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NO. 1492



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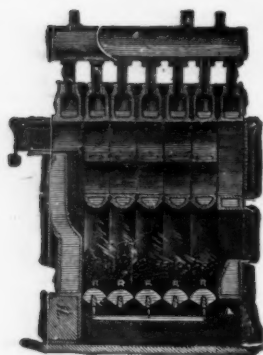
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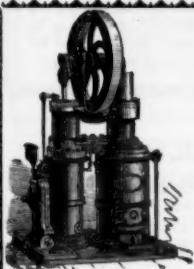
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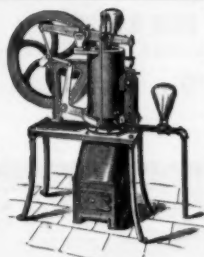
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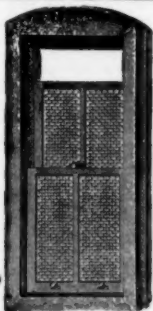
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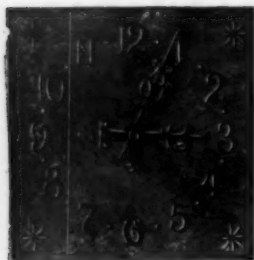
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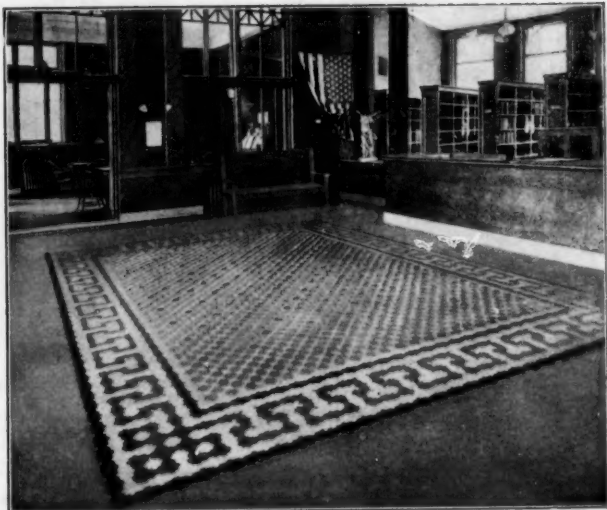
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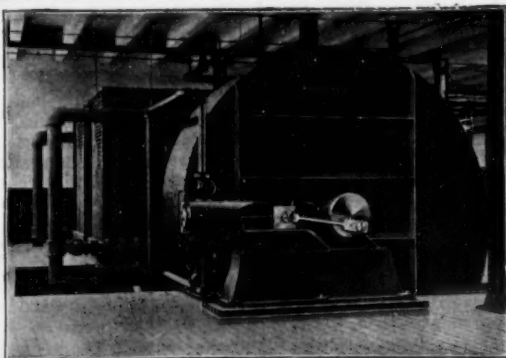
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WANTED.

POSITION.—Reliable man with long experience in general construction, specifications and superintendence, mostly on heavy work, wishes responsible and permanent position with architects. New England or New York preferred. Address "Roxbury," care American Architect. t.f.

WANTED.

DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted, draftsman thoroughly competent in scale drawings. Address Albert Kahn, Union Trust Building, Detroit, Mich. t.f.

WANTED.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Wanted, a competent Superintendent for City work. Address, stating experience, reference and salary, Bragdon & Millman, Architects, 100 Cutler Bldg., Rochester, N. Y. t.f.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for the American Architect and Building News.)

(Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.)

ADVANCE RUMORS.

AKRON, OHIO.—G. W. Carmichael & Co. have been awarded the contract for building the brick church for the First Presbyterian Congregation at \$40,000.

ALTOONA, PA.—A meeting of the School Board will soon be held and the contract awarded for erecting the \$200,000 high school. Chas. M. Robinson, of Pittsburg, architect.

ASTORIA, OREGON.—Hastie & Dougan of Spokane have been awarded the contract of building the Clatsop county court house at this place at \$100,000.

AUGUSTA, MISS.—McGee & Garber, of Jackson, are stated to have secured the contract for erecting a court house and jail, for \$25,000.

BAKER CITY, OREGON.—A county court house to cost \$75,000 is to be built in this place.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Taylor & Knowles, 1 West 34th St. New York, have prepared plans for a new building for the National Mechanics' Bank (John B. Ramsay, pres.). to be built at German and South Sts. Same architects have plans for a new bank for the National Exchange Bank (Wm. S.

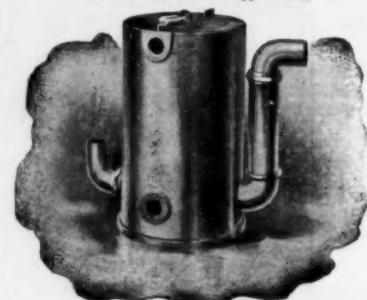
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Dixon, pres.), to be built at Liberty and German Sts. and Hopkins Pl.

Worthington & Ahrens, 8 E. Lexington St., have been commissioned to prepare plans for a six-story warehouse to be erected at 116 and 118 S. Calvert St. for the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

BELLEVUE, PA.—William J. Shaw has been commissioned by the Board of Education to prepare plans for a \$50,000 school house for the First ward to be built on a lot 150x250 feet at Grant and Bryant Aves. and Jefferson St. Construction of limestone-brick and white terra cotta.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.—Report states that the official Board of College Avenue Methodist Church, has decided to erect a new edifice, at a cost of \$50,000.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—R. G. Shaw, 2d has purchased 53 acres of land on South and Grove Sts. and will erect a costly residence together with stable thereon.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans have been filed with the Building Department, Brooklyn, for a new parish house of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, to be built at the southeast corner of Cooper St. and

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, at a cost of \$35,000.

Plans have been filed for erecting a four-story brick school at Ellery and Hopkins Sts., to cost \$250,000. C. B. J. Snyder, Archt., Park Ave. and 59th St., N. Y. City.

The Polish Catholics, of Jamaica, Bishop Charles E. McDonnell, of the Diocese of Brooklyn, have just purchased land on the Rockaway Road near Lincoln Ave., a plot 120x400 feet in size, on which a fine church will be erected.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company has decided to erect a new \$30,000 depot at Charlottesville.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Sisters of the Sacred Heart are contemplating the erection of a five-story brick and stone hospital, at Lake View Ave. and Deming Pl., to cost about \$100,000.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Tietig & Lee have been given the award on plans submitted for the new Western German Bank building which will be built at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Vine Sts. It will be of stone construction, 78x100 feet, one story high.

The W. H. Harrison estate has applied for a permit to erect a ten-story steel construction building at 31 to 39 East Fourth St. The cost will be \$150,000.

COFFEYVILLE, KAN.—The City Council has adopted the plans of Henderson & Lundberg, for the new City Hall, and has authorized the City Clerk to receive bids for erecting said building.

DENVER, COLO.—Plans for a new \$300,000

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

High School building have been prepared and bids invited.

DETROIT, MICH.—Louis Kamper has completed plans for the new building for the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery. Construction of brick, concrete and cement, 50x80 feet, three stories and basement.

DULUTH, MINN.—The County Commissioners have decided to erect the new court house on the site of the old building. Probable cost, \$400,000.

ERIE, PA.—Contract has been awarded for the building of the new Baptist church in Meadville. The building is to stand on the site of the old Crawford hotel, on Diamond park, to be built of brown stone, with a frontage of 90 feet on Diamond park and 100 feet on Chestnut St.; and will represent a total cost, including the ground, of about \$45,000.

FLORENCE, S. C.—Plans have been adopted for a school to be erected at a cost of \$35,000.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—One hundred thousand dollars has been pledged toward building a new church for the Methodist Society.

HARTFORD, CONN.—An industrial building to be erected by popular subscription costing about \$100,000 is contemplated. Mayor Henney has appointed M. C. Hillery, Geo. W. Merrow, C. D. Rice, L. D. Bayley, C. B. Andrus and Isidore Wise on the committee to secure details as to plans, cost, etc., and report at a later meeting.

HOOPESTON, ILL.—It is stated that the contract for the erection of the new Uni-

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

versalist church at Hoopeston has been awarded to Chas. Cassell, of Bloomington, for \$19,325.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The plans and specifications for the new Methodist Hospital, to be erected in this city this summer, have been accepted by the committee which has the matter in charge. The plans were drawn by Vonnegut & Bohn. They are complete in every detail and were unanimously accepted by the committee. The building, when completed, will cost about \$250,000.

D'Oench & Yost, 289 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City, have completed plans for the Perry Theatre, which is to be erected on Kentucky Ave., at a probable cost of \$225,000.

JACKSON, MISS.—Architect Hunt, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has presented certain modified plans, which have been adopted, reducing the size of the proposed Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, to be built by the State of Mississippi at Jackson at a cost of \$68,000.

R. H. Hunt, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is preparing plans for a six-story office building for the Merchants' Bank, to cost about \$40,000.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—\$200,000 will be expended on the three new buildings to be added to the Michigan Asylum for the Insane.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A new armory for the Third Regiment is needed, and the Commercial Club proposes raising \$100,000 by popular subscription for that purpose.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—The Trustees of St. Mary's R. C. Church have decided to remodel the edifice at a cost of \$25,000, which is to include the installation of a new heating plant.

LAGRANGE, GA.—It was voted July 16 to issue \$50,000 bonds for the erection of a court house.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Columbia Finance and Trust Company have decided to expend \$125,000 in the erection and equipment of a new hotel at the southeast corner of Fourth Ave. and Main St. The work will begin December 1.

LYNN, MASS.—The Young Men's Christian Association will erect a new building here. No plans have yet been selected.

MARLBORO, MASS.—Press reports state that the City Hall Building Committee is about to ask bids for erecting the new municipal building; probable cost, \$675,000. Allen, Collins & Berry, of Boston, architects.

McKEESPORT, PA.—The Masonic fraternity is about to purchase a site at Sixth Ave. and Walnut St., and erect a five-story building.

MOBILE, ALA.—Cook & Laurie, of Montgomery, have received the contract to erect a school on the Barton Academy lot, at \$34,959.

