

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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Irrington, N. J.

Gentlemen:

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Yours truly,

STROMBACH & MERTENS,
Engineers and Architects,
Victor H. Strombach.

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Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation, Alexandria, Va.; American Clay Machinery Company, Bucyrus, Ohio; F. C. Mesa Munitions, Irrington, N. J.; Hamilton O., Home Building Co.; Petroleum Iron Works, Petroleum, Ohio.

The Bishopric Manufacturing Co.
982 Este Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio



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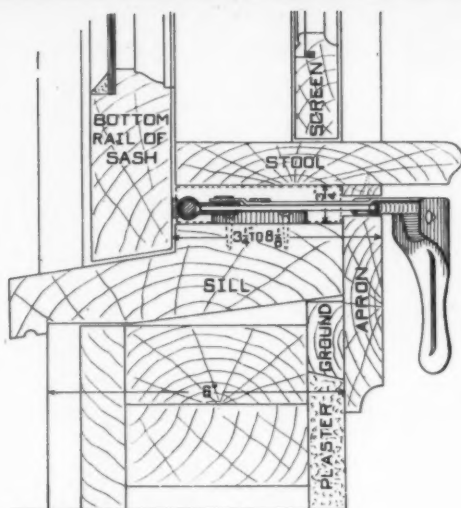
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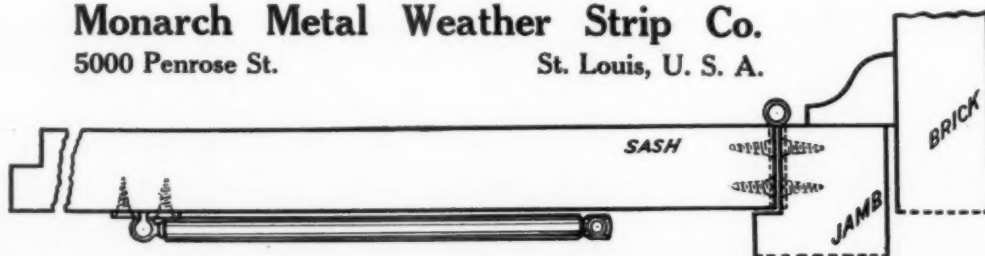
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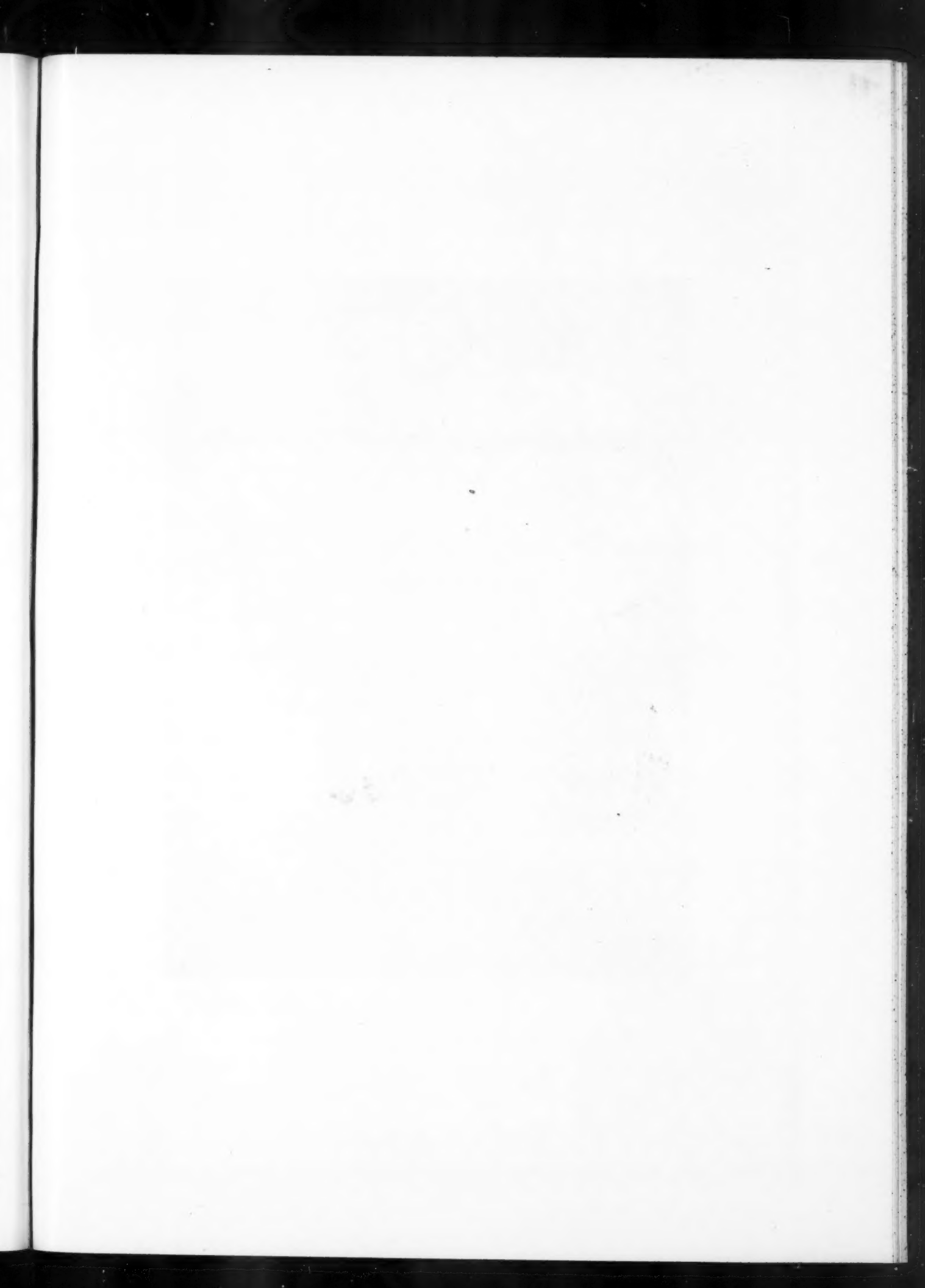
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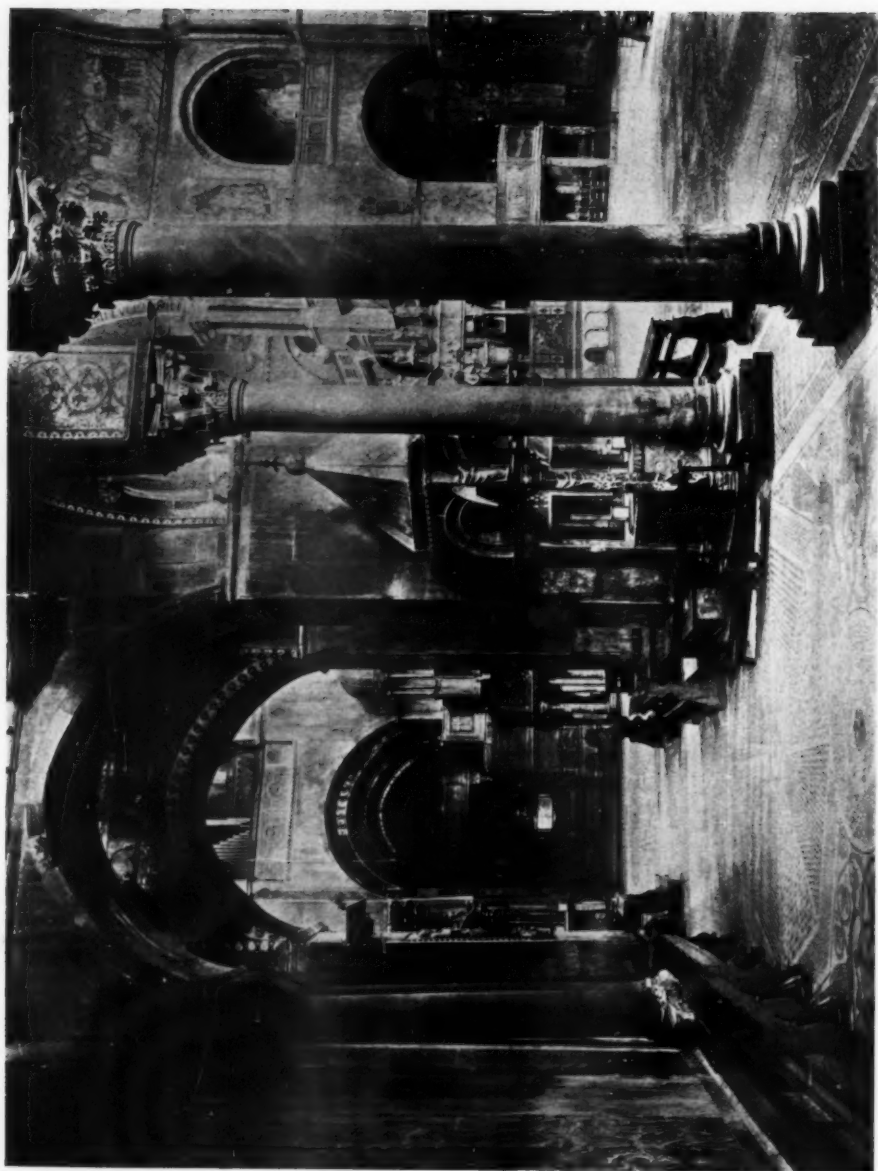


