UNCLE SAM IS A PATRON OF GOOD ARCHITECTURE AND THE FINE ARTS

James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Tells of Work Now Being Done.

By JAMES B. MORROW.

The sum of $13,000,000 a year is being spent by the national government, outside of the city of Washington, for the construction of public buildings. Sandy, a frugal person in red whiskers, coming down from the lakes, complained that he had not been in Glasgow four hours when Jang went a stepper. Bang goes $40,000 every working day in the year for new post-offices and courthouses, and Uncle Sam actually smiles as he foots the bills and signs his good name to fresh contracts.

Prudent men in Congress, having dotted their districts with free edifices, say that it is time the orgy were halted. Many a fierce watch dog of the Treasury goes suddenly blind and mislays his voice when his constituents evince a healthy desire for an appropriation. But the "orgy" as a matter of fact has just begun. There are thousands of towns in the country with grass-grown streets that are demanding post-offices of their own, on the steps of which, at once an exchange and a forum, the male citizens may congregate in pleasant weather.

Nor can the members of Congress hailing from large cities consistently deny public buildings to what may be called the rural regions. So far, since the organization of the government, the National Capital excluded, $160,273,000 has been spent on courthouses, customhouses and post-offices and $44,000,000 for land on which to put them. Most of the money has been expended in the great centers of population. The custom-house in New York, for example, cost $7,140,000—$2,540,000 for the land and $4,600,000 for the building.

Big Cities Cannot Complain.

Of the two hundred and odd millions of money spent all together, twenty-one and a third millions, or about 12½ per cent, has been distributed in the Empire State alone. Nor can Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Denver, or San Francisco grumble and put a good face on it when Hells Oven, on the iron and steel country, asks $15,000 for a post-office. Neither can Cleveland, where $4,000,000 was spent on a single building, $140,000 going to a private architect for plans and supervision, $14,000 to John W. Alexander for mural painting, $30,000 to Frank D. Millet, who was drowned in the wreck of the Titanic, for decorative painting, and $12,000 to E. H. Blashfield for putting pictures on the walls and ceilings of the Circuit Court room.

Small towns will keep on asking for appropriations and the money will be voted. The rivers and harbors bill is not the only pork barrel in Congress. Moreover, the enemies of a greater navy rather showed up that the sum spent for a battle ship, about $10,000,000, would pay for 200 buildings costing $50,000 each. The naval establishment, they declare, requires about $140,000,000 annually, which is within $20,000,000 of the total cost of all the public buildings in the country, those in Washington not included. There are 175 buildings under construction at this time, and 250 more, the cost of which will be $25,000,000, have been authorized by Congress and will be started as soon as the $12,000,000 a year set aside for the purpose becomes available.

In the opinion of Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury, no more than $1,000,000 a month should be expended for building purposes in the present state of the nation's finances. It will require three and a half years, consequently, to complete the buildings already authorized. Meanwhile, Congress will have legalized the construction of many others. Since 1908, three bills providing for buildings to cost $122,000,000 have been enacted into law. Therefore, while Congress authorizes an expenditure of $20,000,000 a year, Secretary MacVeagh is only spending $12,000,000. The construction of the public buildings is under the management of the Secretary of the Treasury. He pays out the money. Also, in fact, he approves the plans, which are drawn two flights of stairs up from and immediately over his own office. James Knox Taylor is the Supervising Architect. Helping him are seventy-five skilled men and a large force of stenographers and clerks.

Got Ideas in Greece and Rome.

The first creative architects of the government went to Greece and Rome for their ideas of beauty, stability, and utility. Every little post-office that is built to-day has a touch somewhere of the classic architecture of those early masters. William Thornton, a Philadelphia physician, followed the government from that city to Washington and drew the plans of the first Capitol Building. He was a learned man and a scientist, and became superintendent of the Patent Office at its establishment in 1802. Charles Bulfinch, of Boston, a graduate of Harvard and the architect of Faneuil Hall, worked on the National Capitol from 1817 until it was finished, in 1826. Thomas U. Walter, who studied in Europe and designed Girard College, in Philadelphia, which was said to be the finest specimen of classic architecture in the United States, drew the plans for the extension of the Capitol and directed the work to its completion forty-seven years ago.

