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THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS
WISCONSIN CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS
BUILDING CONGRESS OF WISCONSIN



Executive Board Meeting

*Split Lath, Black Walnut Framing
and a Spring Dance Floor*

St. John's Cathedral

News of Building Congress Organizations

Circulation this Issue . . . 2700

To the Members of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects:

It is gratifying to know that with each successive issue of THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT more and more of our members are recognizing the real value of this magazine. Naturally, we have all been interested in the articles and news pertaining to our organization and to the other organizations in the Building Congress of Wisconsin.

Now many of us are discovering the place of the advertiser in THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT. We are finding that the advertiser can be an actual and timely help, not merely with the suggestions in his advertisement, but, what is more important, with his offer to give us information in a minute which we might not be able to uncover in an hour.

That more of us are beginning to take advantage of this opportunity to call or write the advertiser is proof that the advertiser is rendering real service.

T. L. ESCHWEILER, *President*

The State Association of Wisconsin
Architects

THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS

Vol. III, No. 2

An Organization Promoting the Best Interests of the Profession by United Action

February, 1935

NEWS FROM THE DISTRICTS

Third District News

The architects of the Third District of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects met at the Union Hotel, De Pere, Wisconsin, January 27, 1935 at 6:30 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by William Bernhard, chairman of the District.

The members present were Clarence Jahn, Levi Geniesse, William Oppenhamer, Gordon Feldhausen, Edgar Berners, Reiss, Max Schober, Noel Ross Safford, Edward Wetenengel and Raymond Le Vee.

A motion was made by Raymond Le Vee that a Practice Committee be established in District No. 3, the members to be selected by the chairman. The motion was seconded by Clarence Jahn and carried. The members appointed by the Chair were William Oppenhamer, Levi Geniesse and Raymond Le Vee.

A motion was made by Levi Geniesse that a letter be sent to the Press Gazette calling attention to the fact that the American Institute of Architects has withdrawn their endorsement of the Small House Service Bureau. The motion was seconded by Clarence Jahn and carried.

A schedule of minimum charges for the use of architects of this District was introduced by Levi Geniesse, who supplied all members with copies. No action was taken, but a motion was made by Levi Geniesse that each member attend the next meeting of the District with some constructive suggestion as to this schedule. The motion was seconded by Reiss and carried.

It was unanimously decided to hold the next District meeting the second Tuesday in March in Appleton.

The meeting adjourned.

Seventh District News

The regular monthly meeting of

the Seventh District of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects was held in the Colonial Room of the Republican Hotel on the fifteenth of January with approximately forty members present.

Mark Pfaller reported for the Legislative Committee.

Arthur Kienappel, reporting for the Employment Committee, stated that he had contacted various city and county officials who might be able to place a few men shortly.

Urban Peacock, reporting for the Fair Practice Committee and the Mayor's Advisory Council, announced that the proposed merger of the City Park Board and the Department of Public Works had been abandoned and that the proposed Naval Armory Project had been vetoed by the Mayor.

Arthur Seidenschwartz asked that members make a special effort to send in their dues in order that the work of the Association could be properly furthered.

The Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Carl Meyer, announced that the next meeting would be held at 8 P. M. in the evening at the Builders Club on Wednesday, the 20th of February. Re-

FEBRUARY CALENDAR

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20—

Meeting of District No. 7, Builders' Exchange, 8:00 P. M. Refreshments.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23—

Meeting of District No. 6, Memorial Union Building, Madison, 6:15 P. M. in the Lex Vobiscum Room.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12—

Meeting of District No. 3 in Appleton.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13—

Meeting of Wisconsin Chapter, A. I. A., City Club, Milwaukee, 12:15 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15—

Meeting of State Executive Board, City Club, Milwaukee, 12:15 P. M.

freshments will be served.

Mr. Boseman, a representative of the Federal Housing Administration, addressed the meeting relative to the forthcoming plans of the government for the modernization of homes.

