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AUGUST 27, 1904

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
AND BUILDING NEWS

VOL. LXXXV

* REGULAR EDITION *

NO. 1496



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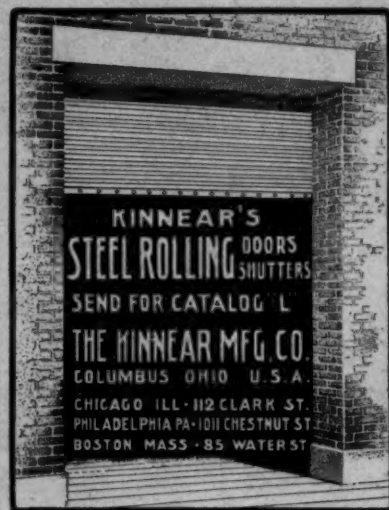
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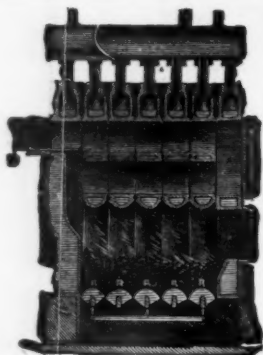
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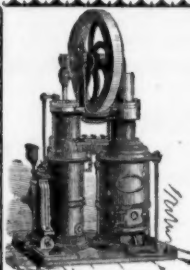
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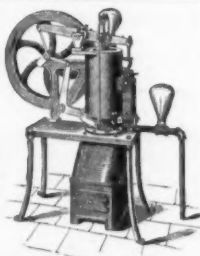
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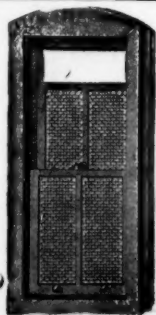
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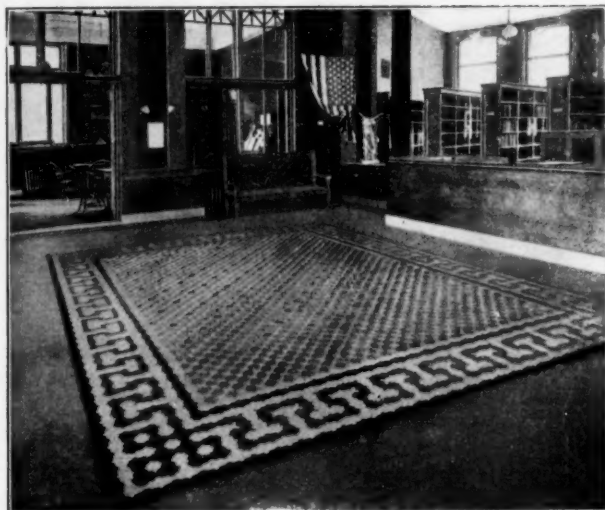
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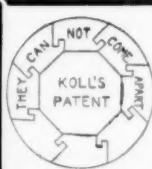
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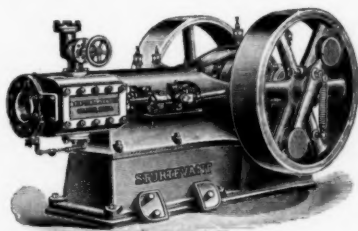
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

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HOMESTEAD, PA.—The Homestead Lodge of I. O. O. F. are reported to be considering the erection of a building to cost \$30,000.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—The contract to construct the United States post office here has been awarded to G. E. Hopper, of Arkansas City, Kan., at \$44,800.

JEWELL, IA.—The contract for erecting the Jewell Lutheran College is stated to have been awarded to O. T. Kleaveland, at \$16,000.

LYNN, MASS.—A new seven-story building is to be erected by A. C. Hemingway at the corner of Buffum and Oxford Sts.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Report states that competitive plans are wanted Oct. 1 for erecting a court-house, including plumbing, heating and lighting; cost not to exceed \$150,000. C. A. Groffman, secretary Building Committee.

MATTOON, ILL.—Spencer & Temple, of Champaign, are reported to be preparing plans for the Methodist Hospital, to be built at this place at a cost of \$30,000.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.—The appropriation for the State sanitarium at this place has been raised from \$330,000, as appropriated by the House, to \$350,000.

NEWBURG, O.—It is reported that the contract to erect an addition to the State Hospital for the Insane, in this city, has been awarded to Robert H. Evans, of Zanesville, at \$53,999.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Buchman & Fox, 11

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

East 59th St., have completed plans for the 12-story hotel which the J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, 4 East 42d St., will erect at the corner of 125th St. and Madison Ave. Brick, concrete, steel skeleton, fireproof construction; \$300,000.

Clinton & Russell have completed plans for a twelve-story and basement brick extension on William St., near Duane St., for the Rhinelander estate.

Plans have been filed for erecting a five-story limestone and brick school, at Clarke and Broome Sts., at a cost of \$270,000. Also for a three-story brick and limestone school, to be erected at 15th St. and First Ave., at a cost of \$550,000. C. B. J. Snyder, architect, Park Ave. and 59th St.

Plans have been completed by Lynch & Orchard, No. 1 West 34th St., for a four-story school, 100x106 in size, for the Holy Name parish, of which the Rev. John J. Kean, 207 West 96th St., is rector. The structure will be erected on the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and 97th St. Estimated cost, \$125,000.

Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th St., are preparing plans for a new church for St. Paul's Roman Catholics, to be erected on 117th St., between Park and Lexington Ave.

George Keister, 11 West 29th St., is preparing plans for a six-story 25-family flat, 53x86.11, for James O'Brien and M. Caravatto, of 647 6th Ave., to be erected at No. 515 West 124th St.; estimated cost, \$65,000.

The Jones Construction Company, 1 and 3 Union Sq., has received the general contract for alterations to the Madison Square

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Theatre. Robert Maynicke, 298 5th Ave., architect; H. C. & H. L. Eno, owners. Estimated cost, \$60,000.

Ambrosius & Herzog, 332 East 14th St., are making sketches for an up-to-date fireproof theatre, to be erected on 115th and 116th Sts., near Madison Ave., for the Star Realty Company, 2 West 117th St. The new structure will be three stories in height, 125x200 feet on the ground, and cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

Harry T. Howell, 138th St. and 3d Ave., is making plans for a five-story brick and stone apartment house, 51.9 1/4 x 89 feet, to be built at 156th St., near Courtland Ave., Bronx, for Messrs. Noble & Gauss, at an estimated cost of \$45,000.

Harry T. Howell has prepared plans for two five-story brick and stone apartment houses, 42.8 1/4 x 90 and 39x88 feet, to be built at the corner of Wendover and Fulton Aves., Bronx, for the Jerry Altieri Company, at a cost of \$90,000.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Hopper for a new two-story and basement church edifice, to be erected at No. 29 7th Ave., for the Second Associate Church of New York, of which Robert T. Knipe is president, and whose present house of worship is at Nos. 33 and 35 7th Ave. The new edifice is to be 40 1/2 feet front and 36 feet deep, with a façade of ornamental brick, with trimmings of limestone. It will cost \$30,000. On the site of the present church will be erected a six-story elevator apartment house, 52 feet front and 87 feet deep, with a façade harmonizing with the church, and having accommodations for 24 families. It is to cost \$50,000. The architects for both buildings are Turner & Kilian.

Charles W. Romeyn, 55 Broadway, is preparing plans for a 12-story apartment house, 100x125, to be built at Central Park West and 65th St., for Franklin Haines, of 11 Broadway, at an estimated cost of \$750,000. The Thompson-Starrett Company have the general contract.

Plans have been completed for the 12-story \$1,250,000 apartment house, 204.4x90 feet in size, for Boehm & Coon, of 31 Nassau St., which will be erected on Central Park West, extending from 73d to 74th Sts. The structure will be of fireproof construction, Indiana limestone and light cream-colored brick, with copper roof, and ornamental bronze doors and balconies. There will be apartments for 46 families. Clinton & Russell, of 32 Nassau St., architects.

Plans have been completed by C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Ave., for a new public school building, to be situated on the north side of 119th St. and the south side of 120th St., 175 feet west of 7th Ave., for the City of New York, at an estimated cost of \$250,000. The building will be four stories in

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

height, of light brick, stone, terra-cotta and Indiana limestone, 150x200 feet.

Contracts have been let by the Board of Education to the P. J. Carlin Construction Company, at \$615,000, for erecting the Stuyvesant High School in Manhattan, and \$305,000 for erecting Public School No. 38.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—The Toronto and Niagara Power Company will let the contracts during the next few weeks for the new power-house and sub-station at Niagara Falls. The new power-house will be a magnificent building, costing about \$300,000, 500 feet long, built of white granite. The sub-station, like that on the Davenport road, will cost about \$100,000.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The contract to erect the Hawley Grammar School has been awarded to John L. Mather, of Northampton, at \$57,497.

OMAHA, NEB.—President Harriman of the Union Pacific has reconsidered his decision not to construct a new headquarters building in Omaha this year and plans are being prepared for a modern structure estimated to cost from \$100,000 to \$125,000. It will be located just east of the present building on lower Farnam St. and will be eight stories high. Materials to be used are brick and stone, with steel construction, the whole to be absolutely fireproof. The ground dimensions of the new headquarters are to be 132 feet back from Farnam St., with a frontage of 66 feet on that thoroughfare.

PATERSON, N. J.—President Joseph W. Congdon, of the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, which owns the property on Van Houten St. west of the Phoenix Mill on the raceway, formerly occupied by Joseph Nussey's machine shop, is having

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Plans prepared for the erection of a silk mill 300 feet long and four stories high, of modern fireproof mill construction.

PEKIN, ILL.—Valentine Jobst & Son, of Peoria, have received the contract for erecting the United States post office at Pekin for \$59,310.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Contract for Equipment Building No. 45, Navy Yard, Pensacola, has been awarded to Moise De Leon, 508 English-American Building, Atlanta, Ga., at \$101,900.

