

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

*Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall, Sixth Floor
808 Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, Washington 99201-3337*

1. Name of Property

Historic Name **SALVATION ARMY BUILDING**
Red Shield Hotel

2. Location

Street & Number 245 West Main Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, Wa 99201
Parcel Number 35184.0909

3. Classification

Category of Property	Ownership of Property	Status of Property	Present Use of Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> residential
<input type="checkbox"/> object	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other

4. Owner of Property

Name Marty Hogberg
Street & Number S. 1111 Upper Vista Drive
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99202
Telephone Number/E-mail 509-624-5226, 990-9399

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds Spokane County Courthouse
Street Number 1116 West Broadway
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99201
County Spokane

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey
Date Federal__ State__ County__ Local 1979
Depository for Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)
(text on one or more continuation sheets)

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair
 deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check One

unaltered
 altered

Check One

original site
 moved & date _____

8. Spokane Register Criteria and Statement of Significance

Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places Criteria--mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Spokane Register listing. Text included on continuation sheets.

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Spokane history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory history.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography is found on one or more continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.
Verbal Boundary Description Havermale Addition Lot 9, Block 5.
Verbal Boundary Justification Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

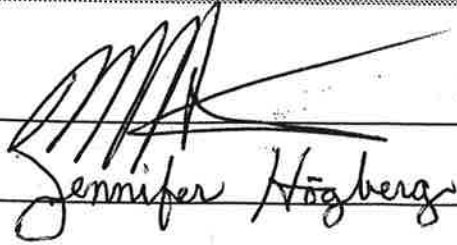
11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title Linda Yeomans, Consultant
Organization Historic Preservation Planning and Restoration
Telephone Number/E-mail 509-456-3828 or lyeomans@uswest.net
Street and Number 501 West 27th Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99203
Date 19 April 2000

12. Additional Documentation

Map Spokane City/County plat map, 1999
Photographs and Slides 5 color prints, 29 black & white prints, 20 slides

13. Signature of Owner(s)


Jennifer Högberg

14. For Official Use Only:

Date Received: _____ Attest: _____

City Clerk

Date Heard: _____

Commission Decision: _____ Approved
as to Form: _____

Assistant City Attorney

Council/Board Action: _____

Date: _____

We hereby certify that this property has been listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places.

MAYOR, City of Spokane

or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

OFFICER, City/County Historic Preservation Officer

City/County Historic Preservation Office

Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

Narrative Description***Summary Statement***

Located at the eastern edge of Spokane's central business district, the Salvation Army building is the oldest existing structure built as the headquarters for the Spokane Salvation Army. Built in 1921, it is a three-story red brick building constructed of unreinforced masonry. The most significant character-defining features of the building include an original marquee suspended over the front entrance and a contiguous row of arched tripartite windows that dominate the north facade and west elevation of the building. The arched windows are unusual because they are located at street-level rather than on the top floor like other similar commercial blocks in Spokane. Wood carvings in the shape of a shield, a symbol of the Salvation Army, embellish each window below the arched clerestory windows.

Current Condition and Appearance in 2000

The Salvation Army building fills all of its lot space and comprises a rectangular footprint that measures 50 feet wide and 142 feet deep with 7000 square feet on each floor. A basalt stone foundation measuring up to three-feet-thick supports the building and houses a full basement. A four-story brick building built in 1900 is adjacent to and shares part of the Salvation Army building's east wall. A light well separates the two buildings and illuminates the second and third floors of the Salvation Army block. The west and south elevations of the building abut alleys that separate it from a parking lot to the west and an eight-story brick building to the south. The Salvation Army building is clad in red brick veneer laid across brick load-bearing walls that measure sixteen to twenty-inches-thick. A centrally placed, four-foot-high stepped parapet with molded cement coping rises above a plain cornice on the building's north facade. The parapet continues around the perimeter of the building, hiding a flat roof with layers of built-up tar. A brick-clad stair tower and chimney rise from the roof's east edge next to the adjacent building. Original wrought-iron fire escape assemblages are attached to the building on the west elevation and on the rear, south elevation. Symmetrically placed eight-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash windows illuminate the Salvation Army building's second and third floors on the north, west, south, and east elevations. Each window is distinguished by a brick soldier arch with molded cement keystones and a molded cement lugsill. A molded cement belt course separates the upper two floors from the building's street-level fenestration. A contiguous row of arched tripartite windows highlight the north facade and west elevation of the building. East tripartite unit is capped by an elliptical arch embellished with decorative brick and keystones constructed of molded cement. The keystone mark the corners and center of each arch. Each tripartite window features wide mullions and eight-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash units set above and below ribbed-tin panels. Serving to symbolize and identify the building as the headquarters for the Salvation Army, a small wood shield-shaped cipher is attached to the center of each panel. The street-level portion of each tripartite window along the north and west elevations is covered with protective plywood boards. The windows behind the plywood covering on the north facade and the three windows behind the plywood covering on the west elevation at the northwest corner of the building feature store front units with plate glass glazing. The remaining boarded-over units along the west elevation are multipaned, wood-sash windows that match the window design on the upper-level units. South, rear elevation windows are