MOLINE, ILL.—Deere & Mansur Co. have plans under way for the erection of a handsome office building this summer on the site of their present frame structure. The new office will be of pressed brick, three stories high and fifty feet front and 120 feet deep. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

Report states that Donald & Pearson have received the contract to erect the First Baptist Church. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The Morris County Golf Club has issued new capital stock to the amount of \$50,000, to build its new clubhouse. The original plans which called for an \$80,000 building, will be modified by the architects, Freeman & Hasselman, of 566 5th Ave., New York.

Mt. VERNON, ILL.—Deal & Ginzel, Lincoln, Ill., have been commissioned to prepare plans for the new high school building for this township. The structure, when completed, is to cost about \$35,000.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—It is stated that the New Orleans Terminal Station Company intends erecting a station in this city, at a cost of \$300,000, according to plans prepared by D. H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Sinking Fund Commission having concurred in a resolution of the Armory Board, selecting a site for an armory for the Second Battery, N. G., N. Y., on Franklin Ave., east side, extending from 166th to 167th Sts., the purchase of the site has been authorized for \$85,000.

Wm. B. Tuthill, 289 4th Ave., New York, has prepared plans for an eleven-story office building for the Home Friendly Society, at 100-102 West Fayette St. First two floors will be of granite and above of brick.

The old First Church of Christ, Scientist, 137 and 143 West 48th St., will be rearranged and equipped into a theatre and amusement hall, at a cost of \$65,000, from plans by Geo. E. Harding, 253 Broadway.

Plans have been filed with the War Department for the reconstruction of Fort Hamilton, in New York harbor. Col. George C. Greenough, of the Artillery Corps, has prepared drawings, etc. It is said by military men that these extensive improvements will give New York one of the best fortifications of any port in the United States. Modern buildings will replace present ones.

Plans have been filed for a new church edifice to be built at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Ave. and 141st St., for the congregation of the Lenox Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Thomas W. Smith is minister, and whose present house of worship is on West 139th St. The new building is to be two stories, with an extension, fronting 127 feet on St. Nicholas Ave. and 115 feet on 141st St. It is to have a façade of Roman brick, with trimmings of limestone. The cost is estimated at \$70,000.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—The executive officers of the Y. M. C. A. have announced that the handsome new \$50,000 building will be erected on First St., on the north side and adjacent to the First Presbyterian Church.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The Building Committee of the Trustees of the Northampton Insane Hospital has awarded the contract to erect a men's infirmary to Daniel O'Connell's Sons, of Holyoke, at \$37,000.

NORTH ANDOVER, MASS.—At a special town meeting it was voted not to accept the offer of Andrew Carnegie to erect for the town a \$12,000 library building. Moses T. Stevens offers to furnish the site and construct a building to cost not less than \$20,000, suitable for a library and historical records, on the condition that the town appropriate at least \$1200 per annum for the proposed library, to be known as a "Memorial Library," with the addition of the name to be selected by the donor.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Maginnis, Walsh & Sullivan have completed plans for the new church for St. John's parish, Rev. James P. F. Kelley, pastor. The style of architecture is Italian Byzantine, 62x140 feet and located on Massachusetts Ave. and Hollis St.

PATERSON, N. J.—Geo. I. Lovatt, 424 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., has been commissioned to prepare plans for a \$30,000 parochial school and parish house, for St. Boniface R. C. Church, this city.

The congregation of St. Mark's Church has decided to erect a new edifice at Straight St. and Broadway, to cost \$30,000. Henry M. Congdon & Son, New York City, architects.

PENN YANN, N. Y.—The contract for the general construction of the Academy has

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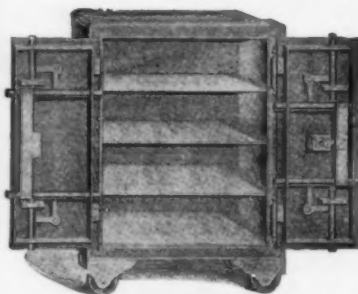
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

been awarded to Chas Kistner, of Towanda, Pa., at \$33,095.

PERU, IND.—Nicklas & Badgley, of Cleveland, O., it is stated, has been engaged to prepare plans for a Presbyterian Church to be erected in this city at a cost of \$35,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Cope & Stewardson, 120 Walnut St., have completed plans for a four-story and basement brick maternity pavilion, to be erected at the Presbyterian Hospital.

PITTSBURG, PA.—Golden & Crick, contractors, have been given a building permit to renew the work of building the annex to Mercy hospital that was abandoned by a contractor some months ago on account of quicksand on the proposed location. The permit calls for a four-story brick building 103 feet front by 80 feet deep, to contain 48 rooms, at the corner of Locust and Pride Sts. It is to be used for private wards and nurses' quarters, and will cost \$120,000.

The Central District and Printing Telegraph Co. is preparing to carry out its original plans for the erection of an eight-story addition to the Telephone Building on Seventh Ave. The cost of the addition is estimated at \$150,000.

Architects Vrydaugh & Wolfe will be ready for bids in a few days on the Methodist Episcopal church, of Bellevue. The building will be erected at Lincoln and Home Aves., at an approximate cost of \$60,000.

Sidney F. Heckert, 341 6th Ave., has awarded the contract to erect a chapel for the St. Francis Hospital, at 44th St., to Cochran & Davis. It is to be a two-story structure, and cost about \$75,000.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Evarts Tracy 156 5th Ave., New York City, is to prepare plans for a \$100,000 house for Geo. A. Beaton to be built in this place.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The Elks of the city

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

have decided to erect a \$50,000 lodge building. Address the secretary.

RICHMOND, VA.—W. A. Chesterman, of Richmond, has secured the contract for fireproofing and additions to the Virginia State Capitol, at \$169,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Board of Contract has advertised for bids for five new station houses and a fire house.

SAVANNAH, GA.—The directors of the National Bank of Savannah and the Oglethorpe Saving and Trust Company have decided to erect a five-story building at Bull and Broughton Sts. H. W. Witcover is the architect.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—Plans for a new I. O. O. F. building are to be submitted August 5th by the five firms of invited architects who are in competition. The new building will cost \$30,000 and will stand immediately west of the present building. It will contain 100 rooms and will be used exclusively for old people, fifty-nine of whom are now quartered in the main building, which will in the future be used for children alone.

WILLIMANTIC, CONN.—Press reports state that the congregation of the St. Paul Church is preparing to build a new edifice, at a cost of \$40,000.

Reports state that St. Paul's parish contemplates raising \$35,000 for a new edifice.

PROPOSALS.

HIGH SCHOOL.

(At East St. Louis, Ill.)

Report states that bids are wanted August 15 for erecting a high school in Union School District, No. 1, to cost about \$75,000. Address A. B. FRANKEL, Architect, 208 Collinsville Ave. 1492

COURTHOUSE.

(At Mind n, La.)

Bids will be received about September 1 for the erection of a courthouse, to cost \$40,000. 1493



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PROPOSALS.

LIBRARY.

[At Cleveland, O.]

Bids will be received until August 12 by the Public Library Board for furnishing material and erecting a public library at Lorain and Hartnell Sts., work to include masonry, carpentry, structural iron and steel work, ventilating, heating, plumbing, electric wiring, etc. CARL LORENZ, Secretary. 1492

JAIL.

[At Opelousas, La.]

Bids will be received until September 5 for erecting a jail for the parish of St. Landry, to cost about \$35,000. A. J. MULLER, Chairman, Building Committee. 1493

HIGH SCHOOL.

[At East Cleveland, O.]

Bids will be received August 6 by the Board of Education for furnishing material and erecting a high school. J. F. HERRICK, Clerk of Board; Seales & Hirsch, Architects, 308 Electric Building, Cleveland. 1492

HOSPITAL.

[At Cleveland, O.]

Bids will be received until August 4 by the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland State Hospital for furnishing material and erecting an infirmary Building at said hospital. ADAM B. HOWARD, Secretary; Frank L. Packard, Architect, Columbus. 1492

CONSTRUCTION.

[At Ft. McKenzie, Wyo.]

Bids will be received until August 9 by Capt. Thos. Swobe, Q. M., Sheridan, for erecting a brick gymnasium and post exchange building, including plumbing, heating, gas piping, electric wiring and gymnastic apparatus at Ft. McKenzie. 1492

ADDITIONS.

[At Columbus, O.]

Bids will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Columbus State Hospital until August 5 for furnishing material and completing the third story of the Greer Hospital Building, and for making alterations in the basement of said building. DR. C. E. STOCKTON, Secretary; F. L. Packard, Architect, Hayden Building. 1492

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 14, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 22nd day of August, 1904, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office at Moberly, Missouri, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Moberly, Missouri, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1492

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 13, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 22nd day of August, 1904, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus) of the U. S. Post-office and Court-house, Florence, South Carolina, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Florence, South Carolina, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1492

Treasury Building, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 16, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 31 day of August, 1904, and then opened, for changes in hot water heating main and other piping in trenches in sub-basement to accommodate the piping of new ventilating system, U. S. Treasury Building, Washington, D. C., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1492

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 11th day of August, 1904, and then opened, for new partitions, plumbing, etc., in the U. S. Appraisers Warehouse, New York, N. Y., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Custodian at New York, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1493

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

VOL. LXXXV

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1904

No. 1492



SUMMARY:—

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WISDOM has been shown by the new association of employers in Boston in launching their organization at a time when labor matters in the city are not in an effervescing state, and the good sense shown in the selection of the time of announcement, as well as the forethought shown in effecting an efficient organization before the advent of any serious trouble, makes us hope that the organization will continue to exhibit these desirable qualities and will not allow itself to copy the blunders which have detracted from the usefulness of the similar organizations in Chicago and New York. To use power simply because one has it to use is to misuse it. But this very simple lesson seems one of the hardest for the ordinary mind to grasp and remember. It is the inability of the union-leaders to grasp this elementary truth that leads to the undoing of so many promising labor organizations—after they have done a vast deal of harm because of their misunderstanding of what it is right and permissible that they should undertake. No fair-minded and thinking man, even if bound by union oaths, can, before his soul's truth, take exception to the leading tenets of this new employers' organization, which is to set itself to uphold these principles: No closed shop; no restriction as to the use of tools, machines or materials (except such as may be unsafe); no restriction as to the number of apprentices or learners (when of proper age); no limitation of output; no sympathetic strikes and no boycotts. The new association has enrolled six hundred and fifty-eight members who employ some fifty thousand workmen in forty-eight distinct lines of business.

