

OMNIBUS BUILDING BILL IS FAVORED BY REP. LANGLEY

Washington, July 12.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—An omnibus public buildings bill, to carry authorization for new federal buildings in all parts of the country, is to be urged at the next session of congress by Representative Langley of Kentucky, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds. He will do all he can to put it through, he says.

"Money is more needed for the purpose of providing ample room, sanitation and other facilities for employees in the small cities than for some other purposes for which millions are being expended," says Mr. Langley. "Now and then we hear a certain class of statesmen refer to a facious vein to construction of public buildings in 'Pond' and 'Squash' Center,' yet they want millions expended in the capital of the United States and various large cities."

FAYORS LIBERAL BILL

"They seem to think that a vote for appropriation of millions for monumental buildings is an act of patriotism, but when we talk about a few thousand to provide suitable quarters for government employees in the smaller cities, we are looked upon as 'York' and 'Squash' advocates. I can see no reason why a government worker in Washington should have 75 square feet of space in which to work, while some workers in other sections of the country are lucky to have a square yard."

"It has been considerably more than nine years since we have had an omnibus bill, and as a result of the increase of the nation's business and long lapse of time, due in part to the World War, the conditions are becoming absolutely deplorable. And for one, I favor the enactment of a liberal omnibus bill without further delay."

WANTS ACTION SOON

Mr. Langley says that while it is hopeless to ask for it now, he thinks the measure should be taken up at the third session of the present congress, beginning in December. He called attention to steps recently taken by the postoffice department to contract with

private firms to erect large buildings on private property, to be leased for 20 years at a rental which will cover the cost of the buildings, but will leave them in the hands of the owners at the end of that time.

Authority to do this is claimed under an act of congress of 1920, which was designed to meet a temporary demand for quarters, but Mr. Langley says congress did not intend this to be used for such projects as the government recently advertised for in New York, where it is proposed to expend \$20,000,000 for a new parcel post annex, the government to pay rental of \$1,000,000 a year for 20 years.

Fine and Two Days In Jail Sequence Of Cruelty to Pup

A severe beating belonging to a pup belonging to Mrs. D. A. Anderson, No. 828 Longview avenue, brought Casper Wilhelm, a neighbor, a fine of \$20 and a jail sentence of two days in municipal court Wednesday. According to testimony, Wilhelm beat the pup so severely that he broke one of its legs. The dog ran into Wilhelm's yard, witnesses said.

Ernest Weber, rooming house proprietor, was sentenced to six months in jail Wednesday by Judge Edwall in municipal court on a charge of assault and battery. The complaint was made by Mrs. William Small, No. 439 1/2 Washington street. According to Mrs. Small, Weber, her apartment Tuesday, presumably searching for his wife who had just left home. Without apparent provocation, she said, he started to beat her and knocked her down, kicking her while she was on the floor.

Carl Roberti, No. 184 Meade street, was fined \$400 on a charge of possession of liquors. In the raid on Roberti's home Tuesday, the police found large quantities of moonshine whiskey, considerable "dago red" wine and a part of still.

Frank Chiarulla, a railway shop employee, who did not walk out with the other men on July 1, was fined \$20 and sentenced to five days in jail on a charge of carrying a dangerous weapon. Chiarulla was arrested early Wednesday morning by the police after he is said to have drawn his gun on some pickets in the Albina yards.

CUPPER GOES TO BEND

Salmon, 12—Percy A. Cupper, state engineer, left Wednesday night for Bend to attend the hearing of a suit affecting numerous water rights on the Deschutes river.

SEWAGE OUTFALL TO COLUMBIA MAY BE FUTURE NEED

Is the delightful pastime of swimming in the Willamette river foredoomed because of the increasing use of the river as a carrier of sewage for a great city?

Is the time approaching when Portland will have to cope with the problem of constructing a great outfall to the Columbia river, to carry the liquid waste of the constantly increasing area of homes and commercial districts?

Is there a practicable solution of the eventual handling of the sewage question on a great scale by the use of septic reduction plants and the creation of saleable fertilizer for Oregon's vast acres out of the materials that now run to waste?

People who look ahead declare that these are questions which must have consideration within the next few years. They see in the construction of the immense outfall sewer for the Mt. Scott-Lents district, with its discharge into the Willamette river, a new cause to believe that the day is hastening when serious thought will have to be given to continued use of the Willamette river as a sewage carrier.

DRAINS BIG DISTRICT

On the other hand, City Engineer Laugaard declares that Portland is better provided with means for sewage discharge through this river than is New York in its similar use of the Hudson river. He believes the day is far off when the Willamette will cease to be the carrier for the city's fluid waste.

Mr. Laugaard states that the subject was given much study when the matter of the proposed Columbia slough sanitary channel to the Columbia river was taken up about three years ago. It is now an accomplished fact, and is carrying the discharge from a large residential area. In fact, says Laugaard, approximately 40,000 city lots are within the drainage area of this outfall.

