

MEET TO PRAISE AND ADVERTISE THE LOWLY BRICK

Five Conventions in the Interest of Clay Workers in Session — Brickmakers Find Need of Publicity.

By Frederic J. Haskin.
Washington, Feb. 9.—Pittsburg will have five conventions this week, all of which will be in the interest of the manufacture of clay products. The National Brick Manufacturers' association will meet in its twenty-fourth annual convention; the National Clay Machine-makers' association will hold its seventeenth annual meeting; the American Ceramic society will come together for its twelfth annual session; the National Faving Brick Manufacturers will gather for their fifth annual conference; and the National Clay Products association, the latest recruit to organized activities, will meet in its second annual convention. Between the five organizations, which maintain fraternal relations, little will be left uncovered in the clay manufacturing world. Every phase of the subject will be discussed.

Must Advertise Brick.
First and foremost in the minds of the brickmakers is the problem of keeping brick in the foreground of public favor. The growing popularity of concrete has been exerting an adverse influence on the demand for brick, and the use of asphalt and wood paving blocks for street paving has been no less hurtful to the brick business. So serious has the situation become that the brickmakers were forced to adopt a campaign of publicity in favor of brick; nor have they let it rest there—they are using their publicity against concrete.

The trade journals of the clay industry are bold in their fight against concrete. When a concrete bridge collapses, as happened at Peoria, Ill., some months ago, the pictures of the collapse are published, with such inscriptions as "Sacred to the memory of defective concrete." When the wall of a house in course of construction falls and kills someone, as happened in Washington a year or so ago, illustrations of the damaged house are shown, under such inscriptions as "Stained with human blood." When sewer gas destroys a section of concrete sewer, as happened in a Wisconsin town, the camera tells the tale of "The Failure of Concrete in Sewer Construction." When a piece of asphalt pavement gives out for one reason or another, pictures of "The Shortcomings of Asphalt" are used in the trade papers. When a Baltimore fire or a San Francisco earthquake makes a record against concrete construction, the brickmaker writes a story of the inefficiency of concrete and perpetrates a pun by heading it "Some Concrete Facts."

And on the Other Hand.
But not all of the campaign is devoted to attacking other building materials; a proper effort being made to promote brick. When the brick and tile track at Indianapolis was opened, many pictures of it were published in the trade journals, with the comment that though the drivers were denunciated by the fastest in the world, the pictures of brick castles that were built hundreds of years ago are published to show the durability of brick. Prizes were offered for well designed brick houses, and a book of these designs has now been published. Every brickmaker is urged to send a book of these designs to the prospective builder in the hope that he will decide that his building material shall be brick. The claim is made that a house costing \$10,000 as a frame house will cost \$10,750 if made of concrete and \$11,000 if built with brick.

The waning popularity of brick for construction purposes is attributed by the brickmaker more to the high wages demanded by the bricklayer than to any other cause. An effort is being made to evolve a plan which will eliminate the hod carriers, and it is said that this ancient and honorable son of toil will soon have his place taken by a hoisting machine and fountain trowel.

Ceramic Science.
The American Ceramic society is the broadest organization of the five which will meet in Pittsburg. The average person thinks that ceramics is the science of china painting and ornamental pottery, and he is warranted in this conclusion because everywhere that fashionable society is to be found one encounters a Ceramic club, made up of china painters and admirers of hand painted and ornamented ware. But the American Ceramic society protests against this limited use of the word, and asserts that instead of being merely the unuseful science of fancy china and pottery, ceramics includes the making of all kinds of ware from silicates. Whether it be an ugly brick worth less than a single penny, a beautiful terra cotta design worth hundreds of dollars, or a magnificent vase worth thousands, they are all produced through the science of ceramics.

This society thinks there is not enough research going on for the upbuilding of its science. It believes there is yet many opportunities for profitable research, and is aiming to stimulate such investigations as promises to increase the usefulness of ceramics. For generations the trade secret was guarded carefully, but under the labors of the American Ceramic society the barrier to progress that resulted from the guarding of these secrets has been broken down, and now the whole ceramic science depends upon universal up-to-date methods rather than individual secrecy to keep it abreast the tide of competition.

Roads in Books.
One sometimes reads of the finding of roads encased in solid stone. It is a mystery how they were made, and more particularly how they managed to resist the tremendous pressure to which they were subjected. A remarkable experiment of this kind was made recently at a brick machine plant at Bucyrus, Ohio. At the instance of a society of physical research, a load was imposed in a piece of clay, which was placed in a brick-making machine and subjected to the remarkable pressure of 11,000 pounds to the square inch. When the brick was taken out and opened it was found that his load was resisted very much alive and none the worse for the tremendous squeezing. He was able immediately thereafter to pose for his photograph, sitting contentedly on top of the brick in which he had been encased. What was it that enabled him to resist such a pressure?

