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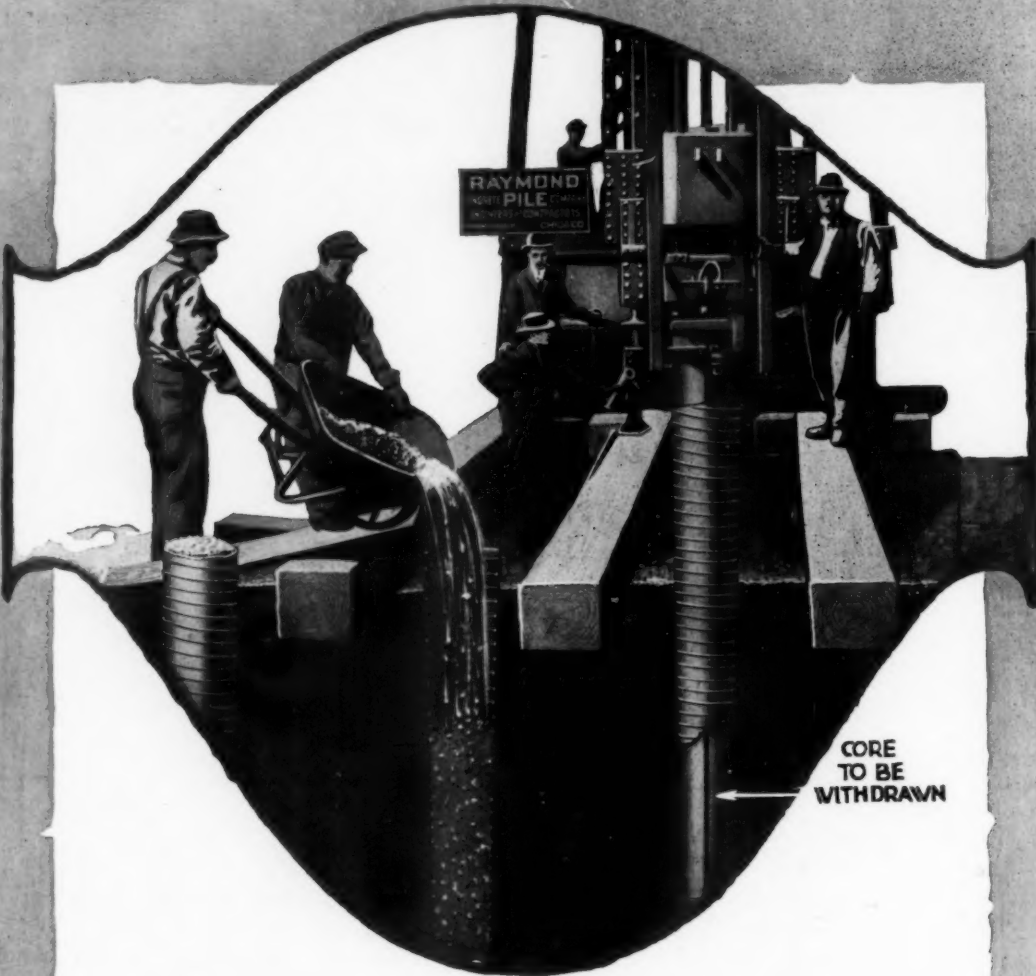
The AMERICAN ARCHITECT



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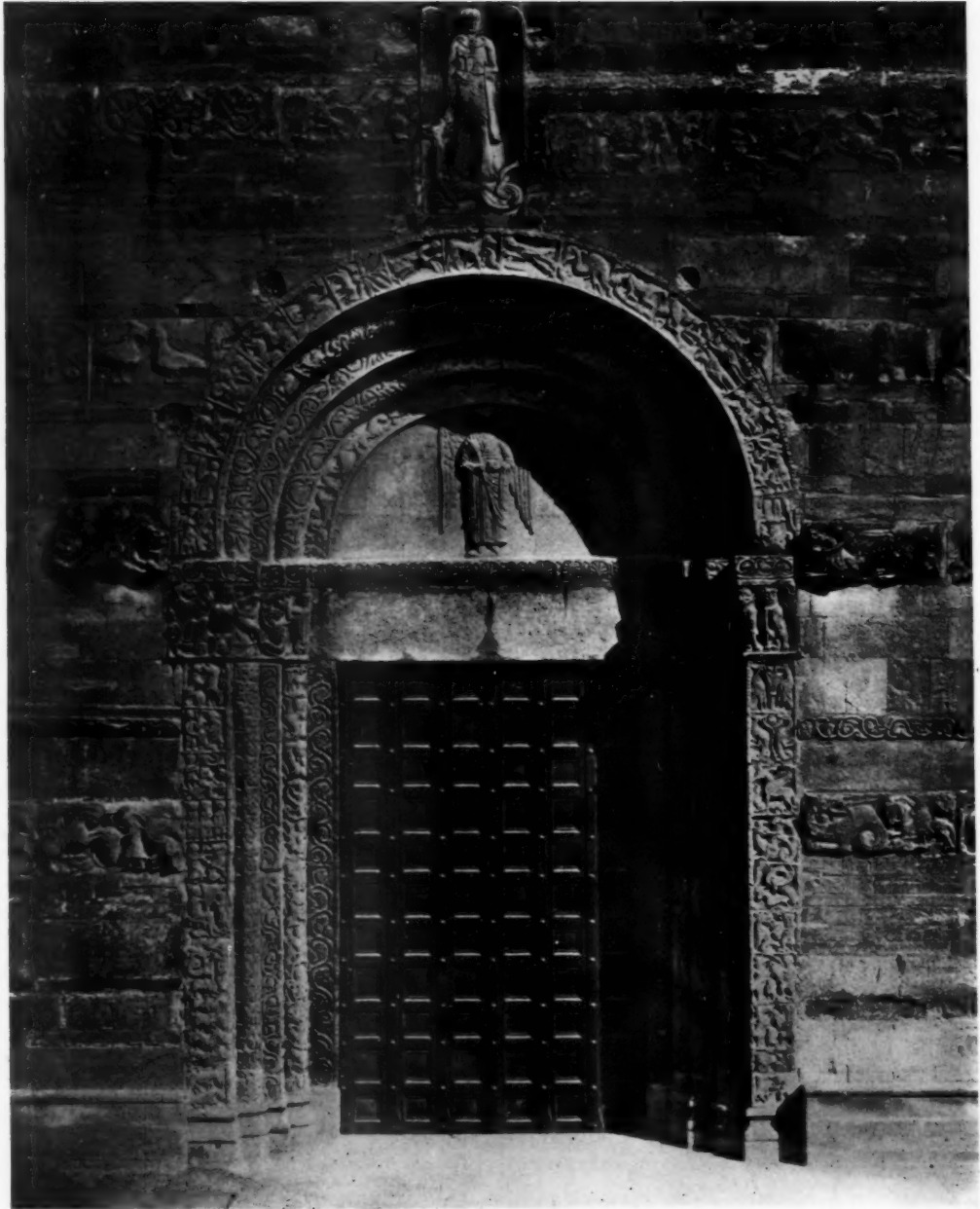
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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VOL. CXVI

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1919

NUMBER 2274

Address of Thomas R. Kimball, President of the American Institute of Architects, at the Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Illinois Society of Architects

IT is with conflicting emotions that I find myself trying to speak to you tonight. I have always felt, somehow, that the Chicago point of view is my point of view, but I have never succeeded in making the Chicago men realize it. I believe in results. I do not give a fig for the effort if it does not bring the bacon home. You men over here have a way of bringing the bacon home that I approve of, and I want to say as President of the Institute that I have had tremendous satisfaction at the interest the Chapter here in Chicago and its able supporter, this Society, have taken in the affairs and the progress of the profession. After all, we have the right to stand for progress. I speak here tonight in two capacities, and do not forget that, because when I make a stupid remark I want you to charge it up to the individual who is trying to speak in a very intimate, personal way, and when I make a brilliant remark, if I may happen to do that by accident, credit it to the position I occupy.

I was asked in the invitation that I received to address you tonight, to say something about State Societies, and particularly about the resolution that was put before the convention at Nashville on that subject. I am not going to make a speech; I cannot, upon my life; but I am going to discuss that resolution, and then say some things that I cannot help saying. I will read the resolution, in order to discuss it at least in proper order:

"Whereas, there are now organized in several States in the Union State Societies of Architects, the object of which is to promote the business interests and efficiency of its members and generally admitting to membership all honorable practicing architects of their respective States, and some of whose objects are identical with or similar to the objects of the American Institute of Architects and its Chapters, which Societies are worthy of the respect and assistance of and co-operation with the American Institute of Architects; and,

"Whereas, the work of the several Chapters would be more effective in local professional, industrial and public affairs if they were in closer reciprocal relations with these State Societies and other such organizations; and,

"Whereas, the American Institute of Architects would be more representative of the architectural profession and

more influential in national affairs if it were in closer co-operation with such organized architectural bodies outside of its present membership,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects recommend to the Fifty-second Convention of the American Institute of Architects, that the Board of Directors of the Institute be directed to encourage the organization of State Architectural Societies and invite such organizations to be represented at the National Convention of the American Institute of Architects with such status as the Board of Directors may determine, and to maintain correspondence with the Secretary or other officer designated by these Societies; and,

"Be it further resolved, that the Illinois Chapter recommends to the Fifty-second Annual Convention, that the Board of Directors be instructed to encourage Chapters of the American Institute of Architects to co-operate with such State Societies and local organizations engaged in the promotion of the arts and industries allied to architecture."

I will interrupt right there. The American Institute of Architects would be more representative of the architectural profession if it had twice as many men in it. I want to bring that home to you. That is something I want to speak about later. The convention approves the resolution, absolutely, but the convention's policy is not necessarily the policy of the Institute's president. The Institute's policy is not necessarily the policy of the president. I am going to ask, before I cease to be president of the Institute, that my successors make some changes in the Institute itself, looking to a future arrangement whereby the policy of the president of the American Institute will be the policy of the Institute itself. Now the Institute has approved by passing this resolution. To my mind it might have been better if it had discussed it more. If they have accepted the idea that the State Societies are to be stepping stones to a greater Institute some day, I am for them; if they have not, personally I am against them, because I do not see wherein we gain anything by having parallel powers moving along toward one object, but not as one society. A little history will help out on that. In France today, and in England, they are trying to undo the mischief that they got into when they split up into many societies. Now they are trying in those two coun-

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tries to come together, to unify the movement of architecture under one banner in each country, and they are warning us strenuously to avoid the dangers and pitfalls of division. We cannot be sure, if we encourage State Societies all over the United States, that they are all going to be like the Illinois Society of Architects. We are pretty sure that they won't be, and I believe we ought to consider very carefully, when we create a dog with a tail, that some day the tail may be big enough to wag the dog. I believe it is well to consider that very carefully. The State Society, it seems to me, as I see it exemplified here, stands for exactly what we stand for. I cannot see what should prevent you from sending on your applications. I cannot see why you hold there is a difference. I do not believe there is any difference. I believe you are for the same standards as we are, and I cannot see for the life of me why we should go along separately. That is my feeling. I love the American Institute to the point that I am willing to criticize it. I love this big crowd to the point that I am willing to find fault with what it does, but it is the greatest good to the greatest number that counts; it is the greatest good to architecture that I have at heart.

Supposing we encourage this State Society movement, and it becomes a great national movement and gets beyond our control? Shall we be better off than we are today? Suppose instead of that we bring these State Societies directly into the Institute by making the Institute more like the State Societies? What earthly reason is there why the American Institute should not realize that bread and butter and business are of the first importance? Twenty-three years of that has made this Society a very important body, which has accomplished a great many things. We have not done it. The Institute, I believe, should do it. I believe we should put our best foot foremost. You can't produce an architect on an empty stomach. I believe the best thing for architecture is the most important thing, and for that reason I believe the young man in architecture is the only person worth considering. You can't play golf and think about the hole you have passed; you have got to think about the one in the future, and the one in the future of architecture is the young man. Now I would like to see the American Institute meet this body on the same ground, recognizing the importance of that thing, and have them come together, not as two organizations that are affiliated and helping each other, but as one. Is there any real sound reason why you should not all be members of the American Institute? I cannot see it. I have a letter here that will interest you on this subject, that I think I should read, as it speaks for the policy of the Institute. Mr. Waid, our Treasurer, writes:

"Responding to your question, I would say that my understanding of the resolution adopted by the last Convention was that the Institute thereby established a policy favorable to the organization of State Societies independent of the Institute, and of co-operation therewith by the Institute. We have just organized such a Society in the State of New York, the principal condition of membership being registration in this State. We have found a lively interest manifested by three or four hundred architects in the State, a large part of whom are outside of the membership of the Institute. I believe the Society will be a success and that it will be a help rather than otherwise to the Institute."

That brings me to a point of consideration: Why should we be willing as a profession that any man should practice architecture who is not qualified to enter the American Institute? Why should we be willing to have a registration law and grant a certificate to a man who is not honest and is not capable? If he is honest and capable, God knows he ought to be in the Institute. We don't want any qualification that keeps an honest, capable man out of the Institute. It is that sort of thing that has kept the Institute back and has kept it from being a great national body as it ought to be. I believe I can foresee a time coming when every State in this Union will have a registration law that shall be fundamentally the same in all, and every certificate granted will be taken as entitling a man to enter the American Institute. Otherwise we do not stand right with our clientele. We do not stand right with the public. We are satisfied with a thing that is not right. We are saying that so and so is good enough to serve this man, but the only real, simon-pure professional man is the man that is in the Institute. I believe all that belongs to a past time. I believe the profession of architecture today should be democratic in a big sense. I believe that we can afford to take absolutely the attitude that if we support this registration on a uniform basis, one day we will reach a point where we will have such a law in every State, and where the certificate can be recognized as entitling a man to come into the American Institute of Architects.

I do not think the success of the Illinois Society proves that State Societies are a good thing. I think it proves, or rather indicates, that perhaps the American Institute ought to be a little more like the State Society. I believe that is really what it indicates, and I believe we have put that problem squarely up to our new committee, that is, our Post-War Committee. Its members are to find out for us what is wrong with us, and tell us straight. If my hopes are carried into effect, the Post-War Committee will become an absolutely permanent portion of the American Institute, I might say a permanent

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adjunct to the profession and practice of architecture. I wonder if you realize what it is supposed to be, what it is driving at. It is a committee that plays the game fundamentally. It is not bound by trammels or customs or past history or precedent or anything else. It open-mindedly goes at any problem that comes up, without fear or favor, and as such I believe it is going to prove the greatest innovation that the profession of architecture has ever inaugurated. I look forward to the Post-War Committee being the sensation of the re-development of architecture after the war, and I beg of you to see that every one of you does what he can to make it so.

In this connection I want to say one word in regard to the mouth-piece of the Post-War Committee, the Journal of the American Institute. I sat in at the birth, I helped to wean the baby and stuck by it, and I never for a minute had any doubts that it was a child of the American Institute, but there are many persons who seem to have some doubts or misconceptions of what the relation between the Institute and the Journal is. The Journal has been financed by a group of men who believe in it, without a penny of return. They have loaned the money to the Journal and to the Institute, and they have passed through stages of disappointment and discouragement and misinterpretation as to what the whole purpose was. The purpose from the beginning has been to make of the Journal a proper mouthpiece whereby to reach the public as well as the profession. It is still the hope of the men who are on that committee—I speak now with some liberty because for the first time since its creation I am not a member—that it will grow into the most admirable and best technical journal there is. I have had far more optimistic ideas about it than most of the others, but I got a letter the other day offering to form a partnership with one of the leading architectural papers, and guaranteeing to give us a subscription list of 100,000. Now to those of you who know anything about technical journalism, you know what that would mean. You know what half of it would mean. You know what one-tenth of it would mean. If we could all realize that the Journal belongs only to the American Institute, unless you are willing to be more general and say it belongs to the profession of architecture,—if you are all willing to agree that it belongs to the American Institute and each one will do what he can to make it one of the biggest things there is, it will help solve our problems. It is an instrument for the utmost good, and it lies absolutely in the control of the Institute. The Board of Directors have absolute power over the Journal and everything it does, and it lies within the vote of all the Institute men to make it whatever they choose. I want you to look forward a little more hopefully in the future

and I want your help in every way that you can give it, because it is our mouthpiece, and through it our audience must be increased.

Among the activities of my administration, or rather the activities that are planned for my administration, is an effort to increase our membership. I went to the convention with the hope that I would be given a sort of club with which to bring that about, a power on the part of the directors given by the convention to decrease the dues since we feel that we are able to do it, and I felt that with that we could go out to the profession at large and say, "Now, if you will come into the Institute at this time you will be yourself instrumental in making it possible for us to make the Institute available to a great many more people." But in its wisdom the convention did not see fit to give me that power, and the result is I feel something like Samson when he faced the 10,000 Philistines. We have still got the job on our hands, and the characteristics of the animal are all here excepting the jaw bone, and the job is here and we haven't the club to do it with. We have, however, got some pretty able material and some pretty willing material that has undertaken to handle that tremendous job of membership.

When we have a hard and rather nasty job, we come to Chicago to have it done, and in this case we have turned to Mr. Fred W. Perkins to take this little thing on as a kind of side line, and with his usual complaisance he has agreed to do it; but I beg of you all to help him. You see I speak to you just as if you were all part of the Institute. I can't help it. So far as I am concerned, you are. You all ought to be.

I could not make a talk of any kind without saying something about my own hobby. You wouldn't want me to. I believe in the professions, first and foremost, of all the manifestation of the human race. The professional idea to me is the most inspiring and most enthusing: I believe that the fact that a man devotes his life, a life of study and accomplishment, to the public and to his clients, is the biggest thing that we have in connection with our calling; and I believe it is perhaps the only requirement that would justify a union, a real, hidebound, hard-headed trade union, and I would like to have the architects and the lawyers and the doctors and everybody who serves the public and serves his clients before he does himself, join hands in a union, and the first purpose of it would be to make the young professional man able to earn a living and acquire a competency before he has got to that point in life where he is no longer able to make a contribution to the art that he happens to be practicing. Now, don't any of you forget that we haven't yet got a Union, but we are going to have it some day, just as sure as a new day is coming.

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In that connection I was pleased to hear today that there has been a stepping stone towards that started in Chicago, and that is the Art Service League, of which Mr. F. W. Perkins is Secretary. That is a step in the right direction. It does not go far, however, but if it is right for any two to get together, it is certainly right for four, and when we have got up to the limit of those that can come into this Art Service League, why stop? Keep on going and take everybody into your League that has a right to call himself a professional man.

Now for a criticism of my friends in Chicago. You have a funny way of forgetting your algebra. You know an arithmetical sum is a simple problem. Why should you forget what an algebraic sum is? You have heard of "cancellation of effort." You are the best examples of it that I know of here in Chicago, unless it is in New York, and unless I line you up against each other. When a man in Chicago makes a great suggestion, somebody in New York rises up and proposes the contrary; when some one in New York suggests something worth while, some one here in his wisdom suggests the contrary. I put that up to Mr. Holsman, and he didn't think it was so, but I believe we have got the proof. We wanted to get rid of that canon on advertising, and we spent a year on a report. They put it over and had the good fortune to get rid of the canon against advertising. Immediately some Chicago man thought that wasn't quite the right idea, and you have stirred New York up by proposing that they should make advertising compulsory. Of all the things that were done, that was the one thing that started New York. They immediately passed a resolution over there, wanting Canon Four put back in the code. Now the result of the effort of New York and Chicago on that subject amounts to about as much as if it were left alone. That is the algebraic sum. Now you have started here a resolution before the Institute in regard to State Societies, one that appealed to the Institute to the extent that they adopted it. What does New York do? They pass this resolution:

"Be and it is hereby resolved that in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects the American Institute of Architects should discourage the formation of State Associations of Architects, whose standards of membership

are of a lower plane than those of the Institute, as being against the best interest of the Art and Practice Architectural, and it is further

Resolved that the American Institute of Architects lend its efforts to increased influence among non-members of the Profession by developing their interest in higher technical and ethical education and subsequent membership in the Institute, rather than to lower its standards in order to gain merely an increase in membership."

Why can't we stop that and all line up in favor of the things that are worth while and quit pushing opposite ways? I do not believe those New York men understand what they are backing. If they could stand before this crowd they never would for a minute call it lowering their standard to ask you to come into the Institute. I am sure I do not. I am sure we have a lesson to learn, as I said before, from the example you have set. You have shown us that. By attention to business you can improve the architect's chances for being somebody in this world, and to me that is the most important thing there is in any architectural society.

I just want to make a little confession of faith here before I stop. If I could have my way, I would have the American Institute of Architects a greater Institute. I would make it effective through a powerful presidency. No democracy can be 100 per cent effective without an autocratic emergency executive, which means giving to the next president of the Institute the veto power. I believe in a much more easily attained livelihood for the professional man, because in no other way can we hope to make good our professional claim of serving our clients and the public with a worth while service. I believe in big men for big jobs, and I would have much more attention paid by the American Institute to their discovery and use. Modesty is a characteristic of greatness that should not be allowed to interfere with the capitalization of our best material. The Institute is filled with big men. There are many of them right here in Chicago that you will never hear from unless you yourselves dig them up because they are modest and they are keeping their lights under a bushel. I believe, as you know, in a league of the professions, and I would have the American Institute do its part toward creating such a union. Finally, I believe in just two bodies of architects in the country, those who are in the American Institute and those who once were.

Inaugural Address of C. H. Hammond, President of the Illinois Society of Architects

THE opportunity for service that is mine as President of the Illinois Society will be shared by the officers you have tonight elected. I know that I am speaking for them, as well as for myself, when I say that we desire to serve you to the full measure of our ability, and that we expect the assistance and encouragement of every member.

The work of the Society is done by few, we ask that a part be done by you. We shall make real progress on the upward grade to the accomplishment of our aims and ideals only through the active participation of each member in the work of the Society, as the results will be proportionate to the extent of the interest and participation of the individual.

After all, one gets out of an organization just what one puts into it, so may you give the best you have, and the best will come back to you.

We should endeavor to make our members better architects, as well as stronger men, keeping our aims high and cherishing ideals as the traveler cherishes the North Star, and keep the guiding light pure and bright and high above the horizon.

"Downward the path of life! Oh, no!

Up, up, with patient steps we go;

We watch the skies fast brightening there,

We breathe a sweeter, purer air."

We ask your patience throughout the coming year, and your co-operation in the work of the Society, and in the re-adjustment of its affairs to keep in tune with the ever-changing conditions. There must be perpetual adjustment, just as finely strung musical instruments cannot escape the need of constant tuning.

Let us beware of losing our enthusiasm, for we live by our enthusiasm and our exaltations. Our sympathies are our strength. Our interests are our magnetisms and are transmuted into our working capital. He who, forgetting self, makes the object of his life service—finds his whole nature growing, expanding and his life becoming rich and beautiful.

"Half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness. They think it consists in having and getting, and in being served by others. It consists in giving and in serving."

There is a class of people who are comparatively valueless to the world because of a certain morbidness, which they are pleased to call sensitiveness. In reality it is nothing of the sort. It is self-love,

a refined variety of it, to be sure, but none the less it is the result of a selfishly subjective state, in which they look in and not out, and down and not up, and fail to lend a hand, not from any real unwillingness, but because they are looking in, and do not see the opportunity. Sometimes when opportunity knocks at a man's door he doesn't hear it because he is doing so much knocking himself. There is one great difference between opportunity and some men I have known. Opportunity knocks but once. To hold oneself in readiness for opportunity, to keep the serene, confident, hopeful, and joyful energy of mind is to magnetize it, and draw privileges and power toward one. The concern is not whether opportunity will present itself, but as to whether we will be ready for the opportunity. It comes not to doubt and denial and disbelief. It comes to sunny expectation, large purpose and to noble and generous aspiration.

You know it has been said that it is not work that kills but worry, and there are young men employed in Chicago today who are worried almost to death for fear they are doing too much for the money. They remind me of a Swede up in Menominee, Michigan. They were laying a water main, burying a retired farmer or making some other public improvement when they unexpectedly ran into a large rock. The foreman decided the only thing to do was to blast by the good old-fashioned method. He sent up for some powder and he explained to the boys that after this charge was laid he personally would light the fuse and for everybody to run for their lives. So they put the charge in and the foreman said, "All right, now, boys, everybody run for your life." He stooped down to light the fuse. He lighted the fuse and when he straightened up he bumped into a big Swede. He said, "What are you doing here? Didn't I tell you to get out of here?" He said, "Well, for a dollar and a half a day I ain't going to jump around like a d—d fool."

Let each one of us do our duty, in the office, the street, the Society, and in our profession, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of some great battle and we knew that victory depended on our bravery, strength and skill. When we do that the humblest of us will be serving in that great army which will raise Chicago to her destined place, a City of wondrous accomplishments, the fulfillment of our grandest dreams, where architect, engineer, painter and sculptor shall walk hand in hand each conscious of the other's

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worth and rightful place in the creation of a "Joyous City" resplendent with shining examples of a national architecture symbolic of our life and age. The cause is all, and the triumph naught
To the God of the men who do things,
He scorns the "Don't" and leaves the "Ought",
This God of the men who do things.
He has one motive and only one,
He loves things doing and loves things done,
As all His battles are fought and won,
The God of the men who do things.
He knows high purpose, He works things out,
The God of the men who do things,
Though the lazy lie and the righteous scout,
This God of the men who do things.
He cares not a whit for the common mould,
He burns the dross to refine the gold,
He cannot be bought, He cannot be sold,
The God of the men who do things.
He hates things weak, He loves things strong,
This God of the men who do things,
In soul or body in right or wrong,
This God of the men who do things.
He knows there is hope for the men who try,
He sees them fail and He sees them die,
For they will win to Him, by and by,
The God of the men who do things.