THE tender regard for the safety and welfare of the good public which the labor unions show is very touching, and one of them gave an exhibition of altruism last week which was hardly to be expected from men who, by insisting a while ago on an unreasonable rate of remuneration, forced their employers to

lose contract after contract to parties favored with a better labor market. The Central Federated Union, the International Association of Machinists and the Marine Trades Council filed last week with the Federal Steamboat Inspectors a protest against the owners of the steamship "St. Louis" being allowed to send their vessel across the Atlantic with one engine out of commission, the object of sailing in this condition being that the needed repairs might be made in the cheapest market, instead of paying the high cost which the American tariff and the American labor unions would oblige them to pay for the same work done in New York. Apparently, American ship-owners have advantages which do not accrue to their less peripatetic fellow-countrymen. Perhaps, if the labor-union philanthropists are very wide awake, they may succeed in compelling the "St. Louis" to pay the advalorem on manufactured iron or machinery for the British material and labor used in the repairs each time the vessel comes within our three-mile limit, and so get even with owners so recreant to American Principles.

SPEAKING of philanthropy, we do not believe that architects get half the credit they deserve for the self-sacrificing efforts they are unquestionably making to build fireproof and enduring buildings. Measurably, they are, as it were, helping to cut their own throats each time that they complete an indestructible building, for in the past the "fire-fiend" has proved a very good friend to architects, and the manner in which this friendship is acknowledged is shown by their flocking in numbers to the scene of his last rollicking display of good will to professionals who must perennially be in search of a job. But the New York *Evening Post* points out that fire is also a good friend to another class of the worthy poor, who also flock to the scene of their good friend's labors in their behalf. When all buildings are fireproof and indestructible, how are the thousands of humble homes in our cities to be kept warm that now depend for firewood on the wreckage from partly burned buildings? Like every economic problem, this matter of fireproof building has different aspects and affects widely separated interests.

WHY do not the great Continental nations disarm? The proper answer, probably, is not so much that they fear some one would take advantage of their defenceless state as that they fear the economic crisis that would follow the return to industrial life of the millions who are now maintained in industrial idleness by the work of others; and these others, even as things are, find it hard enough to find wage-returning occupation. Disarmament would glut every labor market in Europe and would compel a very large number of men to win their livelihood by acts of violence. Besides this, it would throw out of commission the vast number of plants that are now kept in operation to provide arms, clothing, food, vessels, fortifications and so on, for the military forces. Every one of these plants would probably be insolvent before it could find a new

channel through which to discharge its possible output. The same sort of industrial cataclysm would follow, should it be possible with a wave of the hand to replace our destructible with indestructible buildings. Carpenters would be out of a job and wood-working plants useless; masons and iron-workers would find now and then a new building to do, so that the increasing population might find housing; but that would give but partial employment to but a small fraction of the men who now make a living out of the vast building industries as at present conducted. Of course, indestructible buildings cannot be created out of hand, but the final outcome may be none the less certain for that, and the millions of building mechanics we now number amongst our fellow-citizens may come, in the course of a couple of generations, to be represented by only a few hundred thousand, after all our buildings become fireproof.

WHERE is, it seems to us, something repulsive and undignified in the situation revealed by the phrase too often seen in the newspapers in these days in connection with a labor dispute: "the matter may have to be referred to the President." Undignified because the time of the President of the United States should be too valuable to be spent over any labor union dispute; repulsive because there is ground for belief that any President who does spend his time upon such a matter cannot forget that Labor casts a large vote. All such disputes come within the purview of the law, and if none but the highest power as arbitrator will serve the occasion, it is a Justice of the Supreme Court who should be called in to act, for he, holding a life office, can afford to forget that the disputants are voters. The latest case of a threatened appeal to the President occurs at Washington, where a barrack building is under way. Need arose for another bricklayer, and as the work was being done in the District, for the Government and under Governmental supervision, he could only be obtained under the Civil Service rules. Accordingly, the highest man on the list was certified to the job. But he proved to be not only a colored man but a non-union man, and as soon as he appeared on the scene all the other bricklayers struck, as their rules did not allow them to work with a non-union man. So a union once more comes in conflict with the Government and acts and feels as if fully the equal of the Government in power and importance. It is to be hoped that the difficulty will be solved, simply and expeditiously, by finding that enough non-union men can pass the Civil Service examinations to "man the job."

AT the request of Mr. Frank Mills Andrews, who is to design the new State-house for Kentucky, we desire to say that, in our issue for June 25, we inadvertently did injustice to Mr. Theodore C. Link in attributing—on the evidence of an Associated Press despatch, as we remember it—the designing of the new Mississippi State-house to the first-named gentleman, when a little searching of the memory would have reminded us that Mr. Link was really its designer.

AND speaking of State-houses—capitols, the newer States prefer to call them—it is rather amusing to find an architect at present engaged in designing a State-house for a State which is not yet in existence.

This curious piece of inverted enterprise has its scene in the territory beyond the Mississippi, where there is still chance to erect new States without subdividing old ones. A group of public-spirited citizens of Muscogee, in the Indian Territory, who evidently know the full value of house-lots in the neighborhood of the chief public building of a community, have clubbed their resources and propose to build in their township a suitable capitol and to have it ready for delivery, free of charge, to the new commonwealth at the time when, if ever, the present Indian Territory is taken into the sisterhood of States.

SOME twenty-five years ago there appeared on lower Mount Vernon Street, Boston, a little house that, for its quaintness and picturesqueness, attracted widespread interest. It was the house which Mr. Frank Hill Smith had just altered so as to fit it for a studio for himself and a dwelling for his family. Those who did not know that Mr. Smith had had architectural training in the office of Hammatt Billings wondered that any mere painter fellow could do so good a bit of architecture. Probably because of his architectural training Mr. Smith, who died last week at the age of sixty-three, became finally interested in mural painting, and he might fairly claim to be one of the pioneers in a branch of art in this country whose practitioners are now gaining in numbers very rapidly. Pleasant and companionable in manner, he had just the temperament that made it possible for him to follow out this line of work successfully, for, unlike those who produce only portraits and easel pictures, the successful mural painter must have a good bit of commercial instinct and must know not only how to execute his commission, but must know how to land it and then handle it in a business-like way. Amongst the largest of his mural paintings are those in the chamber of the House of Representatives in the new portion of the Boston State-house.

A CURIOUS happening, with a moral to it, occurred in New York the other day, when it was found needful to close the new bath-house in Seward Park a week after it was opened. In addition to the tanks, the building seems to have been fitted with more or less complicated shower-baths, with hot and cold water attachments, and these and other fixtures were so maltreated by the unruly denizens of the neighborhood, either through ignorance or malice, that a serious flooding of the building resulted. It seems to have been very like a case of pearls and swine.

THE city of Denver, Colo., has recently adopted a new charter, one of whose sections provides for the creation by the Mayor of an Art Commission, which is to have control over all matters into which considerations of an artistic complexion properly enter. We do not know under what limitations the new body must act, but as two out of the six members appointed by the Mayor are women, it seems fair to infer that the city not only will have the benefit of those finer perceptions which the world is generally agreed to accord to women, but that there will be at least two members of the body who will in any given case be unlikely to have their conclusions affected by considerations of political expediency.

"SECURA" FLOORING.

We find a forerunner of this horizontal-arch construction of



FIG. 1.

flooring in an American Patent, where there are stays in the hollow bricks in the direction of the line of maximum pressure to be expected, so that the pressure is transmitted to the girders, as it should be, in the form of a curve.



FIG. 2. OLD CONSTRUCTION.

This form of flooring, which is illustrated in Fig. 2, was introduced into various parts of Germany and Switzerland, and for some time had a certain amount of success. Yet, though the idea appears a good one as far as construction goes, it is accompanied by a number of drawbacks.

In the first place, it was only the very best material, such as clay from the Po valley, which could pass the elaborate mouth-pieces of the presses employed in manufacturing the bricks, and which did not crack on drying and baking. Many bricks, too, would be fractured in transport. In fact, very few factories were able to manufacture the bricks.

The second disadvantage was that the bricks were only made to suit a certain width of span. The spacing of the girders ought to be according to the nature of the flooring.

The greatest difficulty was, however, found in retaining the proper position, in obtaining the bricks at the right time and afterwards in supplementing missing quantities.

The inventor of the "Secura" Flooring wished to avoid all these drawbacks, but at the same time to retain the advantage of having the pressure of the separate bricks against one another taken up by slight stays and transmitted in the line of pressure to the girder. A further intention was to fill in the space between the girders according to requirements to a height not hitherto usual with the light, hollow bricks, if possible without employing any filling material. The following short description shows how this idea was carried out.

One brick in the horizontal arch presses obliquely against the adjoining bricks on either side. The angle depends upon the direction of the line of pressure. If we think of a brick which is quite hollow and submitted to a pressure in the direction of

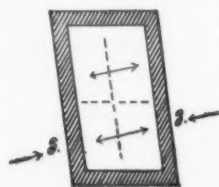


FIG. 3.

the arrow P, it will at once be cracked and fractured. Strengthening in the direction of the dotted lines will have but little effect; but if stays are inserted in the line of the internal arrows, we at once have the desired strength. The only pressure placed upon these stays is in the direction of their greatest strength, and they cannot be submitted to a sideways strain.

The "Secura" flooring can be constructed in three different heights of construction by employing two special sorts of bricks:

SIZE NO. 1.

SIZE NO. 2.



FIG. 4. FORMS OF BRICKS EMPLOYED.

Flooring I. 22 cm high; brick No. 1, vertical.

Flooring II. 17 cm high; brick No. 2, vertical.

Flooring III. 12½ cm high; bricks Nos. 1 and 2, horizontal.

FLOORING I.



FIG. 5.

FLOORING II.



FIG. 6.

FLOORING III.



FIG. 7.

For the two ends and middle of the span, unless a béton filling is preferred, there are provided wedge-shaped bricks; one or two of these may be used as the keystone and one is used at each end of the span.

The number of bricks required on the average per square metre without the wedge-shaped bricks is:

Flooring I: About 25 bricks No. 1.

Flooring II: About 25 bricks No. 2.

Flooring III: About 10 bricks Nos. 1 and 2.