FRED A. WEGNER
Secretary

Cornelius Leenhouts

To those of the building fraternity who knew Con Leenhouts the tribute paid to the memory of our dear associate, as published in the Milwaukee Sentinel by Herman Reel, is a most fitting expression of the sterling qualities of this departed soul and is given here in quotation:

"In the passing of Con Leenhouts, Milwaukee has lost one of its decidedly worth-while citizens

"His every thought was for the public weal

"He was a genuine democrat—with a small 'd'—and yet a true aristocrat of the spirit, content to sow the seed knowing that the harvest would not be in his day but would inure to the benefit of mankind

"He never missed an opportunity to teach economic freedom and the vision of a better day

"The influence of this 'gentle man' was incalculably diffusive

"His memory will live forever with those who were privileged to know him and who mourn his going."

Con Leenhouts' unselfish labours to raise the standards of the Architectural profession should remain an incentive to every practitioner. His principles of practice, based on the Golden Rule, were far above any code of ethics yet devised. His ideals of professional conduct will always remain a worthy inspiration to those who knew them. Let these favored ones carry on the thoughts and ideals he practiced as well as preached.

H. J. ROTIER

THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

Official Publication

The State Association of Wisconsin Architects

The Building Congress of Wisconsin

Wisconsin Chapter, The American Institute of Architects

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NOTES ON THE JANUARY MEETING OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD

ARTHUR SEIDENSCHWARTZ, Secretary

Minutes of the Executive Board meeting of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects, held at the City Club, Milwaukee, Friday, January 18, 1935.

Meeting was called to order by President T. L. Eschweiler at 1 P.M.

The following members were present: T. L. Eschweiler, Henry Auler, Edgar Berners, Fitzhugh Scott, Leo Brielmaier, William G. Herbst, Peter Brust, Leigh Hunt, H. W. Buemming, E. A. Stubenrauch, Max Schober, and A. L. Seidenschwartz. Represented by proxy were Henry Foeller, Roger Kirchhoff and Ellis J. Potter. A. W. Bayer was absent.

Reading of the minutes of the previous regular meeting was dispensed with.

Minutes of the special meeting held January 10, 1935, were read and approved.

Committee Reports

Practice: Chairman Edgar A. Stubenrauch reported having visited the P. W. A. office at the Soldiers Home, Milwaukee, relative to P. W. A. projects by private architects.

Building Congress: The secretary reported on the get-together meeting of the Building Congress to be held Wednesday, January 23d, at the Elks Club, Milwaukee. The President, T. L. Eschweiler, urged every member to attend this affair.

The secretary also reported on a telegram received by Stanley Eigel, Secretary of the General Contractors Association, regarding the new four-billion-dollar public works program proposed by the Federal Government. It was pointed out in the telegram that there was a possibility that the Government would have all work under this program done by day labor, which would not only demoralize the construction industry but would have a tendency to wipe out the greater portion of it. It was suggested by your secretary at the Building Congress meeting that a copy of the telegram received be sent to each organization affiliated with the Building Congress. Upon the reading of the telegram at the Board meeting, a motion was made by

Henry Auler and seconded by Peter Brust that the Secretary write a letter to all Wisconsin Senators and Congressmen, protesting to the Government the use of day labor for the new Public Works Program. Motion was adopted.

Special Committees: The secretary reported for the committee appointed to prepare a lecture for Architects and the Public in connection with N. H. A. Title II. The committee has met and formulated preliminary plans for their procedure. A more comprehensive report will be made at the next meeting.

There were no reports from the following committees: Constitution and By-laws, Legislation, Educational, Competitions, Resolution No. 2, State Public Works.

New Business

Peter Brust brought up the fact that on a recent job he ran into difficulty with the Code Authority having jurisdiction over the plumbing trades. He stated that he did not know of the existence of this Code Authority, as did no other member present at this meeting. A motion was offered by Peter Brust and seconded by Leo Brielmaier that the Secretary write the Code Authority, stating that the State Association of Wisconsin Architects is willing to co-operate with them but cannot unless properly notified. Motion was carried.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, same was adjourned at 3:45 P.M.

A "Designer and Builder" Is an Architect

The March issue of THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT will carry an important article on a recent decision of the California Superior Court. The case was that of a person not qualified by registration to practice architecture, who advertised himself as a "Designer and Builder." The State of California contended that this practice was not only a violation of the statute of that state but, what is more important, a menace to the public safety and health.