Address of A. F. Hussander, Retiring President The Illinois Society of Architects

DURING the past year this country has passed through the most critical period of the world war. With the signing of the armistice in November and the final peace treaty in June of this year, the turning point has been made from Destruction to Reconstruction.

The Illinois Society of Architects has borne its part in the war program as has been evidenced by the many members of the Society who have served in the Army, Navy and other branches of the United States War Service.

During the trying times of the past year the Society has made substantial progress in promoting war activities, public improvements and beneficial legislation that will form a foundation for construction and advancement of the architectural profession in the coming years.

The Reconstruction Committee of the Illinois Society of Architects, in collaboration with a similar committee of the Illinois Chapter, has mapped out many reforms in the architectural profession

to meet the changed conditions brought on by the world war.

The Legislative Committee has done arduous and important work in advancing legislative matters before the Legislature of the State of Illinois. Particular attention is called to the Zoning Bill, which will give to Chicago a sane and salutary method of controlling the class of buildings to be built in various sections of the city, so that an investor may be reasonably assured that the district in which his building is placed will continue of the same character as contemplated at the time of the commencement of such building. This will be beneficial not only to residential buildings, but will also be a great benefit to industrial and business organizations.

The Legislative Committee has done a notable service in opposing the first draft of the proposed Housing Bill and has succeeded in having a bill passed which provides for the appointment of a commission to draw up a proper Housing Bill for presentation at the next session of the Legislature.

The Legislative Committee has also drawn up and presented and had passed a new Registration Law governing the practice of architecture in the State of Illinois. Inasmuch as this will be the law governing the practice of architecture in the State of Illinois every architect is vitally interested therein and should familiarize himself with all the requirements of this law.

During the year we have lost by death the following members:

William L. Klewer, Gilbert M. Turnbull, Ernest M. Walker, H. L. Mullen, Harris W. Huehl, Henry L. Ottenheimer.

During the year building operations were practically suspended on account of war activities and when the armistice was signed in November a number of building projects were revived and it appeared for a time that building operations would resume on a large scale immediately. When plans and specifications were completed and bids taken it was found, however, that the prices were much higher than the investors considered they could afford to pay, and very little building was accordingly started. Apparently at the present time we have come to a higher level of prices that will be operative for a long while to come, and investors, particularly manufacturing concerns and large business interests, are beginning to realize this fact, and a great deal of building projects are in a fair way of going ahead.

Reconstruction is now the watchword of the entire world, and with the United States commanding the commerce of the world, architects will be called upon to lead the procession in constructive up-building of the country.

Editorial Comment

President Kimball's Address

ALL a spade a spade and everyone will know what you mean. Designate it as an implement for the trituration of the soil and it is not certain everyone will know what it is you are talking about.

President Kimball evidently thoroughly understands this, for in his recent address before the annual meeting of the Illinois State Society, when he was the guest of honor, he discussed vital topics in the field of architecture in a manner and with a choice of words that left no doubt as to just the meaning he was seeking to convey.

This method of straight talking is of the west—western. It is the language of red-blooded men; of men who know what they want to say, say it tersely and forcefully and stand back of it for all they have. Some of this sort of thing was heard on the floor of the recent convention at Nashville, but there was considerable reference to “an implement for the trituration of the soil,” and consequently a great amount of vagueness.

President Kimball's address is worthy of the most careful reading, and it is also worthy of considerable after-thought; in fact it is sure to provoke it. His appreciation of the value of State Societies is one in which *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* most heartily concurs. Indeed, it is almost identically along the lines of a constructive policy this journal has for some time advocated.

Introductory to his remarks on State Societies, Mr. Kimball dwelt on the fact that, under the present Institute constitution, the Institute's policy is not always the president's policy. No man can be expected to function efficiently when he is compelled to work out policies with which he is not in entire sympathy and with which he may often be in direct opposition. This condition is evidenced in a very well demonstrated manner by the attitude of President Kimball toward State Societies and the general attitude of the Institute as shown by the action of the recent convention.

In discussing the organization of State Societies, Mr. Kimball takes the Illinois Society as an example of an efficiently working organization. In that he is exactly right, as he is also quite correct in his statement that the Illinois Society has in no way interfered with the efficient working of the Illinois Chapter, and that these two bodies, in harmonious association, have been truly representative of architects in Illinois. He stoutly urges the combining of the State Societies with the Chapters and asks, “Is there any good reason why you should not all be members of the Institute?”

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT believes there are sound reasons why the State Societies should not be merged into the Institute, as it also advocates that every member of a State Society should join the Institute. Mr. Kimball answers his own question when he expressed his warm approval of the conditions existing in Illinois. It is the rivalry of the two organizations, both striving for a common goal, that has produced these excellent results. A race against time, with but a single entrant, has no visible element of contest, whereas a race with a field of entries always has. As well consolidate the upper and lower legislative branches of our national and state governments as merge into one organization the Institute and the State Societies.

Mr. D. E. Waid, treasurer of the Institute, evidently shares this opinion, as in a letter from him, read by Mr. Kimball, and in which he refers to the recently organized State Society of New York, he writes: “I believe the Society will be a success and that it will be a help rather than otherwise to the Institute.” Exactly.

Mr. Kimball's remarks as to the democratization of the Institute are of particular interest. He asks, “Why should we be willing, as a profession, that any man should practice architecture who is not qualified to enter the Institute?” And why should we? Ask that faction who for years have set up an aristocratic stockade around the Institute and who have assumed a certain “greater than thou” attitude toward everyone who has not been admitted to its classic councils.

Why were State Societies formed? Was it not to create an open forum, a democratic body where the spirit of true fraternalism might be fostered and every man could find a place where he might contribute his share, according to his ability, in advancing the interest of the profession?

If in a merger of the Chapters and the State Societies the democratic spirit of the Societies could be continued, well and good, but with a president bound by the policies of his Board of Directors, unable, if he be in opposition, to assert his own policies, would not such an amalgamation simply continue all the errors of the Institute, if there are any, and emasculate that spirit of true democracy which is now the vital thing in the State Societies?

Viewing the success of the Illinois Society as well proven, and its valuable work in the field it fills, is it not conclusively shown that amalgamation would not increase its efficiency, but would remove an incentive, a spur to the Institute to perform all of the purposes of its organization?

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THERE will, it is believed, be general concurrence with Mr. Kimball's contention that if an architect is honest and capable, he should be a member of the Institute, and there should be no qualification which would act to bar such a man. It is equally sure that there will be agreement with the statement that it is this very qualification so insistently proclaimed which has kept the Institute from becoming the great national body it should be. The remedy suggested by Mr. Kimball that there should be a registration law in every State in the Union, codified so as to be fundamentally the same in all States, is exactly along the line which has been for the past two years urged by THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT. Mr. Kimball further believes that in the not far distant future every certification granted will be taken as entitling a man to enter the American Institute of Architects.

Frankly speaking, this would be democratization raised to an unwarranted degree. The only thing that any State Board will consider with reference to an applicant for registration will be professional qualification, while in the Institute or in the State Societies, there will be further taken into account the moral status, general integrity and business responsibility of the applicant, so that it would not seem possible that any legislation could be enacted which would compel the Institute or any of the State Societies to confer membership on any candidate simply for the reason that he had passed his State Board of Registration. If, however, an architect shall have passed the State Board, applied for and been admitted to membership in his State Society, it might be assumed that he had sufficiently proven his professional, moral and social status to entitle him to apply for membership in the Institute with a reasonable certainty of being accepted.

For a Federal Bureau of Housing

HOUSING and living conditions in various large industrial centers throughout the country are to undergo investigation if a bill introduced by Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts goes through Congress. The bill has for its purpose the creation within the Department of Labor of a bureau of housing and living conditions which shall undertake the elimination of slums as far as this may be possible, and also the reduction of construction costs and the financing of extended home-building operations without federal appropriation.

About \$110,000,000 was expended during the war by the federal government for its war housing program. All the information assembled in the course of these last years has at present no authorized government agency interested in its dissemination. To collect, analyze, correlate and interpret this experience and make it available to the country at large would be the important work of the proposed Tinkham bill.

The idea at the root of this project is not only timely but actually necessary to the comfort of a large class of people throughout the country whose welfare has entered too little into the scope of recent legislation. During the war period while building construction was halted, a condition has arisen which demands more than the theoretical consideration of sociologists. The proposed bill would enable communities to supervise existing housing facilities and in a sense act as clearing houses of home and living conditions.

Few elements in our national life have greater significance in the contentment and prosperity of the people, and it is believed that the enactment of a bill of this kind will lead to a distinct betterment of industrial conditions in America.



A CARVED WOOD DETAIL BY GRINLING GIBBONS.

Criticism and Comment

Designing the Low Cost House

The Editors, THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

With reference to the designing and planning of the low cost house, I have felt for some time and have expressed the opinion that the architect to be of greater service to the public should assume as a duty the performance of an architectural service similar to that rendered by the medical profession to the free clinic and by the legal profession to the free legal aid bureaus.

Architecture is practically the only profession which has nothing corresponding to the clinical experience to be obtained by students in other professions. Why could not the low cost house be made the subject? Why should not leading members of the profession devote a few hours a week consulting with the prospective owner of a low cost house? Student assistants would make the notes, study the problem and prepare the plans, all under his supervision. A nominal charge could be made for services and the cost of the proposed house limited. The student would gain the experience to be had only from studying an actual problem with real limitations. The opportunity of educating the public to the value of good architecture would be incalculable. The architectural clinic could be the adjunct of the local Chapter, the University or Draftsmen's Club. It could be made self-supporting and would not interfere with the architect's legitimate business; on the contrary, it would be a stimulus to the profession such as it has never had.

While not directly concerned with this subject, there is a thought occurring which is closely related to the housing problem and which might be utilized further to extend the experience of the student in architecture. It is generally conceded that the student has an insufficiency of practical instruction. Could not the building permit bureaus in our large cities have the students from our schools assist and follow the checking plans for permits, thus gaining a further insight into our housing and other everyday problems, gathering experience of planning and construction and a knowledge of our building laws, only to be acquired by years of practice?

As stated in the beginning, the students in other professions must learn by practical clinical experience under competent direction. Why not the architect?

SYLVAIN SCHNAITACHER.

San Francisco, Cal.

The Editors, THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

I have read with much interest letters published in your issue of June 18, under Criticism and Comment, with reference to the problem of designing low cost houses. There is no doubt that many members of the architectural profession have come keenly to realize during the past two years that there is an obvious need for radical changes in existing methods of the practice of architecture. One of the more important of these problems which confront us today is the one referred to in the above mentioned letters. It is the fundamental problem of developing a method to popularize well designed small house plans, plans which have been prepared by or under the supervision of an architect of ability, so as to achieve results throughout the community in small houses equivalent to those which have been secured in the larger and more costly types of houses. Architects have taken an interest and achieved remarkable results in the "Packard" class of residences, while entirely neglecting the much more numerous "Ford" class.

There is no apparent reason why one thoroughly thought out set of plans and specifications prepared by a reliable architect and used repeatedly should not well repay the creator, through repeated use, for the time and effort expended on them. A possible solution of the entire problem would in my opinion be the publication by individual Chapters of the American Institute of Architects of plans and specifications appropriate for their respective localities. This publication should be made as popular as possible and be given a wide circulation so as to bring it to the attention of the lumber dealers, contractors and individual owners in each locality. This plan might even be carried further, arrangements being made to place these plans and specifications on sale at book stores or even department stores, so that they might be readily purchased.

It is obvious that if the architects of the country can make available to those interested an architectural service which will give complete and accurate plans and specifications of well designed and well thought out small houses at a nominal cost, they will have rendered a service at least as great as they render now with reference to larger houses.

This whole problem should in my opinion be worked out with the basic idea of rendering a service to the community, in which event the result cannot be but successful.

DUANE S. LYMAN.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Beaux-Arts Institute of Design*

DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE, LLOYD WARREN

ARCHITECTURE, WILLIAM F. LAMB

SCULPTURE, JOHN GREGORY

INTERIOR DECORATION AND INDUSTRIAL ART DESIGN, ERNEST F. TYLER

MURAL PAINTING, ARTHUR CRISP

Official Notification of Awards — Judgment on June 10th, 1919

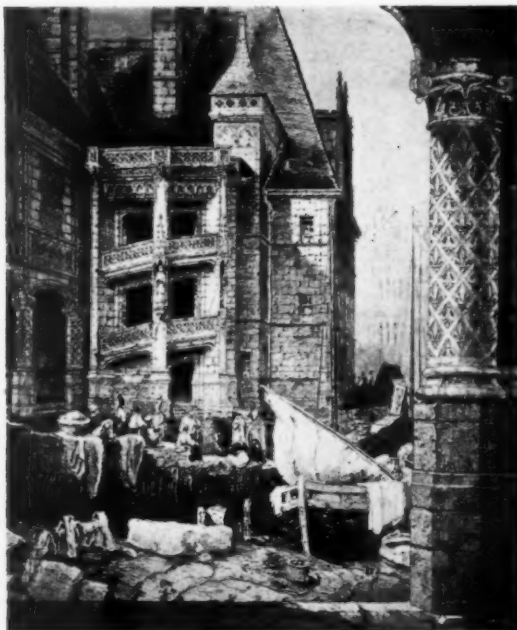
PROGRAM

CLASS "B"—IV ANALYTIQUE

The Committee on Architecture proposes as subject of this Competition:

"THE END PAVILION OF A PUBLIC BUILDING"

The pavilion is to be decorated on the exterior with superimposed orders applied directly to the façade. This is done because the plan of the building is so arranged that two monumental rooms of equal importance, one above the other, are located behind the pavilion. The extreme width of the pavilion shall not exceed 30'-0" and it shall consist of the two stories mentioned which are of approximately equal height. A low basement or on attic may be added and the roof treatment is optional.



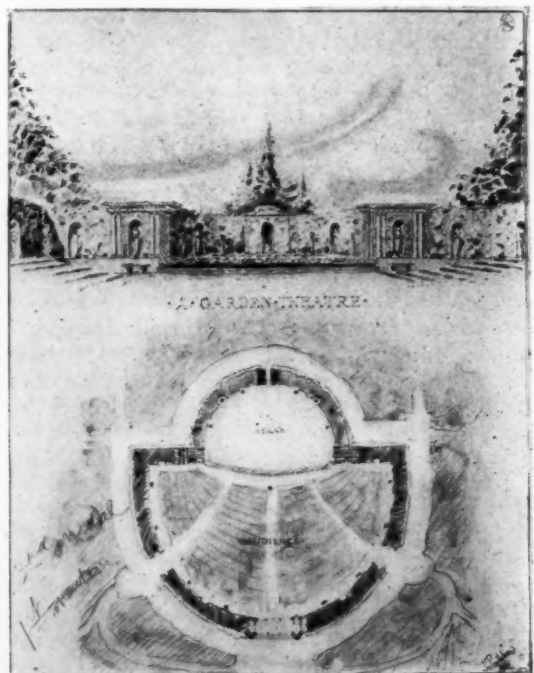
J. PENDLEBURY THIRD MEDAL BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CLASS "A" & "B," ARCHÆOLOGY. IV PROJET
AN EXTERIOR STAIRCASE IN THE STYLE OF FRANCIS I

*For illustrations of prize winning designs, Municipal Art Society Prize, see Plate Section.

Examples of superimposed orders may be found on the Theatre of Marcellus in Rome, on the Roman amphitheatres, in the Library of St. Marks in Venice and on certain pavilions of the Louvre in Paris.

JURY OF AWARD: R. M. Hood, H. Hornbostel, J. T. Hanemann, H. R. Sedgwick, R. H. Dana, Jr., M. B. Stout, J. A. Gurd and E. Blum.

This Jury also served as Jury of Award for Class "B"—IV Projet, Class "A" & "B" Archaeology—IV Pro-



J. PENDLEBURY THIRD MEDAL BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CLASS "A" V—ESQUISSE—ESQUISSE
A GARDEN THEATRE

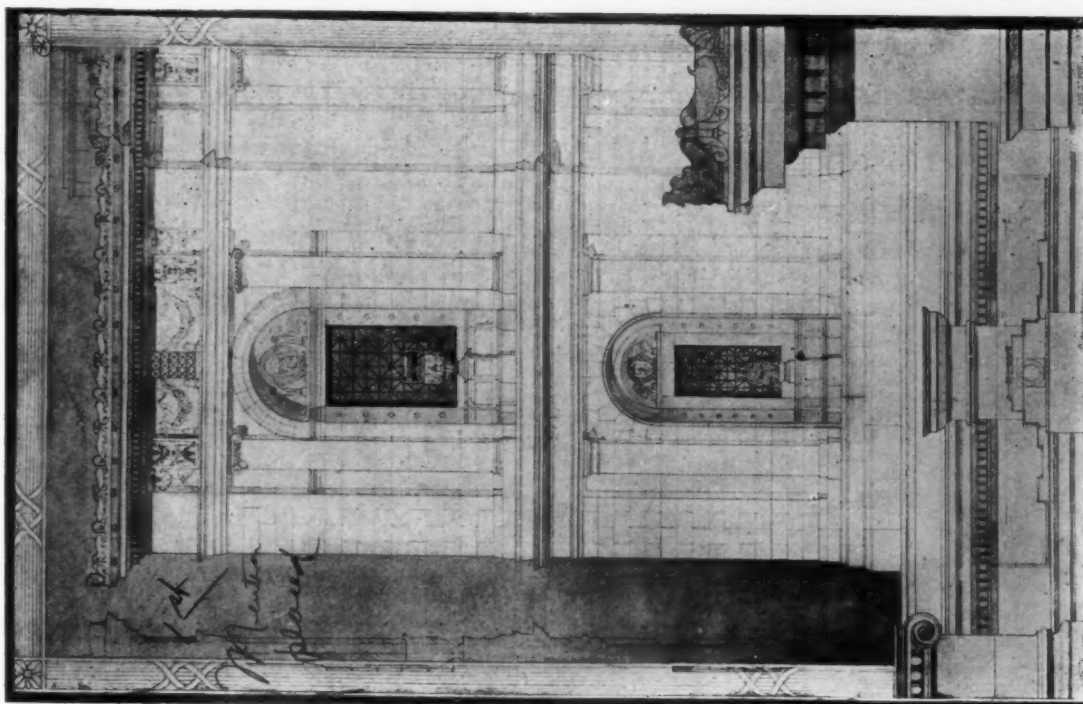
jet and Measured Drawing and Class "A" & "B"—V Esquisse—Esquisse.

Number of Drawings submitted—41.

AWARDS:

FIRST MENTION PLACED:—M. C. Drebin, Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pitts.; E. M. Moore, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

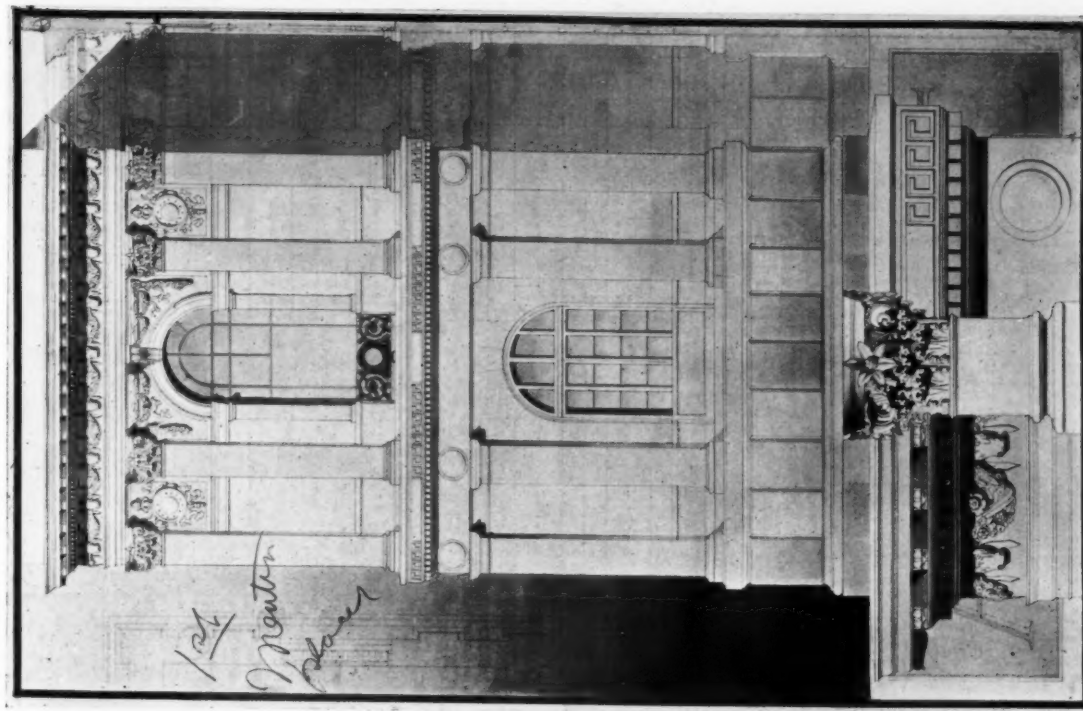
FIRST MENTION:—C. C. Hunt, Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pitts.; M. Jaeger, Jr, Atelier Hiron, N. Y. C.



E. M. MOORE

FIRST MENTION PLACED

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS



M. C. DREBIN

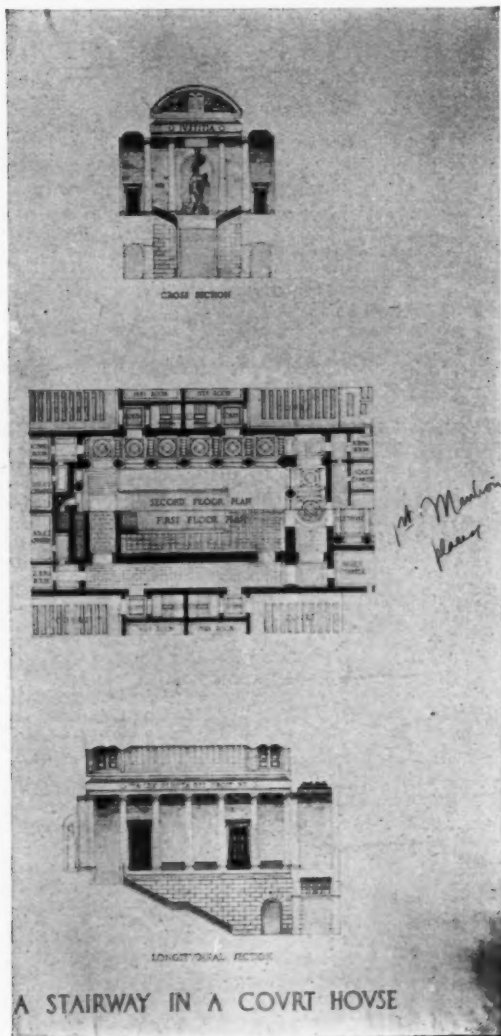
FIRST MENTION PLACED

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

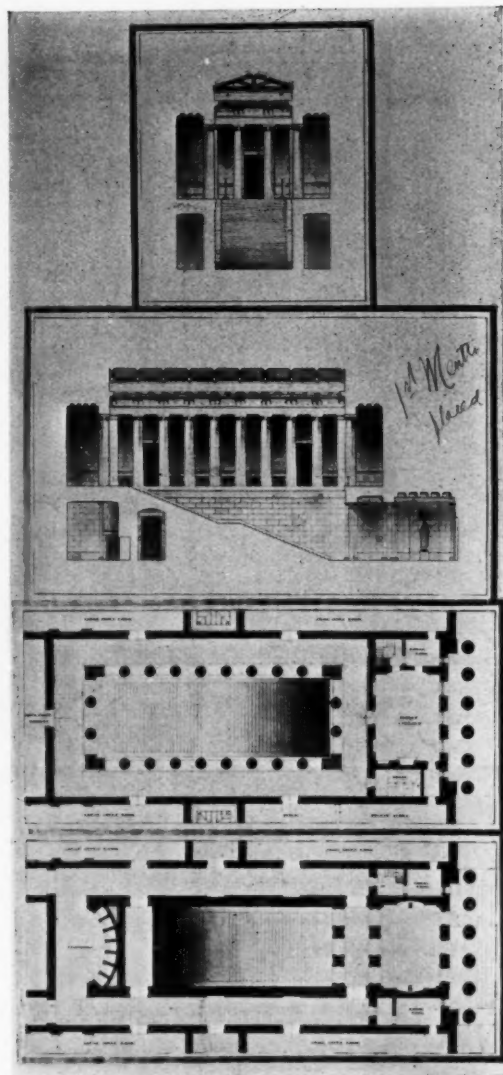
CLASS B. IV ANALYTIQUE—THE END PAVILION OF A PUBLIC BUILDING

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

MENTION:—W. T. Spann, Beaux-Arts Atelier, Wash., D. C.; L. T. Obel, Eleanor Roche and P. Simonsen, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; P. F. Dowling, Catholic Univ., Wash., D. C.; O. Cahill and B. Dierks, Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pitts.; F. F. Williams, Atelier Fowler, Baltimore; H. Graham and H. Bradley, Geo. Washington Univ., Wash., D. C.; L. Romootis and L. A. Fuller, Los Angeles Archtl. Club, Los Angeles; B. Feiner, Patrons—G. & E. Blum, N. Y. C.; J. Hill, 76 Manhattan Avenue, N. Y. C.; S. Rockower, C. H. Siebert and H. Nicholson, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse; Elizabeth Evans, Ruth Herthel, H. F. Neville, R. R. Hibbs, H. T. Flack, Julia Carman, D. K. Frohwerk and F. R. Stuhl, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence; M. V. Falcone, "T" Square Club, Phila.; A. H. Corbett and Elizabeth R. Ayer, Univ. of Washington, Seattle; E. E. Fairweather, Mark H. Holden and M. Eickenroht, Univ. of Texas, Austin.



