

HISTORIC AND DESIGN REVIEW COMMISSION

October 04, 2017

HDRC CASE NO: 2017-500
ADDRESS: 617 N FLORES ST
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NCB 132 BLK LOT 12, 13 & 14
ZONING: I-1, RIO-7
CITY COUNCIL DIST.: 1
APPLICANT: Frank Juarez/Alamo 1
OWNER: Weston Urban
TYPE OF WORK: Partial removal of structure, preservation of N Flores facade
REQUEST:

The applicant is requesting a Certificate of Appropriateness for partially remove the structure while preserving the N Flores façade.

APPLICABLE CITATIONS:

UDC Section 35-676 – Alteration, Restoration and Rehabilitation

In considering whether to recommend approval or disapproval of an application for a certificate to alter, restore, rehabilitate, or add to a building, object, site or structure, the historic and design review commission shall be guided by the National Park Service Guidelines in addition to any specific design guidelines included in this subdivision.

- (a) Every reasonable effort shall be made to adapt the property in a manner which requires minimal alteration of the building, structure, object, or site and its environment.
- (b) The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure, object, or site and its environment, shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features shall be avoided when possible.
- (c) All buildings, structures, objects, and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations that have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance are prohibited.
- (d) Changes that may have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, object, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.
- (e) Distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship, which characterize a building, structure, object, or site, shall be kept where possible.
- (f) Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired rather than replaced, wherever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should reflect the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications of features, substantiated by historical, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures.
- (g) The surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning methods that will damage the historic building's materials shall not be permitted.
- (h) Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archaeological resources affected by, or adjacent to, any project.
- (i) Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historical, architectural or cultural material, and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood or environment.
- (j) Wherever possible, new additions or alterations to buildings, structures, objects, or sites shall be done in such a manner that if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the building, structure, object, or site would be unimpaired.

FINDINGS:

- a. BUILDING HISTORY – The applicant has proposed to partially remove the structure located at 617 N Flores,

commonly known as Sunshine Laundry, with the exception of the storefront facade. The storefront along N Flores was constructed in 1922; it was designed by J.M. Marriot in the English Gothic style and is significant. The structure is not currently zoned historic but falls within a River Improvement Overlay District.

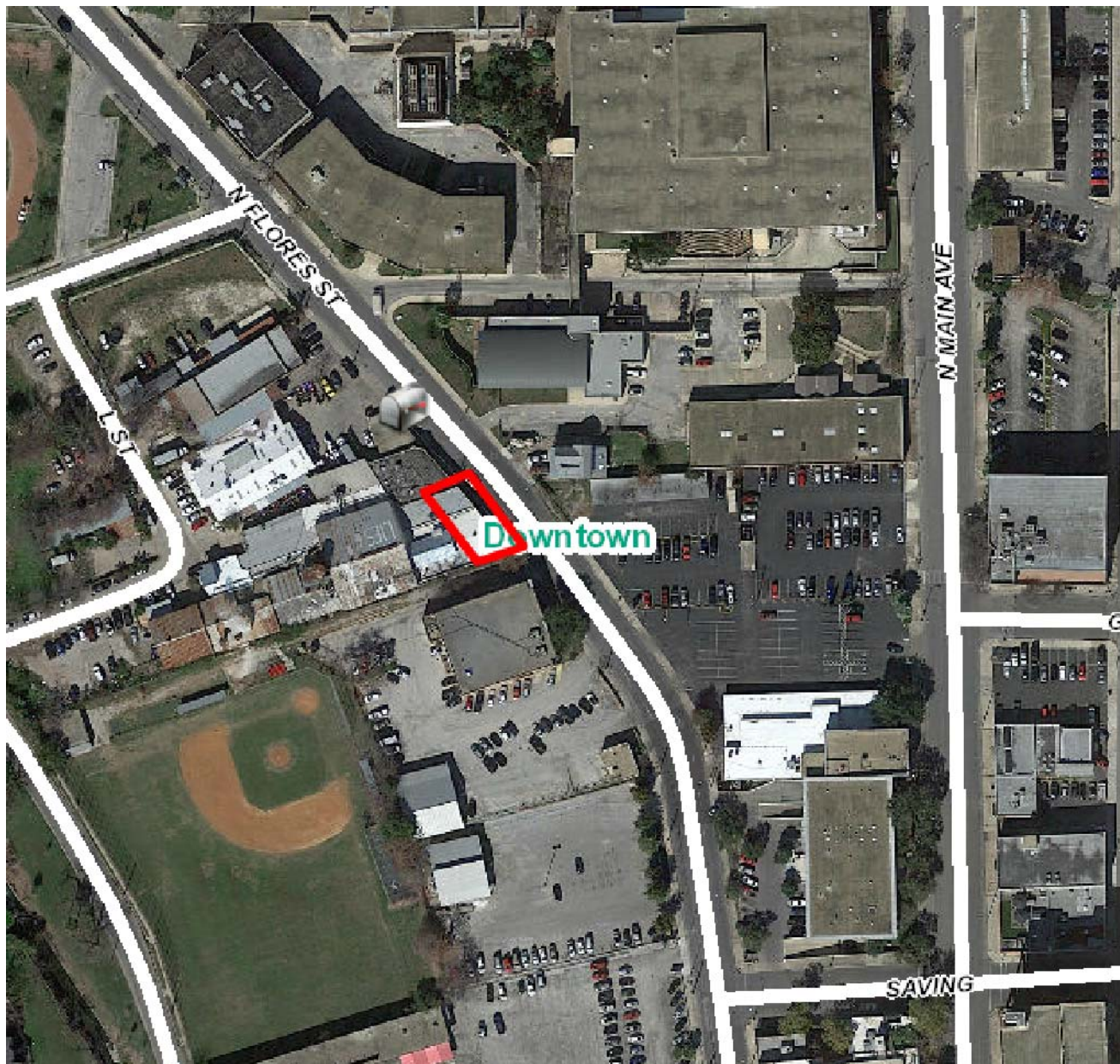
- b. ALTERATIONS – As proposed, the existing roof structure would be removed and the façade would be reinforced by pipe bracing. Staff finds the proposed alterations to be appropriate since the proposal preserves the significant storefront façade. The applicant has noted that side wall depth of between ten to fifteen feet will be retained. Staff also finds this appropriate as the retention of the side walls will indicate the structure’s original massing which can be integrated into a future development.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends approval with the stipulations that the proposed ten to fifteen feet of sidewall depth be preserved and that the existing “Sunshine Laundry, Dry Cleaning” sign be salvaged and stored for reuse on site.

