

TREASURY ARCHITECT COULD BUILD CITY

Enough Government Work on Hand to Insure Expenditure of \$34,000,000—About 100 Unfinished Projects Left for Other Years.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
(Copyright 1908 by Frederic J. Haskin.)
Washington, D. C., July 1.—The supervising architect of the treasury department is the embodiment of the United States in its capacity as a master builder. Under the omnibus public buildings bill, the "pork barrel" which was passed by congress at the close of its recent session, the supervising architect has just undertaken the construction of 400 federal buildings. For this work he has \$34,000,000. In addition to these, there are about 100 unfinished projects left for other years, so that Uncle Sam now has 500 public buildings to complete.

Unlike other governments which have their departments of public works the United States has to perform its building and construction operations and work of internal improvements through several agencies. The army engineer corps has charge of all river and harbor work and of the construction of the Panama canal; the quartermaster's department of military building operations, while the supervising architect of the treasury department builds post-offices and other federal buildings for public purposes. Other executive departments sometimes have special corps of builders to supply their needs along that line, while many more public structures have been erected under the supervision of special commissions or boards.

One Building for Every Man.
Just now the supervising architect's office has in charge more than one building for every man employed there. The office force under the supervising architect numbers 500 men, 150 of whom are draftsmen. Under the new law the services of about 50 more draftsmen will be needed. The other employees in the architect's office are clerks and clerical assistants of various kinds. In addition to these, there is a field force of 100 superintendents of construction employed by the architect's office, one for each building in process of erection.

Of course, these figures represent only a small percentage of the men employed on public building work under the treasury department. The buildings are being constructed under contract by contractors who employ an average of 60 or 80 workmen each. This means an army of 5,000 men working on 100 buildings, and that 52,000 men will be kept busy under the new law. These men are paid by the contractors, but their work is supervised generally by the architect.

The work now in progress is so extensive that the treasury officials have determined not to do anything under the new omnibus law until next spring, except to buy sites for the proposed new buildings. By spring, it is believed, work under the law of 1904 will have been practically completed. Since it will then have taken three years to complete that work at a cost of \$2,000,000, it is likely that four years will be required to perform the work provided for in the new law. Roughly speaking, the supervising architect's office puts up buildings at an annual cost of \$100,000,000. This rate could be increased considerably if congress allowed the supervising architect a larger force of assistants.

Method of Work.
The supervising architect has a carefully worked out method of doing his work. Already advertisements for public buildings are placed by the treasury department in leading newspapers throughout the country asking for proposals to sell public building sites to the government. To be opened from time to time, beginning the latter part of June and continuing for several weeks. As fast as practicable after the site bids are received, special agents of the department are sent to the cities and towns where sites are offered to inspect the same. The agents report to the secretary of the treasury, who either approves or disapproves their recommendation. If the secretary approves, the land in question is accepted by the government. If a satisfactory bid has been received from the owner, trouble is saved all around. Sometimes, however, owners want big prices for their property, or refuse to sell at all, and it becomes necessary for the government to condemn the land under the right of eminent domain, one of the broadest powers of federal government under the constitution. In that case, long delays are apt to occur. In any event, the title to all property wanted by the government must be examined and pronounced free from clouds by the department of justice. After that the land is paid for by treasury warrants.

Not until then, or not before next spring in the case of the new law, will the supervising architect take up the preparation of plans. At first rough sketches are made, which are submitted to the approval of the cabinet board, consisting of the secretaries of the treasury and interior and the postmaster general. Next the sketches are developed into detailed architectural drawings and specifications, on which the contracts are fixed. Bids on construction are received, contracts awarded and the buildings built. It is no wonder that it takes several years to carry out the provisions of an omnibus buildings law carrying \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000. The time is occasionally so long that when completed a public building is out of date and inadequate in size. However, that is probably more properly attributable to the rapid growth of the country and the progress of civilization than to any fault of the supervising architect.

Recently Systematized.
The work of the supervising architect was not so well systematized until within a comparatively few years. For many years congress made public building appropriations in a haphazard way for various places. In that year, while the then Representative David H. Mercer of Omaha, Neb., was chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, the omnibus bill originated. That was an important point in the history of public building legislation, just as the systematization of river and harbor improvement and of the conservation and development of natural resources, as planned by President Roosevelt, will be along those particular lines. There have been other omnibus buildings bills in 1902, 1903 and 1906, before this year.

That the supervising architect is a cosmopolitan builder is evident from the fact that he is engaged upon public building projects at Honolulu, Hawaii, and San Juan, Porto Rico, as well as in every state of the Union. He has not yet invaded Alaska or the Philippine islands, but their turn may come soon. When this government undertakes the construction of embassies, legations and consulates buildings abroad, as it has so far done only in an isolated case or two in the orient, the government architect's activities will become world-wide.