A Frenchman, Benjamin H. Latrobe, born in England and educated in Germany, and having a romantic history, was appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings in 1803 by Thomas Jefferson. He was mainly engaged on the interior of the Capitol, planning the columns of marble cornstalks and introducing tobacco plants among the carvings. Such were the men who gave to American architecture its classic style and whose influence continues to-day in the construction of the government edifices.

The Supervising Architect of the United States, Mr. Taylor, designs all of the government buildings except those constructed in Washington. He was born in Knox County, Ill., fifty-four years ago, was educated in St. Paul and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and practiced in New York and Philadelphia. At the time of his appointment as chief architect of the government, he was senior draftsman in the office. He gained his promotion by the record he made at a civil service examination, standing second among forty applicants. Skilled in his profession, he is also a very competent executive and an able business man.

A Temple with a Huge Tower.

"Are any the buildings now being put up by the government?" I asked him.

"Oh, yes. One at Denver, to cost $1,500,000; a courthouse and post-office at New Orleans, to cost $1,750,000; a post-office in New York, to cost $4,000,000, and an extension to the Boston custom-house to cost $1,500,000. The Boston building, let me add, is to be something of a curiosity. Originally, it was in the form of a Greek temple. No land could be obtained for its enlargement, and so we are constructing a huge tower that is to be almost 500 feet high, and is to contain eighteen stories. Buildings in Boston are limited in height to 125 feet. The national government, however, is superior to the laws of cities and States in the matter of its own kind, and we are going ahead regardless of the local building regulations. The tower will really transform the old Greek temple into a skyscraper. We also have a skyscraper in Chicago. All of our other buildings throughout the country are of conventional height, though they are not alike architecturally."

"Doesn't the expense of maintaining a building, together with the interest on its cost, make Uncle Sam's rent bill pretty large?"

"Unquestionably. As a business proposition simply, no public building pays. By way of illustration, let me give you a little arithmetic concerning a supposititional town that has a post-office costing $50,000. The interest on that sum of money at 2 per cent, the government rate, would amount to $1,000 annually. Light, heat, water, repair, and janitor service would be from $1,500 to $2,000. At the lowest reasonable estimate, the building would cost the government $2,500 a year. Ordinarily a storeroom large enough and good enough in every way for the post-office could be rented for $600.

"But you must recollect that a public building is not a business enterprise, no matter if it is located in a small city or in Washington and is used as a meeting place for Congress or a residence for the President. Public buildings are speaking witnesses of the power, dignity, and greatness of the country. There are 90,000,000 Americans. Not more than one in every hundred of our people ever gets to see the city of Washington. The ninety-nine who stay at home, I venture to say, have only a hazy notion of the authority, solidarity, and wealth of their own government.

Washington Loses Its Mystery.

"To them, the government in Washington is far away, intangible and even mysterious. It is brought to their very doors, however, when a public building is located in their vicinity. They see its substantialness and likewise they see the American flag waving daily from its staff in the breezes. The building, well-kept, solidly built, and impressive, becomes to them a center of the national government. They pay taxes, they will never get to Washington, as I have said, and the building is the only visible return they will ever receive for the money taken from them for national purposes.

"Then we should remember that there are millions of foreigners in the United States. They have come from countries where government is constantly observable and where it makes itself felt to the humblest citizen. They were accustomed to public buildings at home and to officials in uniforms, with gold braid on their caps. Coming here and settling in or near a Western town, they find the United States attorney in a shabby room over a butcher shop, the United States marshal above a dry goods store, and the postmaster between a saloon and an undertaking establishment. 'This is a b—— of a country,' they say to themselves in their own tongue. The government is scattered and meanly housed, and the immigrant concludes that the National Capital must be cheap, unclean, weak, and poor.

"Well, the immigrant, let us imagine, stays here and prospers. His sons go to school. They are bright boys, having been taught that 90 per cent of genius consists of hard work, only the case hasn't been put to them in exactly that language. John Brown, a native American, is their neighbor. He is a dull boy at his books, but he drags through the law and the chances of politics make him the local attorney of the United States. 'Ole Olsson,' the immigrant declares, referring to his favorite son, 'is a smarter man than John Brown.' Thus the government goes down another peg or two in the opinion of the former Swede or Norwegian. Ole Olsson can be changed into Jacob Schmidt, whereupon our immigrant would be a German.

Stones and Bricks Teach Patriotism.