covered with plywood at street-level, and two windows on the second floor and two windows on the third floor are also covered with plywood. One window on the second floor and one window on the third floor have been filled in with brick veneer. The east elevation of the building features multipaned, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the second and third floors, and boarded-over arched tripartite units at ground-level. The north facade of the building features three sets of doors: one single door at each corner that flank centrally placed double-entry doors located under a scalloped marquee suspended over the sidewalk. The doors are plain and made of wood.

The interior of the Salvation Army building has been altered over the years. It features a full basement, a first floor and mezzanine, and two upper floors. The basement is partially finished and has a large room designed as a gymnasium. Windows along the ceiling in the gym were covered from the outside when the alley was re-graded. The first floor of the building features a street-level lobby accessible from the north entrances. The lobby extends back into the building to a flight of stairs that rise to a large open auditorium with a barrel vaulted ceiling. The barrel-shaped ceiling follows the curvature of the arched clerestory windows. The floor is constructed of fir planks. The fir woodwork and plaster covering the ceiling and walls is deteriorated and missing in most of the first floor. A mezzanine is located between the first and second floors at the front of the building. A brightly lit space, the mezzanine is illuminated by arched clerestory units on the west and north elevations. The woodwork in the mezzanine is painted fir, and some of the plaster covering the ceiling and walls is missing. A plain interior staircase finished in walnut-stained fir rises to the second and third floors, and to an entrance that opens to the roof. The second and third floors were designed with duplicate floor plans that feature a five-foot-wide hallway, an elevator shaft, and small single occupancy rooms that measure seven-feet-wide and ten-feet-deep. Each room was finished with plaster walls and fir woodwork and featured a window, a closet, and a door with a transom light. Remnants of these rooms exist in the front, north half of the building. The rear, south half of the upper two floors is one large room supported by brick and concrete columns and shows evidence through wall marks on the ceiling where single occupancy rooms once existed.

Original Appearance and Alterations

Built in 1921, the exterior of the Salvation Army building retains its original design, stepped parapet, brick wall cladding, marquee, fire escape assemblages, and some of its original windows. Original multipaned windows located at street-level along the north facade and the northwest corner of the building were replaced with single-pane storefront windows in the 1950s. Four windows on the rear, south elevation were covered with plywood boards and two windows were filled in with brick veneer in the 1960s. Due to increased vandalism, all street-level windows on the north, west, south, and east elevations were covered with plywood boards during the 1970s and 1980s. The original doors on the building's north facade were replaced with plain plywood doors when the windows were covered. Beginning in the 1970s, the interior of the building was changed to accommodate various uses including a tavern and a movie set. The lobby and auditorium were painted black and some of the woodwork and plaster covering the walls and ceiling was removed. Most of the single occupancy rooms on the second and third

floors were enlarged, and half of the rooms were removed in the rear, south half of the building. No original light fixtures or plumbing fixtures remain. The Salvation Army building stood vacant for nearly twenty years and reveals extensive interior damage, decay, and deterioration in walls, ceilings, floors, and windows.