P. E. BIERLY FIRST MENTION PLACED ATTELIER LIGHT
CLASS B. II PROJET
A STAIRWAY IN A COURT HOUSE



F. STEFFENS FIRST MENTION PLACED CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CLASS B. II PROJET
A STAIRWAY IN A COURT HOUSE

PROGRAM CLASS "B"—IV PROJET

The Committee on Architecture proposes as subject of this Competition:

"A STAIRWAY AND VESTIBULE IN A COURT HOUSE"

A stair is a circulation between two levels. In certain buildings it becomes a feature of importance and dignity. The present problem is the study of such a stair which is supposed to join the two main floors of a County Court House. The central feature of this Court House entered

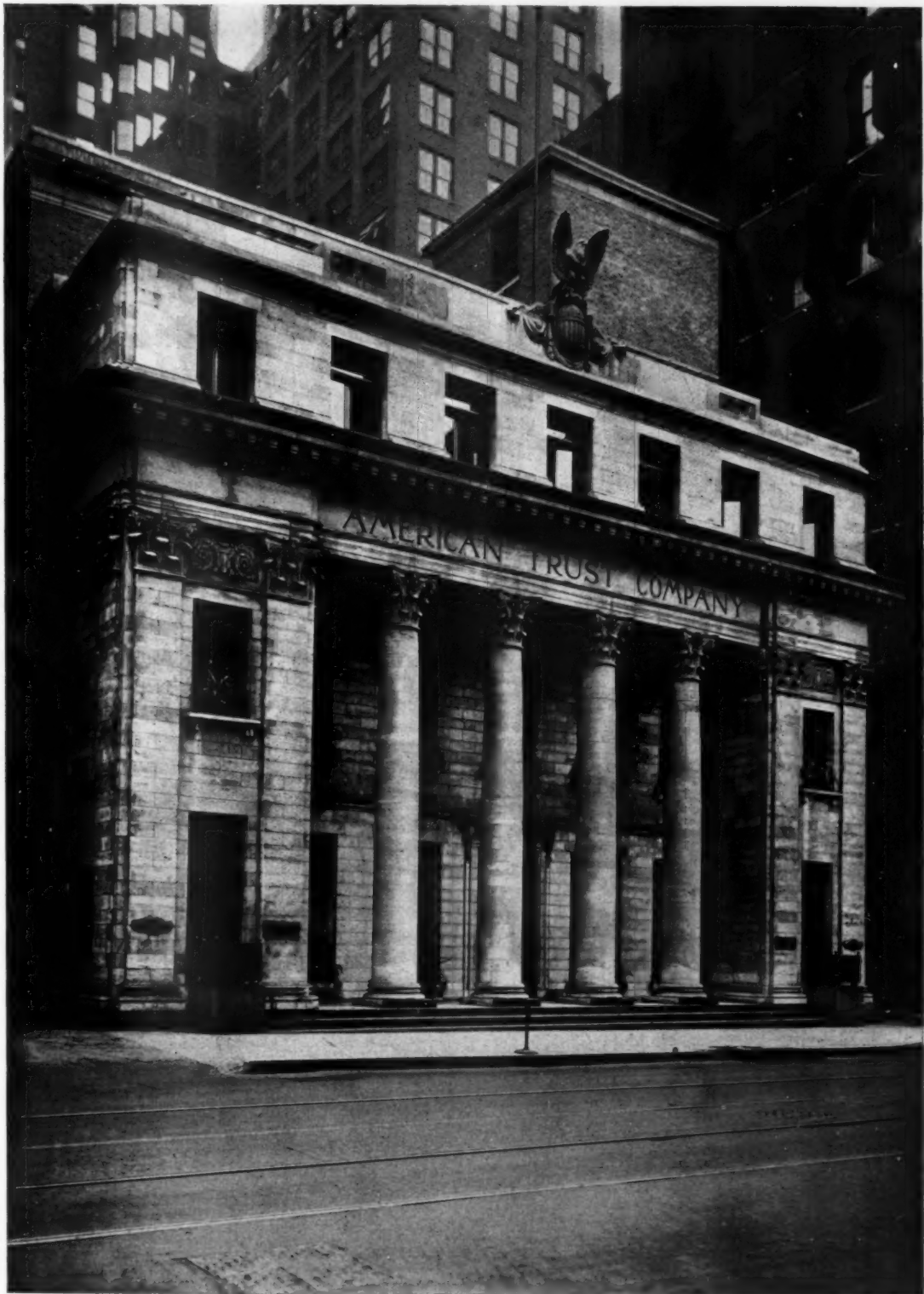


PLATE 28

BANK BUILDING FOR AMERICAN TRUST CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

T. P. BARNETT CO., ARCHITECTS



INTERIOR DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE



PLATE 29

DETAIL OF BANKING ROOM COUNTER

BANK BUILDING FOR AMERICAN TRUST CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

T. P. BARNETT CO., ARCHITECTS





STAIRWAY TO BASEMENT FLOOR. HAS MARBLE BALUSTRADE AND POLYCHROME BRONZE LAMPS

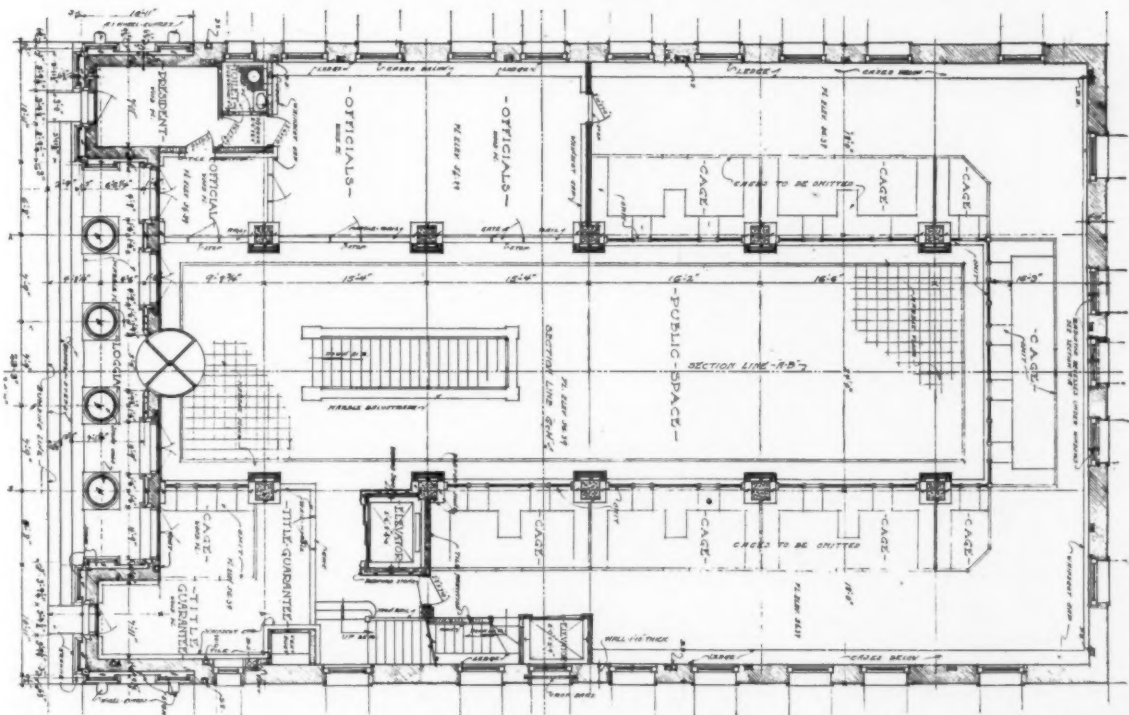


PLATE 30

MAIN FLOOR PLAN

BANK BUILDING FOR AMERICAN TRUST CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

T. P. BARNETT CO., ARCHITECTS

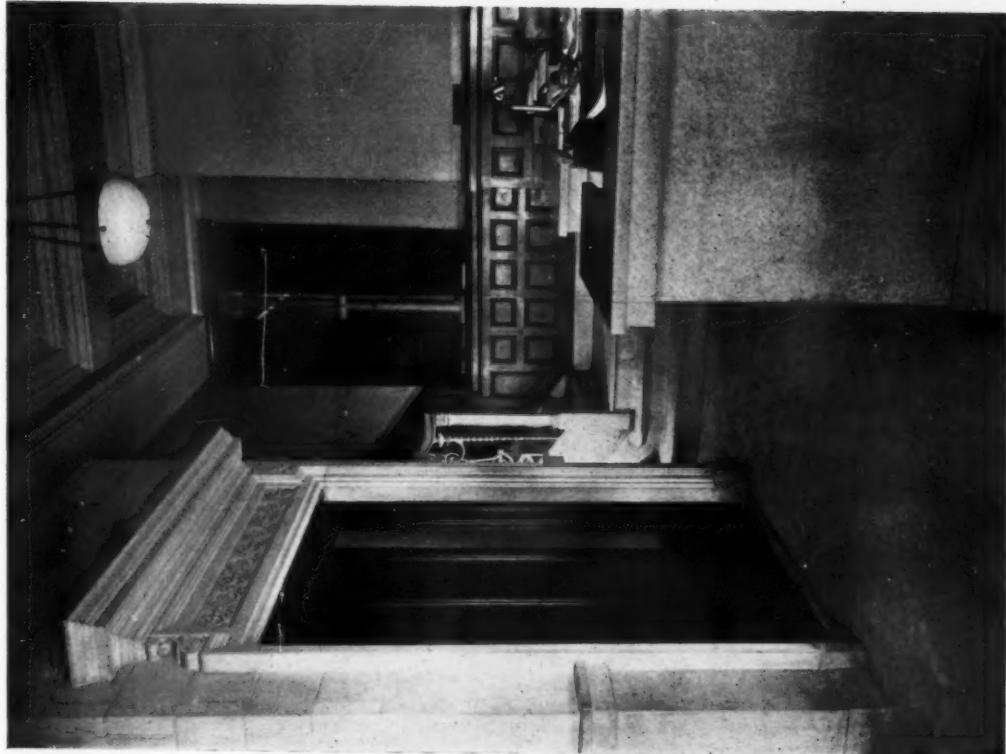


PLATE 31
ELEVATOR ENTRANCE AND STAIRWAY TO MEZZANINE. WALLS OF BEDFORD
STONE. MARBLE COUNTER BASES

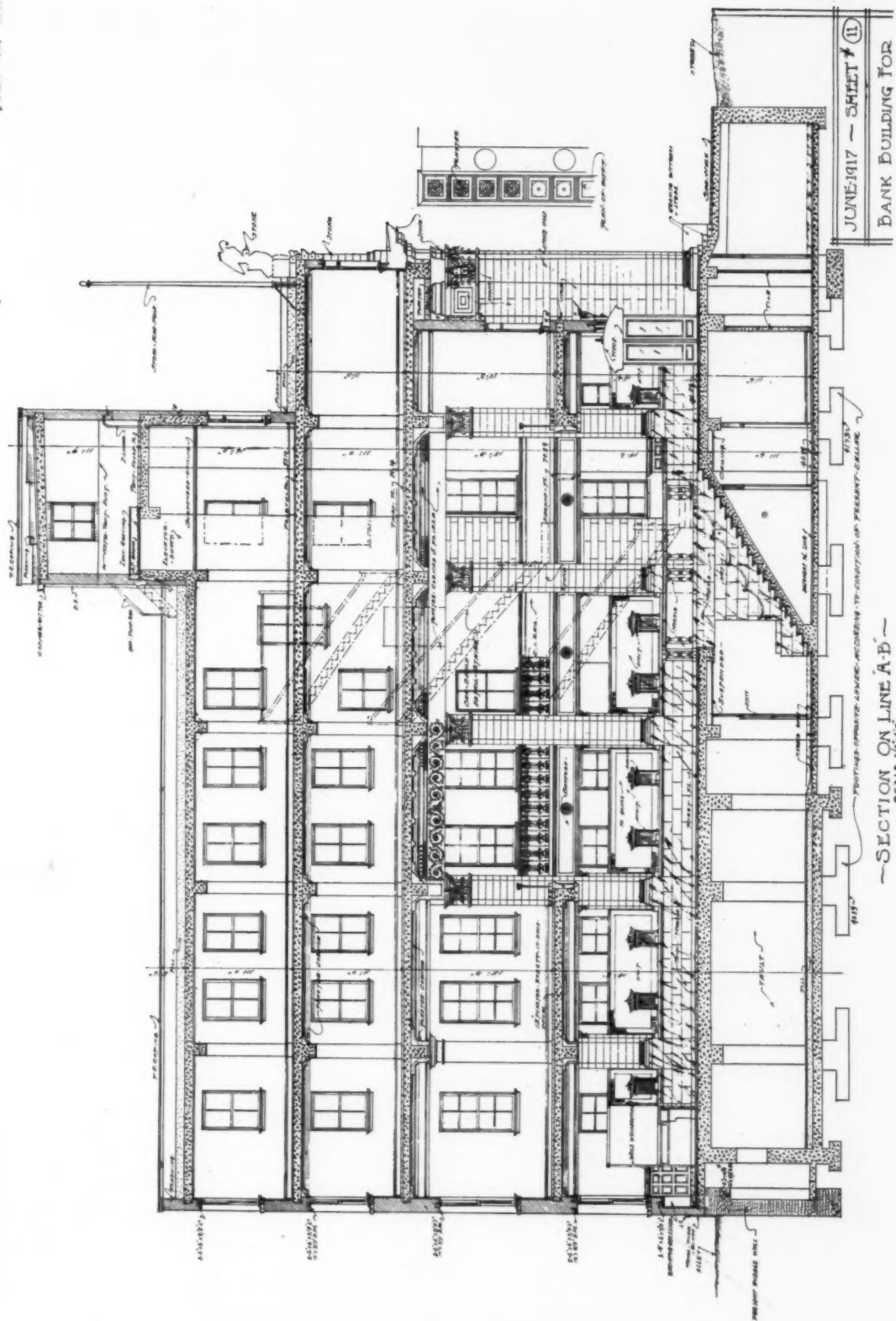


RAILINGS IN POLYCHROMATIC BRONZE. THE COFFERED CEILING OF ORNA-
MENTAL PLASTER IS EXECUTED IN BLUE AND GOLD

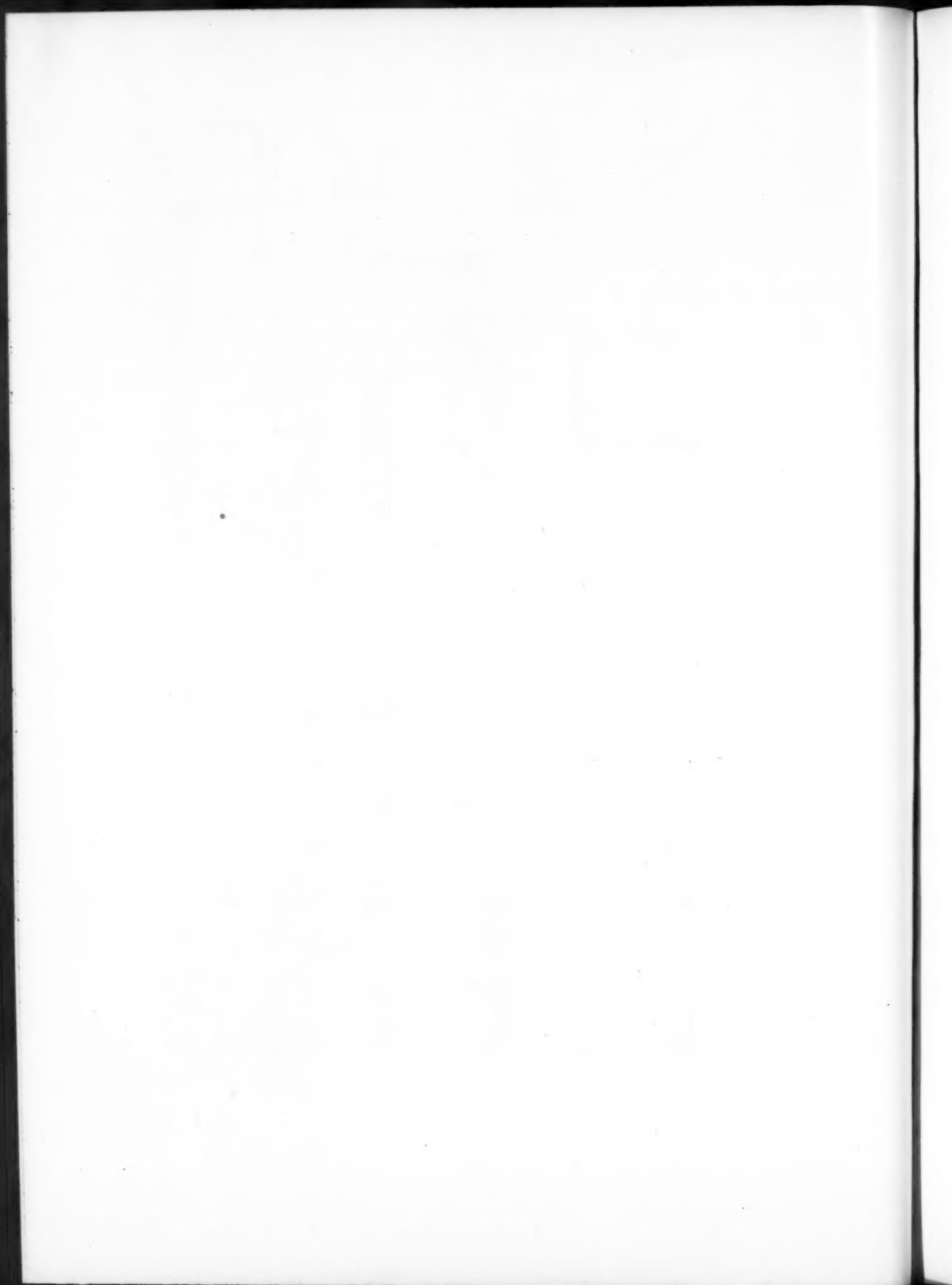
BANK BUILDING FOR AMERICAN TRUST CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

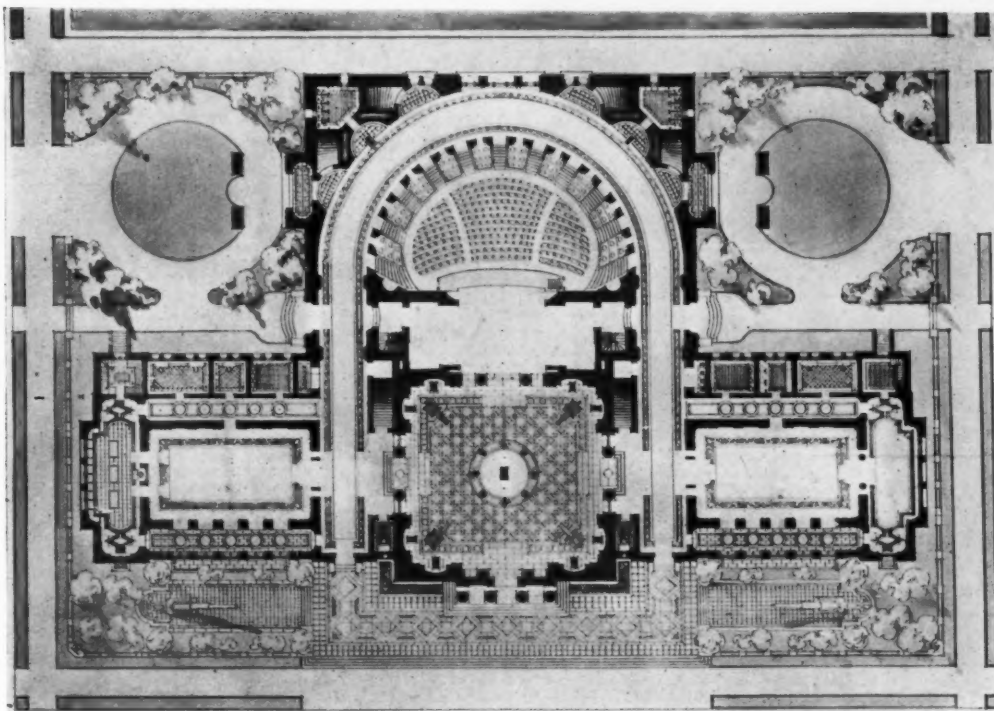
T. P. BARNETT CO., ARCHITECTS





BANK BUILDING FOR AMERICAN TRUST CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
T. P. BARNETT CO., ARCHITECTS





C. E. SILLING
SECOND PRIZE AND FIRST MEDAL
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

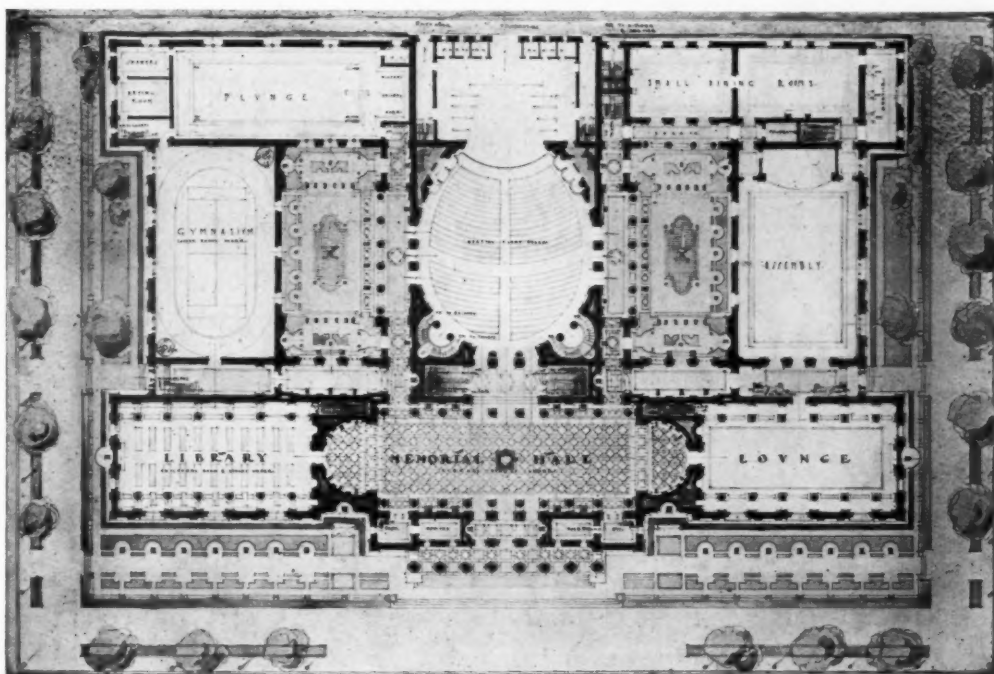
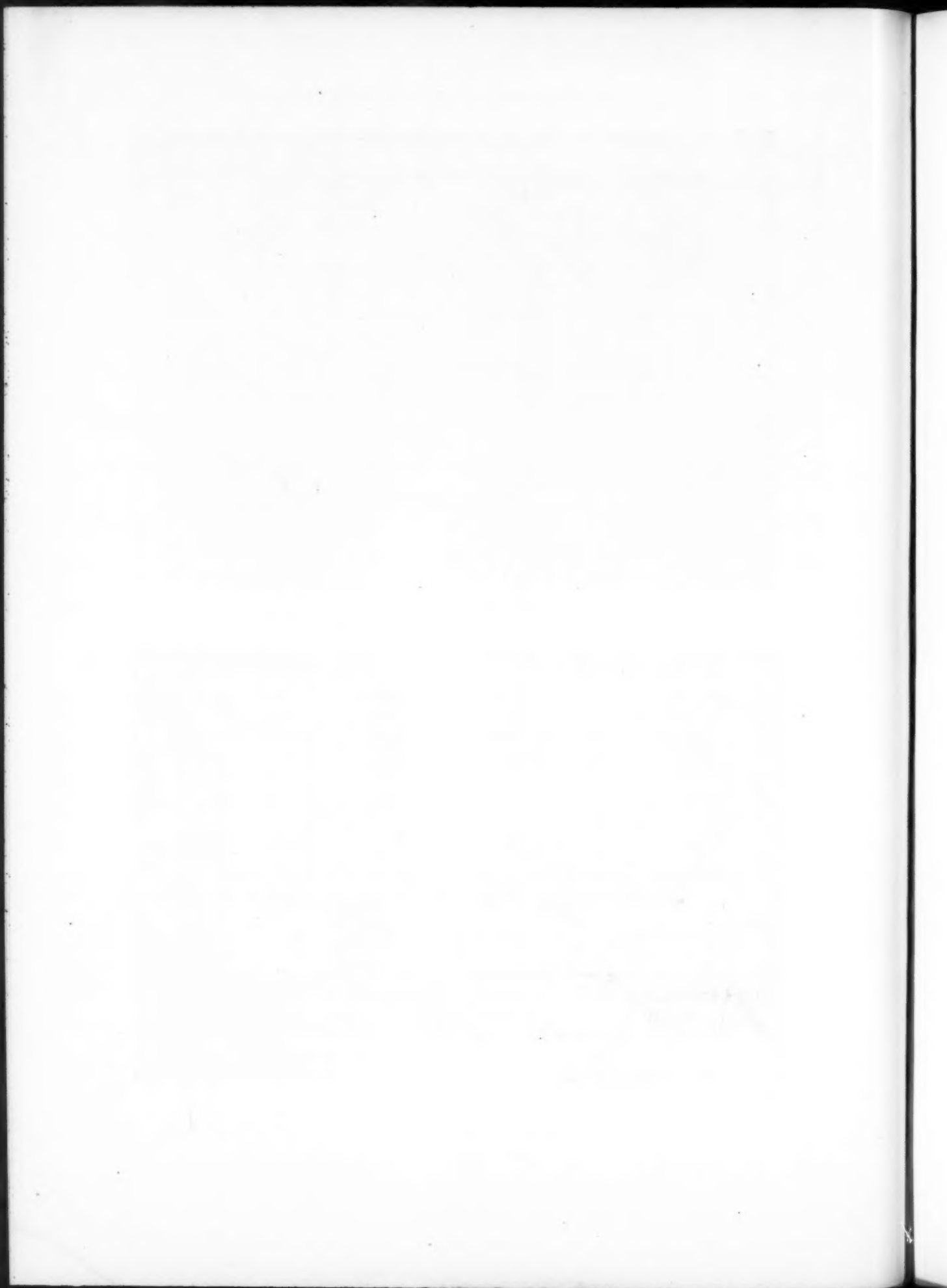