Look for this article next month.

SPLIT LATH, BLACK WALNUT FRAMING AND A SPRING DANCE FLOOR

Gone are the days of the bustle and of the hoop skirt, the peg top trousers and many of the other styles of the inscrutable 80's and 90's. What about the building methods and styles that were in vogue before that departed epoch? Yes, they too have been placed in the discard. Just as the revulsion in dress took place so, too, did a change (not revulsion) in building methods, possibly not as quick a turnover as in a dress but, nevertheless, one as radical, if not more so.

During the interim this country became machine-minded, and, as a result, we find machine made products supplementing those made by hand. But what a charm and an individuality the old work had—a something which the perfect machine product can never possess. This craftsmanship seemed to pervade every type and kind of building material, for instance nails. What a trifle and yet an essential to building construction a nail represents. But before a certain period in this country hand-wrought nails were in general use. Close examination of one will bear out the fact that it represents real artistry, if such a term may be used in conjunction with a mere nail. Recently the writer came into possession of an old secretary. The top of this was cut away for obvious reasons. The wood joints were all dove-tailed together and nailed with real hand-made nails. The date of this old piece of furniture was almost immediately set. What a thrill this find represented!

Woodsplit lath are another early day product. To many these are a novelty, and, again, many have never seen them. The method employed in making these lath was simple. A wide board about $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick was split lengthwise from the ends toward the center up to a point almost at the opposite end. The board was then pulled apart in the same manner as an accordion is operated. These sheets of boarding were then nailed in place, and the plaster was spread over them. The

fact should be added that cracked plaster was an almost unheard of tragedy.

In connection with the applying of these lath it is of interest to observe that the casings around the windows and doors were applied first. Then the lath were installed and finally plastered. This means that in those old houses the casings were practically flush with the adjoining plaster. The shrinkage at the jointing of the two materials apparently did not bother the early day builders. (Query: How did they keep the casings free of plaster during the installation of the latter?)

In the Historical American Buildings Survey splendid examples of hand-adzing of timbers were found. This art was certainly carried to a fine point of perfection. True-to-line quality and the finest of craftsmanship were distinguishing features. But each and every building where this work was found seemed to have a different technique, if such it may be termed. Many were the surprises in store for the men working on the survey, but the day is vividly recalled when the men came rushing out of a basement with their eyes fairly bulging out of their heads. That they had made a real find there was no doubt. It was nothing less than an old time building framed in black walnut. Beautifully adzed timbers, square, straight as a taut string and without any knots or imperfections or even checking—and all of black walnut. Many times did the boys find them of tamarack and of oak, but this was a lone example of black walnut. The find was in the Dunkel Inn located near the half way point between Waukesha and Milwaukee on the Blue Mound Road. This interesting structure dates from the early 1840's. It is all in an excellent state of preservation, even to the aforesaid timbers.

The spring dance floor in the Smith Cobblestone Inn near Mukwonago is one of the most unusual

structural features that has been encountered in many a day.

This building dates from the late 1840's. The floor was one of the very few of this type constructed here in the state. They apparently were quite common in the eastern states. The interesting part of the experience of finding this floor was that the first time it was visited the men got on it without realizing its functions. To have a floor sway when merely walking on it was so new and so unusual a sensation that it created quite some commotion. An eighty-year-old neighbor and attendant of the dances that were held in this inn in the good old days (so he says) volunteered the information that the floor was the finest thing in the world for dancing—provided you kept in step. And if you didn't it was simply h. . . c. . .

From the ceiling line of the Second Floor to the top of the finished Third Floor (the Ball Room) measures about 24 inches. This is the amount of space that the floor construction takes up. The framing is unique and highly interesting. It consists of a mass of timbers, struts, braces, posts, diagonals and the like. These are all of hand-hewn oak put together with mortise and tenon jointing and secured with wood dowels. The entire work is independent of the other construction of the building except, of course, for the bearing of the horizontal members. These in themselves are loose, too, so the rest of the building cannot sway or spring when the floor construction is functioning.