No public building project is too small or too large to be handled by the supervising architect. The most expensive structure he ever put up was the New York courthouse and postoffice, which cost \$5,000,000. That was 10 years or more ago. More recently the department has completed the Chicago federal building and the New York customhouse, costing about \$2,500,000 each. From these enormous figures the cost of public buildings ranges downward to \$10,000. The amount appropriated for buildings at Carrollton, Ky., and Everett,

other points. The average cost of public buildings for postoffices and similar purposes is \$80,000 each.

Popular Expense.
Perhaps no form of government expenditure is so popular as that on public building construction. Indeed, enthusiasts on the subject declare that the government ought not to stop until it has erected in every city and town in the country a public building from which will float the stars and stripes, an emblem of federal authority and protection. It is estimated that the total number of federal buildings constructed by the supervising architect and authorized is about 1,000, exclusive of a number of public buildings in Washington, and structures for the army and navy. In completed buildings and their sites about 100,000,000 of the people's money has been invested. When buildings under way and others authorized are completed, the total investment will be about \$251,000,000.

These are good investments, too, as almost invariably the value of government building sites increases greatly, so that holdings are increasing enormously in value. A striking illustration of this fact was furnished a few years ago, when the old Philadelphia mint was sold for \$2,000,000, which was enough to buy a new site and put up another building four times as large as the old one. Again, over half of the cost of the new New York customhouse and its site was derived from the sale of the old building and site to the National City bank for \$3,265,000.

In putting up a public building all the incidental expenses for preparing plans, advertising, clerical work, traveling, inspection, etc., connected with each building is calculated and paid out of the appropriation for that particular building. This has caused some complaint from interested persons, who want to get the best possible building with the money appropriated, but the law says it must be done. Under the present practice the best possible buildings are built with the money available.

Best Money Can Buy.
The wishes of the community are consulted and the materials used are the best that the money will pay for. Although an expert has said that the invention of a non-slippy bathtub would have more lives than are lost in fires, the department endeavors to make public buildings as nearly fireproof as practicable in view of its experience in the San Francisco, Baltimore and other large fires. The character of buildings is made to correspond to the nature of their surroundings. As a rule, however, the classic style of architecture is used. In this way the construction of fantastic and grotesque structures, such as grate on the nerves of artistic people in several of our large cities, has been avoided during recent years.

James Knox Taylor, the present supervising architect, takes pride in his work and has an enviable record as a capable builder and good administrator. He rose from the ranks, having entered the supervising architect's office as a draftsman in 1885. Two years later he was promoted to the head of the office, where he has remained ever since, serving under four secretaries of the treasury. With all his accomplished work, he has never been so busy as he is now, and the prospects are that he will become even more busy in the future, as the popularity of public buildings grows and the appropriations therefor are frequently increased.

Advertising Class.
A. S. Monroe, president of the Monroe Advertising company, for many years connected with the largest advertising school in the world, will take a few students in advertising for the summer months. Call or address at once suite 43 Hamilton bldg., Portland.

Find Two Deserters:
Walter Rouse, a deserter from Company B, Third Infantry, United States army, was found at Front and Yamhill streets yesterday by a keen-eyed policeman. Not long after, Walter Seversing, a deserter bluejacket from the battleship Missouri, was found at Mount Taylor and arrested.

Hightops at Out Rate Prices.
\$4.95 for men's, \$3.50 genuine horsehide hightops; \$2.25 for men's \$3.50 and \$4 hightops; \$2.95 for men's \$4 and \$5 hightops. Everybody come for hightops. Sample Shoe Store company, First and Madison. Also Morrison street, between Front and First.

TREATING PATIENTS, PREVENTS TETANUS

Marine Hospital Service Issues Instructions That May Offset Fourth of July.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Washington, July 1.—Old Uncle Sam has taken a hand in the agitation to have as few fatalities as possible on the Fourth of July.

Believing that neglect of proper precautions against tetanus in dressing wounds resulting from the celebration of July 4 is responsible for many of the deaths which follow the holiday, Surgeon-General Wyman of the marine hospital service is sending out a general warning in the fourth health report, for

In the last five years there have been 785 cases of tetanus as the result of the annual Fourth of July celebration, of which 721 have died, a mortality of 92 per cent. Six hundred and eight, or 80 per cent of the cases, resulted from blank cartridge wounds. The warning which was prepared by First Assistant Surgeon John F. Anderson says: "It should be an invariable procedure that all Fourth of July wounds be laid fully open under local, or preferably, general anaesthesia, and all foreign material and necrotic, or badly injured tissue, removed, as the presence of blood clots and necrotic tissue favor anaerobic conditions, which are essential for the development of the tetanus organism. After the wound has been thoroughly cleaned out, it should be swabbed out with strong carbolic acid, at least 25 per cent, followed by a washing with 25 per cent alcohol, to prevent further action of the acid. Some surgeons use peroxide of hydrogen instead of carbolic acid. After cauterization by whatever method used, the wound should be thoroughly washed out with a 1:1,000 of 1:2,000 solution of bichloride of mercury, and packed with gauze soaked in A saturated solution of salicylic or boric acid, and a large wet dressing of the same solution applied. In no case should the wound be closed, but it should be allowed to heal by granulation. The dressing and packing should be renewed every day."