PLATE 33
A. E. MIDDLEHURST
FIRST PRIZE AND FIRST MEDAL
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY PRIZE
A COMMUNITY BUILDING AS A WAR MEMORIAL
STUDENT WORK, BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN



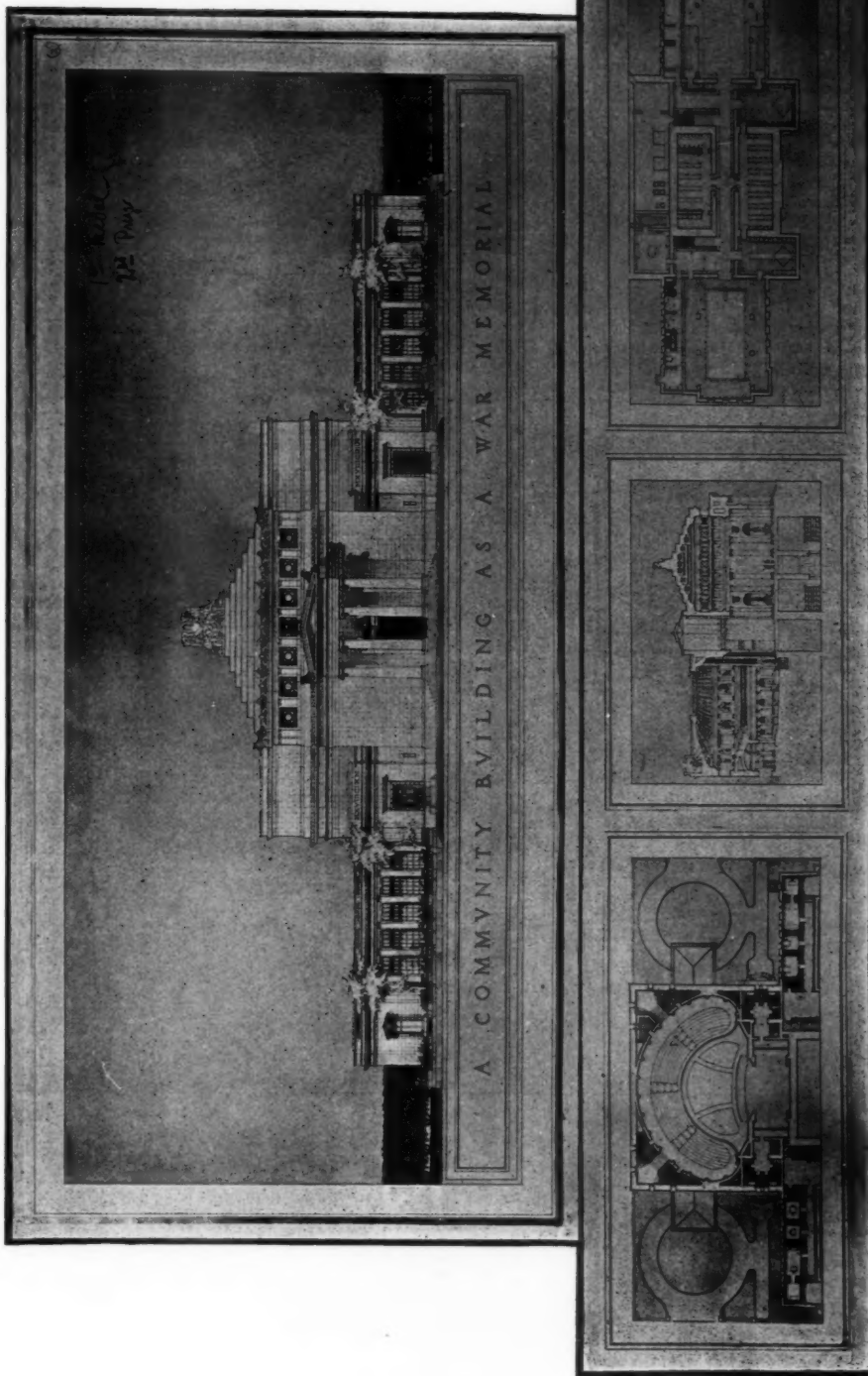


PLATE 34

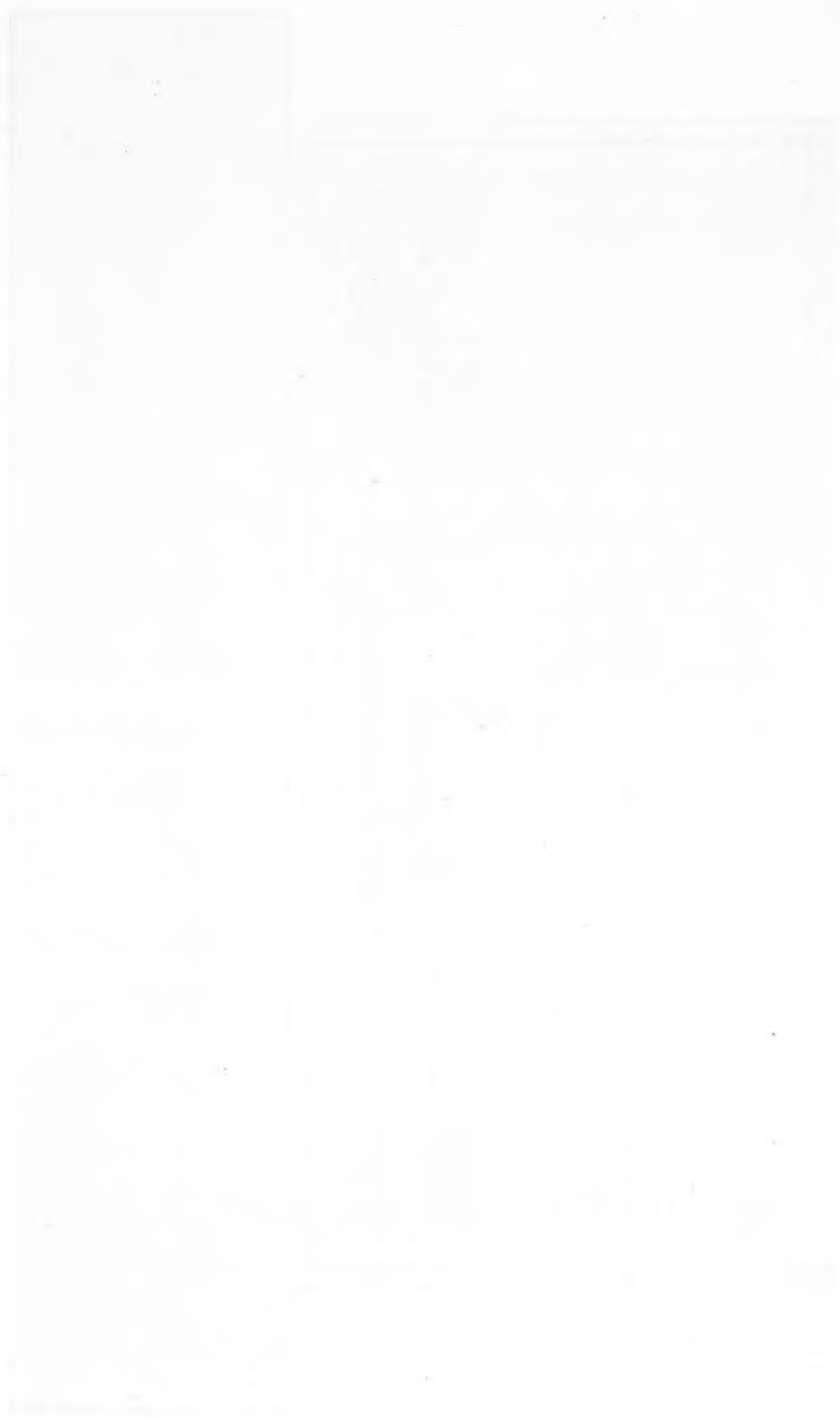
C. E. SILLING

SECOND PRIZE AND FIRST MEDAL

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY PRIZE

A COMMUNITY BUILDING AS A WAR MEMORIAL



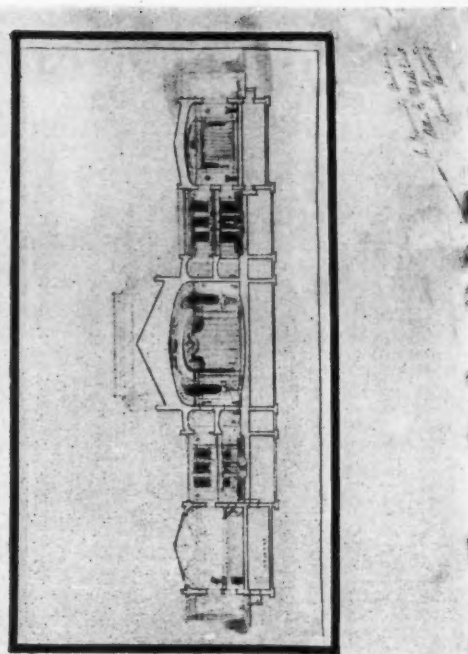
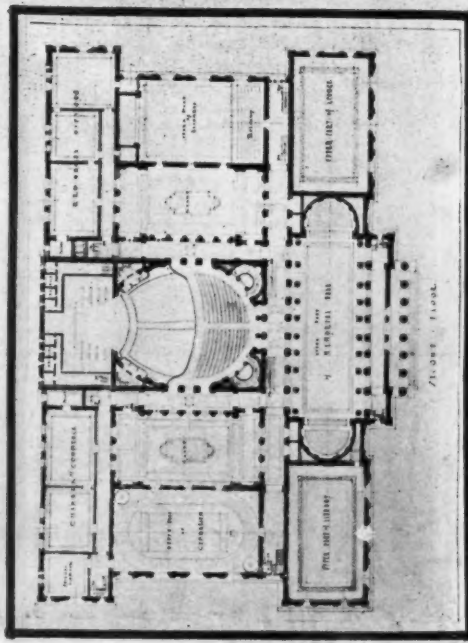
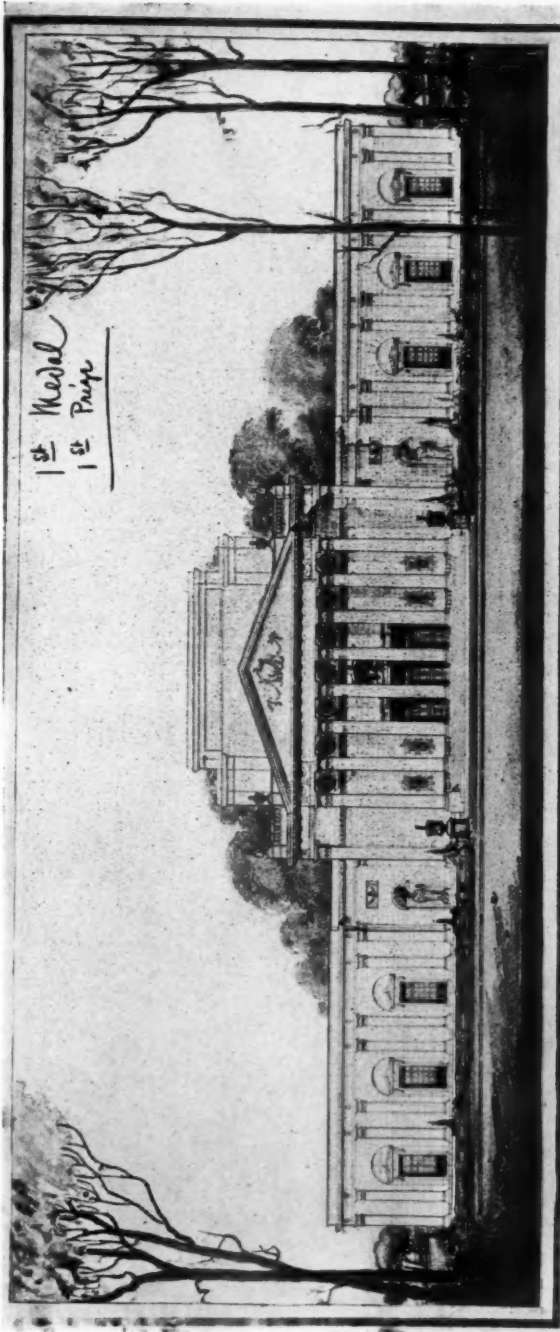


PLATE 35 A. E. MIDDLEHURST

FIRST PRIZE AND FIRST MEDAL

MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY PRIZE

A COMMUNITY BUILDING AS A WAR MEMORIAL
STUDENT WORK, BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

CORNELL UNIVERSITY



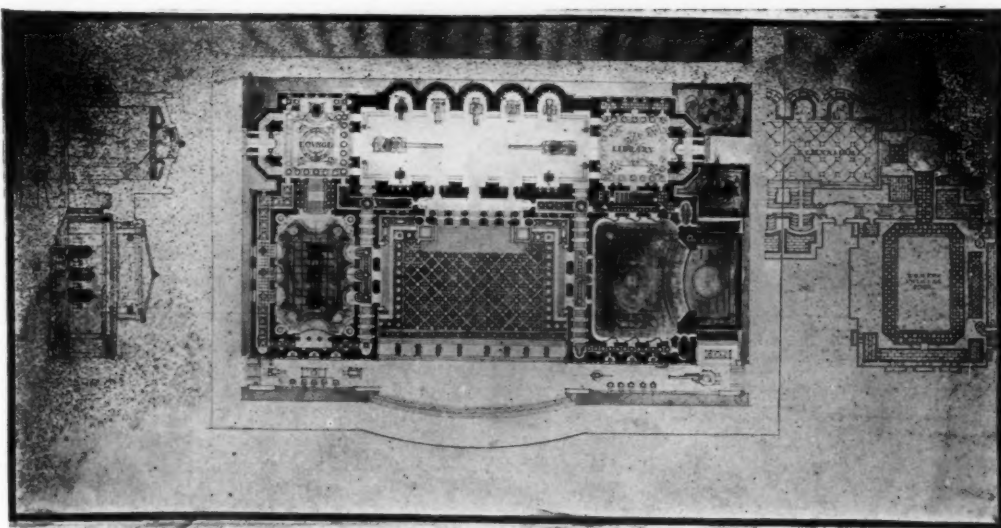
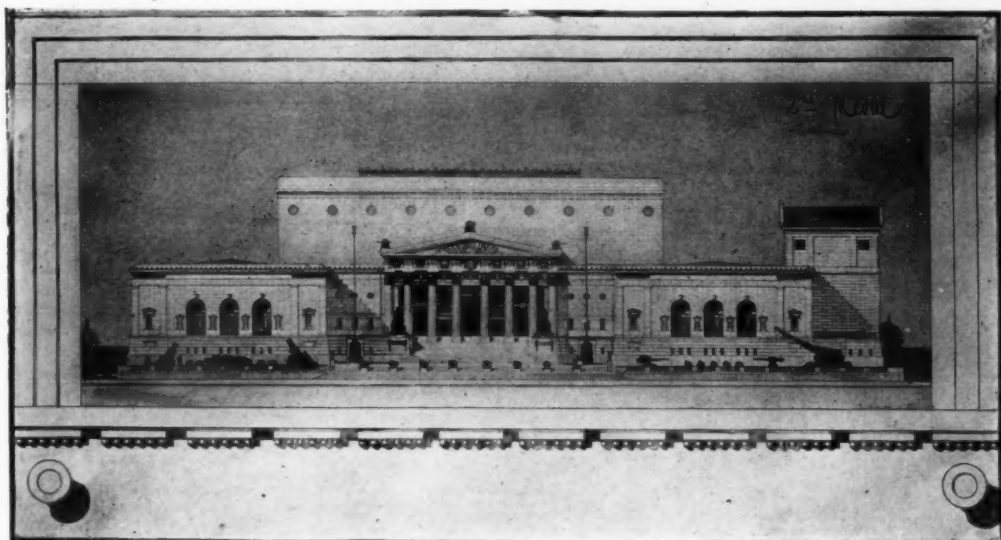
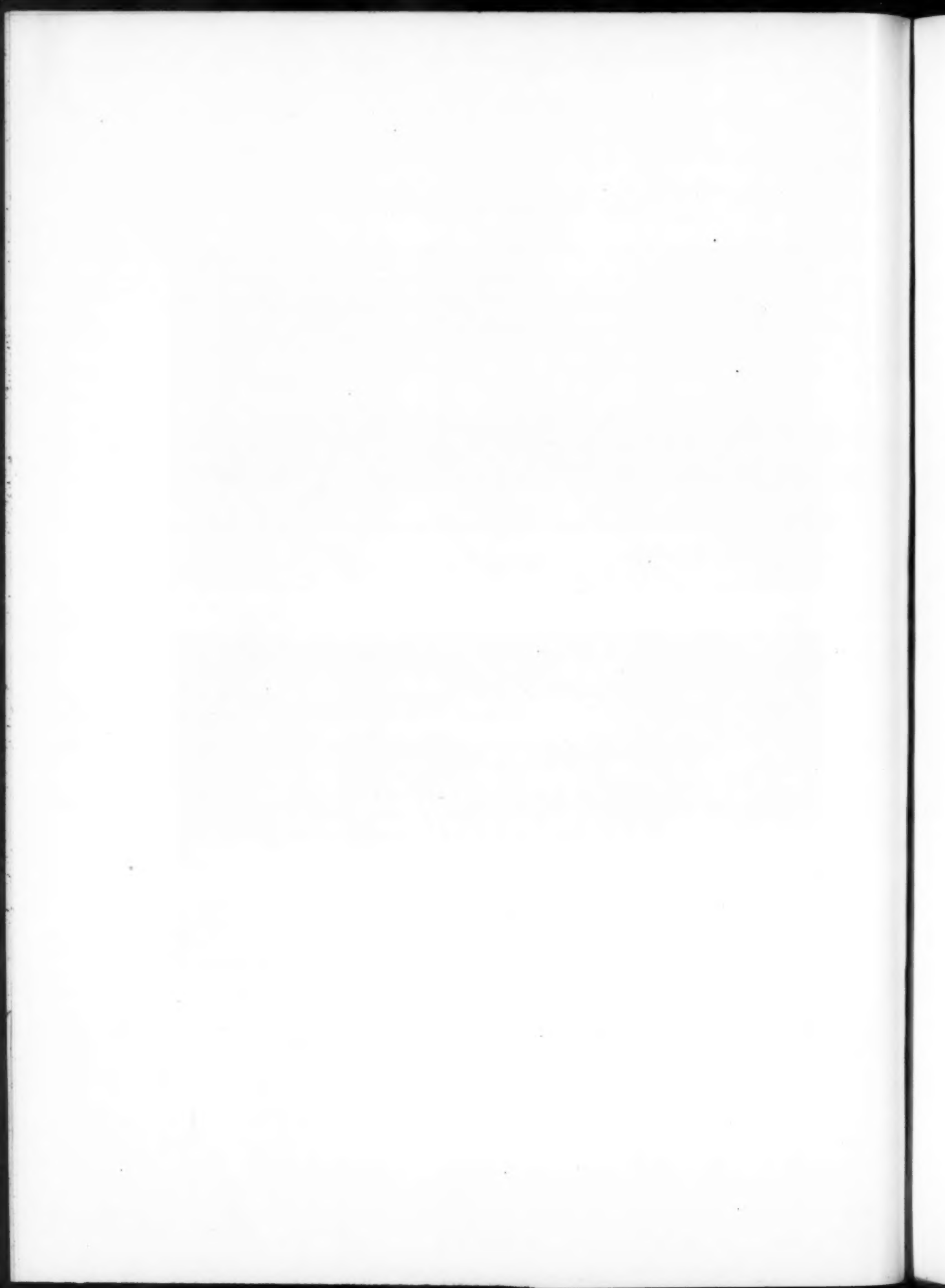


PLATE 36 O. J. SOUTHWELL

SECOND MEDAL

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY PRIZE
A COMMUNITY BUILDING AS A WAR MEMORIAL



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

from the Vestibule, is a two-storied Hall 60 x 100 on the inside. On each floor four court rooms open directly from the Hall. Within these dimensions should be arranged the corridors or galleries serving as circulation to the court rooms and the stairway, forming the circulation between the two levels. The distance from floor to floor is 25'-0".

Number of drawings submitted: 19.

AWARDS:

FIRST MENTION PLACED:—F. Steffens, Cornell Univ., Ithaca; P. E. Bierly, Atelier Licht, N. Y. C.; G. K. Trautwein, "T" Square Club, Phila.

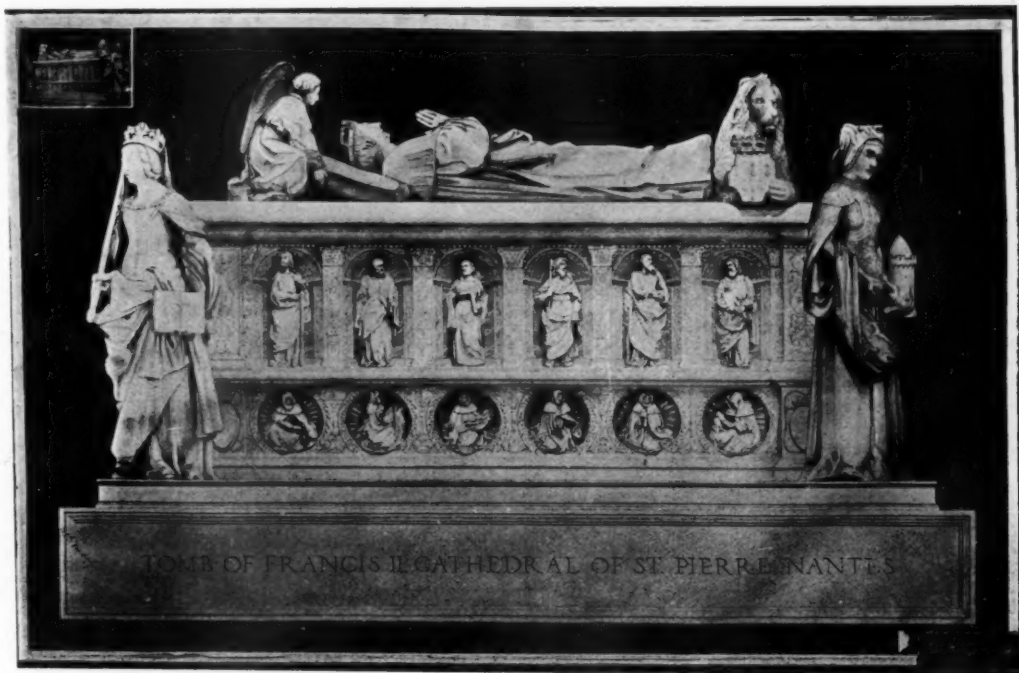
FIRST MENTION:—W. H. Nash, Catholic Univ., Wash., D. C.; E. C. K. Schmidt, "T" Square Club, Phila.

MENTION:—K. Carver and A. L. McGill, Cornell Univ., Ithaca; R. L. Goldberg, "T" Square Club, Phila.;

"A COMMUNITY BUILDING AS A WAR MEMORIAL"

With the return of our victorious Army, the country has rung with the demand for suitable memorials to those who strove for our ideals and sacrificed themselves that justice might triumph. In one of our prosperous manufacturing cities, instead of erecting a monument to its citizens who joined the colors and who died for their country, it has been deemed more fitting to commemorate the liberty and democracy for which they fought, by establishing a centre for the promotion of larger opportunities for social contact and discussion of public problems and for the continuance of the spirit of community and public service which has been the great compensating gift of the war.

The problem presents an unusual combination of the



K. B. WEBER

THIRD MEDAL

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

CLASS "A" & "B"—ARCHÆOLOGY. IV, MEASURED DRAWING

TOMB OF FRANCIS II, CATHEDRAL OF ST. PIERRE, NANTES

E. F. Bircsak, W. M. Icenhower, J. L. Benson and L. F. Soxman, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence.

H C.:—E. F. Stoeckel, Atelier Hiron, N. Y. C.

PROGRAM

THE MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY PRIZE

CLASS "A"—IV PROJET

Through the generosity of the Municipal Art Society of New York City this Prize of \$50.00 for First Place and \$25.00 for Second Place, will be awarded annually on the fourth Class "A" Projet of the season.

The Committee on Architecture proposes as subject of this Competition:

monumental and the informal, for the architecture, while indicating unmistakably that the building is a Memorial and the tribute of the city to its soldiers, should, at the same time portray something of the homelike comfort and intimacy of a club.

The site selected is a lot 300' on an avenue by 200' deep, bounded on the sides by streets of lesser importance and at the rear by a twelve-foot service alley. The building shall have a basement and as many floors as may be needed to contain the following requirements:

A Lobby with office, news-stand, telephone booths, etc.

A Memorial Hall containing relics of the battlefield and memorials to those who died.

A Large Lounging Room which may be used, at times, for

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

traveling or local exhibitions of art of industrial interest.

An Assembly Hall for meetings and dances. This may be used as a Dining Hall and should have connecting with it, one or two small dining rooms with serving pantry, etc.