There are many other features at this old Inn which are unique and interesting. The window frames are set out so far that they are practically flush with the outside face of the building. The walls are 26" thick. This makes for splendid reveals. The latter are splayed and panelled in just the right way with a cross rail at the meeting rails of the sash. The panels are raised and well proportioned. The kitchen contains a built-in oven which the natives say was large enough to contain 16 pies at one time. Yum, yum!

The above is the second of a series of articles by A. C. Guth, Permanent Director of the Historic American Building Survey.

A Hand From the American Radiator Company

"We have an important message tonight for families who are planning to modernize their homes. You know that the Government will back your credit up to \$2,000 for such work. To help you spend it wisely and get full value for every dollar, American Radiator Company prepared the Modernization Budget Book. It contains hundreds of suggestions, for every room in the house. Use the Modernization Budget Book as a basis on which to figure what needs to be done. Use its check lists and budget forms to help you evaluate these repairs. And use a good architect to be certain that these repairs accomplish what you want them to—give you the beauty, service and comfort you require—anticipate your future needs—and do it all without trouble or disappointments or needless expense. The Budget Book cannot take the place of the valuable services of an architect. This book will help you formulate your ideas—show you the things the modern home should have. But—if your plans call for any major alterations at all—be sure to consult an architect.

"The architect's fee may be included in the modernization loan. In the long run, his services will cost you nothing, because often he can save more than his modest fee in lower costs, assurance of quality and service, and of satisfaction and peace of mind in a job well done.

"Write tonight for your copy of the Modernization Budget Book. In it you will find the details of the Government's payment plan. And it will show you how you can have that most important item of true modernization—American Radiator Heating—without down payment, with as long as three years to pay. Address American Radiator Company, 40 West 40th Street, New York City—or the station to which you are listening."

The above announcement was made by Graham McNamee, announcer of the American Radiator Company's Fireside Recitals, on Sunday, February 3rd, over Station WEAJ and N. B. C.'s Red Network.

St. John's Cathedral

An oldtimer will tell you that the original Catholic Cathedral in Milwaukee, St. Peter's, had a capacity of seventy-five persons, that it was small enough to move from Martin Street, between Jefferson and Jackson, to Murray Avenue, where it now stands.

And an oldtimer will tell you that it took courage and vision eighty-eight years ago to erect so pretentious a structure as St. John's Cathedral, that the builders must have had unbounded faith in the growth of Milwaukee to build so ambitiously.

In the summer of 1847, under the direction of Bishop John Martin Henni and following plans prepared by Victor Schulte, the construction of St. John's was begun. It was completed in the summer of 1851 and stood across the street directly east of Courthouse Square, the park donated to the city by Solomon Juneau. In this fortunate location the Cathedral has become a dominant landmark, dear to residents of Milwaukee and sought out by visitors.

Built of Milwaukee pressed brick of the color that gave Milwaukee its nickname, "The Cream City," the Cathedral undoubtedly influenced much of the contemporary building in and around Milwaukee. Especially noticeable in farm houses north of the city are interesting examples of brick work, attesting the skill of the masons of that day and remaining an inspiration to architects of today.