Largest Chimney in World.
The largest chimney in the world is made of brick. It stands at Great Falls, Mont., and was built for a big smelting company. It is 506 feet high—as high as the steeple of the Washington monument. For the first 25 feet the chimney is octagonal in shape and thereafter circular. Its inside diameter is 75 feet at the base, tapering to 50



"Faisetto Trio," composed of Raphael Geisler and Francis Curtis of Portland and Alexander Martin of Klamath Falls, who appear with the University of Oregon Glee club at Bungalow theatre Saturday night.

feet at the top. It is connected with the furnaces by a tunnel 1800 feet long. The bricks were made especially for it. If they had been common bricks nearly 6,000,000 would have been required. The weight of the chimney is equivalent to that of a battleship like the Virginia.

How Railroads View Brick.
One of the most interesting cases that has come before the interstate commerce commission in recent years was brought there by the brick manufacturers of Cleveland, Ohio. The railroads made one rate for one kind of brick and another rate for another kind. The brick manufacturers claimed that the brick in a brick when it goes to raking-making, and that it costs no more to haul a vitrified or a pressed brick than it does to transport one of the common, everyday variety. The railroads answered that their rates were made in accordance with the value of the thing hauled, and that the tariff on high-priced brick was really lower in proportion than the rate on common kind. The interstate commerce commission could not see how it cost more to haul one kind than another, so it decided in favor of the brick manufacturers. The result will be the saving of 4 cents a 100 pounds on the shipment of brick from Cleveland to New York.

First Brick in 1612.
The annual output of common brick in the United States amounts approximately to 10,000,000,000. In addition to these there are 600,000,000 of front brick, 900,000,000 of vitrified paving bricks and others in proportion. The total clay products made in the United States each year are worth about \$160,000,000, of which \$39,000,000 represents pottery values. The first bricks ever made in the United States were burned in a Virginia kiln in 1612, and some of these are still in use. Before this time all such building material was imported from England, and there are dozens of old houses still standing that have imported brick in them.

The geological survey has made a careful test of all the building materials now in use in the United States, and has decided that no other material has the fire resisting qualities of brick. In Europe a vastly larger proportion of buildings are of brick than in the

as to residences. The same is true of other cities. Of course, a part of this came about by reason of the lack of the financial stringency, but not all of it can be explained this way, as the ratio of increase was larger in the case of brick houses than of those built of other material.

The contractors say the fashion in brick construction is changing. Heretofore it has been the custom for walls to be made of brick of uniform size and color, with the smallest possible mortar joints. Now the tendency in the finer types of buildings is to have the bricks of irregular sizes and shapes. A western house was built recently so that by the difference in the color of the brick a beautiful tree was portrayed in one of the walls, while in another an old-time court scene was represented. If this becomes a universal fashion the houses of the future may have as much art on the outside as on the inside.

Tomorrow—Moving Pictures.
TASTE FOR SWEETS CAUSES BOY'S DEATH

Dayton, Wash., Feb. 9.—Childish curiosity, coupled with taste for sweets, caused the death of Robbie Thorpe, the 2-year-old son of James Thorpe, a prominent Turner rancher. While the infant's mother was at work in an adjoining room, the child came upon a bottle of lard and drank the sweet contents. He went into his mother's bedroom and his mother heard the fall of a body and rushing into the room found the boy lying on the floor. Mrs. Thorpe could not awaken him, and she sent for help.

The child was beyond help when the physician arrived from Dayton. The poisonous draught was taken at 3 o'clock and the child died at 4 the next morning.

"Blind Man Eloquent" 85 Years Old.
Bellefontaine, O., Feb. 9.—Judge William H. West, popularly known as the "blind man eloquent" was 85 years old today. Judge West formerly was one of the best known public men of Ohio. He wrote the first Republican editorial ever published in this state, and served in the legislature, as attorney general and on the bench. He is best remembered by the country at large for his eloquent speech placing Blaine's name before the Republican national convention in 1864. He is the only surviving member of the Ohio delegation which supported Abraham Lincoln for president.

South Dakota Grain Men Meet.
Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 9.—Grain men from all parts of the state are in attendance at the third annual convention of the Farmers' Grain Dealers association of South Dakota, which opened here today for a two days' session. Some of the members of the organization came from other states, as distant as Minnesota and Iowa. The association is strictly a farmers' affair, formed for

the purpose of protecting the grain growers against the high handed methods of the large grain elevator concerns, which have formed a trust inimical to the interests of the grain growers. For the two days of the convention an interesting program has been prepared and many matters of the greatest interest to the farmers and grain dealers will be discussed by competent and experienced men.