The studies conducted at that time were based on the mean low stage of the Willamette river each summer season for a series of years. It was de-

termined that the current then available for carrying sewage down to the Columbia is far in excess of that in the Hudson river, which carries the sewage of New York to the sea.

One cubic foot per second in flow of the current is capable of taking care of the sewage for between three and four persons. Calculations showed that even at the lowest stages, says Laugaard, the current of the Willamette is able to carry the sewage for a city greatly expanded over present conditions.

As to the sometimes discussed direct outfall from Portland to the Columbia, he says that the line would have to be nearly 10 miles in length, and that because of the almost level route it would present difficulties in operation that would entail constant expense. He believes that eventually the time will come when great reduction plants will handle the sewage of Portland and the sediment will be reduced to rich fertilizer for use on Oregon farms.

HEALTH MENACED

Dr. George Parrish, city health officer, believes that direct consideration of the abandonment of use of the Willamette as a sewage carrier must be taken up within the next few years. Even now, he says, he finds conditions at certain points that are menacing to public health. The practical method of moving sewage, of course, is an engineering problem, but Dr. Parrish holds that eventually the use of the river for this purpose must be abandoned.

Just at present, Parrish is concerned with problems connected with the proposed Mount Scott-Lents outfall and the Brooklyn sewer. He has written to Commissioner Mann, in charge of the bureau of health, urging that the Lents outfall sewer be extended further out into the river than the plans propose.

"The bureau of construction proposes

to lay this sewer so that its flow line will be but one foot below zero," says Dr. Parrish. "In other words, when the river is at its lowest the sewage will be almost thrown on the surface of the water, the greater part of the sewer being above the surface of the water."

Moreover, because of the proximity of the end of the sewer to the shore, the sewage will not be thrown into the river current and immediately carried down stream, but may cause a stagnant cesspool. Again, the land behind the rowing club is subject to overflow when the river rises, and as this water is carried back the contents of the sewer will follow; as the water recedes the ground will be covered with filth. Such a condition will create a health menace second to none other in Portland."

CHANGE NEEDED

In this connection he recommends "that the small sewer now emptying there be attached to the new trunk and the latter be extended some 30 or 40 feet further out into the river, where the contents of the sewer will be discharged into the river current."

"Such a change in the plans," says Dr. Parrish, "must be put into effect in order that the high standard of health of that district may be maintained."

In regard to the sewer at the foot of Taggart street, where the sewage from the Brooklyn district discharges, Dr. Parrish says he made an investigation during the past month. "At this season of the year," he says, "the river is exceptionally high. Out from the shore at a distance of 100 feet there are some 12 or 15 small houseboats occupied by families. Owing to the high river, a number of logs have floated in between these houses and the shore. To the north of this sewer, about 150 feet, is the new municipal dock which extends into the river 200 feet beyond, where the sewage empties.

"This combination of houses, logs and

docks forms a pool which has little or no outlet, and into this the contents of this sewer are continually emptying.

"The entire condition is filthy and should be changed. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that the houses and boats in front of this sewer and to the north be ordered moved. I do not know the condition that exists at low water, but unless there is a very rapid current in the river, close to the shore, it will be necessary to extend this sewer out to the harbor line."

YOUNG PASTOR CALLED

Springfield, Or., July 12.—The Baptist church has called Rev. Edgar B. Luther of Adams, Or., a young minister, to the pastorate.

Oregon Trunk Says I. C. C. Undervalued It in First Report

Washington, July 12.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—Protest against the tentative valuation of its property fixed by the Interstate Commerce commission has been filed with that body by the Oregon Trunk railroad. The total value allowed by the commission was \$18,563,000, and the railroad says this should be increased to at least \$18,667,000. Objections are made to the engineer-

ing land and accounting reports on which the valuation is based. Among the items for which it is asserted proper allowance has not been made are \$48,540 for gifts of land dedicated to public use, \$170,342 for cost of the Oregon Trunk as it existed prior to 1909, when it was acquired by the carrier; \$759,956 for interest on funds expended for construction, and \$319 for the company's portion of two automobiles jointly owned with the S. P. & S., the Oregon Electric and the United Railways.

For recovering sunken timber a grappling device has been invented in Sweden that remains open when lowered into water but closes as it is raised.

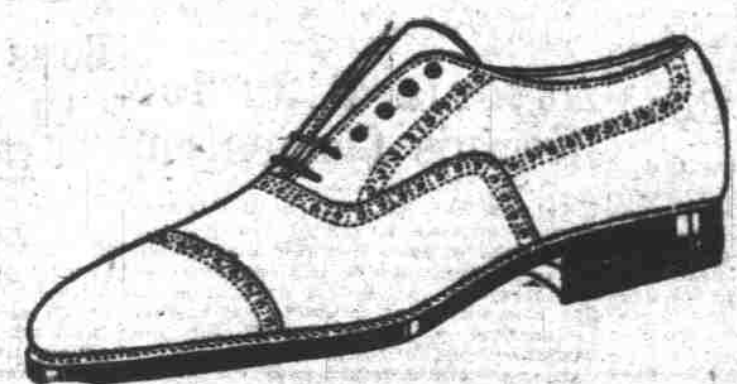
Do You Buy Goods That Hunt for An Owner?