"But if the same immigrant sees a public building in the town he has chosen for his home and the Stars and Stripes fluttering in the Western wind, he has respect, and not contempt, for his new allegiance; and that is what is needed in this republic—respect for law and for lawmakers, respect for courts and for judges, and respect for all rightful authority, including the parents of our own children. Hence we must not regard public buildings as business investments. On the contrary, they are moral influences, teaching patriotism, which is pride as well as love of one's country, and exemplifying the strength—and you notice that I put a shade of emphasis on that word—and the dignity of our national government."

"Who takes care of the buildings after they are up and occupied?"

"House is kept for them from my office. Usually some official, the marshal, postmaster, or collector of customs, is made custodian and is held accountable for the care of the building. The bills, down to the pay rolls of the scrub woman, must be sent to Washington for scrutiny and payment."

"Could money be saved were the government to construct its own buildings?"

"I have been studying that subject for several months, and have concluded that on a yearly expenditure of $12,000,000 at least $500,000 can be saved were we to change our methods of entering into contracts. A number of our so-called contractors are no more than brokers. They bid on buildings, and when successful give the work out piecemeal to others, to men and companies who actually do the constructing. They make a profit, of course, perhaps 20 per cent of the amount of the contract. Then the subcontractors demand larger prices of them—because of the risk they take with respect to payments—than they would were they dealing at first hand with the government. It would be better, possibly, for the government to do business directly with the contractors who perform the work, and thus save the money that now goes to the brokers.

Professionals Get the Contracts.

"Local contractors seldom bid for government buildings. They cannot compete with the professionals, who do large things in a large way and get the lowest prices on materials. Experienced government contractors know where public buildings are to be erected. One of them may decide to offer bids on fifty buildings, understanding by experience that he will be successful possibly in five instances. In the meanwhile he obtains the best prices on board cars, of so many hundred tons of steel and so many thousand barrels of cement. By adding the freight to the prices he can figure to a cent just what his material will cost delivered where he wants it. The local contractor, doing a limited business, necessarily buys at retail and cannot compete with the man who buys at wholesale and is posted in all the fine points of the construction business."

"Architecturally, are all of your buildings of the same style?"

"No, but there are features on every building which connect it with the public buildings in Washington, which show that it belongs to the great family of edifices at the National Capital. I want a stranger riding past a post-office in Indiana, Iowa or Pennsylvania to know at a glance without looking up on the roof for the flag that the building belongs to the government. Yet the style of architecture varies. In the West and South we follow the Spanish renaissance style, in New England the colonial or Georgian style, and elsewhere the Italian renaissance or classic style. But every building, as I have said, is given a touch that brings it into relationship with the architecture that distinguishes the city of Washington."

"Are the buildings mostly made of stone?"

"Bricks are used separately or in connection with stone in many cases. The material to be decided on frequently leads to exciting controversies. In Cleveland there was a spirited contest between the champions of stone and granite. I got into the dispute by saying that when the Almighty made granite He piled it up out of doors, and that when He made stone He put it under ground and covered it over with dirt. Stone soon looks old and dingy in sooty cities like Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Chicago, whereas granite, because of its hardness, can be cleaned with a sand blast."

Good Work and Materials Pay.

"Do you require the best material and workmanship obtainable?"

"Yes. It would be unbecoming in the national government to do cheap and slipshod work. Furthermore, our buildings are put up to stay. Private buildings, as a rule, so the owners figure, can be profitably torn down and replaced at the end of forty years—the sinking fund and the increased value of the land equaling in that time the cost of the building in the first place. We never figure on that basis. Some of our buildings are fifty years old and others seventy-five years old are structurally as good as ever and are still rendering good service. The cost of repairs on a business building runs from 1 to 1½ per cent of its cost annually. Repairs on government buildings average but 47-100 of 1 per cent. The construction work is not always done by local mechanics. Contractors have their own men and send them to different parts of the country."

"How is the land bought on which to put a building?"

"We advertise for bids. They are mailed to Washington. After they are opened, an expert is sent to examine the sites which have been offered. Contracts stipulate that mail must be delivered by the railways if the post-office is within eighty yards of the station. That provision in all government contracts for the transportation of the mails sometimes influences the selection of a site. The rule is to get a central location so that business letters may be distributed expeditiously. It often happens that land leaps up in value when it is learned that the government is looking for a site on which to erect a building. Commonly, however, there is competition, one group of landowners pulling toward the part of the town in which they are interested and another group pulling in the opposite direction.