The weight of the flooring according to the official certificate is 220 kgm for No. I, 179 kgm for No. II, and 142 kgm for No. III.

The widths of span allowed in Germany by the Chief of Police are:

	LOAD		
	250	500	1,000
For flooring I.	3.10m	2.25	1.60
" " II.	2.95	2.15	1.50
" " III.	2.15	1.55	1.10

To secure a high construction with floorings I and II, it is very important to be able to effect an overlaying of the girders as shown in Fig. 8 (see also Fig. 1); for this purpose commencement bricks of special form are provided.



FIG. 8.

Some practical combinations are illustrated in Figs. 9, 10 and 11:

ABUTMENTS.



FIG. 9.

METHOD ADAPTED FOR FIXING WOODEN FLOORING.

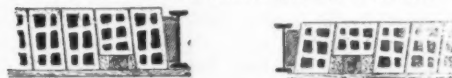


FIG. 10.

ELEVATED CEILING.



FIG. 11.

The General Direction of the Royal Bavarian State Railways at Munich have already made tests of the flooring to prove its power of resisting heavy loads and drops. The results have been exceedingly satisfactory. In Bavaria alone over 150,000 square metres of flooring have been contracted for in official and large private residences.

Below is given a testimonial of the President of Police in Berlin, with regard to the tests carried out in the new Patent Office:

"February 12th, 1904.

"Referring to your communication of the 5th ult., you are here-with advised of the results of the load and drop tests made with the 'Secura' Flooring of 1.61 and 1.98 m. span in the new building of the Imperial Patent Office, as described in No. 103 of December 26th ult., in the *Centralblatt der Bauverwaltung*.

"The results were thoroughly satisfactory, and corresponded to the results obtained from the test load experiments arranged by the Royal Technical College.

"The drop tests, in particular, which were repeated several times with an iron ball weighing 1 cwt., from a height varying from 2.50—6.50 m., proved that the 'Secura' Flooring, levelled-up with a cinder béton of 4—5 cm. in thickness (in accordance with condition No. 3 of Official letter of March 21st, 1903, 400 III. G. R.), possesses great power of resisting shocks and concussions.

ZACHER."

THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE CHANTREY BEQUEST.

THE subject of the Chantrey bequest came before the consideration of the House of Lords lately, on a resolution moved by Lord Lytton for the appointment of a Select Committee of the House to enquire into the matter, and, if necessary, to make recommendations. The motion was agreed to, apparently unanimously, though not without considerable difference among various speakers as to the general view of the subject.

We have already referred to Lord Lytton's recent article on the subject in the *National Review* as being logical and practically unanswerable, though we thought at the time that it was somewhat too polemical; and the tone and temper of his speech was more decisively so. He damaged his own case, as others of the Academy's critics have done, by exaggeration. To assert that the collection of pictures already purchased is "a mere by-word and a mockery," when the collection includes such works as Sir E. Poynter's "Visit to Æsculapius" and Brett's "Britannia's Realm," each of which might fairly be claimed as the finest picture its author has ever painted, is absurd and exaggerated. Still more so is it to assert that Millais' "Speak! Speak!", another of the purchases, is "the worst picture he ever painted." Even the worst of Millais is worth, for that matter, more than the best of many other painters; but to call that remarkable work his worst is mere temper or prejudice, and such assertions will not strengthen the hands of the Select Committee. Then we very much doubt whether the remark that no pictures by deceased artists had been bought is to the point. It is perhaps the one thing that is not made absolutely clear in Chantrey's will, whether he did or did not contemplate the purchase of works by deceased artists, as he did not in so many words prohibit it; but it seems to us unquestionable, from the general wording of the bequest, that what he contemplated was the purchase of new works of exceptional merit as an encouragement to English art; the object, as Lord Wemyss rightly said, was not to form a gallery but to encourage and stimulate English art; and with that object in his mind, no doubt the idea of the purchase of works by deceased artists was so far out of his thoughts that he did not see the necessity of even referring to it. We do not think that any logical and unprejudiced person could read the terms of his bequest without recognizing that as their implicit and necessary intent; and therefore that part of Lord Lytton's argument is of no value. Nor can we doubt that Chantrey contemplated, as part of the use of the fund, the purchase of exceptionally good works by hitherto unknown artists. One or two at any rate of the small works contemptuously referred to by Lord Lytton would come under that category, and are purchases much more justifiable than he is aware of. The really unjustifiable selections are not so much among the works of artists unknown or little known before, as among the commonplace and uninteresting works of men well known—as mediocrities; some of them Academicians. It is among such that the real and formidable mistakes have been made.

Lord Lytton's ideas as to what the proposed Committee could accomplish are reasonable enough. It could secure from the Academy, he suggested, "some answer to the charges brought forward and some explanation of the methods hitherto adopted." And if it found the charges well founded, it could make recommendations which the Academy might be willing to carry out, and so put an end to misunderstandings. In fact, the Academy could easily have anticipated and rendered unnecessary the functions of the proposed Committee if they had chosen to do so. That any one should think the appointment of the Committee a necessity is entirely the fault of the Academy themselves. Indi-

vidual Academicians, many of them, are most delightful and most reasonable people. But the Academy in its corporate capacity is one of the most self-opinionated bodies in existence. It will explain nothing and answer nothing, and treats all outside criticism as ignorant impertinence; and it is not surprising if public feeling is at last roused to some irritation at this defiant attitude. Lord Wemyss, in a speech intended to justify the Academy, said that so far from being opposed to an inquiry the Academy courted it. If so, why have they so obstinately refused to recognize any of the criticism directed against them, or to give any explanation of their action? This attitude of "court-ing inquiry" seems rather like making a virtue of what has at last become a necessity.

Lord Davey, who spoke as one of the present Chantrey Trustees, after repeating the statement that the Academy courted inquiry, also declared emphatically that the Academy were fulfilling the terms of the bequest in encouraging British art by purchasing able works by young and unknown artists. As already observed, we believe that was one of Chantrey's objects, shadowed forth in the terms of the bequest. But (only to quote two or three examples) it cannot be said that Mr. Pettie or Mr. Yeames were young and unknown artists, while it must be obvious that the works by them which were purchased were, to say the least, of very mediocre merit, while Calderon's "Elizabeth of Hungary," another purchase, is ridiculous and even worse.

Lord Windsor, in a well-considered reply on the part of the Government, admitted that a *prima facie* case for inquiry was made out, and was of opinion that a committee appointed by the House would make it perfectly clear that the Academy, in confining their purchases to pictures exhibited at their own annual exhibitions, were "taking too narrow a view of their duty and placing an unnecessary limit on their freedom of choice." That is at all events clear to every one. Reasoning from results, one would be inclined to say that there has been something more than that to complain of; that the Chantrey Bequest has been practically regarded as a kind of *bonne bouche* to be doled out to Academicians in rotation; A's picture being purchased one year, B's the next, C's the next; and so on in friendly rotation. If that has not been intended, the Academy have been unfortunate enough to give a good deal of excuse for such a supposition; and whether intentional or not, the result is obviously wrong and contrary to Chantrey's intention. In other words, if A's pictures were decidedly better every year than B's or C's, they ought to have been purchased every year, without any consideration of making things pleasant all round, which was certainly no part of Chantrey's object.

One curious feature in the debate may be noted—that neither those who attacked nor those who to some extent defended the Academy, seem to have had any perception of what is really the most serious fault in their administration of the Chantrey fund, viz.: their almost entire neglect of sculpture. This year they have shown signs of awaking to the fact, and have purchased an important piece of sculpture, though hardly one of the highest rank; but sculpture has been very much neglected. This is the more to be deprecated, because sculpture is one of the arts which is least understood and is most in want of encouragement in England; and the case for sculpture is certainly strengthened by the consideration that the founder of the bequest was himself an eminent sculptor. In this respect, even if in no other, the fund has been ill administered; and the mistake is only too characteristic of a body of whom the numerical majority are painters, and which is in fact not so much an "Academy of Arts" as an Academy of Painting.—*The Builder*.

THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE TRADES UNIONS AND TRADE DISPUTES BILL, 1904.¹—II.

THE first section of the Bill would leave untouched the first of the three propositions in which we have summarized the existing law.² It would alter the law contained in the second of these propositions in cases where a persuasion to break a contract was "an act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute."³ It would not then be necessary, as it is now, to show that there was some lawful justification for the interference with an existing contractual right. It is more doubtful whether the

¹ A paper by Professor W. S. Holdsworth, D. C. L., Barrister-at-law, published in the *Architect*. Continued from No. 1490, page 23.

² Peaceable persuasion not to enter into contracts with another person is, and still will be, perfectly lawful.

³ Peaceable persuasion to break an existing contract—persuasion, that is, to interfere with existing contractual rights—would not, under these circumstances, be actionable.

section would have the effect of altering the law as expressed in the third proposition.¹ In the class of cases which fall under this category the acts are no doubt acts which interfere with "the exercise by another person of his right to carry on his business, or with the establishment or continuance of contractual relations between other persons;" but the liability is grounded not so much upon the interference as upon the nature of acts in themselves unlawful, by means of which the interference is effected. "What may begin as peaceable persuasion may easily become, and in trades union disputes generally does become, peremptory ordering, with threats open or covert of very unpleasant consequences to those who are not persuaded. Calling out workmen involves very serious consequences to such of them as do not obey. Black-lists are real instruments of coercion, as every man whose name is on one soon discovers to his cost."² Probably actual threats and coercion will not be legalized by this section. It is acts of this kind that the proviso at the end of the section is probably intended to cover. If this interpretation is placed upon this clause, its effect will be slight. It will not empower trades unions to force workmen or others to work only upon such terms as the union chooses to dictate. It will merely legalize such interference with the course of business as may be caused by peaceable persuasion to break existing contracts, provided such persuasion does not amount to a nuisance and is not in other respects wrongful, and provided that the acts of interference occur in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute. If any larger interpretation were placed upon the section, if it were supposed to overrule cases of the type of *Quinn vs. Leatham*, it would be difficult to attach any meaning to the proviso to the section. And as the Lord Chancellor said,³ if the law gave no remedy for damage caused by acts of that kind "it could hardly be said that our jurisprudence was that of a civilized community."

The second section provides that "an agreement or combination of two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be a ground for an action, if such act when done by one person is not a ground for an action."