Edmonton Gather in New Orleans.
New Orleans, La., Feb. 9.—Every arriving train today brought its quota of delegates and visitors to the annual convention of the National Editorial association, which is to begin its sessions in New Orleans tomorrow. The convention this year will be in the nature of a silver jubilee celebration, as it was just 25 years ago that the association was first organized at a meeting in this city.

Pendleton Is Victor.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal)
Pendleton, Or., Feb. 9.—By defeating Walla Walla Sunday night the Pendleton bowling team won the last and the deciding game in a series of five between the two cities.

Did you cut The Journal picture coupon from Monday's Journal? It appeared on page 2.

3 Stores—Portland, St. Johns, Or., Vancouver, Wash.



RED TAG SALE

This sale is unsurpassed for GREAT BARGAINS. Our regular LOW RENT PRICES are as low as the usual clearance and rummage sale prices elsewhere. RED TAG SALE PRICES are further cuts on these LOW RENT PRICES, offering values never before equaled.

DRESSER—Solid golden ash, 4 drawers, two top drawers, serpentine shape, oval beveled, French-plate mirror. Regular low rent price \$14. RED TAG SALE PRICE... **\$8.90**

DINING TABLE—44 inch solid quarter-sawed oak top, solid pedestal, 6-foot extension; rare value. Regular low rent price \$16.75. RED TAG SALE PRICE... **\$9.90**



BUFFET—Quarter-sawed oak, long beveled French-plate mirror, 2 silver drawers, large linen drawer, 2 cabinets, handsome design, hand-polished. Regular low rent price \$23.75. RED TAG SALE PRICE... **\$18.75**



ROCKER—Well made and very comfortable, polished solid quarter-sawed oak, beautiful design, saddle seat. Regular low rent price \$7.00. RED TAG SALE PRICE... **\$4.75**

Red Tag Bargains All Over the Store Don't Miss Them

RACKING COUGH

Do you cough so hard that, seemingly, you are tearing your throat and lungs to pieces? Have you shortness of breath, and rattling and wheezing in the chest? Take care! Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once, before too late. It will cure the cough, and soothe the racked throat and lungs.



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Mrs. Katherine Blank, 129 E. 8th St., Flat 2, Cincinnati, O., states: "I caught cold which settled in my chest, and also threatened my lungs and caused me to cough very much, etc. By taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup I was assured of a good restful night; and three bottles of the Syrup cured me of a very troublesome cough and cold."

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.
To convince you that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure coughs and colds we will send at once a trial bottle, free, if you will write for it and mention this paper.

A. C. MEYER & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.
Don't Take a Substitute: It is foolish and dangerous to experiment when you can get a pleasant, prompt and positive remedy like Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25c. 50c. and \$1.00

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child with full confidence of good results.



Special Prices for a Few Days

- FULL SET, that fits \$5.00
- GOLD CROWN, 22k \$3.50
- BRIDGE TEETH, 22k \$3.50
- GOLD FILLINGS \$1.00
- SILVER FILLINGS 50c

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Which works perfectly and chews your food as well as the natural teeth. A well-made bridge is one of the greatest blessings it is possible for a skilled dentist to provide his patient. A well-placed bridge lasts a lifetime and never causes annoyance of any kind. Call and have us give your teeth a free examination and get our estimate on your dental work. If you are nervous or have heart trouble, the Electro Painless System will do the work when others fail. All work warranted for ten years.



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Across From the Perkins Hotel. Office Open Evenings and Sundays. Lady Assistant in Attendance.

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For Backache, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Disorders. Do not risk having Bright's Disease and Diabetes. Commence today and be well.

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TO Oregon and the Great Northwest

The management of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. and Southern Pacific Co. (Oregon Lines) takes great pleasure in announcing that the low rates from eastern cities, which have done so much in past seasons to stimulate travel to and settlement in Oregon, will prevail again this spring DAILY from March 1 to April 15, inclusive.

People of Oregon

The railroads have done their part; now it's up to you. The colonist rate is the greatest of all homebuilders. Do all you can to let eastern people know about it, and encourage them to come here, where land is cheap and homebuilding easy and attractive.

FARES CAN BE PREPAID at home if desired. Any agent of the roads named is authorized to receive the required deposit and telegraph ticket to any point in the east.

REMEMBER THE RATES—From Chicago \$33, from St. Louis \$32, from Omaha and Kansas City \$25. This reduction is proportionate from all other cities.

WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Or.