"Now and then the government pays more for land than it is worth. Once in a while it gets land for nothing. Los Angeles donated a $250,000 site for its $1,500,000 courthouse and postoffice. Walker Brothers, bankers at Salt Lake City, sold a $75,000 block of land to the government for it. We paid them paper money. They returned it and asked for silver. So we sent them a silver dollar in a leather case, and they framed it and hung it on the wall of their private office."

How Buildings Are Obtained.

"What qualifications must a town possess before it can get a public building?"

"It must have, first, an active, capable, and popular Representative in Congress," Mr. Taylor answered. "He will get an appropriation for the building, through the exercise of the personal qualities I have mentioned. A building will be authorized by law. In time it will be constructed. There is said to be a rule, though I am no authority on the subject, that a town must have 1,500 inhabitants, and that the revenues of its post-office must reach a certain sum of money. If that be true as to population, a good many places have mysteriously dwindled in size since they have had public buildings."

"Who approves the plans for a building?"

"The plans are drawn in the office of the Supervising Architect. If the building is for a courthouse, a post-office, and the headquarters of a forestry agent, the plans are passed on by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Agriculture. That is the formal procedure. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, really decides the matter."

"Does any other country erect public buildings in such numbers as does this country?"

"Oh, no. Other countries are already built. We are building. European cities and towns are old, ours are new. Municipalities in England construct their own post-offices and then the buildings are used for various government purposes."

"Do the private buildings in the United States show the development of a strictly American type of architecture?"

"There is no distinctive American style except in the construction of skyscrapers. Such buildings are entirely American. Formerly, no style was attempted. Walls were run up into the air and then roofed over. Now, however, there is what can be called a skyscraper style of architecture. Art has come in and art means beauty. As to our houses, there are adaptations, modifications, and appropriations of the styles employed for centuries. Man has lived under cover for a long time and has evolved types which correspond and connect.

"Interiorly, however, our houses are different from those in England. An Englishman likes to walk out into the hall when going from one room to another. He seeks privacy. We seek publicity and so we build with many doors that the lower floor can be thrown open and made to look like one great apartment. Then with plenty of light and the curtains up, we are ready to receive our friends and relatives."

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JAMES KNOX TAYLOR.

THE NATION'S ARCHITECT.

HUNT FOR PARISIAN AUTO BANDITS.

That the police of Paris have at last got on the trail of the desperate gang of automobile outlaws is a source of great relief to the people of the French capital, who have been living in a veritable reign of terror since this murderous gang began its unlawful crusade on the automobile owners. During the last six months members of the gang have been guilty of eight murders and the wounding of scores of automobile passengers, as well as the robbery of thousands of dollars in cash and jewelry. Last Sunday two of the band, Bonnot, "the demon chauffeur," and Dubois, a notorious anarchist, were cornered by the police and a squad of regular army men, and, after a desperate battle, they were shot to death. M. Bertillon, examining finger prints on automobile attacked by bandits, is shown in the upper photo. Lower, left to right, Bonnot, alias Chandler, and Garnier, his lieutenant.

Record Price for Leg.

From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

When a jury gave Michael Schuhman a verdict for $20,000 damages against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad before Justice Benedict, in the Queens County Supreme Court, they increased the amount of damages by $10,500 over a former verdict.

Schuhman was injured January 2, 1907, on his sixteenth birthday, as he was trying to board a Brooklyn elevated train at the Culver Avenue station in Ridgewood. He spent eleven months in a hospital, underwent twenty operations, and his leg, which is now about three inches shorter than normal, according to the physicians, may later have to be amputated.

The first action was tried before Justice Jaycox in the Queens County Supreme Court, January 19, 1910, who set aside a verdict of $9,500 damages on the ground that it was contrary to the weight of evidence. Edmond C. Vieweister, attorney for young Schuhman, carried the case to the Appellate Division and it was sent back for retrial.

TRIUMPHANT BUT A WRECK.

GEN. HOMER LEA.

Honolulu, May 2.—Gen. Homer Lea, the young California hunchback, graduate of Stanford University, and recently commander-in-chief of the triumphant revolutionary army in China, is a passenger on a Pacific ocean liner, bound for home. The wonderful young military strategist is confined to his stateroom, his wife in constant attendance. He is almost totally blind, partly paralyzed, and a hopeless physical wreck.