A Theatre to accommodate 800 to 1,000 persons. The stage shall have a proscenium arch opening of 30 feet and a depth of at least 30 feet, with a height of 60 feet. Waiting Room and Dressing Rooms with toilet accommodations shall be provided.

A Library and Reading Room.

Several large and small Committee Rooms and headquarters for civic organizations such as the Board of Trade, Red Cross, etc.



F. STEFFENS
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CLASS "B." V ESQUISSE—ESQUISSE
A VILLAGE BULLETIN BOARD

A Gymnasium with Swimming Pool and Locker Rooms for men and women.

Office for the Superintendent, so placed as to have an unobstructed view of as much of the first floor as possible.

Boiler room, store rooms, janitor's room, etc.

JURY OF AWARD:—L. F. Peck, J. C. Levi, J. O. Post, W. L. Bottomley, F. C. Hirons, H. Davenport, D. D. Ellington and A. S. Bard.

JURY OF AWARD FOR MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY PRIZE:—L. F. Peck, J. C. Levi, W. L. Bottomley, H. Davenport, R. H. Dana, Jr., J. T. Hanemann, R. M. Hood and A. S. Bard.

Number of drawings submitted—37.

AWARDS:

FIRST PRIZE (\$50)—A. E. Middlehurst, Cornell Univ., Ithaca.

SECOND PRIZE (\$25)—C. E. Silling, Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pitts.

FIRST MEDAL:—A. E. Middlehurst, Cornell Univ., Ithaca; C. E. Silling, Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pitts.

SECOND MEDAL:—O. J. Southwell and R. Finkelhor, Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pitts.; H. M. Klaisz and E. P. Vianna, Univ. of Penna., Phila.

MENTION:—A. F. Darrin, R. W. Cheesman and R. Bailey, Cornell Univ., Ithaca; J. B. McCool, A. Sharove, H. F. Bremmer, L. C. Smith and P. Friedman, Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pitts.; W. H. Wolcott, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; A. W. Eichler, Beaux-Arts Atelier, Wash., D. C.; F. von Osthoff, Atelier Hirons, N. Y. C.; R. E. Martins, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse; S. B. Baylinson, N. L. Henshaw, E. O. Shakespeare, E. W. Beacham, C. W. Pepper, Jr., and S. H. Gordon, Univ. of Penna., Phila.; V. Balikdjian, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse.

H. C.:—S. H. Brown, "T" Square Club, Phila.; J. P. Roberts and A. Levy, Univ. of Penna., Phila.; J. W. Brooks and F. C. C. Dale, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

PROGRAM

CLASS "B"—V ESQUISSE—ESQUISSE

The Committee on Architecture proposes as subject of this Competition:

"VILLAGE BULLETIN BOARD"

Ever since the founding of the village in 1799 it had been the custom in a small Middle Western town to post all the town notices, legal announcements and public proclamations on the Town Elm. This fine old tree stood at the corner of the Town Green, where the Town Crier used to beat his drum and cry the news, and where now all the trolleys transfer. In 1875 an attempt was made to have the public notices posted in the new Court House, but the town arose in protest against the innovation. More recently the town improvement association started a campaign to have the notices removed and as reply the town meeting voted a clause in the new charter legalizing and sanctioning the old custom.

During a recent storm, the elm tree was blown down. The subject of this competition is the design of some form of structure to be placed upon the site of the old tree and serve in its stead as authorized and legalized "place of public notice."

The old elm stood just 25'-0" from the curb lines of both Main and Washington Streets, the principal streets of the town, which ran at right angles to one another and formed two sides of the "green."

Number of drawings submitted—8.

AWARDS:

FIRST MENTION:—F. Steffens, Cornell Univ., Ithaca.

MENTION:—R. W. Craton, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.

PROGRAM

CLASS "A"—V ESQUISSE—ESQUISSE

The Committee on Architecture proposes as subject of this Competition:

"A GARDEN THEATRE"

On a large private estate, it is proposed to build an open air theatre, taking advantage of a natural hollow that oc-

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

curs in the gardens. The type of production, which is given in theatres of this character, is such, that movable scenery is unnecessary, the permanent arrangements forming the most suitable background. For these, it is suggested that as little building construction as possible be used, but that they shall be arranged by means of plantings, trellises and other such garden accessories.

The stage shall have a depth of at least 35'-0" and a proportionate width. The space for the audience shall provide for 200 people. The entire amount of ground occupied by the theatre shall not exceed 150'-0" by 150'-0".

Number of drawings submitted—2.

AWARDS:

THIRD MEDAL:—J. Pendlebury, 2509 Ave. "D", Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROGRAM

CLASS "A" AND "B" ARCHÆOLOGY—IV PROJET
"AN EXTERIOR STAIRCASE IN THE STYLE OF
FRANCIS I."

Throughout the latter part of the Gothic Period and the early Renaissance it was often the custom in the chateaux and the houses of the wealthy bourgeoisie to place the main staircase in a tower located either at an angle of the court or in some point on the façade. These stairway towers gave access to the floors at different levels and allowed the architects opportunity for a wide range of imaginative design. The best examples of this are found in the house of Jacque Cœur at Bourges and in the Chateau at Blois.

In the reign of Francis I a wealthy merchant of Bourges, envious of the splendor of the house of Jacque Cœur, called upon his architect to design for him a mansion that should outshine his rival's. The house was to be built about three sides of a court and staircase placed at one of the angles. The main portion of the house has on the ground floor a grand hall. This floor is three feet above the court level and 20 feet from floor to floor. Above it are the main chambers with a ceiling height of 12 feet. The wing is of lesser importance and contains three floors. The staircase open to the air, though sheltered from the weather, shall give access to both wings and shall be carried to the parapet of the roof.

Number of drawings submitted—5.

AWARDS:

THIRD MEDAL:—J. Pendlebury, 2509 Ave. "D", Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. W. Pepper, Jr., Univ. of Penna., Phila.

MENTION:—A. T. Terrell and Helen M. Gail, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; E. E. Davis, Univ. of Texas, Austin.

PROGRAM

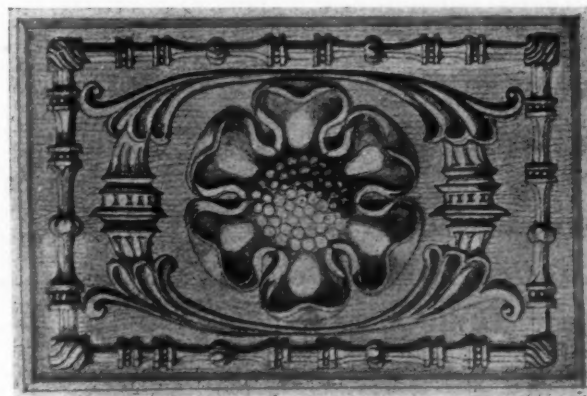
CLASS "A" & "B" ARCHÆOLOGY—IV MEASURED
DRAWINGS

Number of drawings submitted—3.

AWARDS:

THIRD MEDAL:—K. B. Weber, Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pitts.; B. F. Olson, Atelier Rebori, Chicago.

MENTION:—K. Snow, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse.



Current News

Largest Art Museum Will Be Located in Washington

Washington, with a governmental National Gallery of Art, promises to boast soon the biggest art museum in America.

Work on the Freer Building of the Smithsonian Institute, which was halted during the war, has resumed and the building will be completed in September, officials say.

This new institution will carry a complete line of Oriental exhibits and will be presented to the National Art Museum by Charles L. Freer of Detroit. Freer, himself for twenty-five years an ardent collector of Oriental art masterpieces, has already deeded his collection of 6200 pieces to the new gallery.

Representative Hicks, New York, also would like to make Washington the center of a museum of history and art, in memory of Theodore Roosevelt. He has introduced a bill in Congress, appropriating \$5,000,000 for the erection of an institution of this character.

This bill, however, has been referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds and probably will not come up again until the Fall.

Shaft to Mark Spot Where Dutch Landed at Fort Nassau

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—John H. Fort, chairman of the committee appointed to erect a shaft on the site of Fort Nassau, where the Dutch first landed in 1621, appeared before Gloucester City Council here and asked that body to appoint a committee of three to prepare data and help select the site for the shaft.

David J. Doran, president of the Gloucester Historical Society; Councilman G. William Barnard and Adon W. Powell were appointed and as soon as the spot is designated Chairman Fort will call the commission together. It is likely that the shaft will be placed close to the office of the New Jersey shipyard.

Italy's Art Claims Are Disturbing to the Viennese

Italian claims to ownership and restoration to Italy of paintings and jewels in the Vienna art collection seem to be disturbing the Viennese quite as much as any other probable clause of the peace of St. Germain.

Some of Italy's present claims date back to the Middle Ages or earlier as in the case of the so-called Crown of Charlemagne, made by Italian goldsmiths, also the Imperial Cape made by Saracens for the Norman King of Sicily and Cellini's golden salt-cellar designed for Cardinal Medici, but cast for Francis I, and later given by Charles IX of France to Ferdinand of Tyrol as a wedding present. The present value has been estimated at possibly one million dollars.

Claim is laid to the Este collection of Egyptian and Roman antiques, musical instruments, marbles and bronzes

which the Emperor of Austria inherited from the Duke of Modena. This collection was brought there from Catara, near Padua, twenty-five years ago, but has not yet been exhibited to the public, although a museum is now being arranged for it in the new Hofburg Palace.

The most important single object of this collection is "Cupid Discharging An Arrow" by Donatello, Cupid being considered by many the most lovely child ever modeled. This work was cast in the middle of the 15th century and is three feet high. There are no copies of it in existence and very few photographs. It would be valued at several million dollars if it were possible to place a commercial price upon it.

To Complete Washington Parkway Project

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—One of the most important public park improvement schemes in Washington will now be completed when the Rock Creek and Potomac parks will be connected. The project of a parkway received the sanction of Congress several years ago, but it remained for the present Senate to vote an appropriation of \$250,000 to connect the systems. This legislation has been endorsed and supported by the Commission of Fine Arts.

By an act, approved March 3, 1913, Congress inaugurated the reclamation work. An appropriation of \$5,000 was granted for survey under the direction of a special commission. Working drawings were prepared and all designs submitted to the Commission. The Senate appropriations committee had previously eliminated the item from the bill.

Oppose Housing Plans As Class Legislation

Opposition was expressed by delegates of the single tax party, who left New York recently after holding a national convention, to all the proposals thus far made for the alleviation of the housing situation, on the ground that it was class legislation. They contended that the only remedy for the lack of building was application of the single tax principle to land. Robert Macauley, national chairman of the party, explained at the headquarters, 246 West Fourteenth Street, that the single tax was based on the sacredness of private property, but that it would abolish private privilege as maintained in the possession of unimproved land. Asked what the effect would be of the single tax in New York City, he said it would make it unprofitable for any one to hold vacant land, for he would have to pay the same tax upon it as the man who has built upon his property. This, he contended, would make building a profitable venture. As the city would take the rent of the land as taxes, it would mean that the rent of the land, which now amounts to \$300,000,000 annually in the city, would be taken for public expenses and returned to the people in the form of public conveniences and utilities. As the city budget is somewhat over \$200,000,000 there would be a considerable margin left over.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Great Britain's Home Shortage Continues Serious

LONDON, ENGLAND, July 9.—Although there is an urgent need for at least 300,000 new houses in Great Britain, no start has been made in building them. The high cost of building materials is considered to be the chief deterrent to the revival of the building trade. At an interview recently granted to a representative of the *London Times* the Minister of Supply indicated that ample supplies of building materials, except slates, are available for all local housing schemes as they develop and that when allowance has been made for the probable requirements of the government housing authorities there still will be adequate supplies for private builders.

The government stocks of timber are now about 140,000 standards (28,000,000 board feet). Some 117,000 standards have been bought in the Baltic and White Sea regions and will be delivered very soon. Another 200,000 standards of European timber have been purchased for delivery later in the year. A further 250,000 standards of Canadian timber have been bought and a number of ships have been allocated for their shipment.

Transport difficulties are considered to be second only to commodity prices as an obstacle to the resumption of building operations. About 40,000 freight cars, which were taken from the British railways, are in northern France and Belgium and it is believed doubtful if they will ever be brought back. Because of present conditions, the private builder cannot without aid build houses of a class that formerly rented for about \$200 a year that could now profitably be let at less than about \$450. The greater part of the work will therefore probably be done with the assistance of government housing authorities.

Demand for Hardwood Lumber Exceeds Supply

CHICAGO, ILL., July 19.—"The furniture, automobile, farm implement and other vehicle manufacturers are just raiding us for wood and we cannot get out the hardwood demanded of us," said C. A. Goodman, of Marinette, Wis., president of the National Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, at the Chicago meeting of that association just held.

The export market is now taking more hardwood and this, together with the increase in the domestic demand, assures a very active market during the time in the summer when this end of the business is usually rather dull. In the South, particularly, production has been limited by continual bad weather, almost stopping logging operations.

Advocates Timber Census to Determine Present Supplies

"I am just as strongly in favor of a great increase in the area of publicly owned timber land, national, state, or municipal, and an increase in the scope and effectiveness of fire prevention measures as I am opposed to either government operation of sawmills or the placing of compulsion upon the private owner to grow timber upon his land in case he is not so disposed," says R. S. Kellogg, former secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in a reply to the invitation of Chief Fores-

ter Graves for an opinion and criticism of his suggested national forest policy.

Mr. Kellogg advocates a timber census and land classification to determine what we have in the way of present supplies and the areas which may be properly classified as affording opportunity for future and permanent supplies.

In addition to a much more vigorous and general extension of Federal co-operation in fire prevention, he urges a great enlargement and extension to all appropriate parts of the country of the purchase of cut-over lands and "the acquisition of a reserve supply of merchantable timber in the West through the outright purchase of timber land financed by the issuing of timber bonds or perhaps the carrying of a reserve supply in private ownership through some form of co-operation with the state and national governments."

Mr. Kellogg says there is no doubt of the necessity for a permanent forest and timber land policy in the United States "if we are to have anywhere near adequate timber supplies in the not very distant future."

Expects Improved Trade Relations With France

PARIS, FRANCE, July 8.—"There was an unwarranted optimism in the United States as to the great volume of business which would be available in France immediately after hostilities ceased," says Commercial Attaché Snow of this city. "It was forgotten that reconstruction was not something that could be determined upon, financed, and set in motion without a moment's delay. This reconstruction work has progressed much more slowly than a good many American business men had anticipated. It was found that in a good many lines in France, just as at home, the shelves, instead of being bare, were pretty well stocked by foresighted buyers, who had anticipated even more difficulty in getting goods in another year of war and had loaded up while they had a chance. In the face of this, many dealers have allowed their early optimism to swing into dark pessimism, but in my judgment the latter is now no more warranted than the over-optimism of six months ago. France needs the American market for its exports and France needs American goods, and trade relations between the two countries should be better, and not worse.

"I have had man after man tell me that now peace is settled business will pick up, the uncertainty over the Peace Conference having been another important slowing factor in the market."

Hold Town Planning Conference

The Société Française des Architectes-Urbanistes held in Paris on June 11, 12 and 13 the Interallied Town Planning Conference. These dates were selected because they coincided with the sojourn in Paris of a number of American Town Planners who were there in connection with the educational service of the American Army. At the same date the Chauny town planning competition drawings were put on view and there was also to be an exhibit on town planning in general organized by the U. S. Army educational service in connection with *La Renaissance des Cités*—an organization which, according to Major George B. Ford of New York City, who is still in Paris, is doing much to popularize town planning. The British also are said to be enthusiastic participants in the plan and to have sent over a large delegation.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Housing Surveys Through Labor Department

A new agency for making housing surveys in industrial zones has developed in the Division of Industrial Hygiene and Medicine of the Working Conditions Service of the U. S. Department of Labor. Bernard J. Newman, long known to housing workers through his service as Secretary of the Philadelphia Housing Association, is Chief of the Research Branch of the Division and writes that the Service has just taken over the supervision of a very large housing survey in which the homes of almost 100,000 persons will be covered.

The personnel of the Division of Hygiene and Medicine has been detailed to the Working Conditions Service by the U. S. Public Health Service. The work which the Division is carrying on has two fundamental objectives: (1) To develop hygienic standards for industries; (2) To develop and standardize systems of medical and surgical service.

Since the health of workers is affected by conditions outside the plant as well as by working environment the Division believes it necessary that the home surroundings of workers be studied and provides that its investigators shall have authority over the industrial zone including both working and living conditions as affecting health.

Another Division of the Working Conditions Service—the Division of Labor Administration—has undertaken to collect and analyze data on methods of providing housing facilities for employees and conducting rooming house registries.

Advertising "Honolulu's Worst" Aids Housing Campaign

The National Housing Association in its last issue of *Housing Betterment* calls attention to the courageously conducted housing campaigns which have been in progress in Hawaii, initiated by the Honolulu Ad Club.

After a purely educational campaign had been conducted for some months on the general subject of housing and sanitation as applied to Honolulu and no practical results became evident, a series of large display ads was run naming specifically the tenements which were known as "Honolulu's worst." The location, name of owner, name of lessee and date of expiration of the lease were played up in large type—even when one of the owners was the city's mayor.

The general public has been roused to the seriousness of this situation and there seems to be a desire on the part of the business men to lend their support to the proper housing of the people of Hawaii, both on the plantations and in the city.

One result has been that over 25 of the worst tenements of the city have been destroyed during the last two years and new buildings have been erected. But there is a plan under way at present to erect small cottages for poor working men and their families that they can rent at a nominal fee, a community stock company holding the property, the stockholders not expecting to realize more than 53 per cent on their money. These cottages would be under very strict Board of Health Regulations, a superintendent residing on the premises to see that these regulations are enforced.

Vaughan MacCaughy, Chairman of the Civic Affairs Committee of the Honolulu Ad Club, has proposed the

following program for the permanent abolition of slums from Honolulu:

1. Abolition by laws of all insanitary buildings now standing, and strict enforcement of the sanitary code.
2. Revision and strict enforcement of building and other laws to prevent future erection of tenements.
3. Revision and strict application of tax laws on the single tax principle to prevent land being held out of use.
4. A community stock company for re-housing, building, renting and selling cottages to working people at minimum cost.
5. Extension of the existing educational, medical and welfare work in order that the present victims of tenement conditions may be given social justice and that further production of defectives, criminals, etc., may be reduced to as low a point as is humanly possible.
6. Such a division of the profits of labor as will give the workingman the share to which he is actually entitled; in a word, social justice instead of economic exploitation.

Reorganize United States Employment Service

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Reorganization of the United States Employment Service to enable it to continue its soldier and civilian placement activities on the basis of the \$400,000 appropriation granted by Congress was begun last week.

John B. Densmore, director general of the service, announced that while the appropriation had been very considerably reduced, the reorganization has been so planned that, with the continued aid of the States, municipalities, welfare organizations and other private bodies, the Federal Employment Service should be able to operate at nearly its former scale for a period of five months. It will continue to serve as the clearing house for public and voluntary efforts to assist soldiers and sailors to employment, he said. At the end of five months, Mr. Densmore added, the press of military demobilization should have abated and action probably will have been taken by Congress on the Nolan-Kenyon bill for a permanent Federal Employment system, in co-operation with the States.

Responsibility of the Vacant Lot

Owners of unimproved lots in American cities have suddenly found themselves more or less accountable for the shortage of houses at present so acutely felt in all parts of the United States.

According to reports received from Kenosha, Wis., the various city committees, which are working with the committees from the local chamber of commerce and the manufacturers' association, recently held a conference in the mayor's office at which a plan to encourage building on vacant property was freely discussed. It was estimated that at least 500 unimproved lots could be found on streets with water supply and sewer connections. To convince the owners of these lots that it is their civic duty to build was decided to be the first logical effort. In cases where lack of money prevented needed improvements the suggestion was made that a way to finance these owners should be found. Wherever property holders desired to sell at first prices, the purchase of lots was suggested as part of the general housing plan.

Standards for Town Planning Outlined in New Publication

One of the contributions of the U. S. Housing Corporation is its addition to the literature of housing and town planning. The most valuable publication is the "Standards Recommended for Permanent Industrial Housing Developments" issued in March, 1918, now described by John Nolen.

In addition to these standards, especial note should be made of the "Instructions to Investigators," the "General Instructions to the Committee of Designers" and the "Suggestions to Town Planners" issued under date of August 26, 1918.

The last-named publication constitutes what might be called "Standards for Town Planning." The suggestions are complete in scope, definite in character, and show keen professional grasp of the whole subject.

Some points of greatest interest are the following: The type of development should depend on the wages earned by each group of workers, their nationality and race and their local customs as to building; the people housed must be able in some way to obtain all the necessary facilities for effective, self-respecting living and work; the devising of a kind of development, utilities and buildings so that the people shall be properly accommodated at the least possible total cost per family is the task of the Committee of Designers; the worth of a general layout can be determined only in the light of the cost to execute it.

The suggestions discuss also in pointed fashion the relation of the plan to the larger surrounding area, the districting of the tract, the minimum and maximum width and depth of lots, the size, aspect and orientation of blocks and the development of community facilities.

With regard to alleys, the suggestions state: "Alleys should be used behind row houses, stores, etc., which must be served from behind, but otherwise only where local custom very strongly demands them. When used they should be public ways, lighted, paved over a width of at least 7 feet, with at least 12 feet between boundaries—16 feet being better."

Writes on French Garden Villages

The name of M. Georges Benoit-Lévy, who founded 15 years ago the Association of Garden Cities of France, appears among the recipients of the Fabien prize.

This Association is too well known for it to be necessary to recall all that it has done for the orderly development of French cities, for the creation of playgrounds, for the creation of industrial Garden Villages and the establishment of new model towns.

The writings of M. Georges Benoit-Lévy have had an important part in the diffusion of these ideas. Essentially descriptive, illustrated by numerous photographs and plans, they have served to inform professionals and to win the interest of laymen.

We cite particularly "La Cité-Jardin," a volume devoted entirely to the creation of garden cities, and the new English country town; the "Child of Garden Cities" contains valuable information on American school methods, school gardens, civic education, schools of garden cities and playgrounds for all ages; "La Ville et son Image" is a small tract, concise and complete on city sanitation and aesthetics. All these books may be obtained at 167 Rue Montmartre, Paris.

Before the Académie Française, the Academy of Political and Moral Science had already, some years ago, premiated one of this author's works treating of "Model Factories of America."

Both in his writings and in the organization of the Exposition of Garden Cities, M. Benoit-Lévy has aided largely in making known the industrial and civic progress of the United States and Great Britain.

Better Homes Desired for Farm Labor in Sweden

Big land owners in South Sweden have started a movement for the better housing of agricultural labor and the Riksdag has invited the Government to take up the problem of increasing the amount of money which is legally loanable for working class housing and to promote colonization in Norrland, which is rich in metals and forests but is very thinly populated. This action is partly based on the prediction of the National Society Against Emigration that when peace reconstruction begins all the countries which have been affected directly by the war will compete to attract to themselves labor from neutral countries.

Transportation Shortage Predicted

Will a return to marked business activity mean turning to motor transportation for traffic relief? R. E. Fulton, vice-president of the International Motor Company, thinks it will. He says in part:

"The best authorities in the country agree that beginning immediately with the conclusion of peace this country will enter upon the greatest era of business activity and prosperity the world has ever known. With such a situation before us the railroads should be increasing their facilities to handle the extra volume of freight; but just the opposite is the case. Because the railroads are obliged to reduce their big deficits, they are laying off to cut down expenses. This means lowered efficiency instead of increased efficiency, which is necessary to cope with the situation. One of the big western railroads only recently laid off 750 men in one of their shops.

"The country had to turn to motor transportation in the emergency of war, and in the emergency of peace, which will be even worse so far as volume of traffic is concerned, motor transportation is the only relief to which the country can look."

In line with this thought is the Railroad Administration's warning to the coal consumer.

Educating a City to a City Plan

The City Planning Commission of Johnstown, Pa., has completed for the city a comprehensive plan. Realizing, however, that even the most perfect plan will remain nothing but a paper plan until public opinion demands its execution, an excellent set of slides, photographs and maps showing present conditions and proposed improvements has been prepared and arrangements are being completed to show these in all parts of the city and to have them accompanied by a competent lecturer who will interpret them to the layman in such a way as to bring him to realize that city planning is something which is closely tied up with his own welfare.

Working Conditions Service to Supervise Health, Safety and Labor

The Working Conditions Service of the Department of Labor, which came into existence as a result of war-time requirements of industry, was designed to supervise health, safety and labor administration. The method of the service is that of an expert advisor; it serves as an industrial consultant in any questions involving the foregoing; it has plans for carrying on safety work in schools and colleges, as well as in the various industries.

The service is composed of three divisions—one on industrial hygiene and medicine, of which Dr. A. J. Lanza is chief, a division of safety engineering, headed by R. S. Bonsib; and a division of labor management, headed by Dr. W. M. Leiersen. The service established a plan of co-operation with the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department, whereby a number of experts of the Public Health Service were assigned to the division of industrial hygiene and medicine.

A national information bureau is being developed in Washington, and when any specific information is sought by an employer on matters connected with his own plant a specialist is sent to the plant to examine jointly with the employer conditions, methods, and relationships existing. Recommendations can then be made on a first-hand knowledge of the situation and the point of view of the employers.

The division of labor administration is devoting its attention to such shop problems as absenteeism, labor turnover, promotion and transfer, hiring employees, organization of employment departments, and the like. Many requests for help have resulted in service to some of the largest industries in formulation of labor policies and in practical assistance to a large group in working out employment methods.

The division of safety engineering is working with other Government agencies and with the states to formulate and secure the adoption of safety codes uniformly through the Nation.

Grant Hamilton is director of this service, with Miss Florence C. Thorne assistant director.