This section enacts for the civil law of conspiracy what was enacted for the criminal law of conspiracy by the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875. It is a little difficult to see what result can be effected by the section. The essence of a criminal conspiracy is an agreement of two or more persons which is for some reason unlawful. It is the illegal agreement which is punishable as a conspiracy. One person cannot be indicted criminally for conspiracy. A section therefore which enacted that "an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen shall not be indictable as a conspiracy, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime," has a perfectly clear meaning. But the essence of a conspiracy regarded as a civil wrong is the resulting damage to the person affected thereby. If damage results from the action of one man, that man is liable in an action just as much as if he had acted in combination with others.⁴ If damage results from the joint action of several, it is conceived that an action will lie just as if the damage had arisen from the act of one person. It would be no answer to say that the acts of A, B, C and D taken singly would furnish no ground of action, and that therefore they cannot be sued for conspiracy. Their joint act, if done by one person, would have been actionable, and therefore they will still be able to be sued. This difference between the civil and the criminal law of conspiracy seems to have been overlooked by the framers of the Bill, with the result that the section produces no result at all.

The third section provides that "an action shall not be brought against a trade union or against any person or persons representing the members of a trade union in his or their representative capacity."

This section is intended to override the decision of the House of Lords in the famous *Taff Vale* case.⁵ In that case, contrary to the received opinion, the House of Lords, affirming *Farwell, J.*, and overruling the Court of Appeal, held that a trade union could be sued in its registered name. Before that case was decided it was thought that a trade union, not being incorporated, could not be sued. The House of Lords, however, held that the Legis-

lature, though it had not incorporated a trade union, yet as it had "created a thing which can own property, which can employ servants and which can inflict injury, it must be taken to have impliedly given the power to make it suable in a court of law for injuries purposely done by its authority and procurement."⁶ The decision really amounts to this, that a trade union is not above the law. The proposed clause would go far to produce this anomalous result. It is said indeed that, if this be the law, part of the funds of a trade union which are subscribed for benefit purposes may be taken, and that the widow and orphan will suffer. The remedy for this is not to put trade unions above the law; it is to separate that part of their funds which are to be used for benefit purposes from the part which is to be used for trade purposes. This course was suggested in 1869 in the report of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions; but it was rejected by the advocates of trade unions on the ground that it would paralyze the efficiency of such unions.

To override this decision is no doubt the chief aim and object of the clause. But the clause itself is quite general in its terms. It may relate also to actions against trade unions by the members of such unions, as well as to actions by the other members of the community.

The position of a trade union in respect of such actions is peculiar. It depends upon the provisions of the Trade Union Act, 1871. Before the passing of that Act all such combinations were illegal because they were in restraint of trade. The members could not hold property or enforce rights to property. They could not prosecute officials who misappropriated their funds. The Act of 1871 provided that a trade union should not be unlawful merely because it might involve a restraint of trade. But the Act expressly disabled the members of trade unions from enforcing their rights *inter se*. "If that had been intended, the result would have been this, that an agreement between a number of workmen once entered into, compelling them to work in a particular manner, or to abstain from working in a particular manner, would have been enforceable according to law, and to a certain extent would have reduced some portion of the workmen to a condition of something like serfdom and slavery."⁷ The Courts have held that this clause of the Act of 1871, though it prevents any member from bringing an action to enforce any claim he may have against the trade union under the rules of the union, does not prevent legal proceedings being taken to restrain misapplication of its funds. Such proceedings do not enforce the claim of any individual member to the funds; they simply protect those funds, and thereby compel the trustees of the union to do their duty under the rules of the union.⁸

It seems likely that this section would override these cases. This would be a small matter beside the exempting of trades unions from any kind of liability for acts which damage the outside public. If the members of trades unions choose to deprive themselves of any remedy for the misapplication of their funds that is their own affair. To deprive members of the public of any remedy for illegal acts done or authorized by trade unions is a very different question. It does not, however, appear in that light to the extreme advocates of trade unionism. Entire freedom from any kind of legal restraint appears to be the object at which they aim. In the minority report of the Labor Commission which reported in 1894,⁹ it is said: "One proposal made to the committee by several witnesses appears to us open to the gravest objections. This suggestion is that it would be desirable to make trade unions liable to be sued by any persons who had a grievance against the action of their officers and agents. To expose the large amalgamated societies of the country with their accumulated funds . . . to be sued for damages by any employer in any part of the country, or by any discontented members or non-unionists for the action of some branch secretary or delegate, would be a great injustice. If every trade union were liable to be perpetually harassed by actions at law on account of the doings of individual members; if trade union funds were to be depleted by lawyers' fees and costs, if not even by damages and fines, it would go far to make trade unionism impossible for any but the most prosperous and experienced artisans. The present freedom of trade unions from any interference by courts of law—anomalous as it may appear to lawyers—was, after prolonged struggle and Parliamentary agitation, conceded in 1871, and finally became law in 1876. Any attempt to revoke this hardly-won charter of trade union freedom, or in any way to

¹ *I. e.* in cases where persons are induced either not to contract or to break an existing contract, not by mere persuasion, but by coercion.

² Per Lord Lindley, *L. R.* 1901, A. C. at p. 538.

³ *L. R.* 1901, A. C. at p. 506.

⁴ *Giblan vs. National Amalgamated Laborers' Union*, *L. R.* 1903, 2 K. B. at p. 619.

⁵ *Taff Vale Railway vs. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants*, *L. R.* 1901, A. C. 426.

⁶ *Ibid.* at p. 436, per Lord Alsbury.

⁷ *Rigby vs. Connol*, 1880, *L. R.* 14 C. D. at page 490.

⁸ *Howden vs. Yorkshire Miners' Association*, *L. R.* 1903, 1 K. B. 308.

⁹ Before the *Taff Vale* decision had established the liability of trade unions.

tamper with the purely voluntary character of their association, would provoke the most embittered resistance from the whole body of trade unionists."¹

It will be clear that the two grounds upon which proceedings can be taken against trade unions are here confused. But it cannot be too much insisted on that between proceedings by members of the union to enforce the proper application of the funds, and proceedings by members of the public to get damages for illegal acts done or authorized by the trade union, there is no analogy. To allow such proceedings by members of the public does not interfere with the "voluntary character of the association." It simply compels such associations to obey the laws to which all citizens are subject. If the necessity to obey the law renders their existence impossible, it is better that they should not exist.

The fourth section enacts that "attending at or near the house or place where a person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, in order peaceably to persuade any person to do or abstain from doing that which he has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875." This clause is aimed at the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Lyons & Sons vs. Wilkins*. In that case it was held that the picketing of an employer's place of business in order to persuade people not to work for him is a "watching or besetting" with a view to compel persons to abstain from doing a lawful act within section 7 (4) of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875. It is easy to see that such "peaceable persuasion" will soon cease to be peaceable. To allow it at all is to provide occasions for breaches of the peace. If the trade union tries to peaceably persuade, why should not the masters? How long will the peace then be kept? The effect of this clause would seem to be to allow explosive materials to be brought together in an inflammable atmosphere.

The effect of the clause will not, however, be quite what the marginal note to the section seems to imply. The marginal note states that the section deals with "the legalization of peaceful picketing." It will be, however, observed that such picketing only ceases to be a criminal offence within the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875. The civil remedy will, it is apprehended, be left intact if a nuisance is thereby caused. "The truth is that to watch or beset a man's house with a view to compel him to do or not to do what is lawful for him not to do or do is wrongful . . . unless some reasonable justification of it is consistent with the evidence. Such conduct seriously interferes with the ordinary comfort of human existence and ordinary enjoyment of the house beset, and such conduct would support an action on the case for nuisance at common law. Proof that the nuisance was peaceably to persuade other people would afford no defence to such an action. Persons may be peaceably persuaded provided that the method employed is not a nuisance to other people."² Such acts will not be legalized by the first section of the bill, because they will come within the proviso to that clause. Though the substitution of a civil for a criminal remedy is a poor exchange when the party sued is unlikely to be able to pay damages, yet it is some consolation to reflect that the fact that such conduct amounts to a nuisance will be sufficient ground for the grant of an injunction.

The bill, if carried as it stands, would go far to put illegalities committed or authorized by trade unions beyond the reach of the law. Some of the clauses of the bill, taken singly, will not, it is true, produce much effect. The third clause, which exempts trade unions from liability to be sued, will amply compensate for any deficiency. A right to sue for damages or a right to get an injunction is of little avail if the person as against whom such right exists is sufficiently obscure. Unless the powerful organization which stands at the back of these obscure individuals can be reached, there is no practical remedy for illegal acts which may affect most seriously the trade of the country, which may seriously impair the right of the workman to contract freely. It is no new thing that persons and bodies who have but recently acquired power should wish to see that power unlimited. At one period of our history the Crown, and at another the House of Commons, have attempted to place themselves above the law. Such attempts have been defeated, and the law has remained supreme. To exempt any class or body from the law would be more than an anomaly; it would be an attack upon the first prin-

ciples of the Constitution itself; it would go far to establish a tyranny.

FRENCH CHURCHES IN PERIL.³

IF the French Chambers decide upon the separation of Church and State, that measure may imperil the monuments which have contributed so much to the wealth and the glory of France. It is high time we gave the matter serious consideration.

Is separation inevitable? The prophets disagree. Beyond doubt, among the enemies of religion, as among the Catholics and the Protestants, such a rupture would please only a small minority. But in every party the sober-minded masses always wind up by following, sheep-fashion, some hot-headed demagogue. It may well happen that, without anyone's desiring it, the people will vote for separation; the more absurd the proposition is, the more likely it is to come to pass. And unless those who are interested in seeing the artistic renown of France maintained band themselves together in advance for the preservation of religious edifices, we shall then behold some pitiful disasters.

The society known as the Art Sacré showed commendable shrewdness in calling public attention to the fate which threatens the French churches in the form of a separation law. This is the beginning of a campaign which may yet have a restraining influence upon the radical politicians. It would, of course, be puerile to rely upon their taste or their artistic zeal. But there are those among the Socialists who decline to be confounded with men of that ilk. "We are no barbarians!" they cry. They are therefore occasionally capable of refraining from acts of vandalism, provided care is taken to call their attention to the matter, and especially if that noble attitude is fraught with no political perils. Very well; let us appeal to them.