Beginning in 1999, the Salvation Army building has undergone an adaptive reuse and extensive rehabilitation guided by the National Park Service's *Guidelines for Rehabilitation*. The exterior brick walls have been cleaned with a cold water wash, and the boarded-over street-level, store-front windows located on the facade of the building are being replaced with exact duplicates of the original multipaned windows designed when the building was built in 1921. The first-floor interior of the building is being remodeled to accommodate a lobby in the original area designed as a lobby and a restaurant in the large, barrel-vaulted auditorium. The mezzanine, illuminated by original multipaned, arched clerestory windows, will serve as extra dining space. The stairwell will be restored, and the existing rooms on the second and third floors will be renovated as office space. Original woodwork, doors, and transoms found salvaged from the building will be reinstalled and restored where possible. The exterior of the Salvation Army building retains excellent integrity. The building's historic and common name and series of red shield symbols that embellish the exterior of the block indicate its use as a community aid facility once owned by the Salvation Army. In addition, the interior extant rooms of the upper two floors and symmetrical arrangement of windows clearly convey an additional historic use of the building as a single room occupancy hotel.

Statement of Significance***Summary Statement***

The first building constructed to house the headquarters for the Salvation Army in Spokane was built in 1921 in the city's downtown business district. Regarded as a pioneer in Spokane social service work, the Salvation Army building doubled as the Army's service center and as a single room occupancy hotel known as the Red Shield Hotel. It housed itinerant men and boys for nearly 60 years, and was the site for church services, boys clubs, free health and legal services, and war relief efforts. The Salvation Army building was one of Spokane's longest-running community aid facilities, rendering practical help to those in need as advertised in their crusade for "soup, soap, and salvation." The building was designed and built by architect Archibald Rigg and general contractor Frederick Phair, two of Spokane's most accomplished building professionals. The finely crafted building conveys its use as a single room occupancy hotel and retains excellent exterior integrity. Architecturally significant, the Salvation Army building is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

Historical Context***The Salvation Army***

The Salvation Army was founded in 1865 by Reverend William Booth, a Methodist minister working in London, England, and his wife Catherine. Their purpose was to relieve the plight of the impoverished, homeless, and child laborers, and spread spiritual salvation. Based on the Holy Bible and Christian doctrine, the Salvation Army is an international religious and charitable movement organized and operated on a quasi-military pattern. The motivation of the Salvation Army is love of God and a practical concern for the needs of humanity. It is both a church home for many and a center for senior citizens, homeless families needing emergent care, unwed mothers and children, education of homemakers, family counseling, youth camps and clubs, disaster relief, and for relief of drug and alcohol addiction. The mission of the Salvation Army spread quickly, and today it is one of the largest service providers in the world. The Salvation Army has helped pave the way for the establishment of other community aid facilities and helped start the United Service Organization (USO). In 1998, the Salvation Army housed more than 620,000 people in its shelters, and served over 32 million people.

In 1891, the Salvation Army came to Spokane. They began their work from offices in a building at 420 West Main. With ever greater needs and increased membership, they moved from building to building until they finally erected their first permanent headquarters at 245 West Main Avenue in the city's downtown business district. In 1919, they purchased the lot for the building for \$40,000 from the Vera Land Company and commissioned noted Spokane architect Archibald G. Rigg to design it and prominent contractor Frederick Phair to build it. An article dated August 25, 1919 appeared in the *Spokane Spokesman-Review* and pictured the architect's sketch for the proposed building. The estimated cost to build the Salvation Army building was \$125,000, and a campaign was organized to raise the necessary funds. The campaign was successful, and three years later construction of the Salvation Army building was completed. The new center was designed to meet specific Army needs and provided a gymnasium and showers in the basement; two large multi-purpose rooms for classes, church services, and

assemblies located on the first floor and the mezzanine; and Army offices complete with a clinic that offered free legal and health services located on part of the second floor. The remaining part of the second floor and all of the third floor were dedicated as a “workingman’s club, or hotel” and was listed in the *Spokane City Directories* as the Red Shield Hotel. There were twenty-two single-occupancy rooms on the second floor and thirty-one rooms on the third floor. Subsidized by the Salvation Army, each room was available at a “nominal cost” and was furnished with a bed and bureau (*Spokane Spokesman-Review*). In addition to furniture, every room was designed with a wall-mounted sink, a closet, and a window for fresh air. Like most single occupancy hotels, residents shared communal lavatory facilities.

The new Salvation Army service building was dedicated on April 3, 1922, and promised the following proclamation in the *Spokane Spokesman-Review*:

“This building shall be a lighthouse whose rays shall beckon through the fog to the homeless and unfortunate to come and make it their home where they may have the best of care physically and morally.” The building’s “doors will always be open to the people of Spokane, and here no person in need shall be turned away.”