New Blues at Out Rate Prices.
\$1.55 for women's \$2.50 and \$3 blue pumps and Oxfords, all sizes, \$1.45 for children's blue Oxfords, all sizes; 95c for misses' blue Oxfords, all sizes. Suit pairing fancy prices for your shoes. Sample Shoe Store company, First and Madison. Also Morrison street, between Front and First.

Sample Shoe Store company, First and Madison, also Morrison, between Front and First, offer you 10,000 pairs of sample shoes at less than factory prices. Shoes for everybody.

Sample Shoe Store company, First and Madison, also Morrison, between Front and First, offer you 10,000 pairs of sample shoes at less than factory prices. Shoes for everybody.

IT DIDN'T HURT A BIT.
\$10.00 SET OF TEETH FOR \$5
Written Guarantee for 10 Years. CROWNS—Any tooth in the mouth broken with solid gold, 22k, guaranteed to be the best, for \$4.00 only. Any Porcelain Crown made—no matter what they are called or how they are made. Our price \$4.00 is only. BRIDGES—Solid Gold Top, Solid Gold Backs; Porcelain \$4.00 Fronts, per tooth. Solid Gold Teeth, 22k, \$4.00 bridge, per tooth. All other work same price, proportionately.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION Free
When Plates or Bridges Are Ordered. Absolute Guarantees.
LILY DENTAL PARLORS
THIRD AND GOUGH STREETS
Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Phone A-1010 Open Sundays

PAINLESS EXTRACTION Free
When Plates or Bridges Are Ordered. Absolute Guarantees.

LILY DENTAL PARLORS
THIRD AND GOUGH STREETS
Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Phone A-1010 Open Sundays

PAINLESS EXTRACTION Free
When Plates or Bridges Are Ordered. Absolute Guarantees.

LILY DENTAL PARLORS
THIRD AND GOUGH STREETS
Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Phone A-1010 Open Sundays

PAINLESS EXTRACTION Free
When Plates or Bridges Are Ordered. Absolute Guarantees.

LILY DENTAL PARLORS
THIRD AND GOUGH STREETS
Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Phone A-1010 Open Sundays

PAINLESS EXTRACTION Free
When Plates or Bridges Are Ordered. Absolute Guarantees.

LILY DENTAL PARLORS
THIRD AND GOUGH STREETS
Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Phone A-1010 Open Sundays

PAINLESS EXTRACTION Free
When Plates or Bridges Are Ordered. Absolute Guarantees.

LILY DENTAL PARLORS
THIRD AND GOUGH STREETS
Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Phone A-1010 Open Sundays

PAINLESS EXTRACTION Free
When Plates or Bridges Are Ordered. Absolute Guarantees.

LILY DENTAL PARLORS
THIRD AND GOUGH STREETS
Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Phone A-1010 Open Sundays

PAINLESS EXTRACTION Free
When Plates or Bridges Are Ordered. Absolute Guarantees.

LILY DENTAL PARLORS
THIRD AND GOUGH STREETS
Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Phone A-1010 Open Sundays

PAINLESS EXTRACTION Free
When Plates or Bridges Are Ordered. Absolute Guarantees.

LILY DENTAL PARLORS
THIRD AND GOUGH STREETS
Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Phone A-1010 Open Sundays

PAINLESS EXTRACTION Free
When Plates or Bridges Are Ordered. Absolute Guarantees.

LILY DENTAL PARLORS
THIRD AND GOUGH STREETS
Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Phone A-1010 Open Sundays

PAINLESS EXTRACTION Free
When Plates or Bridges Are Ordered. Absolute Guarantees.



You!—

—yes you, young man, or old man, may obtain

A Fine Suit For the Fourth

by making a small cash deposit and agreeing to pay only

1 a Week

You will be charged no interest—No annoying conditions—No strings to our proposition—Just a plain business transaction

We Sell You Good Clothes For Your Good Money and allow you Six Months in which to pay

Your Credit Is Good at Gevurtz'

We cheerfully extend credit to every honest man or woman in the Clothing as well as the Furniture department—You are welcome to

Come in Tomorrow, Day or Evening, and Get Your Suit

Store Open Evenings Till After the Fourth

GEVURTZ STORES

YAMHILL, FIRST AND SECOND STREETS EAST BURNSIDE and UNION AVE.

HERE I AM AGAIN with your favorite breakfast food

"FORCE"

It was always good enough, but it's better than ever now. Get the "happy habit" by eating the food that's full of sunshine and strength. FORCE has all the muscle-making material in the whole wheat combined with barley-malt—the "pre-digested energy" of the two great life-giving cereals.

"FORCE" is made of the best white wheat, steam-cooked, rolled into thin flakes, combined with the purest barley-malt and baked. Always "sip" it before serving it by pouring into a pan and warming it in oven. Then serve in large dish with cream, piling the flakes in one side of the dish and pouring the cream in the other side, dipping the flakes as eaten.

Your grocer sells it. No other Flaked Food is "just as good."