The contract to erect the Y. M. C. A. Building has been secured by R. B. Heine, of this place, at \$24,852.

PEORIA, ILL.—Frank B. Hasbrouck, 323 Ellis St., has received the contract for erecting a building on South Jefferson Ave., for the Dime Savings and Trust Company; estimated cost, \$100,000.

Fred Meintz is stated to have been awarded the contract for erecting the Proctor Home on Spring St., for \$194,000. The structure is to be four stories, 160x160 feet.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Board of Education intends erecting two schools at a cost of \$60,000. J. K. Jensen, architect, Perth Amboy.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.—It is stated that the Ladies' Hospital and Benevolent Association will erect a hospital to cost \$15,000.

PUTNAM, CONN.—Plans have been prepared for a new church for the Baptist Society. Construction of pink granite, 102x72 feet; cost, \$30,000; George F. Newton, Boston, architect.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Press report states that Senator W. A. Clark is to form a realty company, with R. C. Kerens, Thomas Kearns and David Keith, to operate in this city. The first project of the concern will be the erection of the long-talked-of *Herald* building on the piece of

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

ground purchased for that purpose several years ago. The ground is now occupied by the Unique Theatre. The new building will cost something like \$100,000.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—The plans for the proposed eight-room schoolhouse on Hudson St. in the rear portion of the armory lot, designed by Aaron H. Gould, were accepted by Mayor Chandler, and the erection will begin as soon as the specifications can be prepared and the contract let.

STERLING, ILL.—It is stated that the German Lutherans are considering the erection of an edifice to cost \$20,000.

VINCENNES, IND.—Gault & Gault have received the contract for erecting the Bicknell School, at \$24,000.

WINONA, MISS.—The contract for the new court-house has been let by the Board of Supervisors of Montgomery County, to M. T. Lewman & Co., of Louisville, Ky., for \$37,920.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Press report states that a brick and stone business block is to be erected on Main St., by the Thile Music Hall Association. Cost, \$40,000. Architect, Geo. H. Clemence, 405 Main St.

PROPOSALS.

VENTILATING AND HEATING.

[At Ames, Ia.]

Bids will be received until September 7 by the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State College, at Ames, for installing a ventilating and heating apparatus and plumbing in the Central Building.

1496

HOSPITAL.

[At Annapolis, Md.]

Bids are wanted September 15 for erecting a hospital at the U. S. Naval Academy; plans and specifications will be furnished by depositing \$15, \$10 of which will be refunded on their return. Ernest Flagg, Architect, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City; CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary, Navy Department.

1497

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PROPOSALS.

CONSTRUCTION.

[At Ft. Caswell, N. C.]

Bids will be received until September 16 by R. H. Williams, Q. M., for constructing, plumbing and wiring commissary storehouse here. 1497

STOREHOUSE.

[At Norfolk, Va.]

Bids will be received September 10 by Mordcaai T. Endicott, Ch. Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., for constructing a brick and steel 50' x 150' storehouse for torpedo boat outfits, building No. 81, at Navy Yard here; plans and specifications will be furnished on deposit of \$10. Appropriation available, \$45,000. 1497

SCHOOL.

[At Blairstown, Ia.]

Bids are wanted September 5 for erecting a six-room school. H. L. BASSETT, Secretary. 1496

SCHOOL.

[At Greenville, Miss.]

Bids will be received September 10 by W. Yerger, Mayor, for erecting a school. Kenneth McDonald & J. F. Shebleys, Architects, Louisville, Ky. 1497

HEATING.

[At Napoleon, O.]

Bids are wanted September 3 for installing a steam-heating plant in the County Infirmary. F. J. BECK, County Auditor. 1496

BARRACKS.

[At Ft. Douglas, Utah.]

Bids are wanted September 7 for constructing a barrack building and a guard-house, including plumbing, gas-piping, heating and electric wiring at this post. CAPT. SAM'L V. HAM, Constructing Q. M., 512 Dooly Bldg., Salt Lake City. 1496

LIBRARY STACKS.

[At New York, N. Y.]

Bids will be received September 22 by the Board of Park Commissioners for furnishing material and erecting library stack work in the N. Y. Public Library. JOHN J. FALLAS, President. 1496

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 18, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of September, 1904, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and electric wiring system for the U. S. Post-office and Court-house, Greenville, Tenn., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained at this office, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Greenville, Tenn., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1497

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 18, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 20th day of September, 1904, and then opened, for the construction, including plumbing, heating, gas piping, conduits and wiring of the West Out-building, Bureau of Engraving at Washington, D. C., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1497

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 13, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 16th day of September, 1904, and then opened, for the construction, including plumbing, heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits, of the U. S. Post-office at Marblehead, Massachusetts, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Marblehead, Massachusetts, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1496

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 12th day of September, 1904, and then opened, for the construction of the U. S. Post-office, Zanesville, Ohio, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or the office of the Postmaster at Zanesville, Ohio, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1496

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Vol. LXXXV

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1904

No. 1496



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A LAW which was added to the Massachusetts statutes by the last Legislature may have an interest to architects — of a kind — although the wrong-doers it was aimed at belong to another walk of society, for most people would hardly think of classing an architect with the coachman, cook or steward who demand a "rake-off" for themselves from the dealers whom their employer favors with his custom. The common law, we believe, holds equally guilty the giver and the taker of a bribe, but the new statute we refer to makes specifically subject to fine or imprisonment anyone who offers or promises "any employé any gift with intent to influence his action in relation to his principal's or employer's or master's business, or an agent, employé or servant who corruptly requests or accepts a gift or guaranty, or a promise to make a gift or to do an act beneficial to himself under an agreement or with an understanding that he shall act in any particular manner in relation to his principal's, employer's or master's business." As will be seen, the language of the act very precisely covers the accepting or exacting of "illicit commissions," as they are called, whether direct or indirect, by any architect in his dealings with material-men or contractors. It is one of the commonplaces of practice for an architect to find himself offered by material-men or contractors a commission which is neither more nor less than a bribe, and so a thing no honorable practitioner can accept, and it is equally a commonplace to hear the offerer of the bribe, when he finds his offer declined with more or less emphasis, declare that there is no use in being "touchy" about it, as there are "lots of architects" who not only accept but demand these commissions, "in fact, you'd be surprised if I should tell you the names of the high-toned architects who stand me up regularly for a good big rake-off." Where there is smoke there is apt to be fire, and it is a great pity that an

authoritative "Who's who?" in this matter of illicit commissions cannot be compiled, for the sake both of the public and the more honorable members of the profession. Recent issues of the English architectural journals contain complaints that the giving and accepting of illicit commissions in that country is increasing rather than diminishing, and if the demoralization should be spreading in this country, too, those who are willing to accept its dishonest advantages will do well to keep out of the reach of Massachusetts law.

THE New York Superintendent of Buildings is said to be very much exercised over the number of elevator accidents, and disposed to think a remedy is to be found in compelling all elevator "boys" or runners to pass an examination. Mr. Hopper is quite right in esteeming the elevators deserving of his attention, though his argument that because locomotive-engineers have to pass an examination so elevator-runners should be compelled to do the same thing is rather fallacious. Although the vertical traffic lines of the country carry annually more passengers than do the horizontal lines the traffic is carried on under very different conditions. In the latter case practically the whole movement and every part of the machine that creates that movement is under the direct personal control of the engineer and the necessity of caring for it and the ever-changing conditions of the road-bed, grade, traffic, signals, and so on, keep him awake and alert, and consequently the calling has attraction for a high grade of man. But next to passing one's days in a prison-cell the most limited career, surely, is that of an elevator-runner, travelling up and down in an enclosed and generally dismal shaft, eight or ten hours a day. It is only real necessity that can induce an active-minded and intelligent man to take such a position, except in large office buildings, where there is enough of human friction to keep mental rust from accumulating. The elevator accidents that could be avoided by making runners pass an examination are comparatively few. There is no other class of men that we can think of who are forced to take the responsibility of so many human lives upon them while they themselves are in so complete a state of helplessness, and training and examinations can have but little ameliorating effect.

THE points toward which Mr. Hopper should turn his attention, taking a lesson from the way in which the steam-boat inspectors did *not* inspect the "General Slocum," are to secure real inspections of the apparatus by the elevator-makers or by those insurance companies which make a business of insuring against elevator accidents, and then to make sure that the person who has the handling of the machinery in the building, be it engineer or simple janitor, is a competent mechanic. The real responsibility rests with the building owner, who, in place of making sure that his employés are competent, usually contents himself with simply paying the premium on an employer's liability policy. If it is the elevator-runner who is to

blame for accidents, we wonder that some wiseacre does not ask for a law compelling the elevator to always carry two runners, on the plea that one might drop dead and that there should always be another on hand to take his place, just as the second pilot on a New York ferry-boat is always on hand for an emergency.

SPEAKING of janitors, a class of worthy men whom the newspaper humorists try to make us believe are the most autocratic of human beings, we note that a new and unwelcome function has been thrust upon them in New York by the reviving of a health ordinance, which seeks to compel the separation of household garbage from household ashes and other refuse. The janitors of East Side tenements declare that their tenants are too ignorant and careless to see to the proper separation of their household wastes, the consequence being that the unfortunate janitors, if they would avoid the fine which the ordinance imposes upon them for the non-fulfilment of a function that surely does not belong to them to discharge, have to spend much of their time in the unpleasant and insanitary task of separating the garbage from the other wastes, to the neglect of their other duties. Here, again, relief is to be had not through seeking the repeal of the ordinance, for it is a good one, or by organizing a strike, as is threatened, but by making the owners or owners' agents understand that they can and should by a manipulation of rents make their tenants understand that their refuse must be sorted as the law directs.