The promise proved fruitful, and the Salvation Army has been recognized for over 109 years as one of the most successful community aid facilities in the Spokane region. A Spokane newspaper noted the Salvation Army “has been the city’s pioneer cornerstone in social service work and [has] achieved a record of practical Christianity with its crusade of ‘soup, soap, and salvation’.”

Numerous social service organizations have operated throughout Spokane since the late 1890s. These include churches and synagogues; children’s’ homes and orphanages; benevolent societies like the Independent Order of Oddfellows, the Masons, the Elks Club, and the Knights of Pythias; and the Salvation Army. All of these organizations provided relief and aid to their members, and some like the Salvation Army provided food, housing, and social services to any person seeking aid. The Great Depression of 1929 marked the beginning of federal government intervention with the organization of America’s huge welfare system. People began turning away from help offered by churches and benevolent societies, and instead sought relief through work and money offered by the federal government. Benevolent societies like the Oddfellows and Masons have experienced declining membership and have disbanded in many cities. Churches continue to provide aid to the needy, but most people seek relief from government-sponsored welfare programs that grant a cash allowance each month rather than more personal relationships offered by other relief centers. The Salvation Army, however, continues to operate worldwide and has grown to seven facilities in Spokane. It housed itinerant men and boys for nearly 60 years and continues to offer soup, soap, and salvation to those who seek it.

In 1972, the Salvation Army moved their headquarters to a new facility located in the Logan neighborhood at 222 East Indiana Avenue. Even though the administration offices moved to

_____their
new location, the Salvation Army building on West Main continued to offer single occupancy rooms to men and boys in need, and was also used as a meeting place for the Red Shield Boys Club, the Salvation Army's Citadel Corps, and as a soup kitchen called the Shiloh Revival Center. The Red Shield Hotel was so successful that the Salvation Army leased rooms in the four-story brick building next door to the east to be used for part of their hotel.

In 1973, the Salvation Army sold their building to the Shodon Investment Company owned by Donald Olivera and attorney George Shoemaker. In 1978, Shodon sold the building to Richard and Robin Burris who opened the Galaxy Tavern in the auditorium on the first floor. The building continued to house itinerant men, but was no longer affiliated with the Salvation Army's Red Shield Hotel. In 1981, the property reverted back to the Shodon Investment Company. The building stood vacant for 17 years until Luigi's Restaurant owner Marty Hogberg bought it in 1999. Committed to the building's preservation, Hogberg is rehabilitating it under guidelines written by the National Park Service for use as a restaurant and office building. Architects Ron Tan and Marv Moore were commissioned for design work and Lydig Construction was retained as the general contractor.

Architectural Significance

Architect Archibald G. Rigg

Built in 1921, the Salvation Army Building retains good integrity in original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with Spokane's homeless as a community aid facility and a single room occupancy hotel. The design for the building was created by prominent Spokane architect Archibald G. Rigg. A highly educated man, Rigg was born in 1878 in Canada and studied at Trinity College in Toronto, Columbia University in New York, and the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. He came to Spokane in the early 1900s and was employed first as a draftsman for the famed architectural firm of Cutter and Malmgren, and later for noted architect Albert Held. Rigg partnered with Spokane architect Julius Zittel in 1912, and later with Roland Vantyne. Projects designed by Rigg and Vantyne included the Masonic Temple enlargement, Hillyard Masonic Lodge, St. Luke's Hospital and Shriner's Hospital, Edgecliff Sanitorium, Hutton Elementary School, and the Riverside Mausoleum. Alone, Rigg designed the Harriet Cheney Cowles Memorial Library at Whitworth College. In addition to commercial buildings, Archibald Rigg designed homes in Spokane including his own house at 827 East Overbluff Road.

General Contractor Frederick Phair

Frederick Phair worked in Spokane as a noted building contractor from 1890 until his death in 1932. He built many homes and commercial blocks throughout Spokane including the Exchange Bank (demolished), Spokane Dry Goods, and the Salvation Army's building. Phair's most significant work in Spokane is one of the city's most celebrated landmarks--the Cathedral for St. John the Evangelist. Revered for his excellent work, Phair was hired by Spokane's most famous architect Kirtland Cutter to build the Idaho State Pavilion at the Chicago World Exposition in 1892. An outstanding success, the building's design and construction won "best of show."