Tax Exemption as an Aid to Building

The New York Joint Legislative Committee, through its chairman, Senator Charles C. Lockwood, is urging exemption from Federal taxation of mortgages or holdings in mortgages on buildings. The belief is expressed that if this exemption is provided mortgage money can compete in the money market with government and other securities which are now non-taxable.

Taxation tends to restrict output. Taxes on buildings could be made so heavy that building operations would cease. We tax dogs to keep down the dog population. No one denies that to tax a given article is to penalize production of that article; to tax houses is to penalize the building of houses.

The dire need for dwellings and apartments throughout the country is justification for the most radical action which will encourage building. It may be that as a nation we have a prejudice against anything resembling discrimination. The thought of exempting new buildings from taxation goes against the grain of our traditions, but we are confronted by a very serious situation and the con-

ventional ways of handling building activities do not promise the relief essential.

Since we need buildings rather than building sites, and since taxes tend to restrict the supply, it might be worth while to increase taxes on vacant building sites, and decrease taxes on buildings. High taxes on building sites would tend to force the owner either to sell to someone who would improve the site or improve it himself in order to make it produce revenues.

Whether or not we interest ourselves in the building site phase of the question it is imperative that conditions be made as favorable as possible for new structures and the investment of money in new buildings.

If present conditions continue for any length of time, of necessity the Federal government will be forced to devise ways and means of financing new building projects. In that event and to whatever extent it goes in for Federal finance, it is deprived of tax revenues on the money. It has nothing to lose, therefore, and much to gain, if it will now devise a way to favor private initiative in building investments through tax exemptions.

Omnibus Building Bill to Carry \$60,000,000

Over the protest of one, and only one, member of the house committee on public buildings and grounds, that committee has decided to bring in an omnibus public building bill at the present extra session of congress.

Representative John W. Langley of Kentucky, chairman of the committee, said after the meeting that the bill will be a big one, carrying something like \$60,000,000, and opening the door for new projects.

While the committee on public buildings and grounds will proceed to draft and bring in an omnibus bill it is the understanding that in deference to the wishes of the house steering committee it will lie on the calendar and will not be taken up for passage until the regular session next winter. Meanwhile the promoters of the measure will devote themselves to working up a combination which will insure the necessary votes.

A number of building projects of especial merit are awaiting action by congress. In these cases the emergency is great as the public business is crippled by lack of room and proper facilities. The members who have introduced these bills would like to have an opportunity to push them as separate emergency measures, but the house committee decrees that they must be incorporated in the omnibus bill that is to be brought out. They are needed to give support to the weak items in the omnibus bill.

Housing Corporation to Sell Residences

Acting under authority extended by the sundry civic bill, which passed congress last week, the United States Housing Corporation is preparing to sell the 6,000 residences erected during the war in the vicinity of munitions plants, shipyards and other war industrial establishments. The law provides that insofar as possible the houses shall be sold to individuals for use as homes, and long terms may be extended for the payments.

Many inquiries have already been made of the bureau by tenants who wish to purchase residences which they now occupy.

Smaller Cities Lead in Increased Building Activities, Says Report

Reports on building permits for March and April, just compiled by the Department of Labor, show that while there has been general stagnation in the building trades, several of the smaller cities have made a remarkable showing in the resumption of construction activities.

In March, Hartford, Conn., reported permits for buildings of an estimated cost of \$2,549,335, which gave it third place for the month among all the cities of the country.

In the same month Fort Worth, Texas, reported permits for buildings of an estimated cost of \$1,566,725, which gave it seventh place. In April, Akron, Ohio, reported permits for buildings of an estimated cost of \$2,590,775, which gave it fifth place for the month.

Eleven cities reported an increase of more than 400 per cent in the estimated costs of buildings covered by permits for April, 1919, as compared with those of April, 1918. They are Akron, Boston, Decatur, Galveston, Harrisburg, Lansing, Muskogee, Reading, Shreveport, Topeka, and York.

The total figures for March, 1919, show a gain of 71 per cent over March, 1918. The April figures show a still greater improvement—a gain of 93 per cent over April, 1918.

Named State Examining Board

Members of the Oregon State Board of Architect Examiners, created by an enactment of the 1919 legislature, have recently been appointed by Governor Olcott. They are: Messrs. W. G. Chandler, Marshfield; M. H. Whitehouse, Portland; Lee Thomas, Bend; J. E. Wicks, Astoria, and W. C. Knighton, Portland.

The new act became effective May 29. In the law it is stipulated that no one may become a member of the board who has not lived in the state and practiced the architect's profession for at least five years previous to the passage of the act. Members serve without pay, but receive traveling expenses when on business of the board.

Establish Free Zone Association

An undertaking of considerable interest in the architectural and commercial development of this country is now afoot. An organization has been formed, with the object of encouraging by means of congressional action, the establishment of a free zone system throughout the United States.

The founders have noted the experience of other countries where free zones have been in successful operation over long periods; they have seen that the system greatly accelerates the handling of vessels and cargoes, facilitates trans-shipments very greatly and stimulates foreign commerce in general, and without having any bearing upon governmental tariff policy. They accordingly favor the establishment of free zones here in the interest of our foreign commerce, and our general welfare.

The association will consider proposed legislation, will collect and disseminate useful information on this subject, and will be prepared to advise and assist in the development of the system when established by law. Local projects are not to be considered except in so far as their national relations are concerned.

Further information may be obtained from the Merchant's Association of New York, Woolworth Building, New York.

Personals

J. L. McCauley has moved his offices from the Burke Building, Seattle, to 525 New York Building.

Knud Roald, Portland architect, has opened temporary offices at 325 Railway Exchange Building, that city.

Warren Perry has moved from the Atlas Building, San Francisco, to offices with Mr. Geo. Sturgeon, C. E., in the Newhall Building.

J. J. Rankin, formerly with W. C. Hayes, architect, has returned from overseas and has opened an office for the practice of architecture at Visalia, Cal.

Frank A. Spangenberg, architect, has opened offices at 164 Franklin Street, Buffalo, New York. Manufacturers are requested to send literature and samples.

A. E. Doyle and C. F. Merriam of Portland now have rooms in the Seattle National Bank building at Seattle, Wash., where permanent offices will be maintained.

John Bakewell, of Bakewell & Brown, architects of San Francisco, is expected home in July from overseas work for the Red Cross. John Galen Howard is also soon expected.

D. H. Burnham & Co., architects, The Rookery, Chicago, announce the return to active practice of Hubert Burnham and Daniel H. Burnham, from the navy and army respectively.

Ross Montgomery, who served in the Ordnance Department of the U. S. army during the war, has opened an office at 622 Story Building, Los Angeles, and will resume the practice of architecture.

Alfred Kuhn, architect, has moved to the Commercial Building, 833 Market Street, San Francisco, and has a suite of offices with Thomas M. Edwards, architect, who was formerly in the Phelan Building.

O. R. Johnson, formerly of Warren & Wetmore and Carrere & Hastings, has opened an office of his own at 739 East Second Street, Jamestown, N. Y., where he desires to receive samples and catalogues.

Herbert S. Grassman has resigned from the Engineering Department of the Public Service Commission, first district, New York, to accept an appointment as Sales Engineer for the Lehigh Portland Cement Co.

Frederick H. Eley, who has been engaged in shipbuilding work at Long Beach, Cal., has returned to Santa Ana and will resume the practice of architecture in that city. His new address is 130 West Eighteenth Street, Santa Ana.

Edmund Baergholtz, architect, 807 Spalding Building, Portland, Ore., has announced that Mr. J. Franklin Watson is now associated with him and that Mr. Watson will specialize in estimating and superintend the construction of buildings while Mr. Baergholtz will devote his entire time to designing and preliminary studies.

The partnership of Messrs. Woodroffe, Griffin & Hill, architects, Tacoma, Washington, has been dissolved. The business at Tacoma will hereafter be conducted by Hill, Mock & Griffin, Room 605 Tacoma Building, while Mr. Arnott Woodroffe leaves the firm for independent practice with offices at Room 205 Arthur D. Jones Building, Spokane.

News from Various Sources

It was announced on June 26 that the National War Labor Board, on June 25, ended its activities preparatory to final dissolution by President Wilson.

It is stated in a reliable report from Italy that Italian merchants are allowing their stocks to run down in anticipation of large purchases from Germany.

At annual convention of National Association of Real Estate Boards at Atlantic City, W. H. Garland, president of the association, stated that there is a shortage of a million homes in the United States.

National Association of Real Estate Boards, in session at Atlantic City, advocates government aid for financing nation-wide housing campaign patterned somewhat after plan of Federal Farm Loan Banks.

It is announced that Oregon has voted a \$2,500,000 bond issue, contingent upon a Federal appropriation of an equal sum, to build the Roosevelt Highway, a military coast road running from Astoria to California line.

Dispatch from Paris states that a bill providing for nationalization of all the railroads in France was introduced in Chamber of Deputies June 26 by Albert Thomas, socialist leader and former Minister of Munitions.

It is announced that instructions are being issued under which construction of buildings in army posts by welfare societies will not be permitted hereafter, except at those posts where hospitals have been established during the war.

Senator Jones of Washington and Representative Reavis of Nebraska introduced a bill June 25 under which Department of Interior would be abolished and Department of Public Works created. Measure is sponsored by American Engineering Council.

Pittsburgh dispatch states that steel production is now at about 65 per cent of capacity, against an average of 54 per cent in May with a low point during the month of about 50 per cent, and averages of 65 per cent and 77 per cent in April and March respectively.

F. S. Peabody, chairman of the National Coal Association's Special Committee, states that the information gathered by the committee is that at present rate of production one industrial plant out of every eight in the United States will have to shut down next winter for lack of coal.

Wall Street Journal states that E. Meyer, N. H. Davis and E. R. Stetson have conferred with French bankers in effort to co-ordinate French plans with those of American bankers looking to financing of French reconstruction needs, which are estimated at \$1,000,000,000. Italy will require \$500,000,000.

According to Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, of American Dye Institute, before the end of this year there will be available to textile and other industries of the United States a line of dye-stuff products sufficient to give a full range of colors of fastness equal to anything Germany was able to send to this country before the war.

William B. Colver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, stated in a lecture before Labor University League, June 30, that "education of the public to prevent monopoly and gouging cannot be carried out until we close the doors of immigration so that our foreign population can be assimilated."

A direct waterway connection between Chicago and Liverpool and Hamburg, by way of Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, was inaugurated by development of operations of Shipping Board, when the all-steel steamship *Lake Granby*, built in So. Chicago, cleared that port on her maiden voyage for Liverpool.

It is announced that plans are under way for formation of British Chamber of Commerce in New York, modeled on the lines of the American Chamber of Commerce in London. Prominent British firms which have representatives here have been impressed with the good work accomplished for American trade by the latter organization in England.

Report issued by National Industrial Conference Board states that an investigation of the metal manufacturing industries indicated it was possible for a "considerable proportion of establishments to maintain production on a schedule of 50 hours a week," but that such a schedule "could not be universally adopted by these industries without some loss of production."

Three outstanding features planned for 57th annual convention of National Education Association, held in Milwaukee, are movement for establishment of a National Department of Education, whose chief shall be a member of the President's Cabinet; the movement for higher salaries to teachers, and the development of plans for Americanization through the schools.

A contract, which at tentative figures involves \$250,000,000, and which may exceed \$500,000,000, has been signed by a construction company of New York for rebuilding of the war-destroyed area in the Nancy district of France. The contract calls for replacing public buildings, factories, dwellings, roads, bridges, churches, in fact, practically everything that was razed by the Germans.

Secretary of War Baker and the General Staff have authorized the first transcontinental army motor convoy trip. The Lincoln Highway has been designated as the route to be followed, and this recognition of its connected improvement and wise location establishes it as the first Atlantic to Pacific Military Highway and presages its ultimate selection as the backbone route of any Federal Highway System.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce issues table of imports and exports by grand divisions and countries, giving total values of merchandise imported from and exported to each of the principal countries during May, 1919, and the eleven months ended May, 1919, compared with corresponding periods of preceding year. Exports from U. S. during May were valued at \$606,379,599 and on basis of estimates covering June exports, for fiscal year ended June 30 have amounted to \$6,806,000,000, by far the largest total in history of American foreign trade.

Increased Production Will Reduce Prices and Give Construction Greater Impetus

WHILE building operations are showing great gains throughout the country, architects and builders this week were disturbed by reports from many sections of an increased scarcity of unskilled labor and a growing indifferent attitude on the part of certain workers in the building trades due to a spirit of unrest, which has presented a serious obstacle in the way of erecting badly needed houses and apartments. The chief difficulty arose when architects, particularly those in the East, found that some of their important jobs were being held up by a scarcity of bricklayers' laborers, who could not be obtained in the numbers desired. Daily many more foreigners who have been doing this work are returning to their native lands taking with them money saved during a bountiful period of high war labor wages.

It was also shown that the men now available, while demanding higher wages are actually performing less work. The result is that production has been tremendously curtailed. A few years ago it was possible for a bricklayer to lay on the average of 1500 bricks a day. Today the one man's total is but 900. Furthermore, many take advantage of the higher wages by working fewer days each week and laying off the rest. All of which decreases production considerably. In some instances laborers on the job went on strike for higher wages than the union scale. This, naturally, added to the spirit of restlessness that seemed to prevail among the bricklayers in New York City.

The granting of a wage of \$1.00 per hour to bricklayers in the Chicago district makes this scale the highest paid to any worker in the building industries. Hod carriers in that section also have been granted a wage of 70 cents per hour, an increase from 57½ cents. It affects approximately 10,000 men. This has caused the reopening of agreements in other building trades for the fixing of a new wage scale on a basis proportionate to that of the bricklayers and their helpers. Many of the agreements which the building trades' workers insist must be withdrawn still have two years to run, but the present outbreak is said to be due to dissatisfaction among the workers with agreements signed by their leaders.

There can be no question but that this is one of the results of the war. For one of the causes of this labor unrest is that higher standards of living are being established everywhere. It is causing a shortage of help of a most decided character. But ultimately the establishment of higher standards of living will work out to the benefit of the architect and builder, for higher standards of living mean greater comforts in the home. In the building trades, where the majority of labor is skilled, it is certain there can be no return to pre-war wage scales, no matter how much distress is caused in the meantime while conditions are being adjusted.

Any drop in wages must not be expected. The further one studies the situation, the more one is convinced that there is no liability of any drop in the cost of living, no

chance of wages coming down, and consequently no likelihood of prices of building commodities coming down. We shall never go back to the old order of things, to the old standards of prices or the old standards of living, at least, not in this generation. Those who realize this will be able to meet the issue.

Many persons have been deluded by certain ill-advised opinions that with the signing of the peace treaty there would come an immediate restoration of pre-war prices. Many interests contemplating large building operations were inclined to take this view, fully believing that wages would come down with a slump that would closely resemble conditions following the Civil War. They forgot that the Civil War involved this country alone. It was not a world war such as has just terminated. We have been forced to make good for Europe's disasters. The demands to be made upon us in the near future, not only for food and supplies but for credits, will prevent the accumulation of that surplus of products and labor, which alone, could bring prices down in this country.

Labor must realize sooner or later that it gets out of what is produced just what it puts into it. If labor prefers six hour-days and delimits its hours of work and slackens production, it will find less for its own return. There can be no decrease in the cost of living or increase in the rewards of labor by curtailing production any more than business can be increased by the withdrawal of capital needed to expand and carry it on. It is certainly erratic thinking that leads to the expression now often heard that whatever workers do not put into their work will be made up from some other source. They are expecting wage increases and at the same time show their intention of doing less work.

Sane thinkers know that if it is the idea to do just as little work as possible, there will be less of everything for everybody. The secret of success in every field of business activity is increased production. If we get that, there will be more of everything for everybody. Education in sound economic principles is what is necessary. It will act as the remedy. If this newly advanced theory of decreased production is allowed to spread further it will divide communities into conflicting classes. Various industries must pay more regard to each other and not just to the people belonging in individual fields of activity. By working together for increased production and not by workers in each industry doing as little as possible, can expansion in construction activity, as well as other trades, be effected.

This has a two-fold bearing on the expansion of construction. For if there continues to be delay in building already under way, it will act as a retardant on projects now being contemplated. At present, manufacturing buildings are needed to take care of increased business and business men are figuring that the increase in their profits, because of expansion in trade, will take care of the increase in the cost of construction.

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Late Building Market Reports

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces that it will issue licenses permitting the importation, on or after Sept. 1, 1919, of pig tin and all metal alloys containing tin, including tin drosses, tin oxides, solder drosses, type metals, antifriction metals, waste metals, and other metals containing tin, from points other than points of origin and without reference to the date of shipment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The American Consul General at London has cabled the Department of Commerce this week of the British government's effort to check the constantly advancing cost of building material.

The controller of timber supplies has given notice that excessive prices being asked for yellow pine despite previous announcements that no reason exists why prices in force up to March 31 should be exceeded. He further announces that if excessive prices continue, he will dispose of government stocks direct to consumers at prices not higher than the late maximum price. No notice will be given the dealers in event this action is found necessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Optimism as to the business outlook reported to-day in the Federal Reserve Board's monthly statement of conditions was tempered with renewed warning against undue speculation.

Building shows continuation of the revival noted in previous months. Heavy buying of lumber by retailers has become general. There is much trading in houses and business property.

Steel and iron experienced a distinct turn for the better. The fuel situation has been much below normal, with prospects of a tight situation next winter. Metal mining industry was again improving.

Manufacturing, likewise, took a strong upward turn during June.

"In nearly all the districts," the Board's statement said, "the opinion is entertained that the prospects for a successful and prosperous year, with very large output of goods and almost unprecedented financial returns both to manufacturers, agriculturists and laborers now are positive. The possibility that speculation may be carried too far and may exert an injurious influence, aided and furthered by the existence of free credit and speculative tendencies, appears as the principal offsetting influence in the situation."

Prices continued to rise throughout June, the Board's statement showed, and enormously heavy demand for goods for export had rendered products in many lines scarce. In nearly all districts it was reported business men had decided they could rely upon heavy demand and continuously sustained prices for some time to come, while a feeling of apprehension entertained early in the year was disappearing, jobbers and retailers readily entering into large commitments for fall and winter.

"The labor situation has now reached a distinctly advanced stage of full employment," the Board's statement said in commenting on employment conditions.

"There is apparently no present condition of unemployment; indeed, many industries report they cannot get the men they need, while wages are fully up to the past levels or higher. The requirements for farm help are absorbing surplus labor in practically all parts of the country. There

is some surplus of unskilled workers in some centers, but this is not different from the condition in normal times. No reduction in wage scales is now foreseen.

"One of the principal problems in the labor situation noted by thoughtful observers is the fact that clerks and office employees as well as other workers receiving more or less fixed incomes, have not as yet participated in the advance in wages. Improvement for these classes of workers will be necessary if prices are to continue at their present level, but will, of course, add correspondingly to the cost of business to the Government.

"Returning soldiers are being rapidly and steadily absorbed into business, and the problem which for a time seemed to threaten in this connection is now apparently minimized in all directions. From the farming districts particularly comes the report that the supply of labor is scanty and likely to prove more so as business progresses."

Government credit was reported in good condition as evidenced by the high and rising market for Liberty Bonds of practically all issues, particularly Victory Notes.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

CHICAGO, ILL., July 21.—Building activity, particularly the larger projects, have been seriously halted the last two weeks because of a strike of the hodcarriers and common laborers and a wage controversy between the carpenters and the employers. In consequence there has been a slackening in the demand for brick, cement, lumber and other basic materials from the dealers to the contractors. All markets are holding exceptionally strong, however, with an upward tendency in some staples more particularly affected by high cost of production and a growing scarcity in the supply.

Labor conditions are unsettled, with the workers seemingly having decided to demand \$1.00 an hour, regardless of former contracts. The hodcarriers and common building laborers are returning to work, having accepted 70 cents an hour, an increase from 57½ cents. They demanded 75 cents an hour. It is estimated that at this time 12,000 carpenters are idle. They are demanding \$1.00 an hour.

Business in general is going ahead, with every indication that the public realizes conditions are such that cheaper prices cannot prevail at this time. In the Calumet district there is a belief that the production of steel has reached the low point, and that busy times are close ahead for all branches of the industry. The demand for plumbing and heating materials is good, with dealers apparently anxious to replenish stocks for early fall requirements.

Lumber is holding exceptionally strong in price, with the buying by the retail yards heavy throughout this section. Dealers are experiencing difficulty in obtaining ample stocks for replenishment because of the inability of the manufacturers to increase the output. A new retail price list was issued July 1, advancing all softwoods, and values of hardwoods are advancing from day to day. Supply and demand, together with the high cost of production, are now the ruling factors in the lumber markets. There are some who believe that lumber has just begun to advance in price.

This belief apparently prevails in other industries, as in the face of the upward tendency in many lines there is liberal buying on the part of those engaged in merchandising. Business of to-day is becoming more and more a system of replenishment at going prices with the middleman passing the advance to the consumer. Business and

(Continued on page 132-A)

Department of Architectural Engineering

Engineering Features of the Modern Theater—Part II

DUE to the difficulty of obtaining structural steel during the period just passed, and also because of its high price, which still maintains, reinforced concrete construction has been substituted for steel in many structures erected during the last two years.

Until very recently steel was used exclusively for the structural framework of theaters; and it is therefore of noteworthy interest that two theaters recently completed were constructed with structural framework of reinforced concrete. These are the Lyric Theater, at Endicott, N. Y., and the Vanderbilt Theater, West 48th Street, New York City. Neither of these were exceptionally large buildings and the use of reinforced concrete throughout was therefore entirely practicable.

While the advent of the use of structural steel shapes was a landmark in theater designing, it was reserved for the introduction of reinforced concrete construction to cause the seemingly impossible to become actualities. The construction of the interior of the theater necessitates many irregularities in elevations and plans. These could be fabricated in structural steel, but at a cost that is extremely high. Reinforced concrete, being cast in a plastic condition, readily assumes any desired shape with a low cost, and it is due to

this that the modern theater differs so greatly in construction and layout from those erected but a decade ago, incorporating many improvements.

It sometimes happens that the use of either type of construction throughout will not give entire satisfaction, and in such a case it is often possible to

arrive at a happy combination of both types.

In Part I was described and illustrated a theater having both balcony and gallery with structural framework constructed entirely of steel.

In this article is described the balcony construction of the State-Lake Theater in Chicago, in which a combination of steel and reinforced concrete was used to advantage. This theater is incorporated in a twelve-story office building fronting on two streets, and the theater portion is in the corner removed from these streets, but adjoining an alley.

The building occupies a lot fronting 181 feet on State Street, and 164 feet on both Lake Street and Couch Place. It is supported by seventy-one concrete caissons sunk from 90 to 120 feet below the street level. The façade is of mottled pink terra cotta, trimmed with granite, on each street frontage. The ground area of the lot is 29,503 sq. ft., of the building 17,146 sq. ft. with a total gross floor area of 237,306 sq. ft. of which about 127,000 or 54 per cent represents the net rentable



State-Lake Theater and Office Building, Chicago, Ill.
C. W. and Geo. L. Rapp and G. Albert Lansburg, Associated Architects.

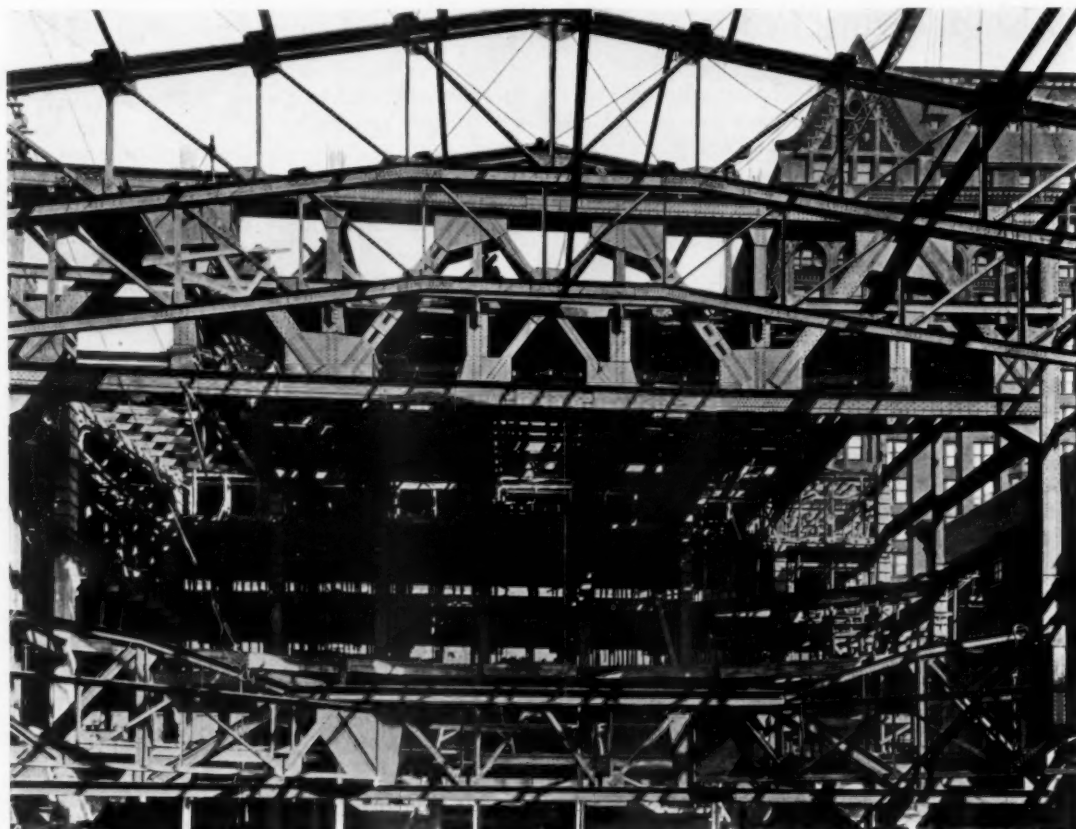
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floor space, the remaining 46 per cent being occupied by halls, corridors, toilets, elevators, stairs, smoke stack, partitions etc. Allowing 65 sq. ft. to each occupant the office spaces in the entire building would accommodate about 2000 persons.