SIGNOR ERNESTO BIONDI has actually begun suit to recover damages from the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars because of their failure to exhibit his group, the "Saturnalia," in the manner and for the time stipulated in the contract between them. As the plea is made, the breach of contract seems indisputable, and it will be surprising if the talented sculptor does not receive a verdict in his favor; but we do not believe that the petit jurors of New York have yet reached such a stage of æsthetic enlightenment as will induce them to award for mental anguish, damaged feelings and reputation very much more than two hundred thousand cents. On the contrary, the jury is much more likely to wonder why the trustees do not put in a counter-claim in equal amount for the free advertising that their action has given to the unquestionably accomplished artist.

THE sculptor is in a rather difficult position and might stand to lose more than he is likely to gain, even if his real object is to secure "vindication" for his reputation and not ducats for his purse. At the moment, the "Saturnalia" is in the country under bonds, it having been allowed to come in free of duty for exhibition purposes at the Buffalo fair. Now if Signor Biondi should be awarded in his suit against the trustees nominal damages only, it would be possible for that body to cause his group to be set outside the Museum doors, where it could be attached by the customs seizure officers, and the heavy duty on a modern work of art might then be exacted by the Government from the owner, who is not likely to be any

other than the sculptor himself, since the group is no mantel ornament and a purchaser is not likely to be found for it at once. Fortunately there are enough gentlemen amongst the trustees to see that the original discourtesy of their executive officials is now palliated, in any event, by delivering the group still protected by the official bond "f. o. b." some Mediterranean steamer.

THERE are different ways of looking at things, and when we noted some of the newspapers speaking last week of the sale of one hundred and twenty-three thousand acres of timber-land in Vermont as a transaction merely notable because of its size, we considered it rather as a happening that should cause mourning, because the timber growing on the land is to be converted into paper-pulp and the land itself left bare, valueless and unproductive for a generation. Worse than this, the land so denuded may, and probably will, become a public nuisance, a generating cause of waste of public funds. Nothing is more certain than that treeless mountain-sides are conducive to dangerous spring freshets, and towns and villages situated along streams fed from the water-shed about to be denuded would do well to examine the situation, and if they find they have no redress against the pulp-mill men, as they probably have none, then to look to their dams and bridges, so that next spring's thaw may not find them unprepared. In Massachusetts and in some other States the law declares that any man who allows his wood or brush fire to run onto his neighbor's land must pay damages to such neighbor. What is good law for one element may be good law for another, and the pulp men would find it very uncomfortable to have the timber States pass laws to the effect that the owner who allows water falling on, or generated on, his land to flow onto the land of a neighbor to his injury must pay damages. Somewhat analogous legislation controls the cutting of timber in Switzerland, we believe, and we may in time—too late, probably,—reach the Swiss standard of civilization.

PHILIP WEINSEIMER may live to be thankful that his name does not slip as glibly off the tongue as did that of the late Sam Parks, and though he may find the law meting out to him for the same offence the punishment that befell the latter, he may at the end of his term of imprisonment, if he be actually convicted, be able to return to the walks of life a comparatively unmarked man. Weinseimer, a plumber, and just now the president of the Building Trades Alliance, has been indicted by the New York Grand Jury for extorting the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars from George J. Essig, a contractor for plumbing work, who pretended to be willing to be mulcted in that amount rather than have "struck" the job he had a contract on. These random and sporadic attacks upon the widespread system of graft as practised by building trade leaders upon owners and contractors cannot do much good. What is needed is a sustained effort all along the line, a constant hauling in of the drag-net that will bring to the surface the big and little "grafters," so that they may be not only exposed to sight but punished. The men who are engaged in providing for their families' rise in the social scale by the pleasant and easy application of the methods of the extortioner care precious little for vicarious punishment.

APPRENTICESHIPS.¹

THE Government Labor Statistics show that in the cities of New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh, respectively, among those who are engaged in skilled labor, 60, 70 and 75 per cent are men of foreign birth. This is a fitting sequel and the logical result of the proscription of apprenticeships in this country by organized labor. Where is the American, native-born or naturalized, worthy of the name, but must admit that this is a crime? It does not seem that the people of this country have as yet come to a realizing sense of what this means, or they would surely rise up as one man and demand a remedy. Do you realize that a father cannot teach his own son the trade in which he is engaged? No, I am sure you do not. It is hard even now for us who have seen the results of a generation to realize the true situation. And this tyrannical proscription reacts upon the members of the trades unions themselves, for it imposes the same hardships upon their own sons as it does upon the sons of their employers. When we carefully consider this deplorable condition of affairs, we cannot escape the conclusion that the honest and industrious men who compose perhaps the greater part of the large army of skilled workmen in America have suffered their manhood and their independence to be stultified and have subordinated their highest good to the selfishness and caprice of unscrupulous and designing leaders. There is not even the shadow of a doubt that the interests of the American mechanic, as well as those of his employer and those of the American people at large, lie in maintaining a broad-minded and liberal system of apprenticeships.

Recently, in writing on this subject I used some strong language, and I want to repeat it here. It was to the effect that it is more heinous to prevent a young man from learning a trade than it is to kill a non-union man. When organized labor kills a non-union man, that is the end of him. But with the American boy, who is deprived of the opportunity to learn a trade and who is too proud to work as a common laborer, it is different. Finding the professions and various departments of business overcrowded, or lacking the resources or the encouragement to prepare himself to carry them on successfully, he drifts into idleness and becomes a tramp on the face of the earth, and finally, as is often the case, ends his life as a criminal. Hence I repeat that in my opinion the killing of a non-union man is less a crime than the barring out of an American boy from learning the trade of his choice. The right of every young man to learn a trade should be as free as the air, and it is a reproach to the fair name of our free and enlightened nation to stand idly by and allow any body of men to dictate what our boys shall or shall not do.

I have read a great many specious articles in labor papers which seek to defend the proscription of apprentices on the part of labor unions, and it is upon such stuff in the main that organized labor is fed. As a result of all this we are brought face to face with a grave and dangerous crisis in the industrial history of our country. It therefore becomes our solemn duty to devise a remedy for this evil which will strike at its root and afford permanent relief from the unlawful and unpatriotic domination of labor unions. Despairing of an awakening on the part of the members of the labor unions themselves, to a realization of their own best interests, and to a sense of common right and justice, I am convinced that the only effective cure for this malignant evil lies in the establishment of "Trade Schools" throughout the country. I do not refer in this connection to polytechnic schools or schools of technology, or even to the manual-training features of our common schools. All of these have their well-recognized place in the educational system of the country, but they are not to the purpose. I refer now to the "trade school," pure and simple. But it is far easier to see and understand wherein lies the remedy than it is to put that remedy into practical operation, for here again we are confronted by the determined opposition of organized labor. I can still vividly recall the opposition which Colonel R. T. Auchmuty met from that source, at the time when the New York Trade School was established. This opposition continued for a number of years afterwards, and I have no doubt that it is more or less in evidence up to the present time. In 1891 an effort was made to establish a trade school in the city of St. Louis, to which Col. Auchmuty promised to subscribe \$1,500 a year for three years (having previously subscribed \$3,000 a year for three years to the Philadelphia Trade School. We met with the same determined opposition in St. Louis, and there is no doubt that it had much to do with our failure to establish a trade school at that time. I wish to say that the New York Trade

School established by Col. Auchmuty is in a prosperous condition. During the past year it had 777 scholars, the largest number in its history. I desire also in this connection to pay a tribute to the memory of Col. R. T. Auchmuty, who established the New York Trade School single-handed and alone, in the face of such powerful opposition. In my humble opinion he was a true-hearted and noble philanthropist of the highest type. There may have been men who have given more in other directions, but never any who have given more freely or in a better cause. In conversation with this good and noble man at his school in 1891, I learned that Mr. J. P. Morgan had made a contribution to the school of half a million dollars. I was curious to learn if it was a voluntary contribution on the part of Mr. Morgan or whether the contribution had been solicited, and was more than pleased to learn that the contribution was entirely free and unsolicited. This is merely an evidence that Mr. Morgan has a high appreciation of the importance and value of trade schools. Mr. Morgan's generous contribution did much to encourage Col. Auchmuty and urge on the good work which he had undertaken in the conviction that the trade school was the only salvation for the American boy desiring to learn a trade.

The Carnegie School of Technology and similar institutions throughout the country are intended to embrace a much larger sphere of learning than the trade school proper, and to those who are enabled to follow out their courses of study they are an inestimable boon. But there are thousands of American boys who have neither the time nor the means, and perhaps many, too, who lack the inclination to pursue such courses of study and yet are desirous and capable of becoming skilled mechanics and through the medium of their skill and industry would grow up to be most valuable members of society. It is a sad commentary on our civilization that the majority of such youths are arbitrarily deprived of the chance to realize their ambition to learn a trade. To such as these the trade school will be a godsend. The young man who has been compelled to forego the privilege of completing a common-school education and finds himself under the necessity of speedily preparing himself to earn a livelihood, is still able and should be encouraged to study the common-school subjects at a night school and to acquire a knowledge of bookkeeping and other business branches at the same time that he is learning to be a skilled mechanic at the trade school. Thus equipped he will be better able to battle with the world and to forge his way to the front than were at first a large portion of the successful business men of the present day engaged in the building trades and manufacturing industries. Some of the most successful men I ever knew were entirely illiterate, never having received any education whatever. In this I have reference to those engaged in carrying on some branch of the building business. I have heard it said that Andrew Johnson learned to read and write after he was married, his wife being his tutor.

While I have always felt the need of more education, I have never considered my business life a failure. I have been successfully engaged in business since I was twenty-one years old, and I owe it all to my being able to get a good trade and gain a start in life at an early age. I believe that habits of thrift and industry should be inculcated early in life, and a youth cannot acquire them unless he be given an opportunity.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural School was opened in April, 1868, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association. In 1870 it was chartered by a special act of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, and thus became independent of any association or sect. It is a private corporation controlled by a board of seventeen trustees, representing different denominations. This school was started for the purpose of providing a practical education for the children of ex-slaves. In 1878 it opened its doors to Indian pupils, and has since that time devoted itself to the training of negro and Indian youths.