CASE MANAGER:

Edward Hall



Flex Viewer

Powered by ArcGIS Server

Printed: Sep 25, 2017

The City of San Antonio does not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy, completeness or usefulness of any information. The City does not warrant the completeness, timeliness, or positional, thematic, and attribute accuracy of the GIS data. The GIS data, cartographic products, and associated applications are not legal representations of the depicted data. Information shown on these maps is derived from public records that are constantly undergoing revision. Under no circumstances should GIS-derived products be used for final design purposes. The City provides this information on an "as is" basis without warranty of any kind, express or implied, including but not limited to warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, and assumes no responsibility for anyone's use of the information.







THE HUDSON RIVER SIPHON

Problems of Conveying Water From the Catskill Mountains Into New York City Solved by Tremendous Inverted Siphon.

(Robert M. Torfina Jr., in Scribner's Magazine.)

When we were little kids, sailing toy boats in the big washbasin, but in the back yard we learned how a siphon may be used to make water pump itself.

After we had grown tired of playing with our miniature dreadnaughts, grandpa showed us the trick of emptying the tub with a siphon made of an old piece of garden hose; he simply filled the hose with water, stuck one end in the tub, let the other hang over the side, and the water lifted itself over the edge and flowed away.

The Hudson River Siphon.

Another sort of a siphon—one big enough to run a subway train through—is being built to drain a tub in the form of a reservoir, large enough to float all the battleships of the United States; navy, and forms the master link in the 100-mile chain of dams, aqueducts, tunnels and pipelines which Father Knickerbocker is building to carry water from the Catskill mountains to his family of five million in New York city. It is not, scientifically speaking, a siphon, but the engineers call it an "inverted siphon."

It is really a mighty tunnel in rock, driven a quarter of a mile below the surface of the Hudson river, and is capable of belching forth in a single day enough water to fill 2 1/2 million miles of one-inch garden hose. The Hudson river siphon is shaped like a letter U which some children have traced; for its legs or shafts are almost as long as the two tallest skyscrapers in the world, placed one on top of the other, and the crossbar or tunnel covers a distance of more than ten city blocks. It is the deepest waterworks pressure tunnel in existence today. The Catskill water supply will be driven into the big black maw of this monster tube under a pressure of 44,000 pounds to the square foot, at the depth of the tunnel below the surface is approximately 1100 feet, the static pressure at the bottom will be 44,000 pounds to the square foot—probably as much as existed in the very early types of cannon which fired chunks of rock instead of steel projectiles. The siphon has to be built to withstand great bursting stress, and is in reality a colossal concrete gun loaded with water instead of powder.

Pressure Is Tremendous.

When the siphon is filled with water no diver could hope to descend more than a fifth of the distance into one of its shafts and come out alive; for the greatest depth at which any submarine worker has accomplished useful salvage is somewhat less than two hundred feet. Angel Drostarbo, a Spaniard, is credited to have recovered \$45,000 in silver bars from the wreck of the Skyro, off Cape Finisterre, in 1822 feet of water; the pressure which he withstood was 11,360 pounds to the square foot. In some of the deepest pneumatic caissons, the men undertake to provide foundations for a building the "sand hogs" were put under a pressure of 7240 pounds to the square foot, although experimentally the English have entered a steel chamber and withstood an enormous pressure of 15,200 pounds to the square foot.

The pressure in the Hudson river siphon when it is filled with water, however, will be many times over anything that man has been able to live through.

Comptroller Prendergast will have to unlock his strong box and count out something like 120 million dollars to pay for the new Catskill water supply system, and in order to get the best results for this vast outlay there has been assembled the best engineering brains in the country to solve the various problems of design and construction incident to the building of the dams, aqueducts, tunnels and steel pipe lines. The engineering staff numbers about one thousand men, while the contractors' forces aggregate about 16,200.

No ordinary man could hope to start at the city hall and walk up to the upper end of the Catskill aqueduct line in much less than a week.

Tunnel Between Mountains.

Anyone who has ever sailed up the Hudson on the Albany day boat remembers the two big mountains which tower up from the water's edge a few miles beyond West Point. One, on the west side, and Fort Storm King, on the east, form a mighty gorge through which the river flows on its way to New York harbor.

These massive piles of granite, the result of some geological convulsion, stand guard over the Hudson river siphon, for underneath the narrow band of water between them lies the mighty waterworks tunnel, deep down in bed rock. The scene is one of silent grandeur, of huge black shadows and one of giant boulders, poised on the mountain sides ready to break loose.