It is well known that numerous and widely varying bills have been brought forward in the Chamber to regulate the separation of Church and State. For instance, and I overlook the others, there is the Briand bill. Should the present Chamber ever vote separation, it is highly probable that it would adopt M. Briand's idea. According to this bill, the commune, which is the owner of the church, cannot sell it outright, but must rent it for a period of ten years, to a religious society as a place of worship. The ten years ended, the commune is to take full possession of the sacred edifice and may then dispose of it entirely, or may choose whatever tenant may be most convenient, the church thus becoming a market, a lecture-hall, a theatre, a café-concert, or what you will. If such a bill as that is passed, what is to be the fate of the churches of France?

Happily it is certain that the great cathedrals will not be menaced. We have nothing to fear for Chartres, Amiens, Bourges, Reims, Rouen or Paris. "The cathedrals will look out for themselves," said M. Aynard in his address before the Art Sacré, and I quite agree with him. Nevertheless, the moment the "budget des cultes" is suppressed it will be a matter of prime necessity to provide for their maintenance by a modification of the law. Of late years the cathedrals have figured upon the list of historic monuments, but purely "honoris causa." They are not supported, like other historic monuments, by the Service des Beaux-arts; they have their own architects and their own special budget. They are diocesan buildings, and their preservation rests with the governmental direction of public worship. An appropriation of 1,789,000 francs provides for them.

Besides, there is now nothing whatever to justify this overlapping of jurisdictions save a stupid and costly bureaucratic tradition. Separation once accomplished, there will no longer be a budget des cultes, and there will no longer be any diocesan buildings. The cathedrals will revert to the Ministry of Fine Arts. It will then be necessary to transfer the 1,789,000 francs from the budget des cultes to the budget des beaux-arts. The "Service des Edifices Diocesains" permits and encourages scandalous restorations. The "Service des Monuments Historiques" is more cautious and more reserved, spending its money less irrationally.

A certain number of churches are classified under the law of 1887, and they will still be looked after by the Service des Monuments Historique. The commune will be responsible to the State for any infraction of the law as regards them. Only we want this surveillance exercised severely, so that political considerations can never interfere with it, and so that a mayor like M. Pourquery will no longer find a minister like M. Leygues ready to play accomplice to his vagaries.

¹ The minority report was signed by Messrs. William Abraham, Michael Austin, James Mawdesley and Tom Mann.
Lyons & Sons vs. Wilkins, L. R. 1899, 1 Ch. at pp. 267, 268, per Lord Lindley.

³ Translated by the Boston Transcript from the French of Andre Hallays in *Le Journal des Debats*.

We may then doubtless proceed to a revision of the list of French churches and to increase the number of those hereafter to be subjected to classification. But we must not go too far in that direction. If we multiply the number of classified churches we shall have to multiply the inspectors. Besides, the law of 1887 grants State protection only to "buildings whose preservation may have a national interest, either from the historic or the artistic point of view." To extend this protection to the innumerable churches scattered throughout France would be to exceed the letter of the law. They have associations infinitely touching and infinitely precious to those who live beneath the shadow of their towers, but these associations are not directly connected with the nation's history. They are charming and delicate structures, but it cannot be said that the entire nation is interested in the preservation of each particular one of them.

And yet their disappearance would be a public calamity! For in our villages these humble churches are the sole witnesses of the art of the past. Ancient hôtels de ville are rare in France. Our modern town-halls are miracles of repugnant banality. Our primary schools are architectural mediocrities. Is democracy, not content with its powerlessness to create a popular art, determined to legislate away the only remaining monuments which, built by the people and for the people, might awaken in them a feeling for beauty?

To save these thousands of Romanesque, Renaissance and Gothic churches, which are the adornment of France, there is only one effectual means, and that is the preservation of their religious character. As long as they are consecrated to worship, the faithful will see to it that they are kept in repair. A laicized church is a church destroyed. In many cities (Loudun, Senlis, Guebwiller) convent chapels and parish churches have been turned into markets, and it is a lamentable spectacle they present to-day, with their broken sculptures, mutilated vaults and effaced paintings.

The ten years' truce granted to the churches is a derisive concession. The law will be a law of savages, if it is stipulated that a church shall remain a church only so long as Christians come thither to pray and worship in conformity with the traditional rites and liturgy. This is not a question of politics or of liberty of conscience. Whoever deliberately destroys the beauty of a work of art commits a crime against civilization. Now, who will deny that the little churches of France are works of art, and who will pretend that they can be alienated from worship without an assault upon their beauty?

Moreover, even if the law should take the form which we might desire, and which the vandals promise, they would still do their work. The Catholics are the first to realize that in several dioceses it will be easy to reduce the number of cures, and that a single priest can readily serve several villages. If separation comes to pass, they will carry out this reform and many parishes will be sacrificed. Churches will then be abandoned; others will become mere succursals, and it is a question whether the faithful will be zealous enough to maintain their church when it is reduced to the rank of a chapel. In a word, ruins will abound. Hence it becomes gravely essential for the public to realize that the separation of Church and State may become the signal for a campaign of abominable vandalism.

If anti-clerical prejudice prevents the deputies from taking the only steps which definitely insure the preservation of the better part of our religious edifices, we shall have to contrive some other means of bringing those monuments under the safeguard of the law.



[Contributors of drawings are requested to send also plans and a full and adequate description of the buildings, including a statement of cost.]

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BECKFORD'S TOWER, LANSDOWN, BATH, ENGLAND.



THE FOURTH "R."—At a largely attended meeting of teachers in London the other day, Mr. Mosely said that "the broad-minded way in which American engineers in South Africa tackled the propositions brought before them was what first excited his interest in the system of education in the United States." He believed that it was the fourth "R" which was at the bottom of education in this country. "Children are taught not only how to read, but how to reason." This was the spirit which permeated the whole nation and largely helped to build up its commercial success. Professor Armstrong deprecated the tendency here to make our manual training schools into trade schools—"a magnificent metal workshop here and a magnificent wood workshop there." What would be more useful was a training for a variety of occupations with reference to local requirements.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

FIRE CISTERNS.—Springfield, O., seems disposed to repair and utilize the twenty-six old fire cisterns, which have been closed since the waterworks system was installed in the city. Chief Hunter, of the fire department, favored the plan, on the ground that the cisterns give much better facilities for fire-fighting than the present method of attaching the steamers to the fire-plugs. He says cisterns are not out of date, and that several cities, including Cincinnati and Columbus, are having new cisterns built. He would connect the old cisterns with laterals to the water mains, the laterals to be fitted with a valve, so that the engineer can turn the water on at will, and be furnished with a steady supply. The water-works pressure is sufficient for ordinary fires, but under certain circumstances it would prove wholly inadequate. Three engines can pump from one cistern at one time and furnish all the water wanted at a sufficient pressure to flood any building in the city. He added that, in case several engines should be pumping from the water mains direct at one time, and some of them were temporarily suspended, it would be likely to burst the main and completely disarm the department.—*Fire and Water Engineering*.

PROPOSED HEIGHTENING OF THE ASSUAN DAM.—Such has been the success of the Assuan Dam on the Nile, that a scheme has been formulated to increase its height by nineteen feet and a half. The realization of such an idea will enable the Irrigation Department to retain behind the barrage an additional thousand million cubic metres of water, which will suffice for an increase to the perennially irrigated area of half a million acres and add \$75,000,000 to the wealth of Egypt. According to the recently published report of the Assuan reservoir compiled by Sir William Willcocks, late director-general of reservoirs, the whole of the water kept back by the dam has been devoted to special tracts, and the Egyptian government cannot entertain any applications for water. The cost of raising the barrage will involve an expenditure approximating \$2,500,000, which sum will be defrayed out of the public debt surplus.—*Boston Transcript*.

SWEDISH PEAT.—There are 8,648,640 acres of moss land in the province of Norrbotten, Sweden, not including 1,235,520 acres at Pajala and the peat deposits near the coast, and it is not at all improbable that a fifth of this area is covered by peat moss of considerable depth. Calculated at a low fuel value this would correspond to a supply for two hundred years of the present coal import to Sweden.—*Exchange*.

SANCTUARY ON A CHIMNEY.—For the past ten days the town of Newry, in Ireland, has been convulsed over the curious strategy by which a small contractor, named James Gill, has defied the efforts of the police to enforce the penalty of a 40s. fine, or a month's imprisonment, to which he had been sentenced for drunkenness. The man had recently undertaken the demolition of a factory chimney, round which the scaffolding necessary for the work had been erected, and he sought security from the clutches of the authorities at the top of this structure, climbing by means of a short ladder, which he drew up after him as he reached each successive platform of the staging. Food and drink are furnished to him by his son, and raised to the summit of the chimney by an ingenious device. The other evening Gill managed to descend to the ground and reach his home unobserved, but he returned to

his lofty perch early Monday morning. Large crowds of people have flocked from all the country round to Sugar Island, where his hiding place is situated, and the police have now resigned themselves to waiting till the work of pulling down the chimney is completed before attempting to arrest him.—*Reynolds's Newspaper*.

CHURCH OF THE VAL-DE-GRACE, PARIS.—Many English architects have visited Paris without seeing the Church of the Val-de-Grace. It has served of late years in connection with the military hospital. When we remember the number of architects engaged on its erection, and that the style is in florid Renaissance, the unity which appears throughout is remarkable. It was intended as a thank-offering by Anne of Austria for the birth of Louis XIV. He laid the foundation-stone in 1645, but twenty years elapsed before the building was completed. The original architect was Francois Mansart, but he died when the building was not more than 25 feet above the ground. It was continued by Le Mercier as far as the cornice, and Lemuet, Gabriel Leduc and Duval were engaged upon it. It was one of the first buildings to suffer under the First Revolution. It was converted into a military hospital, as well as the monastic buildings connected with it. Joseph Woods, the architect, describes it as a warehouse in 1816. In 1826 it was restored to ecclesiastical purposes. The dome was no doubt suggested by that of St. Peter's at Rome, and in its turn suggested the dome of the Invalides. The interior has long been stripped of the furniture and accessories which impart an effect of richness to many Parisian churches. The dome, however, still exhibits the army of saintly figures painted by Pierre Magnard, and which are said to number over two hundred, each of an average height of more than seven feet. In the church the remains of Queen Henrietta, the wife of Charles I, were deposited. The building stands in the Rue St. Jacques, and at some distance from the Boulevard St. Michel. It is therefore a part of the Quartier Latin. It is now recognized that justice is not done to the structure by its surroundings, and it has been arranged to make it abut on a semicircular place when the merits of the building will be more appreciated and the church will become of higher value as an element in the amenity of Paris.—*The Architect*.