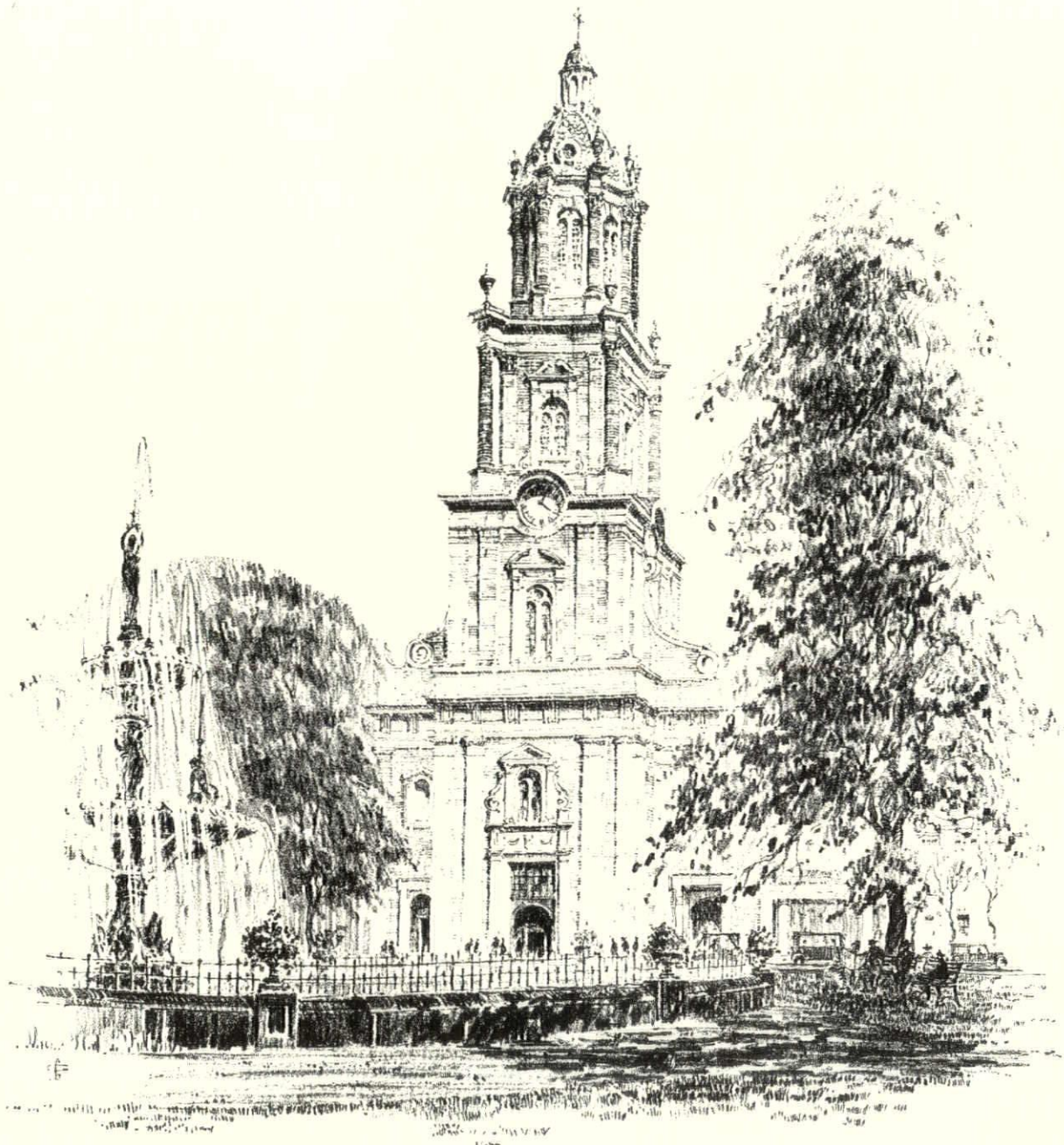
In 1880, the original tower, built of wood, was condemned and torn down. And it was not until January 30, 1892, that funds for a new

tower were available. On that day John Black, one-time Mayor of Milwaukee and member of Congress, demanded that a new tower be built. Upon being advised that there was no money for such an undertaking, he immediately placed a check for \$10,000 at the disposal of the Church. Plans for a tower of brick and terra cotta were prepared by architects Ferry and Clas, and construction was begun at once.

The architecture of St. John's Cathedral seems to have been inspired by the early simple type of the Baroque architecture of Europe, which was a later phase of the Renaissance. Certainly the tower is an excellent example of the best Renaissance towers. The detail of the entrance and the window treatment of the nave are strongly reminiscent of the early simple type of the Baroque. Counterparts of the large volutes on either side of the tower can be found in nearly every country of Europe on structures built in the latter part of the Renaissance. To say that St. John's Cathedral is a direct copy of any specific church in Europe is not justifiable.

Though the recent loss by fire of the paintings and other possessions of the Church is irreparable, the interior, otherwise, can readily be replaced. Fortunately, the exterior is not badly damaged. It is the sincere hope of layman and builder alike that the Cathedral will be rebuilt to conform with the traditions of the original building.

The burning of St. John's Cathedral is Milwaukee's loss. The rebuilding of it to catch the spirit of its original character can be Milwaukee's gain.