Building Design

Rigg's design for the Salvation Army building included single occupancy hotel rooms with a window in each room. Even the windows on the east elevation where the Salvation Army building shares a common wall with an adjacent four-story building had access to light and fresh air through a light well. The building's design is similar to the building type single room occupancy (SRO) hotels as defined in the multiple property listing *Single Room Occupancy Hotels in the Central Business District of Spokane, WA, 1900-1910*. These hotels were usually two or three-story unreinforced masonry structures with commercial bays at street-level and small rooms designed for a single occupant on the upper floors. Each room had a window, and communal bathrooms were located on every floor and were shared by all residents. Even though the Salvation Army building was built in 1921--eleven years *after* the period of significance identified for the property type, the building conveys its use as an SRO through extant second and third-floor rooms, window placement, evidence of original rooms through newspaper documentation and historic photographs, and the building's contiguous use for nearly 60 years as the Red Shield Hotel, a workingman's hotel owned by the Salvation Army.

A significant architectural feature of the Salvation Army building is the exterior design. Spokane has many historic three- and four-story brick buildings built during the early part of the 20th century. Most of the buildings have symmetrically placed, rectangular-shaped multipaned wood-sash windows, and a few buildings reveal a top row of arched windows. The design for the Salvation Army building shows the opposite configuration. The bottom row of windows are arched while windows on the upper two floors are rectangular shaped. Other downtown SROs similar to the Salvation Army building include the Levy Block, Janet Block (Globe Hotel), Montvale Block, New Madison Apartments, and the Saffron building (former Idaho Hotel) located next door and adjacent to the Salvation Army building. All of the these buildings including the Salvation Army block served as SROs and reveal single occupancy room arrangement on their upper floors through intact and extant rooms and symmetrical window placement. All of these buildings have rectangular, multipaned, wood-sash, double-hung windows, and the Montvale Block includes a few arched windows on the facade and east elevation. In contrast to the other buildings, the Salvation Army block is the only structure that has a contiguous row of arched windows at street-level--an architectural character-defining feature of the building. Other Spokane buildings with arched windows at street-level include the United States Post Office and the Spokane Chronicle Building in downtown Spokane. Even though the design and arrangement of their windows is similar to the Salvation Army Building, the two buildings were not SROs and building style and materials are different from the Salvation Army.

Another dominant architectural feature of the Salvation Army building is the marquee suspended over the front entry from the north face. Very few buildings in Spokane's central business district retain their original marquees. The marquee on the Kress Building was destroyed, but marquees attached to the Crescent Department Store, the Davenport Hotel, the Janet Block (the Globe Hotel building), and the Salvation Army building exist. Marquees are a significant architectural element. Besides serving to protect a building's entry, they also become unique

architectural features that help render an individual identity to each building. In conclusion, the Salvation Army building is architecturally significant for its design as an SRO and for its association with the property type Single Room Occupancy Hotels in the Central Business District of Spokane, WA, 1900-1910. In addition, it is the product of a prominent architect and master builder and retains its original character-defining features revealed in a scalloped marquee and a contiguous row of arched windows that wraps around the northwest corner of the building.

Bibliography

Eastern Washington State Historical Society, archives and photo collection.

Edwards, Reverend Jonathan. *An Illustrated History of Spokane County, State of Washington*, Spokane: W.H. Lever, 1900.

First American Title Company, warranty deeds, 1870-1999.

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Hyslop, Robert B. *Spokane's Building Blocks*, Spokane: Standard Blueprint Company, 1983.

Polk, R. L. *City Directories*, Spokane, 1889-1999.

Salvation Army Office, Spokane, photographs and newsclippings.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1900-1952.

Spokane County Assessor's Files.

Spokane Spokesman-Review, various articles.

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Continuation Sheet

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SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photos 1 and 2: Northeast facade of building; photos taken in 2000.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination
Continuation Sheet Item Number 12
SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photo 3: North facade of building.



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SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photos 4 and 5: West elevation of building.



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SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photos 6 and 7: West elevation and northwest corner of facade of building.



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SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photos 8, 9, 10: North facade and entry of building.