The building is equipped with seven high-speed electric passenger elevators of the gearless traction type which make the trip from ground to top floor in thirty seconds. Each car is six feet square and

with carved capitals, and marble cornice. The floor is carried out in a design of Belgian black and Italian white marble tiling. The elevator enclosures are of cast iron, richly modeled and decorated, encased in marble.

As this building was erected in the latter part of 1918, the conditions then prevailing in the material markets caused this rather unusual method of combining steel and concrete to be adopted. It was



STATE-LAKE THEATER, CHICAGO

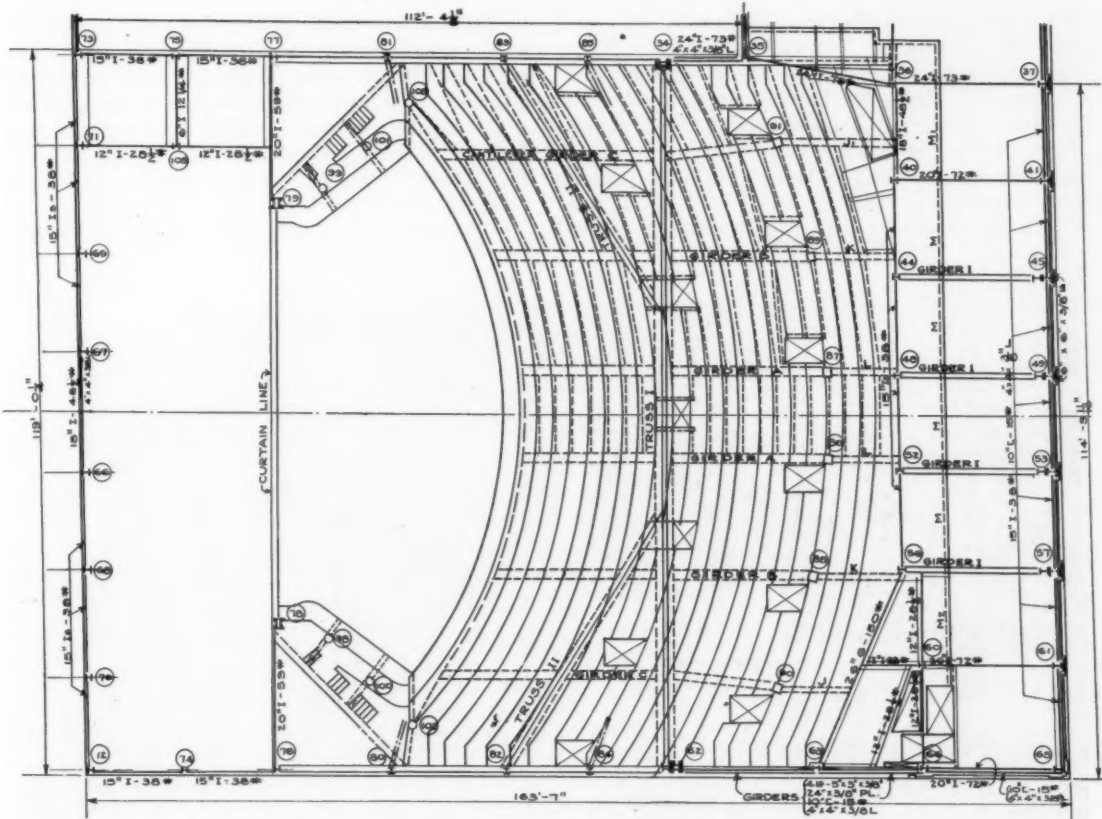
Truss I with subsidiary diagonal Trusses II of balcony framing are shown in the lower part of the photograph. Truss III, which supports the reinforced concrete columns of the exterior wall of office building above the theater, is shown in the upper part, to the rear of the lighter roof trusses.

carries sixteen passengers. There is also a freight elevator with a separate entrance. The passenger elevators have a maximum computed carrying capacity of 3500 persons per hour.

Two large portals designed in French Renaissance form the entrances to the elevator lobby, one from State Street and the other from Lake Street. The lobby is finished in white Italian and Pavanozzo marble, with walls divided by columns surmounted

intended originally that the office building should be framed of structural steel throughout. This steel work was carried up to the sixth floor level and the balance of the framing was constructed of reinforced concrete. In general the columns are made of Bethlehem H shapes and extend about eight feet above the sixth floor level. This extension was punched at frequent intervals and in the holes were placed bolts. The purpose of the bolts was to pre-

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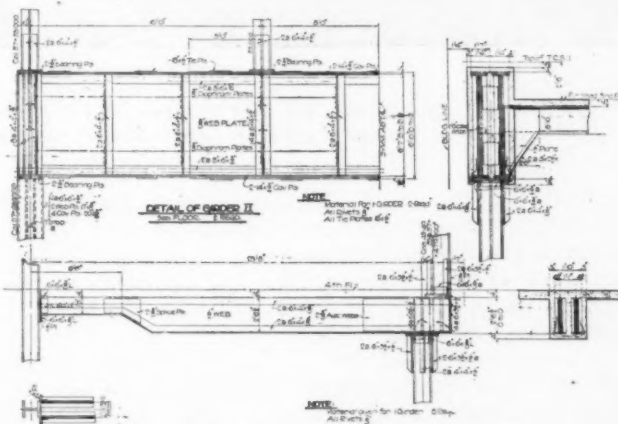
BALCONY FRAMING PLAN—STATE-LAKE THEATER, CHICAGO, ILL.

sent a deformed surface to the superimposed concrete columns. The spirals of the seventh story columns were placed over and about this projection and rested on the sixth floor steel beams and in this manner the splice between the steel and concrete columns was made.

The theater proper, which is the largest vaudeville house in Chicago, occupies a portion of the lot up to the fifth story, the lobby extending to and opening into State Street.

The balcony here illustrated is about 116 ft. wide and 95 ft. deep in the center. It has twenty-two risers with a total rise of 34 ft. It is entered by thirteen tunnels (often termed "vomitories") exclusive of the entrances at the rear high level. The seating capacity is 1,500 persons. Truss I is of steel construction and supports the balcony about midway in its depth. To this is framed the two subsidiary Trusses II as shown in the balcony framing plan. Upon

these trusses rest the reinforced concrete cantilever girders A, B and C, which are shown in plan and elevation. The concrete girders and steps were poured at the same time. The pouring of the balcony was accomplished in four days' time, stop joints



DETAIL OF GIRDERS NOS. I AND II

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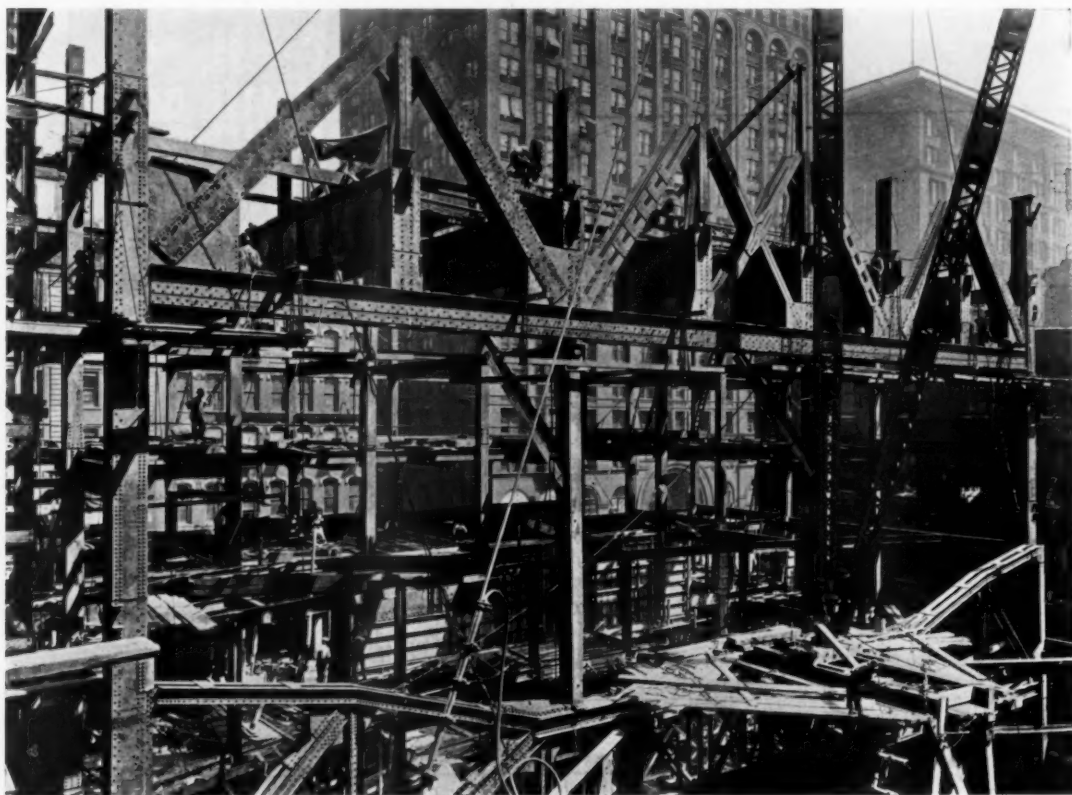
being made midway between Girders B and C and between Girders A. Trusses I and II were set by a boom derrick resting on the parquet floor.

Truss III above the balcony, supports the wall columns of the office portion above and extends from the fifth to the seventh floor levels. All the joints and connections of this and the other trusses mentioned are riveted. It was erected by a boom derrick which was supported by a wooden frame and

at the balcony level. The other portion extends to the top of the top chord of Truss III at the seventh floor level, from which level the reinforced concrete column extends to the top of the building.

One of the reinforced concrete cantilever girders was tested with an average load of 734 lbs. per sq. ft., with a resultant deflection of $3/32$ -inch at the front of the balcony.

A careful study of the plans will indicate the



STATE-LAKE THEATER, CHICAGO

Erecting Truss III over balcony. This truss extends from fifth to seventh floor levels of office building. The platform on which boom derrick rests is supported by balcony Truss I and a heavy timber trestle bent

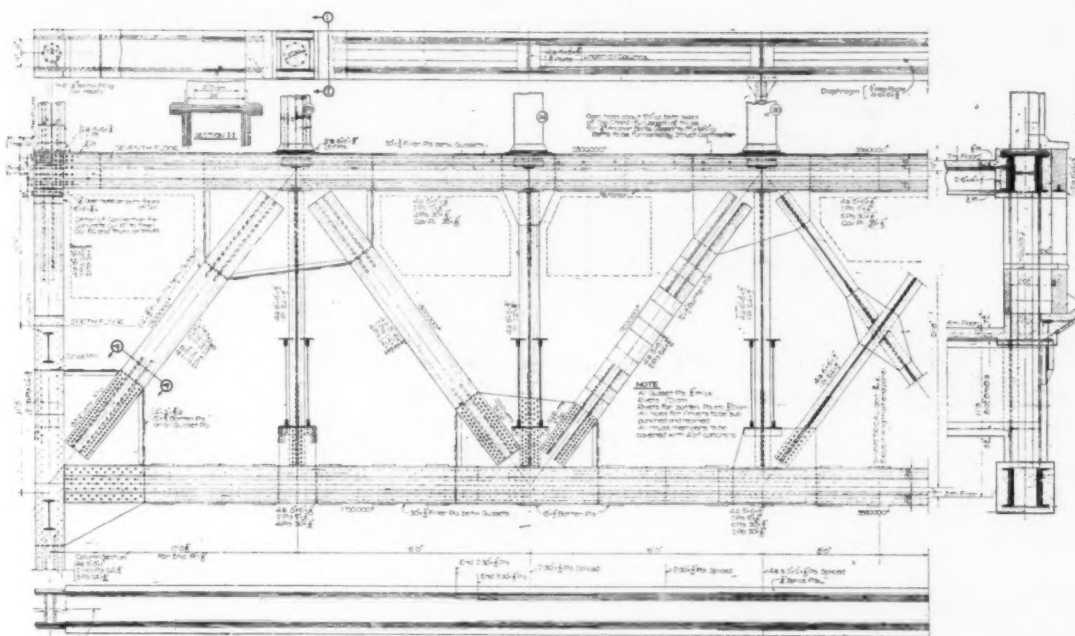
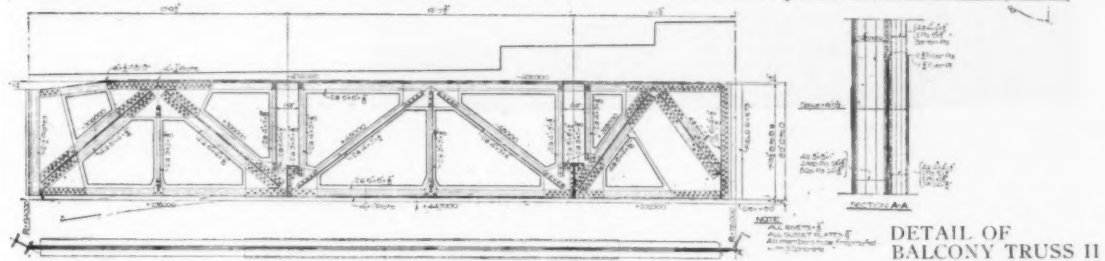
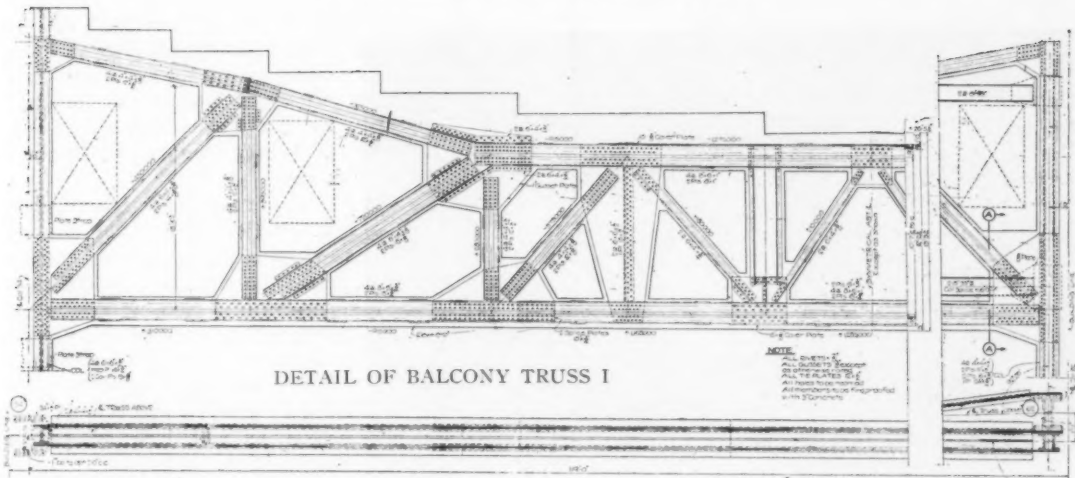
platform. One edge of the platform rested on the top chord of Truss I, the other edge resting on a timber trestle brought up from the parquet floor. The lower chord of Truss III was laid on wood supports and the web members and top chord assembled as shown in the illustration.

Trusses I and III are supported on columns 34 and 62. These columns consist of two distinct sections, both resting on caisson foundations. One section supports the ends of Truss I and terminates

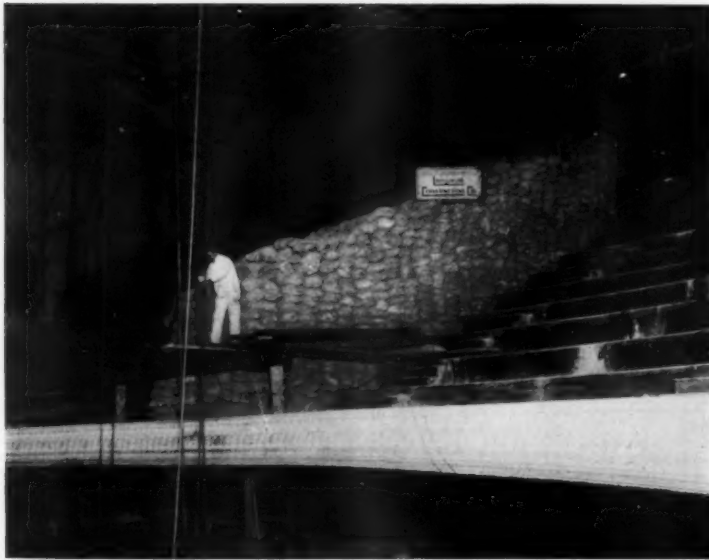
possibilities of this compound type of construction, by the use of which economy was obtained in the building illustrated, without in any way sacrificing the desirable features formerly attained only by steel framing. All indications are that a large number of theaters will be erected in the period just ahead, and there seems to be no reason why this method cannot be duplicated with like desirable results in at least some of these.

This building was designed by C. W. and Geo.

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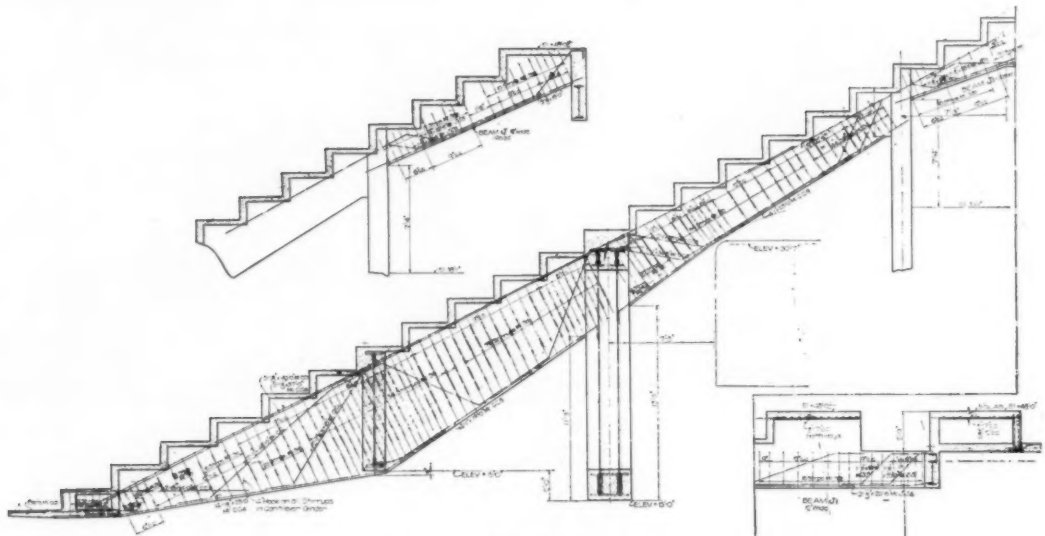


STATE-LAKE THEATER, CHICAGO

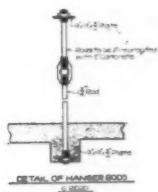
L. Rapp, of Chicago, and G. Albert Lansburgh, of San Francisco, associated architects. The structural work was designed by Lieberman, Klein & Hein, consulting engineers, of Chicago.

The necessity of competent supervision of the work during construction cannot be emphasized too strongly. While engineering skill to a high degree is required in work of this nature, the most carefully worked out design can be completely nullified by careless methods of construction and lack of proper supervision.

Test load of 165,000 lbs. on one balcony cantilever. Area covered 7'6" x 30'-0". Average load 734 lbs. per sq. ft. Actual deflection at front of balcony $\frac{3}{32}$ of an inch. The theatre was opened March 17, 1919, thirteen days after this photograph was taken.



ELEVATION OF GIRDER C

[illegible]

Technical drawing of a staircase showing a side elevation and a plan view.

Side Elevation:

- Total height: 10'-0"
- Total width: 10'-0"
- Notes: "10'-0\"/>

Plan View:

- Shows the staircase layout with dimensions and notes.
- Notes: "10'-0\"/>

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A Bill to Create a Department of Public Works and to Define its Powers and Duties

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. That the name of the executive department now designated as "Department of the Interior" be changed to the name "Department of Public Works," and that the head thereof shall continue to be a member of the Cabinet, under the official designation "Secretary of Public Works," to be chosen and confirmed as in such case now provided by law, except that when the present occupant shall vacate that office all subsequent occupants shall by training and experience be qualified to administer the affairs of the Department and to evaluate the technical principles and operations involved in the work thereof.

SECTION 2. That all the powers, functions and duties, executive and administrative staff, personnel and property, and all bureaus and other instrumentalities now vested in, a part of, or belonging or subordinate to, the Department of the Interior, be in like manner and to the same extent continued in the Department of Public Works, except as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 3. That the following bureaus and other instrumentalities now subordinate to the Department of the Interior shall, with all their functions, personnel and property and all boards, commissions, or agencies pertaining thereto, be transferred as herein specified:

A. The Patent Office to the Department of Commerce.

B. The Bureau of Pensions to the Department of the Treasury.

C. The Bureau of Education to the Department of Labor.

D. The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Board of Indian Commissioners to the Department of Labor, PROVIDED; That the engineering and construction work and the land and mineral surveys now performed by, or under the direction of, the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be prosecuted under the Department of Public Works.

E. The St. Elizabeth's Hospital and the Freedman's Hospital to the Public Health Service, Department of the Treasury.

F. The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and the Howard University to the Bureau of Education, Department of Labor.

SECTION 4. That the following bureaus and other instrumentalities now subordinate to the departments in each case designated, with all their functions, personnel and property, and all boards, commissions or agencies pertaining thereto be transferred to the Department of Public Works:

A. The Supervising Architect's Office, now subordinate to the Department of the Treasury.

B. The Construction Division of the United States Army, River and Harbor Improvements, the Mississippi River Commission and the California Debris Commission, now subordinate to the Department of War, PROVIDED; That the engineer officers of the United States Army detailed to the non-military duties having to do with River and Harbor Improvements, the Mississippi River Commission, and the California Debris Commission, shall be detailed by the Secretary of War to like duties under the Department of Public Works for such period, not exceeding two years, as the Secretary of Public Works may find necessary to make gradual transfer of said improvements

and instrumentalities to civil administration without detriment to the public interest; that upon such transfer to civil administration, said engineer officers of the United States Army shall be returned to military duties, and PROVIDED FURTHER; That for the purpose of acquiring instruction, training and experience, members of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army may, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of Public Works, be detailed by the Secretary of War for temporary duty under the Department of Public Works and shall be assigned by the Secretary of Public Works to such duties as may be deemed best adapted to the purposes of such detail.

C. The Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Bureau of Standards, now subordinate to the Department of Commerce.

D. The Bureau of Public Roads and the Forest Service, now subordinate to the Department of Agriculture.

SECTION 5. That all officers of the United States Army attached to the Department of Public Works shall retain their military rank and succession and receive the compensation, commutation and emoluments provided by law in the case of Army officers of the same rank not detached from regular Army service.

SECTION 6. That pending further action by Congress all personnel, appointments, tenure and compensation under the Department of Public Works shall, except as otherwise provided herein, continue under the laws now in force in the several bureaus and other instrumentalities retained in or transferred to said department under this Act.

SECTION 7. That there shall be four Assistant Secretaries of Public Works appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, each of whom shall be specially qualified by training and experience for the particular services over which he may have jurisdiction, and who shall be removed from office only for inefficiency and for conduct detrimental to the service, on charges duly made and adjudicated in accordance with law in such case provided, or for age or physical or mental impairment, and that each of said Assistant Secretaries shall be paid a compensation of \$7,500 per annum; that said Assistant Secretaries of Public Works shall be included within the scope of any civil service retirement laws now or hereafter enacted by Congress and the regulations thereunder; that one Assistant Secretary shall have administrative jurisdiction over all matters of engineering design and construction, by whatever bureau or other instrumentality of the Department performed; that one Assistant Secretary shall have administrative jurisdiction over all architectural work and construction, by whatever bureau or other instrumentality of the Department performed; that one Assistant Secretary shall have administrative jurisdiction over all scientific work and surveys, by whatever bureau or other instrumentality of the Department performed; that one Assistant Secretary shall have administrative jurisdiction over all land and legal matters, by whatever bureau or other instrumentality of the Department performed; that said four Assistant Secretaries shall, under the direction of the Secretary of Public Works, co-ordinate and bring into efficient relation all of the functions included in this section to the end that the work of the Department shall be harmoniously and most economically performed and administered.

SECTION 8. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent

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with the terms of this Act are hereby repealed, and the Secretary of Public Works is authorized to perform any and all such acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into full force and effect.

Notes of Interest

REINFORCED LIME SLAB.—At the annual meeting of the Lime Association, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 17 to 19, a rather novel type of construction, the practical value of which remains to be demonstrated, was placed on exhibition. This consisted of a flat slab of reinforced lime, designed by A. D. Whipple, Chief Engineer and Director of the Association's Chemical Bureau. The slab was cast in Washington, D. C., and shipped by express to Pittsburgh, involving several handlings and moves in motor trucks. It was one week old when installed in the meeting room, being supported at each end by horses, 3 ft. high, and weighed 700 lbs. Some very weighty members of the association walked across its length without causing damage. The plan to test the slab to destruction was abandoned due to the inability of obtaining, at the time, sufficiently heavy weights for this purpose.

It is believed by those present that important possibilities lie ahead of this new material.

AEROPLANE ROOF LANDINGS.—That important structural and architectural developments with respect to roof construction are not dim prospects of the future, but are already at the door is evidenced by the fact that a building for which ground was broken recently in Brooklyn, N. Y., is to be constructed with a roof platform for aeroplane landings. All elevators in this building will extend to the roof.