MILWAUKEE'S LOSS

The grand old landmark that has warmly welcomed visitors to Milwaukee for nearly a century. This view of St. John's Cathedral was sketched from the old Courthouse Square by Gerald Geerlings, artist, nephew of Gerrit J. DeGelleke.

WISCONSIN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Retailers of lumber and other building materials in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan will gather in Milwaukee on February 19-21 for the forty-fifth annual convention of the Wisconsin Retail Lumbermen's Association at the Auditorium. Officers of the Association are endeavoring to get every retailer behind the FHA movement of the government as a means of stimulating the demand for and, through concerted action, developing new construction, modernization, remodeling and repairing—to assure a return to more normal conditions in the industry and to stimulate employment by

getting men back to work during the spring, summer and fall months.

The program of the convention will deal with various problems of the retailer. Major subjects for discussion will be the FHA movement, the National and State codes, retail-dealer distribution of lumber and building materials, and the necessity of modern merchandising methods.

One session will be devoted almost entirely to the Federal Housing Act. On the afternoon of February 20, Willis J. Erd, Milwaukee, associate director of the FHA, will talk on "Money for the Building Industry;" S. A. Witzel, farm repre-

sentative of the FHA, will discuss "Financing Farm Homes," and Roger C. Kirchhoff, regional supervising architect of the FHA, will have for his subject, "Titles II and III, The New Deal for Lumber Dealers."

A most comprehensive exhibition of lumber, lumber products, building materials and building specialties will occupy the main arena of the Auditorium. About 100 manufacturers and distributors have already taken space, showing an increase of 33 per cent over the number participating last year.

DON MONTGOMERY, *Secretary*

GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION

On January 21, 1935 at 10 A. M. the first official Bid Depository for General Contractors was established at 744 North 4th Street, Room 407, Commerce Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

As outlined in the official bulletin, duplicate copies of all competitive bids for general building operations (excluding strictly Federal projects) must be filed with the afore-mentioned Bid Depository in accordance with the prescribed rules contained in the bulletin.

General building contract bids will not be valid unless a duplicate copy is filed with the Bid Depository in District No. 2 when they are bidding on work in those counties.

Bid Depositories will materially and properly establish the Fair Trade Practices to which General

Contractors are subject as provided for in the Codes of Fair Competition.

In the very near future it is the intention to establish Bid Depositories in nine other districts throughout the state.

Architects, engineers, owners and other awarding authorities should establish a definite time and place for the receipt of all general contract bids and comply with the provisions of the N. R. A. Code for General Building Contractors by closing bids at the date, hour and place set for the receipt of same.

The cooperation of architects and other awarding authorities in making known the filing requirements to contractors figuring their work, will materially help in the compliance with the Code of Fair Competition for General Contractors.

A notice to the effect that it is

mandatory for bidders to file a duplicate copy of all General Contract bids with this Bid Depository on or before the closing hour, date and time set, included as a part of the specifications on all General Contract work would eliminate any possibility of non-compliance through an oversight on the part of the contractor.

The advantages gained through the establishment of these Bid Depositories will not only prove beneficial to General Building Contractors but to the Industry as a whole and will also help to serve the best interest of the Building Public.

WISCONSIN STATE
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY
Divisional Code Authority
for General Contractors,
Inc.

S. H. Eigel—Manager.

SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION

The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Sheet Metal Contractors' Association of Wisconsin was held in Milwaukee February 4th and 5th.

The program included valuable instructive discourses on subjects pertinent to the Industry, with talks by men of both practical and theoretical experience.

Officers elected for 1935-36 are:
Wisconsin Chapter:

OFFICERS

President, Palmer Hanson, La Crosse
First V. P., Arnold Holming, Milwaukee
Second V. P., Chas. F. Goldstone, Menominee
Third V. P., Harry Eschenburg, Milwaukee
Fourth V. P., Robt. S. Schmieder, Milwaukee
Fifth V. P., Chas. L. Weins, Sheboygan
Secretary, Paul L. Biersach
Treasurer, A. C. Goethel, Milwaukee
Sergeant At Arms, Oscar V. Nelson, Racine

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G. Bishoff, Marinette
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First V. P., Adolph Schumann
Second V. P., Rudolph Klubertanz
Secretary, Paul L. Biersach
Treasurer, Frank Ward
Sergeant At Arms, F. Kremer

HEATING AND PIPING CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION

Those members of the Heating, Piping and Air-Conditioning Contractors' Industry, Incorporated, in Milwaukee, Waukesha, Washington and Ozaukee counties who did not receive a bulletin of instructions distributed by the local Administrative agency of the Divisional Code Authority may receive one by calling Edwin Herzberg, Secretary.