Water under great pressure is always a dangerous captive. It is like a wild beast caged and waiting to break its bonds at any moment. But New York's engineers know the strength of their prisoner and have made its cage strong beyond all chances of failure. The water which will pour down into the gullet of this subterranean monster of concrete and rock will be collected from the vast Ashokan reservoir which is being formed by the Beaver Kill dikes and Olive bridge dam, a massive barrier of cyclopean masonry and concrete blocks whose crest will tower 210 feet above the existing bed of Bopus creek. The huge ash will hold 120 billion gallons of water, enough to flood the entire area of Manhattan island to the upper window sills of a three-story flat.

Had to Move Cemeteries.

The length of its shore line, forty miles, will measure about half the

distance between New York and Philadelphia, and when the gates in the big dam are closed and water is allowed to rise seven villages within the reservoir area will be submerged, one of them under twenty-five fathoms of water. In this vast work for the living the dead are not forgotten; within the limits of the tract to be submerged are thirty-five cemeteries from which 2800 bodies are being exhumed and moved to new burial grounds upon which the waters of the big artificial lake will not encroach.

The task of finding ledge rock suitable for driving the tunnel through was one of the most difficult problems of the work, and investigations extending over several years were made before it was considered safe to start actual work. The bed of the Hudson river is a mass of silt, clay, gravel and boulders, material which the geologists call "glacial drift," and vertical borings put down to attack the line showed that this soft material extended down to a depth of more than 700 feet below the surface. It was necessary to locate the siphon tunnel below this soft material in sound rock.

To determine how far below the glacial drift solid rock existed vertical borings were first put down from scoops anchored in the river, but although the engineers reached the depths of the gorge with their drills, like a surgeon at work on a patient under ether, they were not successful in locating ledge rock at midstream. Finally it was decided to attack the work from the sides of the river instead of from the water surface, and inclined borings were started with diamond drills, one from each shore, pointed downward so as to cross each other way down under the Hudson where it was believed that rock existed. Two pairs of these inclined holes, which are only an inch or two in diameter, were drilled successfully from chambers in shafts about three hundred feet below the surface.

The longest boring measured more than two thousand feet. Both sets of borings crossed in solid ledge rock and the tunnel, therefore, was located between the bottoms of the two sets of holes, making it absolutely certain that the siphon could be driven entirely through solid ledge if located 100 feet below the level of the Hudson river.

Operating the Diamond Drill.

The deep inclined diamond drill-holes are one of the most interesting features of the Hudson river siphon work. On account of their length—the deepest one measuring 2011.6 feet and the shortest one 1611.4 feet—they are unique in this part of the country, although longer borings have been made—for example, at the South African goldfields and in some of the mining regions in the west. The holes are made by a hollow steel cutting bit in whose lower edge is set a ring of costly black diamonds. The diamonds mounted in a drilling bit often have a value of several thousand dollars. The bit is several inches in diameter and is rotated through a long line of rods by an engine driven by compressed air. The diamonds cut a small circular ring in the rock, leaving what is known as a "core" of rock in the center. This core passes up through the hollow bit as the drill cuts its way downward, and is held fast by a device known as a "core lifter," which grips the slender column of rock around which the diamonds have cut and allows it to be pulled up to the ground surface and examined.

Sometimes one or more of the costly black diamonds are torn loose from their settings in the drilling bit, and when this happens the drillers are in as much of a predicament as a girl who loses the stone in her engagement ring, but they resort to an ingenious scheme for recovering the diamonds from the depth of the holes. They pull up the drilling rods, remove the bit, and smear the end with cobbler's wax. The rods are then lowered into the hole until they reach the bottom. The diamonds sink into the sticky wax and are held fast while the rods are withdrawn. The diamonds then may be picked out of the wax and used again. This simple trick has saved thousands of dollars.

Old diamond drillers are very intelligent and resourceful men. Years of experience teach them to interpret the chatter of their machines, and they can readily tell by the sound of the drill alone when different rock strata are being penetrated. To them every unusual movement of the drill has a meaning all its own, while to one not schooled in such work there is apparently no variation in the action of the machine. It is simply a mass of revolving cogwheels which keeps up an incessant and meaningless din.

LABEL LICKER DIES

Jimmy B. Dunn, of Topeka, Kan., is dead. Jimmy was the only son and from the Kansas state pay roll point was the most worthy of his line, the state, and well worthy of his line. He died a martyr to his duty.

Jimmy was the most bow-legged, most disproportionate-looking chaplain that ever crossed the border. A great slab is to be erected to his memory and to mark his last resting place. For many years Jimmy has been a favorite place to sleep by the state analysis department as the official stamp examiner. The analysis department examines the water of some 600 Kansas towns every three months. When a sample arrives at the department it must be properly labeled, and for six or seven years Jimmy has been the licker of labels in the department. Jimmy, C. C. Young, head of the department, said one of the labels would write the label to be placed on a bottle of food or water, three distinct raps would be given on a table and instantly Jimmy would be at the side of the analyst. The label would be held down, and Jimmy would proceed to lick the gum and see that the label was pasted on the bottle properly. A man could pound on the table all day and Jimmy would not budge, but let him give three short sharp raps and Jimmy would be right on the job.

Jimmy finally died of a disease engendered by doing his duty.

A Clerical Error. "And how is your mother?" inquired the person, who was making a porch call at the home of one of his wealthy parlor-loungers. "She is in her room, upstairs. She is very ill," replied his hostess. "On don't say so!" exclaimed the clergyman, whose face was not a very pleasant one. "Well, I sincerely hope that she will soon be well and out," Judge.