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SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photos 11 and 12: West elevation of building.



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Photos 13 and 14: West elevation of building.



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SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photos 15 and 16: West elevation of building.



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SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photo 17: Rear, south elevation of building by alley.

Photo 18: East elevation of building by rear parking lot of adjacent building.



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SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photos 19 and 20: Roof of building looking north.



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SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photos 21 and 22: Roof of building looking southeast at tower and south at tall building located behind Salvation Army Building.



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SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photo 23: Stairs from 2nd to 3rd floor.
Photo 24 Mezzanine looking north.



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Continuation Sheet

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SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photos 25 and 26: Staircase from 2nd to 3rd floor.



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Continuation Sheet

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SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photos 27, 28, 29: Third floor hallway looking west; elevator doors; door to room #308.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination
Continuation Sheet Item Number 12
SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photos 30, 31, 32: Third floor hallway looking north; room interior; hallway looking west--all representative of second floor plan.

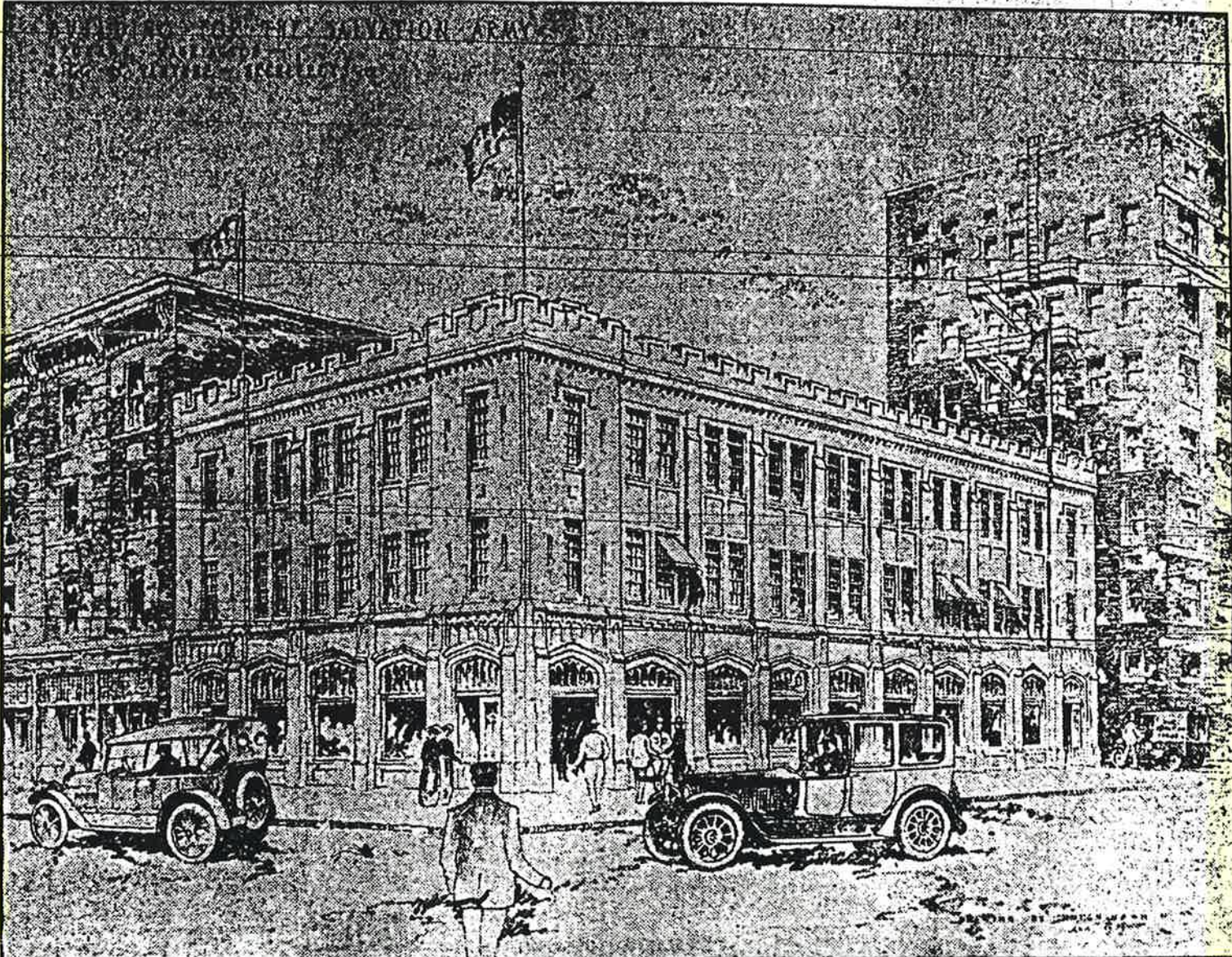


Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination
Continuation Sheet Item Number 12
SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

