president was a man who might easily have reached first place had he been content to await the natural order of events and strong enough to resist the temptation of employing illegitimate methods. Yet Aaron Burr has never been esteemed a weak or insignificant character. He almost reached the presidency, was tried for treason, stood a chance of the gallows and had all sorts of thrilling adventures both in Europe and in America. His childhood was spent in the most rigid and exclusive atmosphere of Presbyterianism, but his later life brought him into close contact with every form of legal and political chicanery. A war with a foreign country would have made him the greatest American of the nineteenth century since it would have afforded his adventurous nature the opportunity which lagged so provokingly. As it was, there were few things in American life which Burr did not take into consideration, although he threw away the best of them.

George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry and Daniel D. Tompkins, fourth, fifth and sixth vice presidents, were all men of presidential caliber and would have made safe and creditable executives. The seventh winner of the prize was a man who looked on the office as a stepping stone to the supreme distinction for which he toiled incessantly for more than a quarter of a century. John C. Calhoun's commanding personality and subtle intellect do not account wholly for the position which he held in the American political world. He was at first a centripetal force and afterward his influence was centrifugal. After the death of Alexander Hamilton there was no man in public life who could plead more eloquently for a stronger naval armament, for internal improvements, for a protective tariff, for the great Federalist ideas which survived the disruption of the Federalist party. He possessed a veritable genius for sudden change of political opinion without doing violence to his conscience. The day came when this leader who had well centralized his party swung to the most extreme doctrine of state rights and was almost ready to defy the law rather than pay tariff duties. Had every other vice president been a mere nonentity John C. Calhoun would have redeemed the office from historical obscurity. It was no petty politician whom Daniel Webster wanted to see in the presidential chair and whom Andrew Jackson contemplated hanging. Could these brainy and aggressive Scotch-Irishmen have changed places for a single term the history of the republic might not read precisely as it does today.

Another Strong Character.

Martin Van Buren was one of those who passed from the vice presidency

to the White House. He was also strong enough to stand for a second term, and he would have been re-elected without difficulty had he not made the fatal mistake of coming out against the annexation of Texas after most of the delegates to the national convention had been pledged to him. Even though he was defeated by the Texas annexation sentiment he was a strong man in 1844, and four years later his enemies found him no weaker.

It is no secret that Daniel Webster was an aspirant to the presidency for many years and that his failure to ar-

rive at the goal of his ambition was the gall and wormwood of his brilliant career. Twice he was offered second place, in 1840 and again in 1848, but he scorned the opportunity. Each time he could not avoid the comparison between himself and the man who was slated for the higher honor, and that made the consolation prize despicable in his eyes, for Daniel Webster was never inclined to undervalue his own weight in the affairs of the nation. His distaste for anything less than the best may have been a credit to his greatness, but it certainly cost him the attainment of his heart's desire. If he

had accepted the nomination in 1840 he would have succeeded the ill-fated William Henry Harrison, and if he had accepted his second opportunity, in 1848, he would have succeeded Zachary Taylor and would probably have been elected for a full term. At this faraway distance the great orator's conduct seems childish and the outcome but another instance of the folly of yielding to a fit of bad temper.

Have Been Prominent.

Certainly vice presidents have played their part in the political history of the

country. General Winfield Scott declared that he had lived to see three of them guilty of treason. In his youth he had attended the trial of Aaron Burr. In his prime he had combated Calhoun and nullification, and in his old age he had heard Breckinridge advocate the disruption of the Union. All three were men of power and magnetism, and each was dominated by a mighty and absorbing will which in the case of Breckinridge and Calhoun amounted to conviction. It would never have occurred to these great men nor to Washington Irving in his friendly chats with Martin Van Buren

at Kinderhook nor to the rich Virginia planters who were the neighbors of John Tyler nor to the New York state friends of Millard Fillmore nor to any of those who were living when Adams and Jefferson died that the vice presidency of the United States was an office not to be coveted by the average American citizen.

Hannibal Hamlin was a man of force and dignity who was overshadowed by the genius who sat in the presidential chair, but who left a profound impression of his own capability. His successor, Andrew Johnson, must always be remembered as a man who within a few years passed from a work bench to a seat in congress and eventually succeeded to the chair of Lincoln. Under the circumstances no man could have filled it without criticism, and the impeachment proceedings brought against the one time Tennessee tailor disclosed the fact that he was a man of nerve and abundant resources. In the campaign of 1880 the candidate for vice president, Chester A. Arthur, was attacked more bitterly than any other man who ever tried to obtain the office. Those who were responsible for the storm of vilification were brought to confusion by the admirable dignity with which he succeeded to the administration of the government, performed his official duties and handed over the place to his successor.

A Modern Example.

Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur only filled out unexpired presidential terms, but Mr. Roosevelt has had the unique experience of being re-elected. His career should be sufficient to characterize the vice presidency as an office of great possibilities, a stepping stone to the highest honor to which the American citizen is eligible. Let those who are disposed to underestimate the importance of the office remember that when George M. Dallas held it one of the most important chapters in our tariff history hinged on his action, that in 1856 Abraham Lincoln had a fair chance of being nominated for vice president and would have accepted without hesitation and that such great men as Francis P. Blair, John A. Logan, Thomas A. Hendricks and Allen G. Thurman have been candidates. The great Massachusetts lawyer whom the British government could not buy, the wonderful Virginian who penned the Declaration of Independence, Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur and Roosevelt are the lucky eight of our twenty-six vice presidents who have gone to the top. That proportion should make second place worth while.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, the Republican nominee for vice president, has never been quoted as "presidential timber." Until a short time before the convention his name had not even been suggested as a vice presidential possibility. A brief survey of Mr. Sherman's record makes it clear that his party has not been caught napping. Member of congress from the Twenty-third New York district from 1887 to 1891, from the Twenty-fifth district from 1891 to 1893 and from the Twenty-seventh district from 1893 to the present time, his experience as a legislator puts him on a par with most of the statesmen who were insistent in their refusal of the nomination before it was offered to them.

ALBERT E. PARKS.



JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.