This trifling, trifling condition of wearing untrimmed hats has caused an enormous falling off in French exports of articles.

THE Laundry de Luxe, now in operation and located at 617 and 619 N. Flores on a lot 281x72 ft. represents architecturally and otherwise a new departure from the traditional idea of what such a building should be. Occupying one floor of 10,000 sq. ft. of reinforced concrete, it embodies in its construction all the elements that go to make up what is today the best lighted and ventilated building in addition to being hygienically, the superior of any other devoted to similar purposes in our State. With a view to making working conditions more tolerable, the management installed the engine and boiler-room equipment in a detached building thereby eliminating that disagreeable feature of oppressive heat so common to most other plants. With wide and spacious lawns in front and surrounded on either side by ample shade trees, the cooling south breeze is given free play through the spacious windows with which the building is equipped. Realizing that congenial surroundings make for greater efficiency on the part of the employees the management has caused to be installed a neatly equipped lunch room, where for a nominal sum an appetizing lunch may be had. Commodious dressing and toilet rooms with shower bath equipment likewise attest the forethought of the concern for the care and comfort of its employees.

The management is in the hands of Mr. J. J. O'Shea, an expert in his line and with a record of 22 years behind him. In Belfast, Ireland, the seat of the world's linen industry, Mr. O'Shea familiarized himself with the methods in vogue there of treating those high-grade linens which enter so largely into the make-up of ladies' and gents' wear in this country. With Sternberger in Philadelphia, Wallack's Superior Laundry of New York and Cluett & Peabody of Troy, seat of the collar and shirt industry, he acquired that knowledge of high-grade stock-work which has stood him in such good stead as a family launderer.

He has been actively identified with the management of some of the largest plants in the country. As manager of the St. Anthony

Hotel Laundry which he installed and operated during the past three years, he earned the praise of the traveling public and the discriminating cosmopolitan tourists who patronize that famous hostelry.

With its thoroughly modern equipment and stock-work method of laundering, the Laundry de Luxe will place at the disposal of the citizens of San Antonio, a service not hitherto obtainable and one designed to please the most fastidious.

The Laundry de Luxe is a laundry of quality, giving superior work and with no extra charges for same. There will be no railroad-ing of work through this plant and those who favor us with a trial will realize that the Laundry de Luxe stands for all the name implies.

LAUNDRY DE LUXE CO.

Both Phones 3372

617-619 N. Flores St.

On the Sherman Anti-Trust Law

Suits Filed Under It by the Government Are Joke—Provisions Could Not Be Evaded by Big Business If Section 6 Was Enforced.

I sometimes think that the so-called "prosecution" of the trusts is a continuous bit of farce. The government is the public. It serves the same purpose that gilding the dome of the Invalides served for Napoleon—it calms public agitation.

How far into the intricacies of the law may the public follow these prosecutions? The courtroom is to them a chamber of mysteries. They look for results, and the results themselves prove as mysterious to them as the incantations of the courtroom.

In the march on the treasury, the government's special prosecutors are every trick and sophistry of the law. More important still, they know the judge. It is the influence of their clients that gets these judges' positions.

The Sherman anti-trust law was reported by one of the greatest judicial committees of the senate. Among its members were Edmunds, Hoar, Loomis, and Pugh. The act itself was approved by General Hiram, the greatest lawyer president of the country has known in a generation. The act contains one paragraph that would have put the trusts out of bus-

ness in one year, if the government had been so minded. That section is No. 6. It was drawn by Senator Edmunds, who had no superior in his day, as a constitutional lawyer in the United States senate. Here is the section:

"Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one state to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law."

Could Have Routed It.

Under this clause the beef trust could have been routed in less than three months. The prosecution against it has now been going on for ten years. In fact, congress has for back as 1888 began investigating the beef trust. I have not yet found a government official who could give me any better reason than a shrug of the shoulders why this provision of the Sherman act has never been invoked.

There are many who doubt whether the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company would have been brought had E. H. Harriman, whose railway partnership with the Rockefeller interests was well known, attempted to prevent the consolidation of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern

and the Burlington roads as sought by the Hill-Morgan interests.

Harriman was ambitious to acquire at least one of these roads for his financial group. It was this fight that brought about the famous corner in Northern Pacific. The prosecution of the Standard Oil is believed to have been a case of retaliation by the Hill-Morgan interests; but there was, later, evidently a compromise.

Frank B. Kellogg was the special government prosecutor who had charge of the Standard Oil case. He was, and is, one of the attorneys of James J. Hill and the Hill railways. Kellogg has for years represented the steel trust in Minnesota. He is not only its attorney but its general business factotum. If you have any important business with the steel trust in Minnesota, where the great iron mines lie, you are compelled to see Kellogg.

Retainers of Mr. Kellogg.

All the time that Kellogg was prosecuting the Standard Oil company, as the special counsel for the government, John D. Rockefeller Jr. was a director of the steel trust, and part of the time Henry H. Rogers was another director in that trust. Perhaps the government was glad to secure Mr. Kellogg's services. He is a much more lawyer than the average government attorney.

I do not say he is not sincere. I do believe, however, that when it came to using pedals, soft or hard, the steel trust, and not the government of the United States would have been Kellogg's client.