As several department stores have already installed an aeroplane delivery service, and as street landings are not only impracticable but altogether too dangerous to both aviator and street traffic alike, it seems but natural that in roof landings is found the solution of the problem. Let us be foresighted in this respect. Just what will become of the familiar and unsightly roof structures is problematical, but their disappearance will not be lamented by any lovers of the artistic.

Quick Drying Lacquer Coatings

By HENRY A. GARDNER

COATINGS of a very rapid drying nature were required during the war period for many types of manufactured products. Tung oil varnishes, cut with a high percentage of volatile spirits,

were used for the base of many of these coatings. It was found, however, that where greater rapidity of drying was required, spirit varnishes of the shellac type were necessary. Later on, speed of production on some products demanded the use of finishes that would dry within a few minutes, and cellulose lacquers or "dopes" were adopted with successful results. Such "dopes" were already in use for making moisture resistant and rendering taut the fabric wing surfaces of aircraft. They were composed of either cellulose acetate or cellulose nitrate dissolved in volatile solvents.

The various stabilizers and other solid ingredients in the "dopes" were used for specific purposes (such as to increase fire resistance and flexibility, or to prevent the development of free acid or "blushing"), but are not usually required where the "dopes" are to be used only as protective coatings.

CELLULOSE NITRATE DOPE

Butyl acetate.....	20 per cent
Ethyl acetate.....	50 per cent
Benzol	30 per cent

Each gallon of dope made with the above liquids contained from 6 to 8 oz. of cellulose nitrate.

Cellulose nitrate "dope" is greatly improved as a protective coating by the addition of from 5 per cent to 7 per cent of castor oil or treated tung oil. Greater elasticity of film, and slower evaporation result.

It is quite possible that cellulose nitrate lacquers made on the above basis will find application in peace times for certain specific purposes where quick drying, hard, and elastic films are required. They may be admixed with pigments to produce colored coatings which dry to a flat, washable surface. When mixed with aluminum powder or zinc powder, quick drying, hard primers for metal use are formed. These may be used satisfactorily as the base for many metal finishes. As substitutes for shellac on some types of work they should also prove of value.

For coating shells and similar metal objects, these paints should prove efficient, as they may be applied by spray, brush, or dipping, drying almost immediately to a moisture resisting, flexible film. Baking at a low temperature is permissible.

The writer has found clear or colored cellulose nitrate lacquers to act as excellent primers for certain types of cement floors that are to be painted. Through their use, waterproofing greases or other materials in the cement are insulated from action on subsequently applied enamels.

It should be pointed out that cellulose lacquers or enamels are not as durable as those made with oil or varnish. They are, however, useful for certain purposes where the longevity may be partly sacrificed to obtain rapid drying.

A Study of Building Costs with a View to the Elimination of Waste

RECONSTRUCTION is the order of the day, in fact this present time is now commonly termed the "Reconstruction Period." This does not signify by any means that we are complacently getting back to our pre-war condition. Far from it. It is confidently predicted that conditions will never readjust themselves to a "before the war" state, for a New Era is upon us. There are some persons patiently, yet idly, waiting for those days to return, and they remind us of one waiting for a train after it has passed. Possibly some architects are among this number—probably so. But things have vastly changed during these past few years, and we are reconstructing differently than we formerly constructed. The one not awake to this fact is already a failure. New prices, new wages and new labor conditions are here to stay. These things are causing much worry—even consternation—to many, but there has never yet arisen a problem without a solution. So it will be in this case. In searching for this solution, however, one fact stands out pre-eminently—*waste must be eliminated*. When everything was comparatively cheap, a little waste here and there was not so important. To-day every such leak must be stopped or our resources, both individual and national, will be drained. We have been called upon not only to look after ourselves but others also. These will continue to call upon our generosity and we cannot say them nay.

In no line is this elimination of waste more important than in the building industry, and the architect himself should be the prime factor in its accomplishment. Failing this he is unfaithful to himself, his client, his profession and his country. Many sections of this country face a serious crisis due to a lack of housing facilities, yet the present rate of building does not equal the demand. The reason is simple. Let us cut out all the whys and ifs and hows, and acknowledge that buildings are not being erected in quantities anywhere near meeting requirements because it *costs too much to build*. Meanwhile rentals rise, thus increasing the burden known as the high cost of living. Therefore, anything that will cheapen the cost of a building will increase the production of buildings. If you can't see this point, look at the Ford automobile.

Let us examine the completed building and see of what items its cost is composed. Naturally we think first and often only of the brick and stone, steel, concrete, wood, and other materials entering into its construction, and the labor required to place

these in their proper positions. But this does not represent the entire cost by any means, probably not more than seventy-five per cent of it. To conceive and plan the building, and to supervise the work of those doing the actual construction so that the true intent of the designer might be represented by the finished structure requires much time and labor by highly skilled specialists, and this also must be paid for. This fee of the architect certainly represents a part of the cost of the building, just as much as the brick, stone, and the rest. Then there is a certain amount of time consumed and expense borne by the builder and his associates which is not represented by any concrete part of the finished structure, and in fact this time and expense are often related to other work entirely. So far as one can judge the value of this "lost motion," it is all lumped together and called the "overhead" charge, and very often it is much over-heavy. Then there is the profit of the general contractor and each sub-contractor, and in addition perhaps a few other little items which we have inadvertently omitted.

Now admitting that the cost of labor and materials will *not* go down, acknowledging, as we must, that the architect is if anything, underpaid for his labor, and conceding that the builder and his associates are entitled to a fair profit, we find only two ways left by which the cost of the building can possibly be reduced. One is a reduction of the materials entering into the building by employing advanced types of construction, and there are large possibilities here, and the other is a reduction of the builder's overhead.

It might seem presumptuous for an architect to examine into, let alone make suggestions with respect to this time-honored institution, that provides a cloak for so many items whose cost we cannot otherwise account for. Take Hog Island, for instance. How else can we conceive of the cost exceeding the estimates so greatly except by the convenient explanation that the "overhead" was high?

But this subject must interest the architect, and if this item of expense can be reduced it is his business to see that it is, for who pays this overhead charge but his client, whose interest he is retained to protect but that of his client. Surely this should be part of his business.

The possibilities of accomplishing a reduction of building costs will be presented in several articles to be published at an early date.



Henry C. Smith, Architect, San Francisco.

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Late Building Market Reports

(Continued from page 122)

industry seems to have undergone the predicted readjustment on a higher level with the consumer paying the difference in costs.

Chicago Commerce says: "The conclusion of peace brings us face to face at last with the grim realities of post-war international economics. It has been shown that the only ultimate means open to Europe of restoring the parity of exchange is to increase exports and decrease imports; but that because of the immediate necessity for the importation of foodstuffs and raw materials by Europe, the only immediate means of rectifying the exchanges is by the extension of American credit to Europe."

Aside from labor unrest and strikes in some branches of the building industries, business is going ahead in this market with prices of materials holding firm and steady gains in the demand.

Dealers in all building materials say that with the short supply, high wages, and continued demand, there is little likelihood of any sharp declines in the markets. There have been slight reductions in broken stone and gravel. White lead also shows some reduction in price to the trade, and the same is true of putty. Torpedo sand is down ten cents per cubic yard, but there has been an advance in two and three-ply tarred roofing paper. Cement is up ten

cents per barrel to the trade. Linseed oil has advanced, and there have been changes in the discounts on plate glass.

Every element in the situation points to increased rather than lessened demands for credit, which logically makes for higher money rates, says the National Bank of Commerce, New York. The outlook is for large borrowing for commercial purposes, for unusually heavy credit needs in connection with the marketing of crops, and for Government financing through additional certificate issues; and these legitimately have prior claims on the banks' resources. The investing public, furthermore, will be expected to finance many new undertakings in our own country and to assist materially in the rehabilitation of European industry. There is nothing in this situation, however, to create a fear that ample credits will not be available for necessary or desirable enterprises. The Federal reserve banks, through their member institutions, are fully able to extend such accommodations as are required. These credit facilities, nevertheless, should not be availed of for speculative purposes.

Inception of building projects involving the use of a large tonnage of steel is increasing, and it is in that quarter that the steel trade needs improvement. Lettings of fabricated steel jobs in June are expected to show a tonnage to equal 75 per cent more for months.

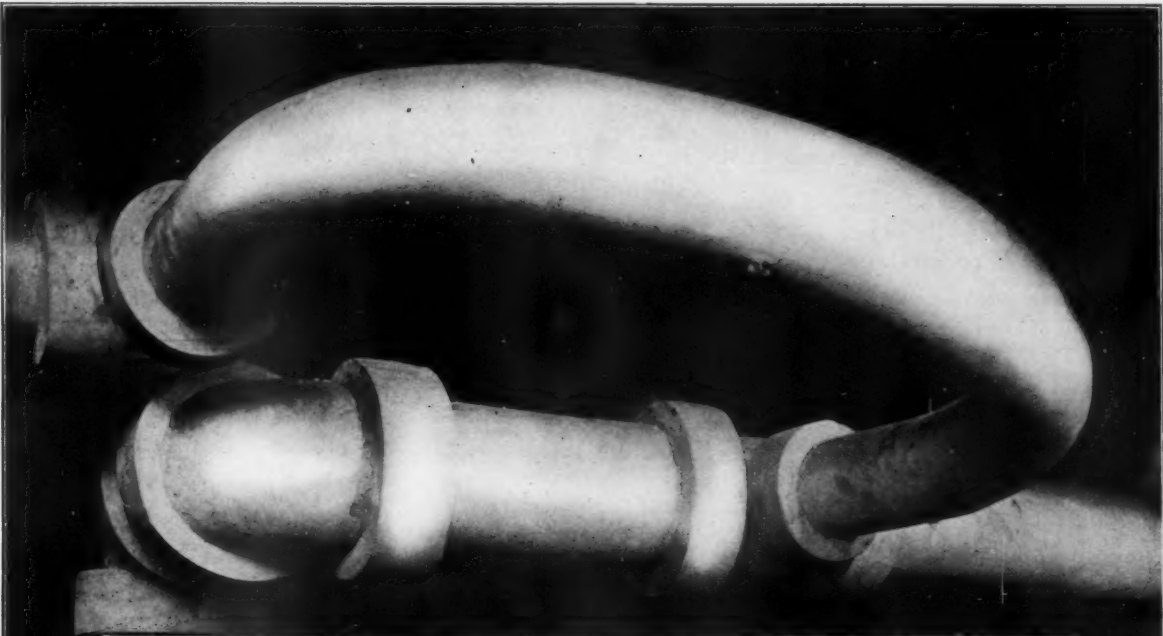
Late Quotations in Building Material Markets

(Price quotations now current on building materials and supplies as quoted by dealers and jobbers for delivery in New York and Chicago follow. The quotations set forth are placed before readers of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT to afford an accurate review of market conditions rather than for use as a basis for actual purchase. They will not only provide knowledge of the exact state of the market as to items quoted, but will also present a basis to judge conditions as affecting correlating materials. Items marked (*) indicate an advance over last week, while those marked (†) record a decline. Other prices did not fluctuate during the week.)

BRICK		New York	Chicago
Face brick (delivered on job):			
Common (Delivered at job in Borough of Manhattan only), per thousand.....		\$17.85	\$12.00
Rough red		29.00	40.00
Smooth red		26.00	40.00
Rough buff		32.00	40.00
Smooth buff		32.00	40.00
Rough gray		38.00	42.00
Smooth gray		40.00	42.00
Colonials		24.00	30.00
BROKEN STONE			
(Delivered on job):			
1½ in. per cu. yd.		\$2.75	\$2.25
¾ in. per cu. yd.		2.75	2.25
BURNED CLAY			
(Delivered on job)			
Block partition:			
3 in., per sq. ft.		.13	.10
4 in., per sq. ft.		.15	.11
Chimney tops:			
12 x 12 for 8 x 8 flues.....		\$3.50	\$2.25
Flue lining:			
4½ ft. x 13 ft., per lin. ft.		.24	.12
4½ x 8½, per lin. ft.		.18	.16
8½ x 8½, per ft.		.24	.16
8½ x 13, per ft.		.35†	.20
13 x 13, per ft.		.60*	.45*
13 x 18, per ft.		.60*	.50*
18 x 18, per ft.		.95*	.75*
18 x 18, per ft.		1.25*	.85
Wall coping (double slant):			
8 in., per lin. ft.		.18*	.14
12 in., per ft.		.33*	.26*
18 in., per ft.		.54	.30
Wall coping (single slant):			
8 in., per lin. ft.		.16	.14
12 in., per ft.		.26‡	.30
18 in., per ft.		.54	.30
(Corners and angles four times the price of one foot of coping the same size.)			

Hollow Tile		New York	Chicago
(Delivered at job, in New York below 72nd St.)			
2 x 8 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.		\$70.15	
3 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.		102.00	\$67.90
4 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.		114.75	72.50
6 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.		153.00	99.60
8 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.			135.80
10 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.			167.50
12 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.			194.60
2 x 12 x 12 split furring, per 1,000 sq. ft.		63.75	45.30
CEMENT			
Per bbl. in 20 cent bags (Rebate 80c. per bbl. for bags)			
		\$3.45	\$3.45
COPPER SHEETS			
At the mill, hot rolled, 16 oz. base-price, per lb. . 29½c.*			
(From jobber's warehouse add 2 to 3 cents.			
Cold rolled add 1c. per lb. to hot rolled.)			
			31½c.*
CORNER BEAD			
Per foot		.05	.05
FIBRE			
Per bushel		.36	.30
FINISHED IRON AND STEEL			
(Mill Shipments)			
Bar iron, refined grade.....		2.62c.*	2.35
Bar iron, double refined.....		3.62c.*	
Soft steel bars.....		2.62c.*	
Shapes		2.72c.*	
Plates		2.92c.*	2.67
GALVANIZED SHEETS			
No. 18 and 20 gauge, per lb.		\$6.00†	\$6.12
No. 26		6.30†	6.42
No. 27		6.45†	6.57
Structural shapes			3.47c.
GLASS			
(Discounts from manufacturer's price lists)			
Single strength, A quality, first three brackets.....		77%	77%
Single strength, B quality.....		77%	77%
Double strength, A quality.....		79%	79%
Double strength, B quality.....		81%	81%
Plate—up to 5 sq. ft.		82%	80%
Plate—over 5 sq. ft.		84%	80%
Plate—up to 10 sq. ft.		84%	80%
Plate—over 10 sq. ft.		84%	80%
GRAVEL			
1½ in. (Borough of Manhattan only), per cu. yd.		\$2.75	\$2.30†
¾ in. (Borough of Manhattan only), per cu. yd.		2.75	2.30†

(Continued on page 132-B)



"85% Magnesia" for Permanence—

Although the Calco Chemical Co.'s plant at Bound Brook, N. J., was built to meet a wartime emergency, it was also planned as a *permanent* unit of America's marvelous new Chemical Industry.

So its designers and engineers chose the most *permanent* as well as the most *efficient* heat insulation—"85% Magnesia"—the world's standard heat and coal saver.

The Coal Bills in a plant such as this are a big item in the cost of manufacture, and their engineers knew that "85% Magnesia" would keep them down to the minimum.

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tively, that it may be safely said, heat waste is virtually eliminated.

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Thousands of industrial plants reduce their fuel bills with this master heat insulation.

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If not, write for the new Table of Actual Monthly Coal Saving in Dollars and Cents, prepared by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research. To Engineers and Architects we will also send the Specification for the correct application of "85% Magnesia" coverings, compiled by the same institute.

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Late Building Material Prices

(Continued from page 132-A)

		New York	Chicago
Plaster Board: GYPSUM			
Delivered at job, Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.			
27 x 28 x 1/2	37c.*		
27 x 48 x 1/2	34c.*		
32 x 36 x 1/2	22c.*	25c.	
32 x 36 x 3/8	22c.*	26c.	
32 x 36 x 1/4	24 1/2c.*		
Plaster Blocks:			
Delivered at job, Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.			
2 in. sold, 12 x 30, per sq. ft.	11c.*		
3 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft.	11c.	10c.	
4 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft.	12 1/2c.		
6 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft.	18c.		
LATH			
Eastern spruce, per thousand	\$7.00		
No. 1 white pine, per thousand		\$7.50*	
No. 1 hemlock, per thousand		6.50*	
No. 1 yellow pine, per thousand	7.00		
LEAD			
American pig, per lb.	.6 to 6 1/2	5 1/2	to 6*
Bar, per lb.	7 1/2 to 8 1/2	6 1/10	to 6 1/4*
LIME			
Common, 300 lb. bbls., per bbl.	\$2.50	\$1.40	
Finishing, 300 lb. bbls., per bbl.	3.70		
Hydrated, in paper bags, per ton	18.50	18.25	
Hydrated finishing, in cloth bags, per ton (rebate 20c. per bag)		22.60*	
LUMBER			
(Retail prices per M, delivered.)			
Yellow pine, 2 x 4	\$67.50	\$52.00	
Yellow pine, 2 x 6	65.00	50.00	
Yellow pine, 4 x 4	70.00*	55.00	
Yellow pine, 8 x 8	67.50	60.00	
Yellow pine, 12 x 12	75.00	60.00	
Yellow pine, No. 1 boards, 1 x 6	75.00	58.00	
Yellow pine, No. 1 boards, 1 x 12	80.00	61.00	
Yellow pine, B and better flooring (plain)	76.50*	72.00	
Yellow pine, B and better flooring (quarterd.)	100.00	80.00	
Douglas fir, 6 x 6 to 12 x 12	67.50	60.00	
Douglas fir, 12 x 14 to 14 x 14	75.00	68.00*	
Norway pine, 2 x 4	60.00	55.00	
Norway pine, 2 x 12		62.00	
Hemlock, 2 x 4	57.50	52.00	
Hemlock, 2 x 12	60.00	54.00	
Oak flooring, 13/16 quartered white	200.00	155.00*	
Oak flooring, 13/16 quartered red	190.00	143.00	
Oak flooring, 13/16 plain white	125.00	105.00*	
Oak flooring, 13/16 plain red	125.00	100.00	
Maple, 1" F. A. S.	85.00	80.00	
Basswood, 1" F. A. S.	86.50	80.00	
Maple flooring, 13/16 clear	92.50*	85.00	
Maple flooring, 13/16 select	85.00	82.00	
Maple flooring, 13/16 No. 1 factory	75.00	62.00	
Mahogany, 1" F. A. S.	300.00	300.00	
Quartered oak, 1" F. A. S.	200.00	185.00*	
Plain oak, 1" F. A. S.	130.00	110.00	
Red gum, 1" F. A. S.	97.50*	90.00	
Sap gum, 1" F. A. S.	70.40*	65.00	
Chestnut, 1" F. A. S.	90.00	100.00	
Poplar, 1" F. A. S.	135.00	115.00	
Birch, 1" F. A. S.	85.00	80.00	
Spruce, random 2"	60.00	55.00*	
Spruce, wide 8"	65.00	60.00	
Spruce, 10"	70.00*	65.00	
Spruce, 12"	75.00*	70.00	
METAL LATH			
Under 100 sq. yd., per sq. yd.	40c.	35c.	
MORTAR COLORS			
Red, per lb.	.05	.05	
Brown, per lb.	.05	.05	
Chocolate, per lb.	.05	.05	
Black, per lb.	.05	.05	
OILS			
Linseed, city, raw	\$2.15*	\$2.11	
Linseed, boiled, advance, per gal.	.01	.02	
Out of town, American seed, at	2.15*	2.11	
Leads: PAINTS			
American white, in oil, kegs; lots over 100 lbs.	13c.	13c.	
White, in oil, 25-lb. tin pails; add to keg price	1 1/4c.	1 1/4c.	
Red, bbl., 1/2 bbl. and kegs; lots over 100 lbs.	13c.	14c.	
Dry Colors:			
Red Venetian, American, per 100 lbs.	\$2.00 to \$4.50	\$2.00 to \$4.00	
	\$2.00 to \$4.50	\$2.00 to \$4.00	
Metallic Paints:			
Brown, per ton	\$32.00 to \$36.00	\$24.00 to \$32.00	
Red, per ton	35.00 to 40.00	24.00 to 32.00	
PIPE			
Cast Iron:			
6 in. and heavier	\$50.00 to \$52.30*	\$51.80	
4 in.	53.00 to 55.30*	54.80	
3 in.	62.00 to 62.30*	61.80	
(and \$1 additional for Class A and gas pipe.)			
(Discounts to jobbers for carload lots on the Pittsburgh basing card; freight rates from Pittsburgh to New York, and also from Pittsburgh to Chicago, in carloads, per 100 lbs., are 27c. An additional 5 per cent discount is allowed to large jobbing interests over those listed below.			

Wrought:		F.O.B. Pittsburgh	F.O.B. Chicago
Steel:		Butt Weld	
Black, 1/2 to 3 in.	50 1/2 to 57 1/2 %		42.6 to 49.6%*
Galv., 1/2 to 3 in.	24 to 44 %		11.6 to 31.6%
Iron:			
Black, 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.	29 1/2 to 39 %		39 1/2 %
Galv., 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.	2 1/2 to 23 1/2 %		23 1/2 %
Steel:		Lap Weld	
Black, 2 1/2 to 6 in.	53 1/2 %		45.6%*
Galv., 2 1/2 to 6 in.	41 %		31.6%*
Iron:			
Black, 2 1/2 to 6 in.	34 1/2 %		24.6%†
Galv., 2 1/2 to 6 in.	21 1/2 %		0.9%†
Butt Weld, Extra Strong, Plain Ends			
Steel:			
Black, 1/2 to 3 in.	46 1/2 to 56 1/2 %		30.6 to 40.6%
Galv., 1/2 to 3 in.	29 to 44 %		10.6 to 15.6%
Iron:			
Black, 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.	28 1/2 to 39 1/2 %		
Galv., 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.	11 1/2 to 24 1/2 %		
Lap Weld, Extra Strong, Plain Ends			
Steel:			
Black, 2 to 6 in.	48 1/2 to 50 1/2 %		32.6 to 34.6%
Galv., 2 to 6 in.	37 to 39 %		7.6 to 9.6%
Iron:			
Black, 1 1/2 to 6 in.	25 1/2 to 34 1/2 %		
Galv., 1 1/2 to 6 in.	10 1/2 to 22 1/2 %		
PLASTER			
Neat wall cement in 15 cent bags, per ton	\$21.30*	\$18.50	
Finishing plaster, per ton	24.00	21.00	
Lath mortar, in cloth bags, per ton	15.05		
PUTTY			
In bladders, per 100 lb.	\$6.25*	\$4.25	
In 1-lb. to 5-lb. tins, per 100 lb.	6.75	6.50	
RADIATION			
(A further discount, effective April 4, of 15% on direct radiators, 12 1/2% on wall radiators, and 10% on steam and hot water boilers is announced. This approximates a drop of 36% on radiators and 33% on boilers from prices in effect before the 1st of January, 1919.) Chicago reports a 57% discount on standard heights.			
REGISTERS			
Cast iron semi-steel or steel, in black or white japan or electro plate and small faces and borders	40%	40%	
Wall frames	40%	40%	
Large faced, 14 x 14 in. and larger	60%	60%	
Base board registers	40%	40%	
Base board intakes	40%	40%	
White enameled goods	15%	15%	
Solid brass or bronze goods, except grilles	net	net	
Grilles in black and white japan or electroplate in cast iron, plain lattice design—smaller than 14 x 14 in.	40%	40%	
—Less than 14 x 14 in.	60%	60%	
REINFORCING BARS			
High carbon steel from mill	\$48.50	\$49.50	
Medium steel from mill	48.50	49.50	
Tarred Paper: ROOFING MATERIAL			
1-Ply, per ton	\$62.00	\$65.00	
2-Ply	1.05	1.00	
3-Ply	1.40	1.40	
Rosin sized sheathing, per ton	60.00	60.00	
Corrugated roofing, galvanized, 2 1/2 in. corrugation, over flat sheets, 30c. per 100 lbs.			
ROSIN			
Common to good, strained (wholesale), 80 lb. per gal.	\$16.25		
SAND			
Mason, per cu. yd.	\$1.80	\$2.25	
Torpedo, per cu. yd.	1.80	2.25	
SHINGLES			
Red cedar, 5 to 2, clear, per thousand	\$10.75	\$7.00	
White cedar, extra star, A star, per thousand	10.00	6.50	
SLATE ROOFING			
Pennsylvania:		F.O.B. cars, Quarry Station	F.O.B. Chicago
Best Bangor	\$6.50 to \$9.00		\$10.20 to \$11.45
No. 1 Bangor Ribbon	6.75 to 7.25		9.20 to 9.70
Pen Argyl	7.25 to 9.00		9.70 to 10.45
Peach Bottom	10.00 to 12.50		12.45 to 14.45
No. 1 Chapman	7.25 to 8.25		8.70 to 9.95
Vermont:			
No. 1 Sea Green	3.50 to 6.75		5.95 to 9.20
Unfading Green	5.50 to 9.00		8.30 to 11.05
Red	13.00 to 16.00		14.80 to 22.80
Maine:			
Brownsville, U'f'g Black, No. 1	10.00 to 12.50		14.10 to 15.10
Slaters felt, 30 lb. roll	.92		
Slaters felt, 40 lb. roll	1.22		
SPIRITS TURPENTINE			
Per bbl.	\$1.10*	\$1.10	
STONE SCREENINGS			
Lime, per cu. yd.	\$2.35	\$2.35	
STRUCTURAL STEEL			
Beams and channel, 3 to 15 in., per lb.	2.72c.	3.47c.	
Beams and channel, over 15 in., per lb.	2.72c.	3.57c.	
Angles, 3 to 6 in.	2.72c.	3.47c.	
Zees and tees	2.72c.	3.47c.	
Steel bars, half extras, from mill	2.35c.	3.37c.	
STUCCO			
In cloth, per ton (white, mixed)		\$21.50	