Plain Facts About Psychotherapy; Also Varieties of Mental Healing

By J. MADISON TAYLOR, A. B., M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Contribution to Medical Society of the District.

A wave of interest in mental healing has recently passed over all lands. Some of this is genuine and praiseworthy. Much of it evidences a morbid appetite for the mystic. There is also engendered back-currents of doubt and suspicion. Intelligent people should become aware of the fundamental truths involved; then can they confidently avail themselves of the good thence obtainable, and also be protected from fallacies which over-enthusiastic ignoramuses utter.

A large proportion of human suffering is due, as is well known, chiefly—some say solely—to disordered states of mind. Every thoughtful person can recall instances where a series of misapprehensions, broodings, false interpretations, inexact, over-solicitous self-observations, have created both painful and damaging impressions. Sometimes these lead to personal sufferings, illness, or such wrongful opinions of others as to amount to gross injustice. It is a blessed mercy when one's own good sense is normal and comes to the rescue before irretrievable hurt is done.

Too Few with Judgment.

Too few are equipped with that measure of robust, well-balanced mentality, constituting judgment, which can be relied on to steer one through the long series of trials and perils that come to all, growing ever more complex as age advances and confusing experiences multiply. Not many escape these morbid mental states, of less or greater severity or permanence.

It often happens that owing to physical weaknesses induced by temporary bodily ailments, or by peculiarities of mind, especially by erroneous education, emotionalism, hypersensitiveness, or latent morbiund tendencies, a condition is produced resembling progressive bodily disease. This mental derangement should then be treated precisely like a physical illness; by accurately determining its nature and type, how it can best be corrected, and then by skillfully applying the right remedies or procedures. Nowadays, thanks to the thorough researches of psychopathologists, many of whom are experienced physicians trained in diseases of the nervous system, it is entirely feasible to rectify these morbid mental states, or check them in earliest incipiency.

Moreover, precisely as manifold perils arise in intrusting the intricacies of the body to uneducated persons, however willing and zealous, so is it even more dangerous to delegate the ailing mind to any one who does not possess adequate qualifications for dealing with this marvel of complexity.

Readers Sufferer Derelict.

Note the relative importance of passing through life with a damaged leg, kidney, or even an eye, which at worst is only partial disability, in comparison with a damaged consciousness, which renders the sufferer a derelict indeed.

Let it be clearly apprehended that the subject of mental healing, or psychotherapy, is vastly more than wholesome suggestion, a disabusing of the mind of silly or wayward notions, an appeal to instinctive beliefs, or to any or all of the consolations of religion. Each one is welcome to entertain any faith or conviction, practice whatsoever form of worship he or she shall elect, and none the less may fall into such depths of psychic bewilderment, misery, or disease as the good Lord shall decree. True, and abiding faith in the highest ideals, if consistently developed and conscientiously utilized, will go far toward comforting sustaining, and renewing lost vigor.

But faith without works is admittedly inefficient. Let us cherish faith unwaveringly, but neglect not the good help of pure reason, the unvarying laws of nature.

Experts Formulated Laws.

Skilled experts have searched out and formulated many of these laws; have put them to good use in unraveling what appear as mysteries to those who know them not. The happiest men and women are those who instinctively appreciate the beneficence of these divine laws. But when they arrogate to themselves powers which it is impossible for them to possess then they will miserably fail. The resources of the human being are enormous, but of little use unless learned and made available. Although both physical and mental, these cannot be divorced.

It is this principle of immense inherent potentialities to be made available that is utilized by the most learned and successful practitioners of psychotherapy. Vast powers exist in every reasonably intelligent human being. Oftentimes these energies become woefully distorted, submerged, cramped, made of no effect. The wise psychotherapeutist studies the problem before him with all the knowledge and skill of one well versed in any exact science. He determines by precise methods and full knowledge of like instances, just what the conditions exhibits and requires, and applies the needful measures of conservation. Always success is in proportion, as are properly called forth the stores of power, setting free the streams of feeling and thinking to flow again, unhindered, along the channels of daily life; in short, by dealing with things as they are, and not by permitting the imagination to run riot, or fanciful desires to become rampant.

Purpose Is Explained.

The purpose of psychotherapy is to convert a disorderly, inefficient mind into an orderly, well-balanced, efficient one. It is a process of mental training. It is, rather, a retraining, because the essentials of right training have never been in any one perfectly attained. Results follow in proportion as the operator knows his subject and the patient is sincerely co-operative.