Following are important excerpts from this bulletin:

Bid Depository

The construction industry's Credit Bureau, Incorporated—located in Rooms 323 - 25, Third Floor, Marquette Building, 709 North 11th Street at Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee — is the Bid Depository for this industry covering the trade area of this agency in the counties mentioned above.

Rules for Filing Copies of Bids

No competitor can be assured that his bid will be non-competitive, even though he has reason to believe, or has been assured, that the bidder has not invited a bid from any other member of the division. Therefore, *all bidders on any job of \$250.00 or over, for work defined in Article I of Chapter 16 in any one building, shall file sealed copies of such bids and any revisions there-*

of with the Bid Depository mentioned above. Copies of bids filed with the Bid Depository must be identical copies of bids and properly signed.

1. Section 7, Article 7, Chapter I, of the Code requires that "The awarding authority shall designate a specific date, hour and place for receiving competitive bids. All bids to be submitted by sub-contractors shall be delivered to the General Contractor at least (24) hours prior to the time set for the receipt of the bid of the general contractor by the awarding authority."

— I M P O R T A N T —

2. COPIES OF ALL BIDS TO GENERAL CONTRACTORS SHALL BE DEPOSITED WITH THE BID DEPOSITORY AT LEAST 24 HOURS PRIOR TO THE TIME SET FOR THE RECEIPT OF THE BID OF THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO THE AWARDING AUTHORITY.

3. COPIES OF ALL BIDS DIRECT TO THE AWARDING AUTHORITY SHALL BE DEPOSITED WITH THE BID DEPOSITORY BEFORE THE TIME DESIGNATED BY THE AWARDING AUTHORITY

FOR RECEIVING COMPETITIVE BIDS.

4. Each bidder shall keep in his office a record of all bids submitted, with detailed cost estimate sheets showing the data upon which bids are placed, in such form that the L. A. A. or committee appointed by it, can readily investigate the job in question in case of a complaint having been filed against a bidder.

5. Copies of bids may be delivered personally to the Bid Depository before the time stated in preceding paragraphs two and three and shall be stamped by the Depository with the hour of their receipt; if bids are mailed and postmarked previous to the time for which bids must be filed with the Depository, the same complies with the Code Rules.

Note: Sunday and Holiday time cannot be included when considering two and three above.

Hours, Wages and Conditions of Employment

The territory of this agency covering the counties mentioned above, falls within the classification of the NORTHERN ZONE, and no journeyman steam fitter shall be paid less than \$1.20 per hour, and no apprentice, less than \$12.00 a week.

THE ELECTRICAL LEAGUE OF MILWAUKEE

An Industry United for Service

Taking Electro-News, the bulletin of the Electrical League of Milwaukee, at its face value, we cannot deny that the Electrical League is "an industry united for service."

Under the sub-title, *1935 Home Show*, we read that there is going to be something to see at the electrical exhibit—something that will make the public itch to possess those beautiful and practicable modern conveniences. And every member of the Electrical League will have a

crack at this ripe, yearning public.

We read that most household tasks can be done more simply, more efficiently, and less expensively by electrical servants; that washing, ironing, sweeping and washing the dishes can be done electrically at little cost; that great improvements have taken place in home lighting; that the tiresome, troublesome heating problem has been solved and air-conditioning has arrived to make the home healthier, cleaner and more comfortable the year around. This,

we interpret, is not a publicity stunt for Jo-Jo, the electric man, but rather service to the public as tendered by a whole united industry.

Electro-News impresses the reader with the optimism of the electrical industry, with the willingness of the members of the industry to share and to work side by side in the conviction that they are united for service. When Electro-News states in bold type — WE BELIEVE THE DEPRESSION IS LICKED — we know they believe it.

MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION

Bitter opposition to major provisions of President Roosevelt's \$4,800,000,000 work relief bill has been voiced by the Wisconsin Master Plumbers' Association through its president, R. T. Morrill of Be-

loit.

Antagonism to the bill, now before the senate, is based on provisions for the use of "direct labor" and the "direct purchase" of materials by the government for public

housing projects.

These provisions eliminate the contractor and the wholesaler from participating in relief expenditures, causing them to suffer further injuries at the hands of public officials

who, although of good intention, may be misinformed and misguided regarding our true interests.

The bill would require large expenditures of public funds for construction equipment, while the equipment of building contractors is idle and deteriorating and subject to taxation to raise the very funds with which they will be supplanted in day labor under the supervision of governmental bodies.

Experience has demonstrated, moreover, that public construction projects can be carried out much more efficiently and economically when let by competitive bidding of contractors instead of being done by direct labor. The greater percentage of contractors have exhausted all available reserves and credits and are fast approaching bankruptcy.

The proposed program is obviously wasteful and discriminatory against contractors and wholesalers and will contribute toward effecting the complete ruin of both these divisions of the construction industry, which has suffered most and received least relief during the depression.

Plumbers all over the state are

urged to forward "personal protests" to their national representatives and to President Roosevelt.



A List of the Past Presidents, Wisconsin Chapter, A. I. A.

With the thought in mind that a list of the past presidents of the Wisconsin Chapter should be compiled, the old records have been delved into with the results as hereafter noted. The list is quite formidable and it seems that the time is about right for a "past presidents' meeting." The interesting thing to note in connection with this is that with a few exceptions these past presiding heads of the Chapter are in active practice today and are still very much interested in the affairs of the chapter. They are also regular in attendance. Of the entire list only one has gone to his eternal rest. So if you want to lead a long and happy life get yourself elected to the presidency of the Wisconsin Chapter.

In connection with this list of past presidents it is of interest to recall that William H. Schuchardt was the last president of the Milwaukee Architectural Club, which preceded

the Chapter.

The list of past presidents follows:

1913	George B. Ferry
1914-15	Peter Brust
1916-17-18	Thomas L. Rose
1919-20	G. J. DeGelleke
1921-22	Peter Brust
1923-24	A. C. Eschweiler, Sr.
1925-26	Walter W. Judell
1927-28	Fitzhugh Scott
1929-30	Henry C. Hengels
1931-32-33	Roger C. Kirchhoff
1933-34-35	A. C. Eschweiler, Jr.

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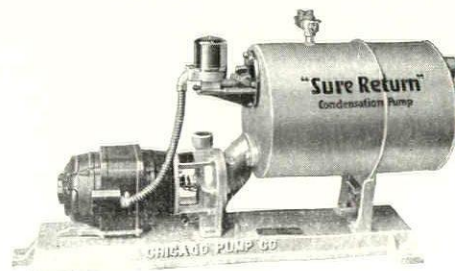
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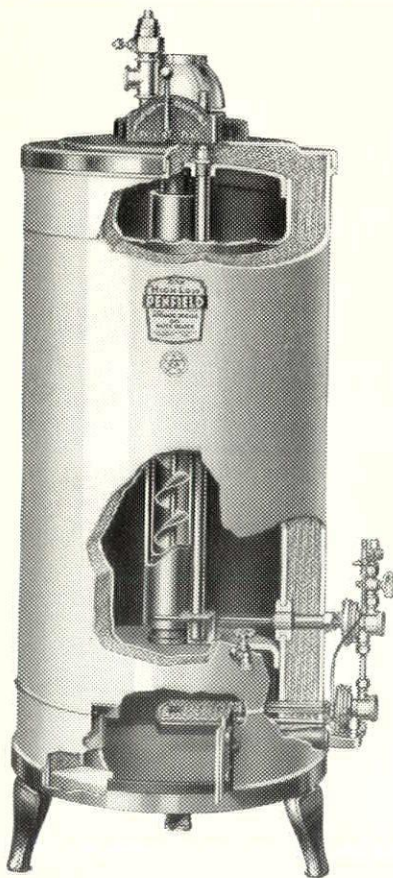
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