The aim and purpose of the Hampton Institute was expressed thirty-four years ago by its founder, General S. C. Armstrong, and has never been departed from. It is as follows: "To train . . . youths, who shall go out and teach and lead their people, first by example by getting land and homes; to give them not a dollar that they can earn for themselves; to teach respect for labor; to replace stupid drudgery with skilled hands; and to these ends to build up an industrial system, for the sake not only of self-support and intelligent labor, but also for the sake of character." There are both night and day trade schools for boys and girls connected with this school. The tuition is free and the attendance is large and the school is doing a grand and good work in behalf of these two races of people, who of all classes are most in need of help.

¹ An Address delivered by Hon. Anthony Itner, St. Louis, before the National Manufacturers' Association.

In California, they have two State institutions of this same character, both located in San Francisco, "The California School of Mechanical Arts" and "The Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts." Both have regularly equipped trade-school branches. The former was endowed by James Lick, a citizen of California, who earned his living in early manhood as a mechanic. In September, 1875, he executed a deed of trust by which he conveyed to certain trustees large amounts of property for various purposes, \$540,000 of which was to found and endow this school. The execution of this particular portion of his trust was delayed by litigation, and it was not until January 5, 1895, that the buildings were completed and the school formally established.

The latter was endowed by J. Clute Wilmerding, a prosperous merchant of San Francisco, who died in February, 1894, and among other things in his will provided for the endowment of this institution in the following words: "I give, devise and bequeath to the regents of the University of California the sum of \$400,000, upon the following trusts and condition, to-wit:

"To establish and maintain a school to be called 'The Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts,' to teach boys trades, fitting them to make a living with their hands, with little study and plenty of work.

"Said regents are empowered to purchase lands and erect thereon suitable workshops and places of instruction, and to equip the same with such machinery, tools and implements as in their judgment may be necessary and proper; but I suggest to them that the expenditure for the purchase of said lands, and the construction and equipment of said workshops and places of instruction, be kept within such bounds as that a portion of said four hundred thousand dollars thereafter remaining shall be able to produce an income sufficient to forever maintain and support said school.

"Said regents are authorized to invest the portion of said funds which shall remain after purchase of said lands and the erection and equipment of said workshops and places of instruction, in bonds, mortgages or other interest-bearing securities, but no portion of said fund, or of the income which may be derived therefrom, shall be used or diverted to any purpose other than the support and maintenance of said school."

These two schools are established on sites adjacent to each other, and cooperate as far as possible. Both are now in charge of the same director or principal.

The trades taught at the Wilmerding School are carpentry, bricklaying, plumbing, architectural ironwork, clay-modelling and artificial stone-work, wood carving, cabinet-making, electric and architectural drawing. The Lick School is devoted mainly to the machinery trades, pattern-making, model-making, forge work, moulding, machine-shop practice, electrical construction, machinery and ship drawing. During the current school year of 1903-4 a three-story brick addition, 40x90 feet, was built for the institution, and all the work on it was done by the boys of the Wilmerding School. This is a complete refutation of the argument sometimes advanced by the opponents of the trade-school system that the training received in such schools is not practical. It is a living monument to the wisdom and value of the system.

I wish to call your attention especially to the following language in the conditions of the trust made by Mr. Wilmerding: "to teach boys trades, fitting them to make a living with their hands, with little study and plenty of work." This statement of purposes on the part of Mr. Wilmerding was certainly not intended to under-rate the value of theoretical education, nor to discourage any from acquiring it who are so situated as to be able to do so. But inasmuch as the essential purpose of a trade school is to teach boys trades, it was not his purpose to allow the institution founded by himself to dissipate and scatter its energies in the teaching of branches which belong to institutions of another kind. He therefore took especial pains to bring out clearly the distinction between book-learning and actual manual-training, and left no doubt that it was his purpose to found an institution devoted solely to the latter kind of instruction.

This view expressed by Mr. Wilmerding harmonizes entirely with my ideas of conducting a trade school, and in inaugurating a system of trade schools throughout the country, I would advise a strict adherence to this policy at the outset, in order that the greatest possible number of worthy young men may be afforded the opportunity to learn trades. Later on when such schools have become universal and are able to accommodate all who desire instruction in the field of skilled labor, it might be well to unite a certain degree of theoretical instruction with the training

of the hand. But this is a matter of detail which coming generations must work out for themselves in the light of the wide experience which the general establishment of such schools will afford. But the crying need of the present day is for schools which will devote themselves to the training of skilled mechanics who can step out of the schoolrooms into positions or jobs in which they can at once earn a livelihood. In my opinion a trade-school education, without any theoretical education at all, is far superior to the training received by the apprentice, under the apprenticeship system at present in vogue.

I confidently look forward to the time when trade schools will have become so general that no American boy with the ambition and desire to learn a skilled trade will lack the opportunity to do so. Then instead of having the trades of this country monopolized by men of foreign birth, there would be equal opportunity for all.

I hope to live to see the day when this country shall be blessed with the most intelligent, sober and industrious lot of skilled mechanics the sun ever shone upon. Such is my highest ambition and desire, and the consciousness that I may have been even in the slightest degree instrumental in bringing about such a happy consummation would be my highest reward and would inspire me with the feeling that I had not lived in vain.

There is no greater obligation resting upon the American people to-day than that of providing trade schools in which our youth may learn skilled trades, and in behalf of the American youth I hope to see this association place upon its records an appeal to the American people, and especially to men of vast wealth, to come forward in the fullness of their hearts and with the most lavish magnanimity for the accomplishment of this great and good work.

This great industrial problem is now before us. The method of its solution has already been indicated by Col. Auchmuty and other great men, and for the completion of the task I hope and confidently believe that the wisdom and patriotism of the American people will prove entirely adequate.

GERMAN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

AN interesting series of reports on "Industrial Education in Germany" is being prepared by United States Deputy Consul Meyer, Chemnitz, Germany, which later on will be issued as a special Consular Report, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*. According to one of these reports recently issued, the German industrial schools, however much they may have been derided and ridiculed by narrow-minded opposition in the primary stages of their development, have proved their worth. They are open, as a rule, not to a class or to a country, but to the world. In their halls rich and poor meet on equal terms as learners. They require comparatively little money, but educate thousands of hands and heads. They are the most powerful weapons of German industry. They are the ironclads of commerce.

The agencies through which the German industrial schools are established and fostered are of widely different character. Sometimes the creating agency is the State, sometimes a guild, sometimes an association, sometimes a commune or town, sometimes a private individual, and sometimes two or many of these combined. In general it may be said that the State participates most largely—or even exclusively—in the establishment and maintenance of those industrial institutions which aim to supply the best and highest grade of instruction, such as the great technical high schools, the commercial high schools (more properly called commercial universities, from the scope and breadth of their instruction), as well as some of the industrial art schools and large trade schools.

Schools of lesser importance are almost invariably organized and maintained by local guilds, industrial associations, or private individuals, with occasional Governmental subsidies, as is well illustrated in Saxony, Hesse, Nassau and Darmstadt. In Baden the industrial schools are, without exception, communal or town (Gemeinde) institutions with State aid.

An enterprising statistician perceived a good opportunity at the industrial school exhibition held at Dresden in 1898 for the collection of data as to the origin of Germany's industrial schools. The greatest diversity was found to exist. The 251 industrial schools which participated in the exhibition were founded by various agencies, as follows: 48 by the State; 47 by guilds; 88 by other industrial organizations and associations; 45 by the Gemeinde, or town; 23 by private individuals.

The State promoted, in the main, the larger schools, the community the minor schools. Experience has proved the wisdom

of preserving the lower industrial schools, and especially their financial administration, as nearly as possible in the hands of the local government or local trade organization. They supply skilled labor for the local industries. One frequently finds large and important industrial schools in comparatively small cities.

A few words as to the curriculum. Drawing is pre-eminently in the lead. It lies at the basis of a large majority of advanced studies and is the A B C in the curriculum of many a trade school.

In mathematics, as in other studies, it is assumed that the student has grasped the fundamentals of the subject. Emphasis is placed upon accuracy, speed and simplicity. In geometry theoretical demonstrations give way entirely to practical applications of geometrical relations. What requires special attention is that in the German trade schools work does not end with the purely technical side of the trade, which would place the graduate at the mercy of his inborn talent (or lack of it) for wise business management, but includes studies which prepare the student for the practical conduct of a business. He gets a good knowledge of production and consumption, cost, prices and market fluctuations in his trade; he learns the system of book-keeping which is most practical in his business; he studies public legislation of importance to the industry with which he has identified himself; and, on the whole, he is given opportunity to acquire a good insight into concrete business relations and trade practice.

At the bottom of all questions of administration is the hard fact of money. German industrial schools are usually compelled to exercise the closest economy, and in many cases they suffer for want of adequate support. Their great number in certain parts of the empire has dissipated energy, divided interest and reduced support.

The incomes of German industrial schools may be conveniently grouped under two heads—internal incomes and external incomes. The former represent the direct earnings of the schools in the form of tuition-fees, entrance-fees and receipts from the sale of products manufactured in the schools and of materials to the students of the institution. The latter represents the financial aid and support given to the schools by the numerous outside agencies, such as the State, city, town, guild, trade organization, Chamber of Commerce or individual. A good illustration of the external income of industrial schools is furnished by the industrial schools of Berlin, which in 1896 had an attendance of 19,120 students and received financial aid amounting to \$104,026 from the following sources: From the city of Berlin, \$78,388; from the Prussian Government, \$20,489; from trade associations (*Vereine*), \$2,980; from guilds (*Innungen*), \$2,169.

It is customary in the administration of the German industrial schools to extract *Schulgeld* or tuition-fees from the students who attend. These fees are comparatively reasonable, and serve a good purpose in winnowing out for attendance those young men who have a firm determination to follow the trade which they come to learn.