BENEDICT ARNOLD AND THE OHIO "FIRELANDS."—Unnumbered native Ohioans, not to speak of hundreds of thousands of residents of this State who have come from foreign lands and other States of the American Union, must have wondered why a fertile and productive tract in northern Ohio, a district which in no way hints of the ravages of fire, should be called the "Firelands." Among all the vicissitudes of Ohio's early history great conflagrations were notable for their absence. No such terrible forest fires swept this State as ravaged large areas in Michigan and Wisconsin seventy or eighty years later. The fires to which the name refers raged in Connecticut, not Ohio, and they were the work of British and Tory soldiers, instead of the result of accidents or natural causes. In 1781, when the long struggle for independence was nearly ended, Benedict Arnold commanded an expedition which ravaged the Connecticut coast of Long Island Sound. He burned New London and other towns and left behind misery and destitution, as well as a more bitter hatred than he had earned before that outrage upon his native State. This and other cruel and senseless attacks upon Connecticut towns left so strong a feeling of sympathy and injustice behind that in disposing of Connecticut's rights in lands now forming part of Ohio, 781 square miles in the extreme western edge of the Western Reserve were set apart to be donated to sufferers by the British raids. Five ranges of townships running north and south were included in this tract. Sandusky Bay and Lake Erie extend so far southward at this point that the five ranges of townships contained only about 500,000 acres of land. The tract measured some 27 miles by 30. The Connecticut sufferers from the torch of the enemy lived chiefly in New London, Norwalk and Fairfield, and it was from those towns that many of the settlers of the "Firelands" came to build in the Ohio wilderness settlements bearing the same names and having like civic ideals and character.—*Dayton Herald*.

THE FINE ARTS AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.—The total number of works exhibited by Americans, in the permanent central pavilion, is 3,534. Of these, 903 are oil paintings, 113 are mural paintings, 314 are water-colors and pastels, 90 are miniatures, 178 are illustrations, 268 are etchings and lithographs, 82 are wood engravings, 351 are sculptures, 290 are architecture and 945 are applied arts. The loan collection of art works from institutions and private collections (Group 13) was not catalogued in time for the first edition. The foreign countries are represented as follows: Argentina, 117; Austria, 498; Belgium, 287; Brazil, 167; Bulgaria, 44; Canada, 117; Cuba, 86; France, 1,443; Germany, 640; Great Britain, 1,433; Holland, 482; Hungary, 92; Ceylon, 55; Denmark, 25; Norway, 26; Italy, 378; Japan, 267; Mexico, 42; Portugal, 74; Sweden, 176. Owing to delay in shipping the Russian exhibits, the official list is not included in the first edition. The total num-

ber of foreign exhibits recorded in the catalogue as it stands is therefore 6,449. Adding this to the number of the American exhibits, we have a grand total of 9,983 works. The Russian section and the loan collection, which have yet to be added, will thus bring the figures above ten thousand. The four buildings which house these ten thousand works contain, in all, 154 galleries.—*Boston Transcript*.

FIRE INSPECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—As the new law in Massachusetts abolishes the old fire-marshal's department, fire inspectors of the District Police have taken their place. The entire criminal business of the State will now be conducted by the detective department, the work of investigating incendiarism being delegated to the fire inspectors. They will also receive the co-operation of the detective force, when necessary. This will add materially to the efficiency of the work of procuring evidence, and prosecuting incendiaries, as a much larger force will be available for this branch of the work than was formerly the case.—*Fire and Water Engineering*.

A KING TURNED INN-KEEPER.—The King is the first restaurateur of his kingdom. He owns one of the leading hotels, a cafe and the best two restaurants at Stuttgart, one, the Marquardt, being situated opposite the royal palace, while the other bears the name of the Riesig, and is located under the arcades of the Konigsbau. In running these establishments as a source of profit to his private exchequer the King is merely continuing the tradition of his predecessors on the throne, and I recall an odd story as far back as the times of Peter the Great in connection with this peculiar source of royal income. It seems that the Czar, who was determined on retaining his incognito in traveling through Europe, absolutely declined to take up his quarters at the royal palace at Stuttgart, but insisted on going to an inn. Having learned of this prior to his arrival, the Wurtemberg sovereign caused all the hotel and inn-keepers to remove their signs. Over the principal doorway of his palace he had a huge sign hung out, stating that within there was cheer for man and beast at cheap prices, and that the name of the hotel was the Konigsbau. On the Czar's carriage and retinue entering the city, the postillions, previously instructed by the Wurtemberg officials, drove straight to the palace, and there, standing at the main entrance, was the sovereign, fat and burly, arrayed in the traditional costume of a boniface, with white apron and cap, etc., while the various princesses, princes, nobles and dignitaries of his court were costumed as waiters and waitresses, hostlers and other servants. Peter the Great, greatly amused by this witty and kindly manner of humoring his wishes, entered thoroughly into the spirit of the joke, which was kept up until the following day, when he proceeded on his journey.—*Marquise de Fontenoy in N. Y. Tribune*.

DOMINICA'S BOILING LAKE.—The *Dominican*, published at Roseau, Dominica, has printed a paper by Mr. F. Stearns-Fadelle on the boiling lake of that island. It was unknown until 1875, when a gentleman who had lost his way in the forest approached the lake near enough to be aware that he was in the neighborhood of a centre of subterranean ebullitions. His report led a party to go in search of it. The search was rewarded by the discovery of the lake, which is elliptical in form, about 200 by 100 feet in measurement, and stands 2,425 feet above sea level, in the midst of a volcanic area some five square miles in extent. When fullest it drains into the Pointe Mulatre stream. At times it is quiescent, and then it may be ebullient for days at a time. It has not yet been ascertained whether ebullition occurs at definite periods. Vertical cliffs of ferruginous soil and rock rise from the water, and in sounding ten feet from the edge of the lake no bottom was found at a depth of 195 feet. Sulphuretted hydrogen is exhaled at intervals, and the gas proved fatal to a visitor and guide in 1901; while other visitors have suffered from its effect. When the water is quiescent it is still a lake, showing that this is not merely the outer part of a subterranean funnel. The volcanic region in which it is situated is called Grande Soufriere.

THE RIGHT TO BUILD A DOVECOT.—It is not universally known that the right of erecting a dovecot was a privilege only to be enjoyed in England by the lords of the manor, and the law was vigorously enforced on this point. But in Scotland, according to a statute still held in observance, nobody has a right to build a cot in either town or country unless he is the owner of land yielding about 960 imperial bushels of produce per annum, and this property must be situated within at least two miles of the dovecot, or pigeon house. A further enactment also states that on the above-named conditions only one cot shall be built. A distinguished authority on husbandry estimated that in 1628 there were 26,000 dovecots in England, and that allowing 500 pairs to each house the damage wrought by birds in devouring corn would work out at no less than 13,000,000 bushels, that is, an allowance of four bushels yearly to each pair. Any one who destroyed the cot was guilty of theft and is so held at the present time in Scotland (the act was passed in 1579), while a third offence or dovecot breaking was capital punishment.—*The Hour Glass*.