Kellogg has appeared before legislative committees in Minnesota as attorney for the steel trust. His intimate connection with that corporation is a matter of common knowledge in Minnesota. Yet so great is the popular ignorance of the affiliations of public men that even so reliable and well informed a journal as the New York World, under date of May 28, 1911, published a Washington dispatch which announced that "efforts are being made to have

SAY-SO BUTTON ON UNWED

The old question, "I wonder if he's married?" which so many maidens ask themselves when they meet a handsome stranger, need no longer remain unanswered. If the plan advocated by Mrs. Frank Page is adopted, says a dispatch from Cambridge, Mass.

"Bachelors, divorced men and widowers," she says, should be tagged by means of artistic buttons worn in their coat labels, so that their eligibility could not be left in doubt. By making out these buttons in serial numbers it would be impossible for unscrupulous married men to borrow them. When women vote similar buttons could be issued to them."

The university of Kansas has achieved a remarkable record. Last year out of two thousand students only twenty-six failed in their year's work—but a trifling over 1 per cent. The results show no perceptible difference between frats and students who are not in the Greek letter societies. Of the twenty-six of its own fraternity men—not a sorority lost a member through poor scholarship.

MONO-HYDRIDE

"The Sparkling Distilled Water"

Is steam condensed and revitalized with pure air—a process that removes every trace of mineral and vegetable matter, fever germs and other impurities, making it pure, sweet and wholesome. Distilled water is the best-known blood purifier—its solvent properties dissolve and remove the poisons from the blood, neutralize the gases and acids of the stomach and restore healthful nutrition and assimilation.

Bottled for Family Use—8 Half-gallon Bottles for \$60.

C. A. DUERLER MFG. CO.

Why do you hold print

so far from your eyes? This is a sure indication of a change in the eyes, and requires your attention. A pair of our well-fitted glasses will help and results will surprise you. See our optician. He knows.

Hertzberg Jewelry Co.

FORDNEY AND M'CUMBER TO QUIT CONGRESS

Former Retires Voluntarily While Voters Retire the Latter.

ARE TARIFF AUTHORS

Ormsby McHarg Shows Up in North Dakota Primary Election.

Copyright, 1922 by the San Antonio Light.

Washington, July 1.—The defeat of Senator McCumber in the North Dakota primaries brings about the unusual situation of both authors of a new tariff bill retiring from public life within a few months after their joint work shall have been written finally upon the statute books. There has been no parallel to this state of affairs in recent years. Uncle Joe Fordney of Michigan, has announced that he would retire from Congress prior to the McCumber collapse in North Dakota.

Uncle Joe, long famed as a high priest of protection, attained his life's ambition when he wrote the new tariff bill as it passed the House and he will be as well as the Senate.

Uncle Joe, long famed as a high priest of protection, attained his life's ambition when he wrote the new tariff bill as it passed the House and he will be as well as the Senate.

Uncle Joe, long famed as a high priest of protection, attained his life's ambition when he wrote the new tariff bill as it passed the House and he will be as well as the Senate.

Uncle Joe, long famed as a high priest of protection, attained his life's ambition when he wrote the new tariff bill as it passed the House and he will be as well as the Senate.

Uncle Joe, long famed as a high priest of protection, attained his life's ambition when he wrote the new tariff bill as it passed the House and he will be as well as the Senate.

Uncle Joe, long famed as a high priest of protection, attained his life's ambition when he wrote the new tariff bill as it passed the House and he will be as well as the Senate.

Uncle Joe, long famed as a high priest of protection, attained his life's ambition when he wrote the new tariff bill as it passed the House and he will be as well as the Senate.

Uncle Joe, long famed as a high priest of protection, attained his life's ambition when he wrote the new tariff bill as it passed the House and he will be as well as the Senate.

Uncle Joe, long famed as a high priest of protection, attained his life's ambition when he wrote the new tariff bill as it passed the House and he will be as well as the Senate.

VIRGINIA WOMEN AND FARMERS HOLDING BALANCE OF POWER IN A WARM SENATORIAL RACE

Former Governor Davis Wages Brist Campaign to Defeat Senator Swanson and Both Claim Aid of Rural Voters, While Mrs. Davis Stirs Up Feminine Vote for Her Husband.

Copyright, 1922, by the San Antonio Light.

Lynchburg, Va., July 1.—The "farm bloc" in the United States Senate, just strengthened by the result of the Republican primary in North Dakota, will receive further encouragement if former Governor Westmoreland Davis succeeds in his ambition to replace Claude A. Swanson, senior United States Senator from Virginia.

Mr. Davis is contending for the Democratic nomination, which is equivalent to election in the primary of August 1. He is the only opponent of Senator Swanson, who has held his seat since he succeeded the late Maj. John W. Daniel in 1910. In 1911 Swanson won the Democratic nomination over Representative Carter Glass, now his colleague in the Senate.

Mr. Davis is making an appeal to the farmers of Virginia for their support, having been known when he ran for governor five years ago as "a friend of the farmer" and being affiliated for several years with the Farmer Co-operative and Education. He owns a farm in Fauquier county. In announcing his candidacy, Mr. Davis declared that "land is still the fundamental source of wealth—the foundation of the nation's prosperity" and in answer to the Senator said he would affiliate with the so-called farm bloc in the Senate on agricultural questions if elected. He announced also in favor of extending the time of farm and cattle paper and declared that the industrial depression through which the country has been passing was "largely due to the limited purchasing power of the farmer, who should have the same opportunities for securing credit as have other groups of endeavor." He favors placing a representative of the farmers upon the federal reserve board.