The tuition-fees also vary in amount with the different classes of schools, such as technical high schools, commercial high schools, engineering schools, textile schools and other special trade schools. Contrary to the statements of some writers on this subject, who claim that the tuition fees are highest in commercial schools, the writer has found that the textile schools and the higher engineering schools exact the highest tuition fees.

The following figures show the comparative amounts of the annual tuition-fees imposed by the leading schools in the various groups:—

HIGHER ENGINEERING SCHOOLS.

Aix la Chapelle.....	\$17.85	Dortmund	\$35.70
Altona	35.70	Einbeck	35.70
Elberfeld-Barmen	35.70	Hagen	35.70
Breslau	17.85	Posen	35.70
Cologne	47.60		

HIGHER INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY.

Altenburg	\$61.88	Ilmenau	\$57.12
Aschaffenburg	52.36	Lemgo	52.36
Berlin	76.16	Limbach	
Berlin (Elektra Techni- kum)	71.40	Mannheim	71.40
Bingen	57.12	Mittweida	71.40
Coethen	57.12	Neustadt	52.36
Frankenhausen	52.36	Stadtsulza	52.36
Friedberg	57.12	Sternberg	52.36
Hainichen	57.12	Strelitz	85.68
		Zwickau	61.88

MIDDLE CLASS TECHNICAL SCHOOLS UNDER GOVERNMENT DIRECTION.

Ansbach	\$4.76	Goerlitz	\$14.28
Augsburg	71.40	Hannover	14.28
Chemnitz	23.80	Hildburghausen	52.36
Duisburg	14.28	Holzminden	38.56
Gleiwitz	14.28	Magdeburg	14.28

MIDDLE CLASS TECHNICAL SCHOOLS UNDER GOVERNMENT AND CITY DIRECTION.

Apolda	\$42.84	Gera	\$47.60
Berlin	23.80	Freiberg	.95
Bremen	35.70	Mannheim	5.95
Bremen	119.00	Stadthagen	47.60
Eutin	27.37		

—For—
Germans. Foreign-
ers.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS:—		
Chemnitz	\$59.50	\$71.40
Cologne	59.50	119.00
Frankfort	35.70	59.50
Leipsic	19.04	19.04
Leipsic Commercial University:—		
Entrance fee	4.76	11.90
Examination fee	14.28	23.80

TEXTILE SCHOOLS:—

Aix la Chapelle, higher textile.....	23.80	119.00
Barmen, higher textile school.....	47.60	252.28
Berlin, higher school for weaving.....	14.28	2.38
Chemnitz, higher school for weaving.....	42.84	95.20
Cottbus, higher textile school.....	47.60	252.28
Crefeld, higher textile school.....	47.60	252.28
M.-Gladbach, higher textile school.....	47.60	252.28
Greiz, weaving school:—		
Saxons	35.75	*....
Other German	47.60	*....
Muhlhausen, textile school.....	14.28	119.00
Plauen, textile school.....	14.28	47.60
Munichberg, higher school for weaving....	23.80	142.80
Reutlingen, higher textile school.....	35.70	71.40
Ronsdorf, school for ribbon making.....	7.14	59.50
Sommerfeld, higher textile school.....	7.14	59.50
Werdau, I. S., higher school for weaving....	47.60	71.40

* Not admitted.

The tuition fees in the higher engineering schools do not discriminate against foreigners, but are the same for all students. As is evident from the above, the tuition fees discriminate against foreigners only in textile and commercial schools and a few others. A small number of schools exclude foreigners entirely.

The principle of discriminating against residents of other kingdoms or principalities finds the widest application in Saxony. The statistics below, giving the annual tuition fees, show the gradation of fees for Saxons, for residents of other parts of the German Empire, and for foreigners:—

GRADATION OF ANNUAL TUITION FEES IN SAXON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

School.	Saxons.	Ger- mans.	Foreign- ers.
Royal Industrial Academy, Chemnitz.....	\$19.04	\$37.70	\$59.50
Royal Builders' School, at Chemnitz.....	11.90	23.80	47.00
Royal Engineering School, at Chemnitz...	11.90	23.80	47.60
Royal Dyeing School, at Chemnitz.....	11.90	23.80	47.60
Higher School for Weaving, at Werdau...	35.70	47.60	71.40
School for Weaving, Greiz.....	35.70	47.60	*....

* Not admitted.

In the year 1897 the Prussian Government contributed the considerable sum of 1,428,784 marks (\$340,051) for the support of sixty professional trade schools (*gewerbliche Fachschulen*), while the towns (*Gemeinden*) contributed 744,797 marks (\$177,262). In most cases the town is required to furnish the grounds and building, as well as the main equipment of the school, before subsidies are made for the running expenses. Even in case of the State institutions (*Staatsanstalten*) like the builders' schools (*Baugewerkschulen*), mechanical engineering schools (*Maschinenbauschulen*), and industrial art schools (*Kunst-Gewerbeschulen*) the town frequently pays for a large share of the cost of construction, or even furnishes the entire building.

In Bavaria the industrial continuation schools are town institutions, with considerable incomes from the circles (*Kreise*) and the State. The special trade schools are in part purely State institutions and in part circle institutions with State aid. In 1899 the State paid \$34,034, the towns (*Gemeinden*), \$58,786, and the guilds and other trade organizations, \$4,760 for the support of the industrial schools of Bavaria.

In Saxony no definite rule as to State aid seems to have developed, but those schools which are in need and are receiving substantial support from the towns and from the trades immediately interested also receive State aid. Saxony is said to have developed the principle of an active support by those who are most directly benefited and interested in the success of a school to the widest application. Great economy is practised in the administration of the Saxon industrial schools. It is of interest here to note that Professor Bendell, the Swiss expert on industrial education, says that the many-sided and efficient industrial school system of Saxony was maintained at the small expense of 89 francs (\$17.18) a year per student in 1894, against 126 francs (\$24.32) for the Swiss schools.

BOYCOTTING—INJUNCTION—STRIKES.¹

THIS was a case in which an injunction had been granted against the Building Trades Council of Minneapolis by the District Court of Hennepin County forbidding the Building Trades Council and others to interfere with the business of the complainants. Six separate actions were brought at the same time by different complainants against the same organization, the circumstances being much the same in all the cases. The complainants were employers engaged in the business of installing wires and other electrical apparatus in buildings and doing other such work as was incidental thereto. They had formed an association among themselves agreeing, among other things, not to discriminate in the employment of workmen on the grounds of their membership or non-membership in any labor union. There was no controversy between them and the trades council as to any question except that of the employment of non-union labor. The members of the trades council had declared this employers' association "unfair," and had interfered with the carrying out of some of their contracts and with the securing of others by threatening the customers of the contractors that if they attempted to do business with the complainants they would prevent the completion of the buildings on which such non-union labor was employed. On the appeal to the Supreme Court this court examined the evidence on which the temporary injunction was granted only far enough to determine whether the affidavits fairly tended to support the claims made in the complaints. The injunction granted by the District Court was modified in some respects and as modified was affirmed.

Judge Brown, speaking for the Supreme Court, discussed at some length the principles controlling the use of injunctions in connection with strikes and boycotts, concluding as follows:

"It follows from what has been said that the learned trial court was justified in holding that defendants were guilty of a boycott, and ordering the issuance of a temporary injunction restraining them therefrom.

"We come, then, to the question whether the contention of defendants, to the effect that the order of the trial court is too broad and restrains acts other than of boycotting, is well taken. The order of the court is as follows:

"Said injunction shall specifically enjoin said defendants and each of them, their members, agents, and employes, from in any manner interfering with the business of plaintiffs by means of threats or intimidation, of any kind or nature, directed against the customers or prospective customers of said plaintiffs.

"Said injunction shall specifically enjoin the said defendant council and brotherhood, their members, agents, and employes, and each and every one of them, from interfering with the customers or prospective customers of plaintiffs by threats of any kind or nature, and particularly from notifying such customers or prospective customers and patrons of plaintiffs that plaintiffs are unfair.

"Said injunction shall specifically enjoin said defendant council and brotherhood, their members, agents, representatives, and employes, and each and every one of them, from going upon the premises where plaintiffs are engaged or employed, for the purpose of interfering with the business of plaintiffs, and pursuant

to said purpose, from ordering and directing or notifying men belonging to the various allied unions to desist from work upon said premises by reason of the fact that plaintiffs are employed thereon."

"As already stated, it was proper for the trial court to enjoin defendants from all acts amounting to a boycott, and the question presented is whether the order of the trial court goes beyond this in scope and effect. The first sub-division of the order restrains and enjoins defendants, their members and agents, from in any manner interfering with the business of plaintiffs by means of threats or intimidation, of any kind, directed against their customers or prospective customers. The second sub-division enjoins them from interfering with the customers, or prospective customers, of plaintiffs, by threats of any kind or nature, 'and particularly from notifying such customers or prospective customers that plaintiffs are unfair.' We are of opinion that neither of these restraining clauses, except the part we have italicized, goes beyond or restrains defendants from acts other than boycotting, and were therefore proper. It is immaterial whether contract relations actually existed between plaintiffs and their customers at the time, for it would be just as injurious and destructive to plaintiffs' business to prevent them by such means from obtaining customers with whom they could enter into contracts as to interfere by unlawful threats or intimidation and cause existing contract relations to be broken. It is plaintiffs' business as a whole that the law protects, and not some particular transaction involved therein. If a notification to such customers, actual or prospective, that plaintiffs are 'unfair,' portends injury to them or plaintiffs, and such as to bring the case within the rule against boycotting, it was properly made a part of the temporary injunction. (*Beck vs. Ry. Teamsters, etc. (Mich.)* 77 N. W. 13, 42 L. R. A. 407, 74 Am. St. Rep. 421). Whether such a notification would in any case amount to a threat or intimidation must be determined from all the facts and circumstances of each particular case. Such notice might have special significance in a particular case, and have no meaning in another. But the complaints before us, by which we are controlled in determining the case, there being no finding other than in effect that their allegations are true, contain no allegations that the mere notification of customers that plaintiffs are 'unfair' has any special significance, that it portended injury, or was intended as a threat or intimidation, and for this reason we hold that the court below was not justified in making this an element of the injunctive order. In other respects the provisions of the order must be taken to cover and include acts constituting an unlawful conspiracy or boycott—nothing further—and are not open to the objections urged against them by defendants. As to the third subdivision, we are of opinion that the acts there attempted to be restrained are such as might lawfully be committed, and are not subject to equitable control. It is fair to the trial judge to say, however, in this connection, that the order was drawn by plaintiffs' attorney, as is usual in such cases, and was undoubtedly adopted by him as covering only the case made by the complaints. But it goes beyond this, and restrains acts other than acts constituting boycotting. This particular provision specifically enjoins defendants, their members, agents, and representatives, from going upon the premises where plaintiffs are employed, for the purpose of ordering, directing or notifying men belonging to the various allied unions to desist from work upon the premises by reason of the fact that plaintiffs are employed thereon.