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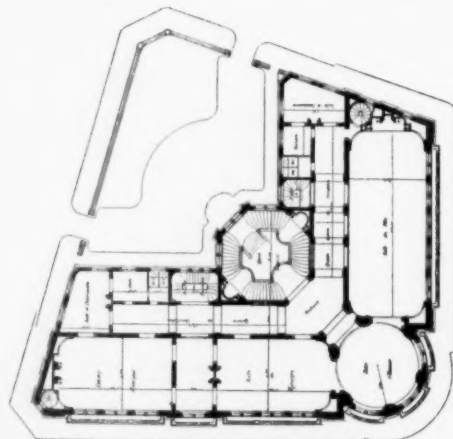
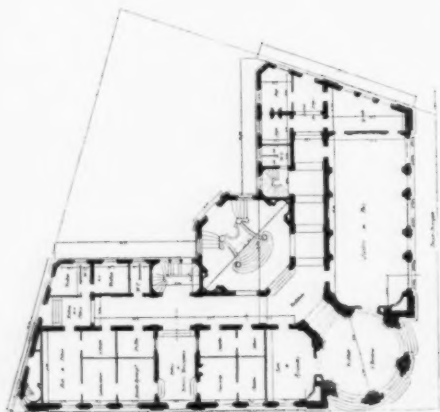
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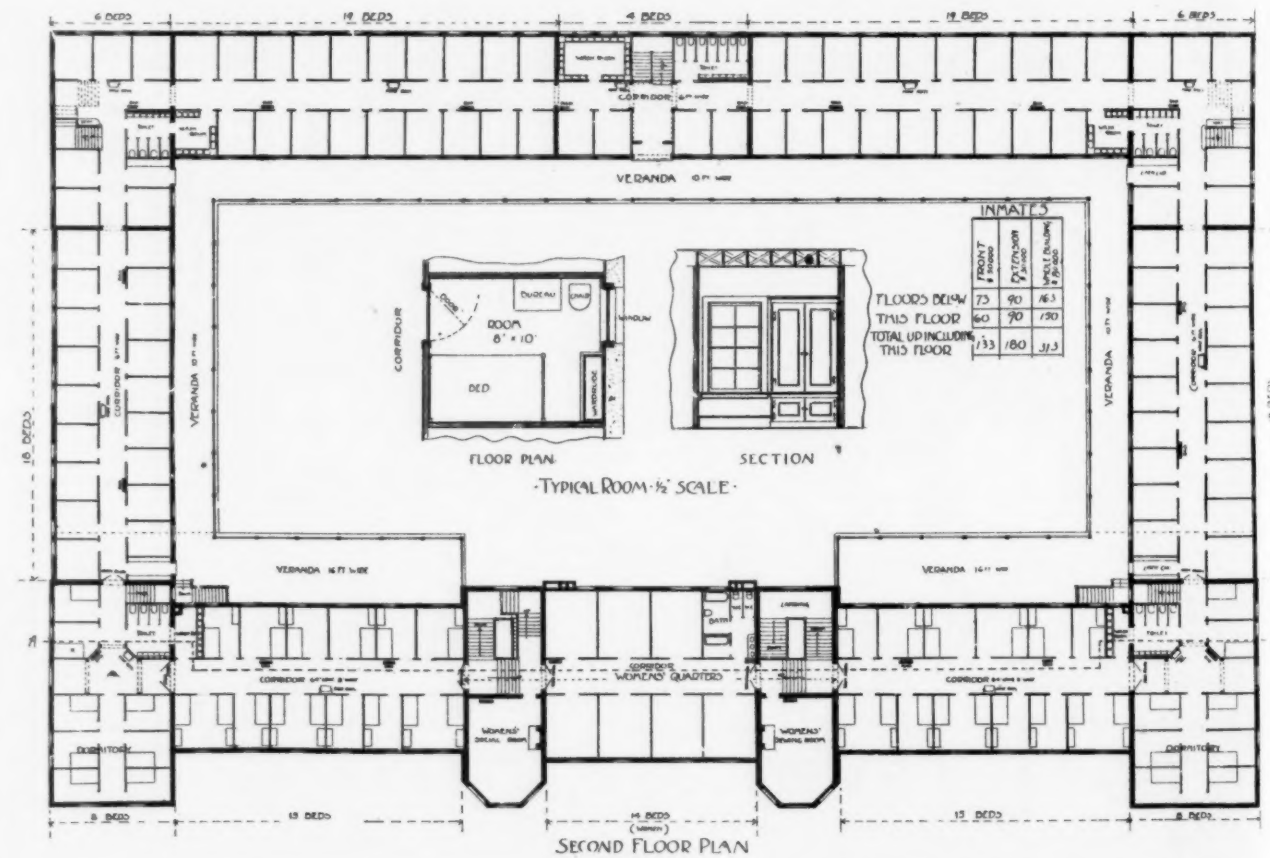
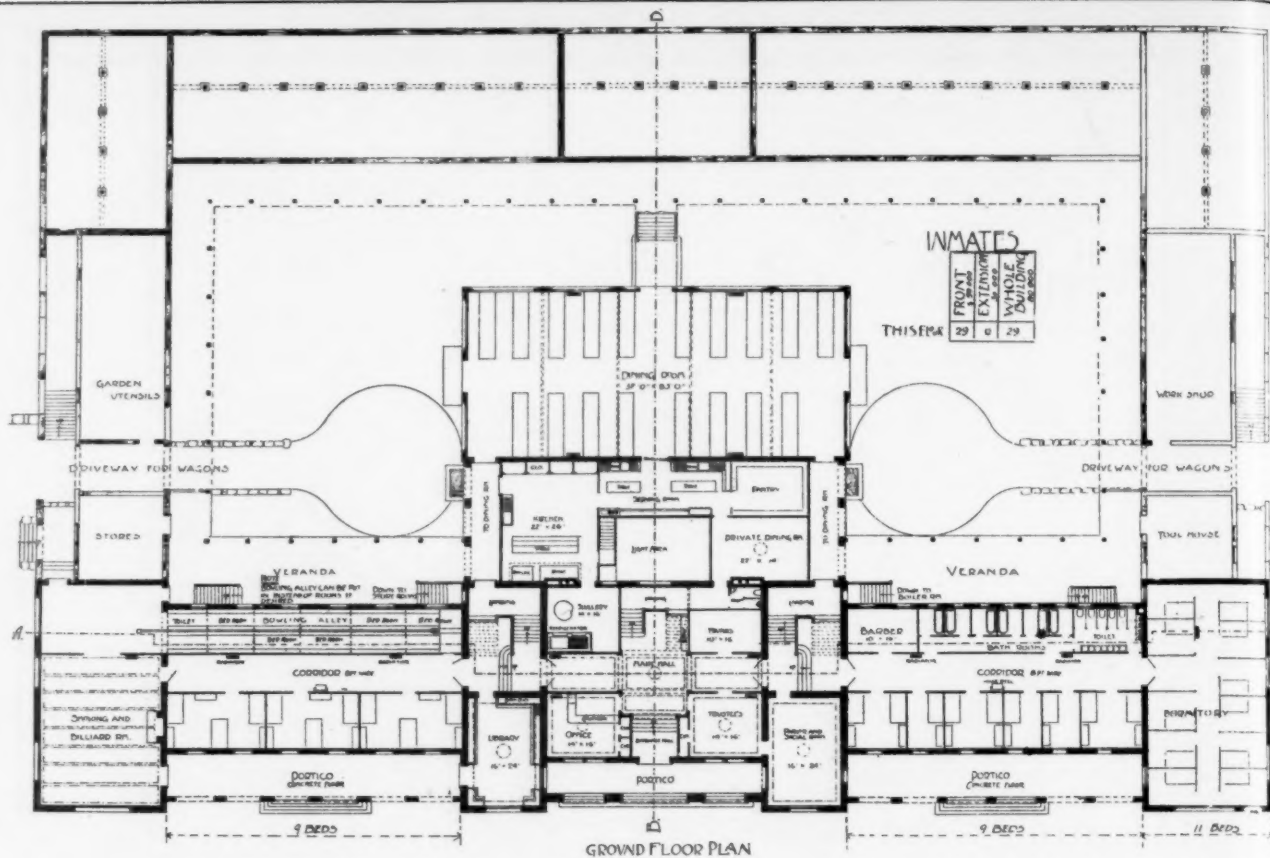
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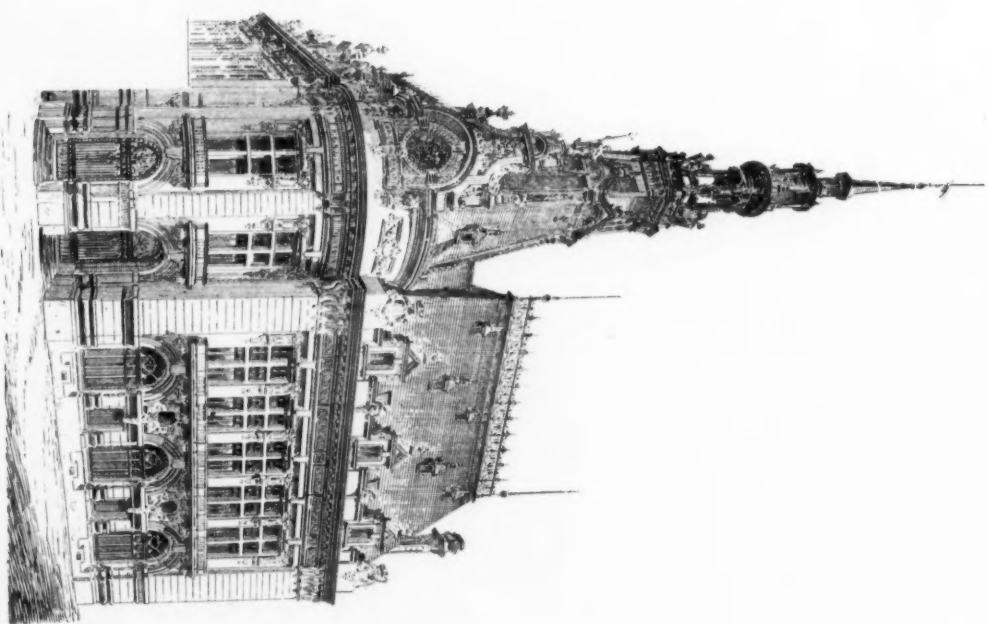
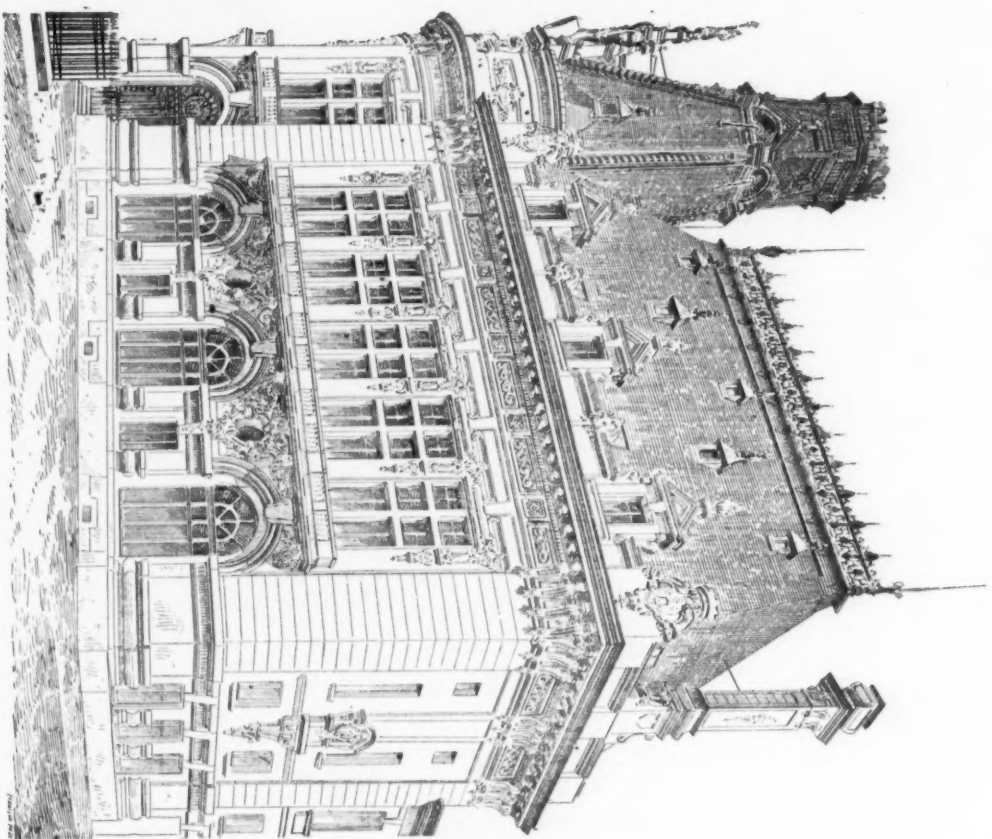


Revue Hotel de ville de Sens — l'Plan.



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