Will a little advertising, where every word's the truth, where the public knows the quality of the goods, sell as much real merchandise as the lot of talk it takes to move goods that must hunt for an owner?

When Staiger's said "SELL," the public responded at once. They know every Shoe carried is a high-grade Shoe of merit. They know cut prices here mean genuine reductions; that every purchase is a paying investment. When you can buy "Laird-Schober" Shoes, "Armstrong" Shoes, "Selby" Shoes, "Geller" Shoes, "J. & M." and "Bostonian" Shoes at reductions such as you'll find here, you are getting something for your money. You don't have to wait till you've worn the Shoes—you know it at once!

Men's \$8.00 to \$11 "Bostonians," broken lines but nearly all sizes in the lot. SHOES and Oxfords

\$5.40



Men's \$9.00 to \$12 "Bostonians," broken lines but nearly all sizes in the lot. SHOES and Oxfords

\$6.40

Men's "Bostonians," \$9.00 to \$12 values, Shoes and Oxfords. All sizes—

\$7.40

Men's \$10.00 to \$13.50 "Bostonian" Shoes and Oxfords. All sizes

\$8.40

Men's J. & M. Shoes and Oxfords, \$15 and \$16 values—

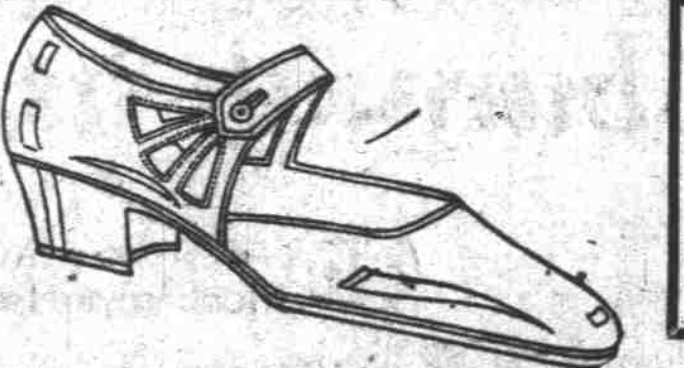
\$10.40 to \$12.80

Men's \$7.50 to \$9 Shoes and Oxfords. All sizes—

\$4.80

Women's \$6.50 to \$11 Shoes and Oxfords; some are broken as to sizes—

\$4.80



Women's \$8.50 to \$12.50 Oxfords and Pumps, all sizes—

\$6.40

Women's \$9 to \$12.50 Oxfords and Pumps, all sizes—

\$7.40

Women's \$11 to \$12.50 Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps, all sizes—

\$9.80

Boys' \$4.50 to \$5 Shoes

\$2.80

Boys' and Girls' \$5.50 to \$6.50 Shoes

\$3.80

Special Lot Women's \$5.00 to \$8.00 Shoes Lot Children's \$2.50 to \$5.00 Shoes

\$1.00

Special Big Group Women's \$7 to \$12 Shoes, black, brown, grey; sizes broken—

\$3.00

Special Group Women's \$5 to \$9 Shoes, black and brown; sizes broken—

\$2.00

STYLE SHOES, the kinds people want NOW—in fact, EVERY SHOE in the store is included in this Sale.

C. W. Shively, for

Staiger's

288 MORRISON ST. CORBETT BLDG. 288

Had Your Iron Today?



Work Brains—Not Digestion

HERE'S an ideal hot-weather luncheon!

Two packages luscious Little Sun-Maid Raisins—one cool glass of milk. Big men don't need more.

290 calories of energizing nutriment in the little raisins. Pure fruit sugar, practically predigested so it acts almost immediately, yet doesn't tax digestion and thus heat the blood.

There's fatigue-resisting food-iron also in this lunch.

Vital men eat like this and resist the weather. Don't work their digestion because they want to work their brains.

Try it for a few days and you'll feel better.

Little Sun-Maids

Between-Meal Raisins

5c Everywhere

—in Little Red Package

WHITE cleanliness is the invariable rule in households, clubs, and Turkish Baths in which Fairy is the accepted toilet soap. It is a fact that people everywhere are discerning and choosing between colored-perfumed soaps and this purity-white soap which they know to be the whitest soap in the world.

When you think of soft, cleansing lather which leaves your skin really clean, smooth and soothed, your mind reverts to Fairy Soap.

THE L. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

FAIRY SOAP

The Whitest Soap in the World