"The authorities, as already noted, very generally hold that a strike is not unlawful, that members of labor unions may singly or in a body quit the service of their employer, and for the purpose of strengthening their association may persuade and induce others in the same occupation to join their union, and, as a means to that end, refuse to allow their members to work in places where non-union labor is employed. (18 Am. & Eng. Ency. Law [2d Ed.] 84.) They may refuse to have any sort of dealings with an employer of non-union labor, singly or collectively; they may persuade and induce their members to join them, and there would seem to be no reason why they should be limited as to the place where they may do such acts. There would be nothing wrongful or unlawful in their going upon the premises of the owner, with his permission, where their associates were engaged at work, for the purpose of notifying or ordering them to desist from work thereon, unless, perhaps, their conduct in that respect be so persistent and annoying to the owner of the premises or contractor as to constitute a nuisance. It is clear, upon authority, that this particular part of the injunctive order goes beyond the limits of the law, and cannot be sustained.

¹Gray et al. v. Building Trades Council et al., Supreme Court of Minnesota, 97 Northwestern Reporter, page 663.

"It is therefore ordered that the order appealed from be modified to conform to the views herein expressed, and, as so modified, it is affirmed."

BOOKS PAPERS

MR. MURPHY has evidently spent a large number of hours at the drawing-board in preparing his monograph on wrought ironwork¹ for the press, and as he regards the result he has every reason to be satisfied with himself not only as an intelligent and industrious collector of desirable data but as a satisfactory performer with the architect's drawing-instruments. There have been a good many books on artistic metal-work published in France, Germany and England, but none, we believe, quite so comprehensive—so far as a single period is concerned—or quite so satisfactory as this, and this fact is due not only to Mr. Murphy's own efforts but also to the admirable way in which the work has been prepared for the market by the publisher, Mr. Batsford, the publisher *par excellence* of English architectural works.

It is rather curious that such publications as this should follow rather than precede an art "movement," when seemingly it is the part of text-books to give instruction to those uninstructed and not to record merely the works accomplished by those who have benefited by instruction procured in some other way, from another source. The interest in wrought-metal work revived some years ago under the stimulus of the arts-and-crafts movement, and it would have been of great advantage at the outset to have had at hand this series of plates, so carefully detailed that working patterns could easily have been made after their indications.

On the whole, perhaps, it is just as well that the book was not ready earlier, as inevitably it would have led to the production of mere lifeless repetitions of the subjects—gates, railings, posts, brackets, etc.—shown in its pages. Now that designers and workmen have, through some years of experience, become habituated to working in the ductile material, it is probable that they can make a better use of Mr. Murphy's work and by drawing inspiration and ideas from this older work can imbue their own designs with some of the spirit that vitalizes the old work of such masters as Tijou, whose metal gates and screens lend such perennial interest to the grounds of Hampton Court Palace and the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral. The illustrations, greatly reduced in size, which will be found elsewhere in this issue, sufficiently attest the skill and discretion of the author, as well as the intrinsic value of the selected examples. To the sixty-odd plates of drawings are added about half as many upon which are grouped five or six gelatine prints, from nature, of gates, gateways and railings, all admirably photographed and printed, and in many cases so artistic and picturesque as compositions of light and shade, as well as of form, that they at least equal in value the work of the author's own hands.

SOCIETIES

TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF SYRACUSE.

ON January 6th, 1904, the Technology Club of Syracuse was organized at Syracuse, N. Y., with a charter membership of 129, including Engineers, Architects, Analytical Chemists, Metallurgists and Geologists. The object of the organization is the promotion of professional and social intercourse among the members. The headquarters of the club are located at No. 707 Dillaye Building, where rooms have been suitably furnished for library and social purposes. Meetings are held monthly, except during the months of June, July, August and September. The annual election of officers takes place at the October meeting. The following officers were elected at the organization meeting: Prof. John E. Sweet, *President*; Dean William Kent, *First Vice-President*; Mr. Henry C. Allen, *Second Vice-President*; Mr. Edward N. Trumpf, Mr. John H. Barr, Mr. Edmund L. French, Mr.

¹"English and Scottish Wrought Ironwork." A series of Examples of English Ironwork of the best Periods, together with most of the Examples now existing in Scotland. With descriptive text. By Bailey Scott Murphy, Architect. Sixty-eight plates of measured drawings supplemented by seventy-two Collotype reproductions of photographs. London: B. T. Batsford. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price \$25.00.

James A. Randall, *Directors*; Mr. Alexander T. Brown, *Treasurer*; Mr. A. Frederic Witmer, *Secretary*.

On June 4th last, the club took a trip over the Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railway to Auburn, N. Y., where several large manufacturing plants and the power-house of the above-mentioned railway were visited. These visits to manufacturing plants are to be made one of the special features of entertainment and instruction.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, A. I. A.

THE following resolutions were adopted by the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects on August 16, 1904:—

Whereas, We, the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, a society interested in the development of architecture and art in the United States, did on the 29th day of July last adopt preambles and resolutions called forth by a Notice to Architects issued by the Board of Education of the City of Oakland, California, in connection with a proposed competition for designs, plans and specifications for new school buildings to be erected in said City of Oakland; and,

Whereas, The San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects did in said preambles and resolutions call the attention of said Board of Education to the fact that its Notice to Architects, as formulated, was alike detrimental to the interests of the City of Oakland and to the architectural profession; and,

Whereas, The San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects did tender to the said Board of Education the services of a member or members of said Chapter, to aid and advise said Board of Education, free of remuneration or compensation for such service, in formulating a programme for competition which would be just and fair alike to the City of Oakland and to the architectural profession; and,

Whereas, Said Board of Education did not avail itself of professional aid and advice, nor has it changed in any essential particular its Notice to Architects; and,

Whereas, The said Notice to Architects offers little of promise to the profession and cannot justify Architects in taking part in a competition so conducted, in that it is calculated for and permits of favoritism and injustice; and,

Whereas, There is a recognized method for conducting competitions for the selection of an Architect, which, if carried out in good faith, guarantees satisfactory results; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, as in the opinion of this Chapter, an injustice is done the entire architectural profession, we advise all Architects not to enter the said competition for new schoolhouses for the City of Oakland; and be it therefore further

Resolved, That participation in the said competition under the present programme and Notice to Architects will be regarded by the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects as unprofessional conduct; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Board of Education of the City of Oakland, to every certificated Architect in the State, and to each Chapter in the United States.

LIONEL DEANE, *Secretary*.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

FESTIVAL HALL AND THE CASCADES: LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, MO. MR. CASS GILBERT AND MR. E. L. MASQUERAY, ARCHITECTS.

THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS: LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, MO.

EXAMPLES OF AUSTRIAN IRONWORK.

This plate is copied from *Zeitschrift für Bauwesen*.

COLLEGE GATEWAYS, OXFORD, ENGLAND.

This and the following illustrations are copied from Mr. Murphy's book, "English and Scottish Wrought Ironwork," mentioned elsewhere in this issue.

GATEWAY TO ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

GENDARMERIE BARRACK, ARCUEIL, SEINE, FRANCE. M. MAURICE A. VYON, ARCHITECT.

This plate is copied from *L'Architecture*.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

THE PENN MUTUAL BUILDING, MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS. MR. E. V. SEELER, ARCHITECT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ENTRANCE TO THE SAME.

NO. 35 EMSEK ALLEE, DRESDEN-BLASEWITZ, PRUSSIA. HERR H. WATZLAINK, ARCHITECT.

This plate is copied from *Blätter für Architektur*.

SKETCH DESIGNS FOR UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS. MR. T. W. PIETSCH, ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, D. C.



[The editors cannot pay attention to demands of correspondents who forget to give their names and addresses as guaranty of good faith; nor do they hold themselves responsible for opinions expressed by their correspondents.]

ADVERTISING PLACARDS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

Dear Sir,—Would a clause like the following have a good result in the general conditions of a specification?

"The use of any material advertised on bill-boards, blank walls or in any such manner as to interfere with the civic beauty of the community is expressly prohibited in or about this building."

This might decrease the number of bill-boards devoted to ready-mixed paints, roofings, heaters, etc., which now spoil our enjoyment of the view. I am, sir,

H. D. CARTER.

[ALTHOUGH praiseworthy in intent, the clause suggested would be quite ineffective, and moreover, since it seeks to restrain the freedom of contract, would be quite impolitic. A much more reasonable proviso in a contract would be one inhibiting the placing of signs and advertising placards upon the building itself during construction.—EDS. AMERICAN ARCHITECT.]