But the hope of the Virginia farmer does not hang upon the election of Mr. Davis, it appears for Senator Swanson's friends claim that he also is the "farmer's friend." The Senator does not avow affiliation with the farm bloc, but does hold that he has helped the farmers in the Senate on more than one occasion. He points to his work for federal appropriations for roads, his work in behalf of parcel post, his vote for the federal farm loan act, for the Keayon-Kendrick bill to regulate the packers and his speech for the bill providing for co-operative marketing for farmers.

A feature of the campaign of which supporters of both men are taking note is the large registration, in the cities of women. Payment of capitalization taxes six months prior to the election is a pre-requisite to voting in Virginia, and in the cities of the state male and female taxpayers are approximately equally divided. In Richmond, Lynchburg and several other cities the women who have paid their taxes are to register and vote in the November election and therefore in the primary, outnumber the men.

Women Take an Interest. As a consequence both factions of the party are appealing to the women and the unusual sight, for Virginia, of women around headquarters in large numbers is noted. Another unusual feature of the campaign is a wife actively canvassing for her husband, Mrs. Westmoreland Davis, making the rounds, building up an organization of men and of women for her husband. In her travels she is accompanied by women leaders who were so effective, active in the campaign to elect E. Lee Trinkle governor.

When the former governor first announced his candidacy it was not taken very seriously by the politicians of the state, but as the day of the primary ap-

To the Voters, Twenty-Fourth Senatorial District

I am making the race for State Senate, as a candidate of all the people. I am not the candidate of any faction. If I am elected, I will conscientiously represent the best interest of every man, woman and child in this District. I am not tied and will not be tied by promises or pledges to any faction. I believe in safe, sane and well considered legislation. Last year five of the counties in this Senatorial District paid to the State for school purposes approximately \$207,511 more than they received back from the State for the support of their schools, while five of the North Texas counties received from the State, \$341,953 for the support of their schools, more than they paid into State school funds. This is one of the wrongs which I will labor to correct, if elected.

T. H. RIDGEWAY.

(Political Advertising)

To All Bread Dealers

There will be no delivery of bread on Tuesday, July 4th, on account of Independence Day. Place your orders Monday.

S. A. Ass'n. of the Baking Industry

We're Offering 50c to Every Man, Woman and Child in San Antonio

We do this when we offer the 50c coupon below. The coupon and \$1.00 in cash opens a \$1.50 savings account and obtains a Liberty Bell Bank. Many wonder why we make such a generous offer. It is a generous offer, but we wish to make the inducement to open a Savings Account so inviting that no one can resist having one. You KNOW full well that a Savings Account would be a good thing for you; you no doubt have intended opening one—SOMETIME—why delay longer. Take advantage of this offer, and open an account with this Bank Now.

A beautiful Silver finish Liberty Bell Bank will also be given away.

50c THRIFT COUPON

CONDITIONS.

- (1) \$1.00 in cash must be deposited with coupon to open a \$1.50 Savings Account.
- (2) Account must total at least \$2.50 first six months and \$5.00 second six months or 50c coupon will be deducted.
- (3) Only one account may be opened by any individual but an account may be opened for each member of a family.

Texas State Bank & Trust Co.

TEXAS STATE BANK & TRUST CO.

CAPITAL \$300,000.00

Cor. College and Navarro Sts.

"A Friendly Bank"

proaches they confess that a warm battle will be fought before the result is ascertained.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Anna Belle DeCree.

Mrs. Anna Belle DeCree, 73, died Friday afternoon at her apartment, 518 Fifth street. She was a native of Malaga, but a resident of San Antonio ten years. She is survived by a cousin, Mrs. Mary Parry of Oklahoma City. The funeral will be held at 10:30 Sunday from the chapel of the Riche Undertaking Company, with interment in City Cemetery No. 4.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kriegerstein.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kriegerstein, 59, died Saturday afternoon at her home, 1602 Carson street. She was a native of Switzerland but a resident of San Antonio 28 years. She is survived by her husband, Anton Kriegerstein. She was a member of the Louise Schuetze Lodge No. 3, Hermann Sons. The funeral will be held at 4:30 Monday from the chapel of the Riche Undertaking Company, with interment in Hermann Sons Cemetery.

Isaac Bradford.

Isaac Bradford, 66, attorney, died Thursday afternoon at a local hospital. He was a native of Johnson county, Iowa, but a resident of San Antonio 30 years. He is survived by his widow; one son, George Bradford of Schenectady, N. Y.; one sister, Mrs. A. J. Gaymon of Orange, Cal.; one brother, Ellisworth Henryson of Idaho, N.Y. He was a member of the Masons. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Monday from the home, 202 Madison street.

with services by Rev. Edward Day of the Unitarian Church and the officers of the Masonic Lodge. Interment will be in Mission Burial park under the direction of the Riche Undertaking Company.

DIES FOR EVERETT

Kerrville Representative Advocates a Man From Texas for State Senate.

Millon Everett, candidate for the state senate, left Saturday for a visit to the northern part of this senatorial district. He will address the voters of Kendall county at Boerne Sunday. He will be in Gillespie county several days during the week and will address the voters at Fredericksburg on July 4. Martin Dies of Kerrville will also make an address at the Fredericksburg Fourth of July celebration and will advocate the election of Mr. Everett to the state senate.

Mr. Everett has made one trip through the district and beginning the latter part of this week will campaign in Texas county. He says he will be glad to address any organization or meeting of citizens prior to the July primary.

BEAUTIFUL NEW LAUNDRY BUILDING

San Antonio will have one of the largest and best family laundries in the South. See out of building elsewhere in this paper. Sunshine Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co., 617 North Flores Street. Phone 3372. Cr 3363 and Cr 3226. (Adv.)