Some minds are well poised, but most have suffered greater or less derangement in normal responsiveness to external and internal impressions. There is then disharmony between receptivity and interpretation, impulse and determination. Where disharmonies have become habitual, not only are thinking and willing impaired, but this tends to disintegrate the body processes, and disorder or disease follows. Disorders so caused vary in proportion to the character and progressiveness of the psychical causes at work and the susceptibility of the sensorium, or organ of thought, to go astray and to dominate the physical processes for good or evil.

Must Know Subject.

To use successfully any form of psychotherapy, the operator must be reasonably familiar with the structure, functions, and disorders of both mind and body. A large acquaintance with either psychology or medicine will not suffice. It is essential that the action and interaction of each department of knowledge be clearly comprehended.

In normal persons there is a direct, clear, instantaneous intercommunication between that part of the mind which receives impressions and that which is conscious of them. It is upon the information received by one part of the mind from the other that a correct conception is based of our physical status and other vital phenomena, and by this means our decisions and actions are determined. When the communication is normal between the observing, the receptive, reasoning mind, and the believing, deliberative, or reflective consciousness, then alone is there right control of thinking, feeling, and doing. When this communication is interrupted or broken, or co-ordination is imperfect, then begin hesitation, doubt, fear, depression, incompetency, or mental anguish. Mental distress or indecision is due not to lack of nervous force so much as to waste, to prodigality of effort, bad habits, inexact methods—"billiard-ball rationalism." This whirl of ineffective forces is, moreover, cruelly exhausting. Hence arise asthenia or weakness. The mind then surrenders and no longer fights, so brain-control is vitiated or lost.

To be concluded in next Sunday's issue—"What We Can do for the Nerves."

BUTT MEMORIAL PLANS COMPLETE

President Taft to Speak at Masonic Tribute to Titanic Hero This Afternoon.

Preparations have been completed for the memorial services to be held this afternoon at the National Theater by Temple Lodge, No. 22, F. A. A. M., in honor of Maj. Archibald W. Butt, U. S. A., aid to President Taft, who went to death heroically in the Titanic disaster.

Washington will turn out en masse to pay tribute to the memory of Maj. Butt. President Taft, members of Congress, the Diplomatic Corps, Army and Navy officers, prominent Masons, and Washington society folk will be among the audience.

Seven hundred Masons will attend the ceremonies. The members of Temple Lodge, of which Maj. Butt was a member, will meet at the Ebbitt House at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and march in a body to the services. A delegation of Masons from Georgit will come to the National Capital to attend the ceremonies.

The theater will open at 2:30 o'clock. Admission will be by ticket only. No reserved seats will be held later than 2:15 o'clock.

Music will be furnished by the United States Marine Band Orchestra, conducted by Lieut. W. H. Santelmann. The services will be opened by the rendition of three selections by the orchestra—Bach's "Meditation," Martin's "Melody of Peace," and Wagner's "Albumleaf." "America" will then be sung by the audience. Invocation will be pronounced by Bishop Alfred Harding. Senator Hoke Smith will speak on "Maj. Butt, the Georgian."

The Masonic choir, under the direction of Percy S. Foster, will then sing Rhodes' "Remember Thy Creator." Edgar C. Snyder, Washington correspondent of the Omaha Bee, will speak on "Maj. Butt, the Washington Newspaper Man." Secretary of War Stimson will deliver an address on "Maj. Butt, the Soldier."

The Masonic choir will sing "Lead, Kindly Light," after which Carter B. Keene, master of Temple Lodge, will speak on "Maj. Butt, the Mason." Schubert's "Twenty-Third Psalm" will then be rendered by the Masonic choir. The principal address will be delivered by President Taft. "Vivat Memoria," a poem by Philander C. Johnson, will be rendered by Charles B. Hanford. "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the hymn which the orchestra aboard the Titanic played as the vessel went down, will be sung by the audience in closing. Rev. William Taylor Snyder, chaplain of Temple Lodge, will pronounce the benediction.

Three Lives Lost in Fire.

Gilbertville, Mass., May 4.—Three lives were lost and sixty persons were rendered homeless and a property loss of $20,000 resulted to-day from a fire in the six-story apartment Wooden Block, at 202 Grove Street, this town, which was owned by the George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Company. The origin of the fire is unknown. The body of Miss Sophie Swakgsty has been recovered.