THE SCOURING OF THE WHITE HORSE.—The White Horse on the Hambleton Hills is known far and wide as a Yorkshire landmark, and for miles around it can be seen standing out in relief against the steep hill on the side of which for years its figure has reclined. Heavy rains and storms have, however, played havoc with the coat of the White Horse, and it greatly needs a grooming. A scheme is now on foot for the scouring of the gigantic figure, and the work is about to be commenced, the farmers in the locality assisting. The horse was carved on a hillside, the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners so recently as 1857, the cost being borne by a native of the district, Mr. Thomas Taylor, who had then recently returned from Australia. To reveal the white freestone below the surface two acres of moorland were uncovered, for the length of the horse is 106 yards (86 yards from foot to shoulder and eight feet across the foreleg below the knee). It is therefore of considerably greater dimensions than the ancient and more famous White Horse at Westbury.—*Building News*.

RUSKIN'S PRESENT AND FUTURE INFLUENCE.—Mr. Lionel W. Clarke, writing in *Macmillan's*, observes that Ruskin as an authority upon art has perhaps never stood lower than at the present moment. "The reason for this," he says, "is that the artist of whose work he was the most distinguished and the most persistent adverse critic has lately died. People point with a scornful finger at the man who, though he was never tired of praising Turner, the father of impressionism, could call Whistler, the great impressionist, a coxcomb." The declension of Ruskin's authority was inevitable; it would have come about if Whistler had never existed, for Ruskin's art criticism was hopelessly entangled with irrelevant matters. But just as his opponents have looked confidently for his overthrow as an oracle, so we look confidently for a modification of the attitude now held toward him by most of those who interest themselves in art criticism. He is full of error, but he is full of inspiration. Ruskin is worse than useless

in the world of the hide-bound Morellian, but for those who love a beautiful picture for its own sake he will always have something profitable to say, simply because he will always kindle the imagination. He has a way of moving the reader to a keener appreciation of fine things, he communicates to others the thrill which he has himself experienced in the presence of a masterpiece. That, for too many latter-day critics, seems to be of no consequence whatever. To settle a question of attribution is to tread the end of criticism. To interpret beauty to mankind is to perform quite as important a service, and there Ruskin exerts and will continue to exert remarkable power.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

THE ST. LOUIS ART JURORS CHOSEN.—The National Commission has confirmed the nominations of the following jurors for the American Fine Arts Exhibit:

Illustrations—Louis Loeb, New York; Howard Pyle, Wilmington, Del., and Mrs. Alice Barber Stevens, Philadelphia.

Wood Engraving—Henry Wolf and Frank French, New York; G. T. Andrews, Boston.

Sculpture—Richard Brooks, Paris; Daniel C. French, J. Q. A. Ward and Herbert Adams, New York; Augustus Saint Gaudens, Windsor, Vt.

Etching—Charles F. Mielatz and James D. Smillie, New York; Joseph Pennell, London.

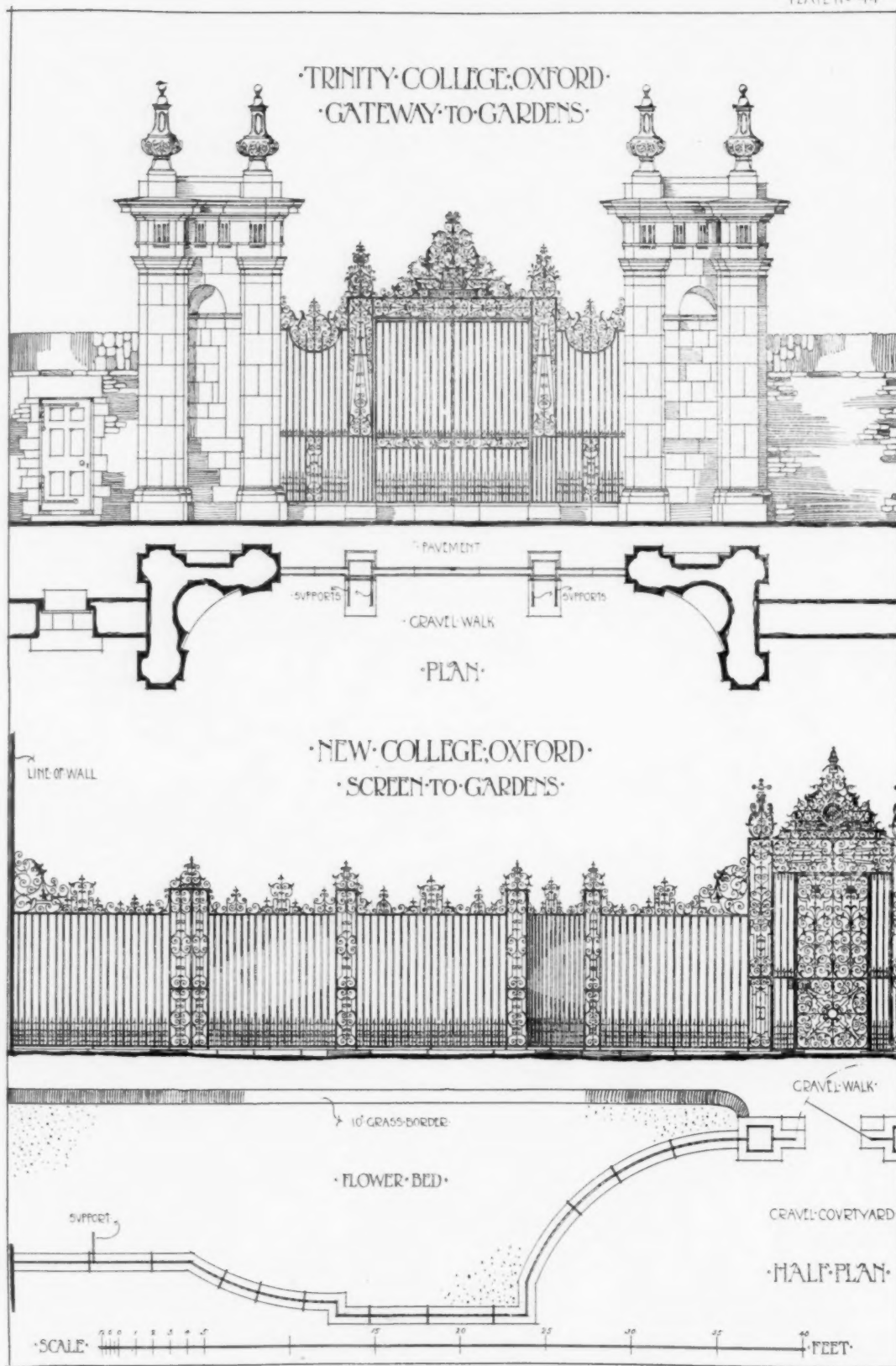
Architecture—S. S. Beman, Chicago; H. Langford Warren, Boston; J. B. Mauran, St. Louis; Walter Cook, New York; Frank M. Day, Philadelphia.

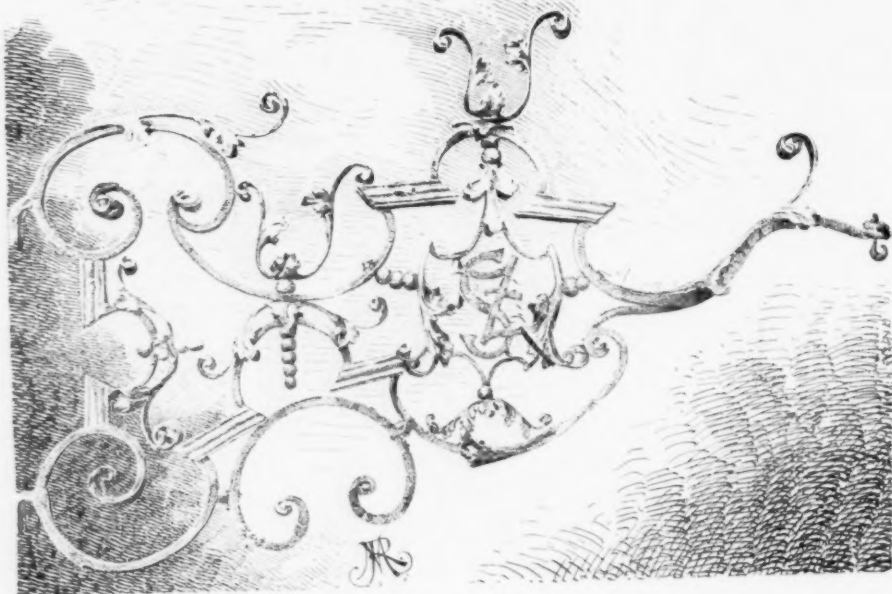
Applied Arts—C. Howard Walker, Boston; Lockwood De Forest, New York; Charles P. Davis, St. Louis; Wilson Eyre, Jr., Philadelphia; Ernest A. Batchelder, Pasadena, Cal.

Paintings—R. Swain Gifford, Will H. Low, Harry W. Watrous and Francis C. Jones, New York; Seymour Thomas, Paris; Thomas Allen, Boston; Colin C. Cooper, Philadelphia; Edmund C. Tarbell, Salem, Mass.; T. C. Steel, Indianapolis; Ralph Clarkson, Chicago; E. H. Wuerpel, St. Louis; Frank Duveneck, Cincinnati; Cecelia Beaux, Philadelphia; Sarah C. Sears, Boston; Edwin H. Blashfield, New York; Frederick P. Vinton, Boston, and Charles Wiggans, New York.

CEMENT PILES.—The production of what is known as Portland cement is becoming one of the great American industries. Its uses are tending to increase in variety. In Europe concrete railroad sleepers have been tried with success. In the more recent ones a strengthening frame of iron is imbedded within the concrete. Concrete is, in general terms, a mortar made with cement instead of lime. The railroad sleepers do not support the rails directly; wooden blocks are placed between the rail and sleeper to suppress the jarring. In Washington, D. C., concrete piling has been used in the construction of new barracks. The ground was alternately wet and dry, so that wooden piles would not be durable. If the ground is compact, a steel or iron tube with a steel point is driven down to the requisite depth and is withdrawn, and the hole is filled with concrete rammed down. In less consistent soil the tube is provided with a pointed end made of concrete. After driving the tube down to its place, concrete is poured into it little by little, with constant ramming, and the tube is withdrawn as fast as the concrete is in place. In water a thin iron jacket surrounds the tube and is clamped to it. This jacket descends with it. Its lower edge sooner or later reaches impervious soil, when it is unclamped. The inner tube is now driven down to the required depth, and concrete is introduced as described. The thin metal jacket excludes water and is left in place filled with the hard-rammed stone-like concrete.—*Collier's Weekly*.