The Light Photo Game

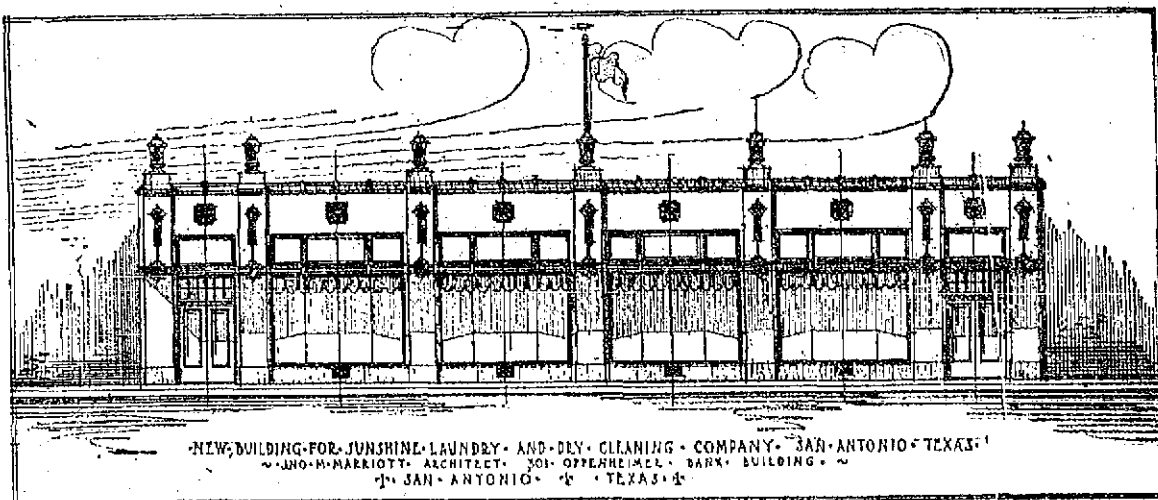
Answer to Picture No. 22, "Moonlight Follies."

Your Expression of Sympathy

Colonial Shop Flowers

Crockett 9322

214 E. Travis Street



Construction will start on the new Sunshine Laundry next week which will be an addition to the present building at 617 North Flores Street. The new building will have a new front which will be built with reinforced concrete and hollow tile. It will have a white stucco finish, cream colored cast stone trim, galvanized marquise and plate glass front. The design of the building will be of an English Gothic style and will have all modern improvements and many innovations to make a modern laundry. J. M. Marriot who has offices in the Oppenheimer building, is the architect.

WE ARE SPENDING MORE THAN

\$35,000

in order for us to give our constantly growing patronage the service that progressively changing conditions require. When in our new building and with this most modern laundry equipment installed, there will be few laundries in America that can compare with SUNSHINE.

CROCKETT

3372

3463

3326

Gives You—

\$1.00

Better Family Washing If you want clean, white, wholesome family washing send it to the Sunshine

Our process is not injurious. Ask your neighbor.