Photo 33: Third floor looking northwest.
Photo 34: Third floor looking northeast.



Proposed Salvation Army Central Service Building for Spokane



Spokane's proposed Salvation Army central service building, for which a campaign for \$125,000 will be waged the "week of opportunity," September 22-29, and a picture of which is shown above, will be located on Main or Trent avenue, close to Washington street.

Army officials have a certain location in mind, a piece of ground on a corner lot on Main avenue, which may be purchased as soon as finances for the building are assured. Archibald G. Rigg, local architect, has completed a design for the proposed permanent

Plans call for a plunge in the basement home for the Salvation Army, which he has submitted for approval.

The proposed home service building, which is claimed to be badly needed to greatly increase the scope and efficiency of the Salvation Army throughout the Inland Empire, is to be three stories in height, with a full basement.

The cost will be approximately \$125,000, and every dollar raised in the local campaign will go directly toward the building.

The maintenance for the first year will be paid from the statewide campaign funds, and Captain A. Kranz, field representative, cooperating with the Spokane campaign, is authority for the statement that after the first

year the central building will be practically self-supporting.

Headquarters on Second Floor.

The first floor will be set aside for two auditoriums, which will be used for assemblies, religious services of the various corps and the conduct of young people's instruction classes. These auditoriums will be open to the public and returned soldiers and for gatherings authorized by the army officials.

The second floor will be the headquarters of all branches of Salvation Army work, including a free clinic and free consulting lawyer—the poor man's lawyer; a lunch room and other conveniences.

The working men's club, or hotel, will occupy the third floor, and it will be the policy of the army to furnish comfortable sleeping quarters at a nominal cost. In the basement will be a swimming plunge, shower baths and conveniences for the training of poor children.

Buildings of this character have been erected in a number of cities, and indications are that within the next 12 months every city of importance and size will have constructed such a service building.

Rented Hall Is House of Sand.

"A rented Salvation Army hall is a house built upon sand," says Commissioner Thomas Estell, commander of the western states Salvation Army. "It is easily acquired—only the payment of a month's rent and perhaps a lease to be signed and possession is gained. But the storm comes in the shape of impossible rents, and the house falls. The flood of bills rises, and the organization seeks refuge on a second or third story or flees to some dark alley or unused street, and is never heard of any more. The crowds dwindle, the soldiers are ashamed to be floating from pillar to post, and only a few stick by the army."

"Every one recognizes the value of a permanent home. Let us see that this worthy organization has one in Spokane."

ing how to get advantage of a business competitor, than they give to original thinking on economic and social questions. America is the greatest of democracies, pledged to the sovereign rule of majorities, and America should beware of the power of minorities.

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JUMPS FROM MOVING TRAIN
 Man on Way to Portland Is Instantly Killed.
 ALLIANCE, Neb., Aug. 24.—C. J.

EXPECTS BIG METAL OUTPUT
 Bright Prospects Seen by Official of Smelting Company.

HELENA, Aug. 24.—Prospects for increased metal production throughout Montana are bright for the fall and winter, according to V. F. Whitney, one of the vice presidents of the American Smelting & Refining company. Mr. Whitney was here today and will remain until tomorrow, while making a general survey of the East Helena smelter. Mr. Whitney has charge of all of the plants for the smelting company.

Ferry dam and power plant for the old Helena Light & Power company before it was taken over by the Montana Power company. He was also general manager of the East Helena smelter 17 years ago.

Colonel Mathews to Fort Casey.
 SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 24.—Colonel H. T. Mathews, army artillery, formerly a member of the staff of General McGlachlin in the First Army American forces in France, was in Seattle yesterday en route to Fort Casey, Puget sound, where he will report for duty as fort commander.