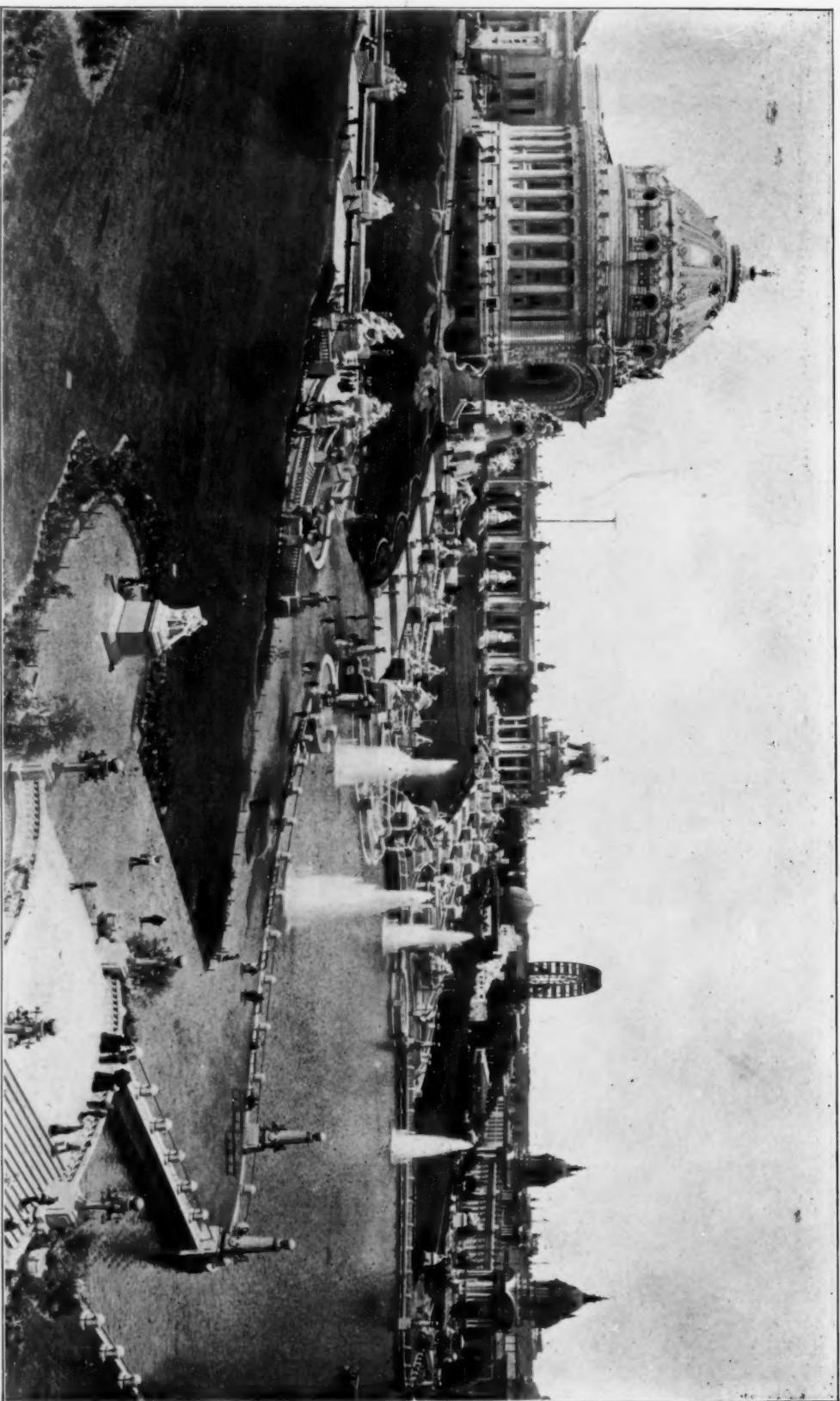
THE OAK IN A LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.—Readers beyond middle life will remember how proud the nation generally was when, upon Sept. 14, 1852, the greatest man-of-war that had ever been built was launched from the stocks. She was named the *Wind-sor Castle*, but the "Iron Duke" of Wellington dying at Walmer Castle the same day, her designation, at Queen Victoria's command, was changed to the *Duke of Wellington*. This grand "three-decker" carried 131 guns, and during the Russian war, two years later, served as the late Sir Charles Napier's flagship. She never did actual service after the close of that campaign, but lay for years as a receiving-ship in Portsmouth harbor. She has now come into some ship-breakers' hands near Woolwich, and it is instructive, after the lapse of more than half a century, to recollect what a vast amount of English oak was used in her construction. The *Duke of Wellington* was of 3,759 tons burden, or, in displacement, 6,071 tons. The material consumed in her alone represented the produce of 76 acres of oak forest, reckoned at 40 oak trees, each of an average of 100 years old, to the acre—i. e., 3,040 trees altogether. In addition, her mainmast (a superb stick) cost £500 pounds alone, her foremast £380, her mizzen £100, and her bowsprit and jib-boom £220. Under present circumstances really good English oak is comparatively a very scarce material. Had the building of our fleets continued to have been of wood instead of iron, where would our much-prized timber have been to-day?—*Building News*.





Samples of Austrian Wrought-iron Work.

From Zeitschrift für Bauwesen.



*Festival Hall and the Cascades: Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.
Cass Gilbert & E. L. Masqueray, Architects.*

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*The American Architect,
August 27, 1904
No. 1406*



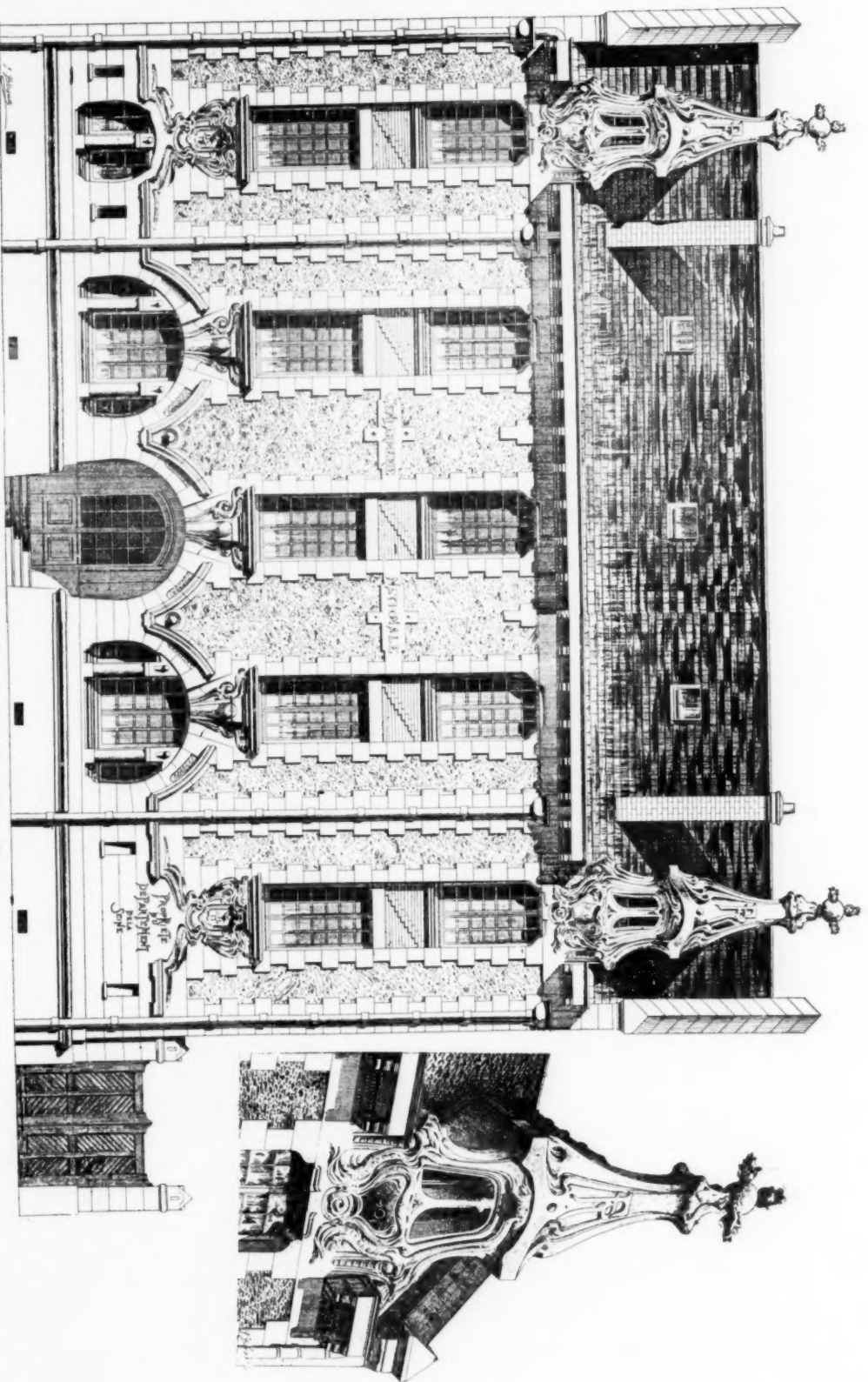
The Brazilian Building.



The Belgian Building.

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Foreign Government Buildings: Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. *The American Architect,*
August 27, 1904
No. 1496



Gendarmerie Barrack, Arcueil, Seine, France.
Maurice A. Yvon, Architect.