\$1.00

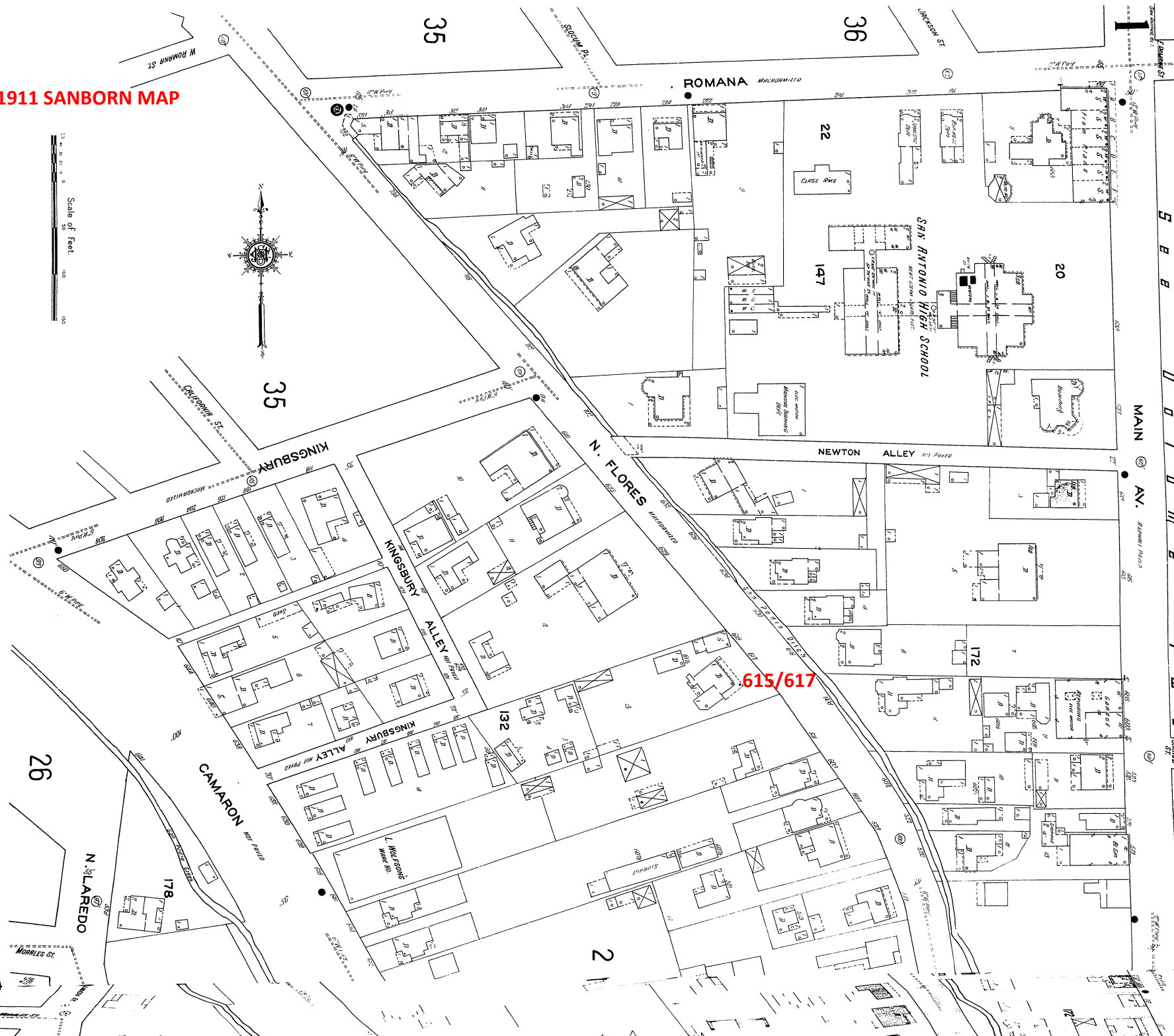
You Still Can Have the SUNSHINE'S

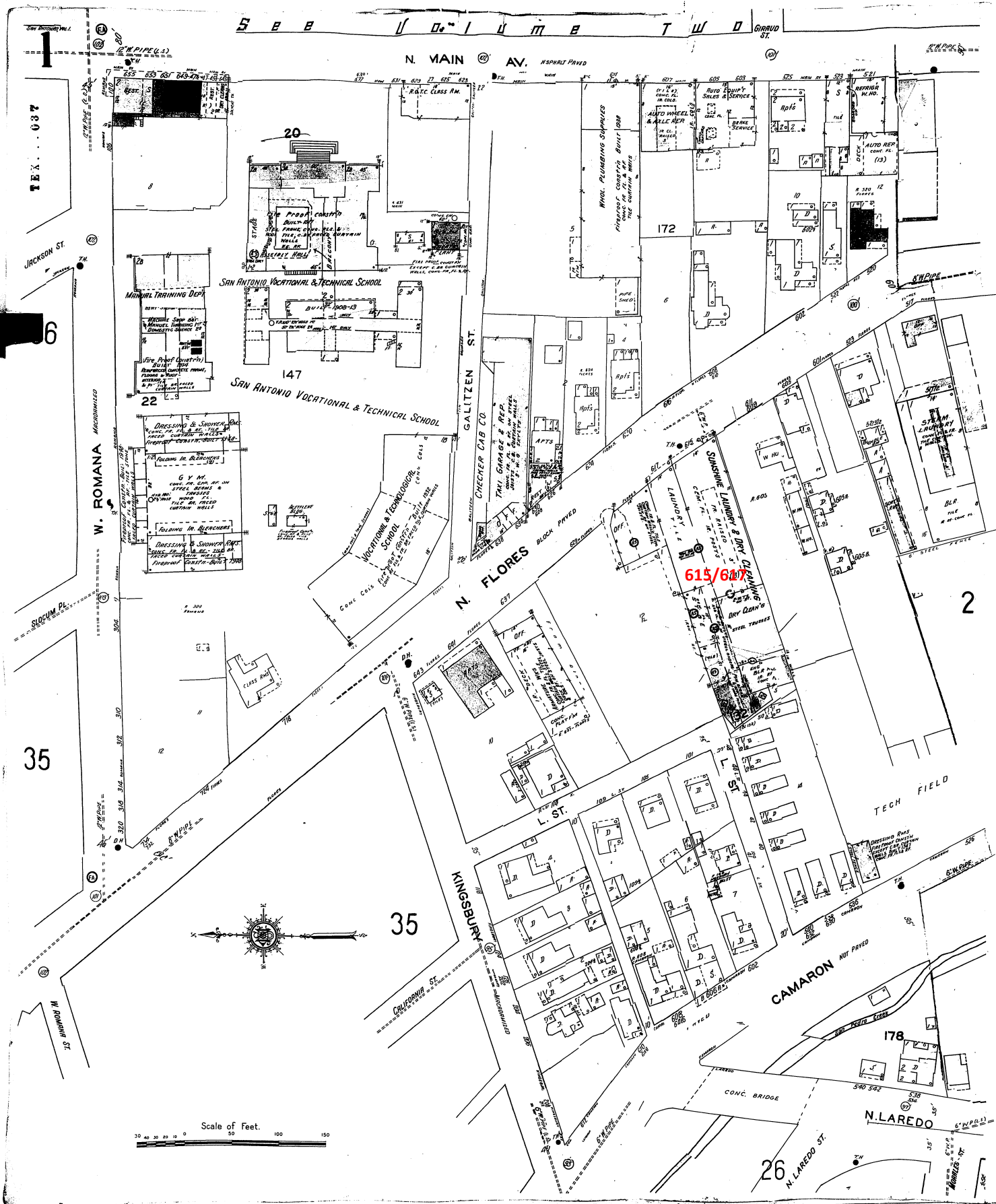
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING CO.

617 North Flores Street

1911 SANBORN MAP

Scale of Feet
0 50 100











Sunshine Laundry Facade
617 N FLORES
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78205

Revision Schedule

ISSUE DATE: 7/31/17

100% CD'S

SHEET NAME:
FRAMING PLANS

S200