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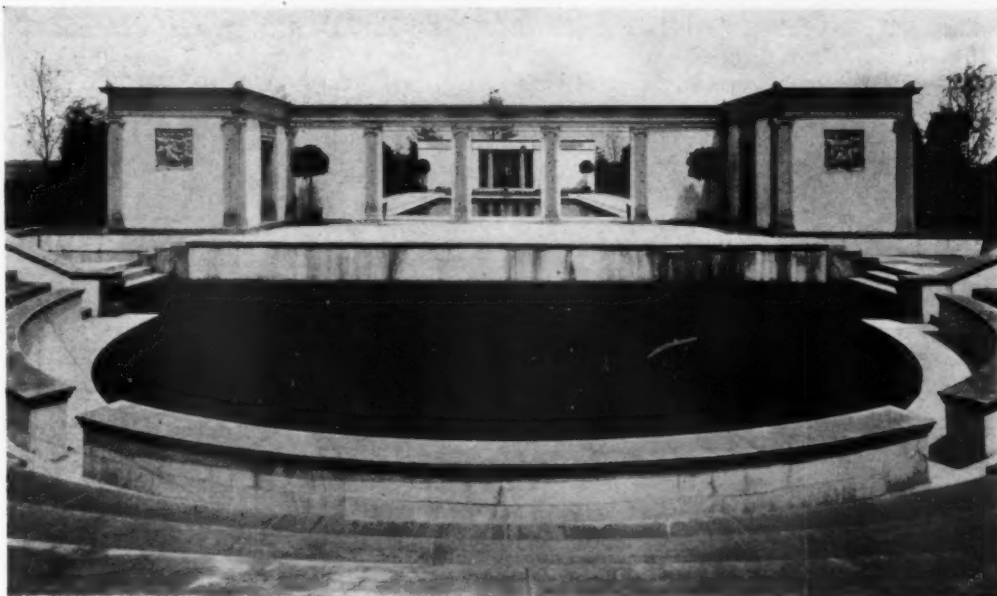
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VOL. CXVI

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1919

NUMBER 2297



VIEW FROM AUDITORIUM THROUGH MAIN STAGE BUILDING TO REAR STAGE

GREEK THEATRE AT CRANBROOK, MICH.

MARCUS R. BURROWES, ARCHITECT

Designing the Open-Air Theatre

By SHELDON CHENEY

PART II

IN the structural relationship between the stage and the auditorium, it is questionable whether architects have been wise in generally adopting the Greek system of erecting two practically unconnected structures, one for the actors and one for the audience. A glance at the illustrations will show that the Greek Theatre at Berkeley, in its present state, and the Point Loma Greek Theatre are of this type, and that the Cranbrook Greek Theatre and the Bradfield Greek Theatre likewise have a definite break between the two parts. The latter two playhouses are so small that doubtless the subtler dramatic effects will "get over" in any case; but at Point Loma the stage seems suited only to pageant-

like productions, and it seems probable that at Berkeley there will be an increased sense of intimacy when the architect's final plan, which will bring auditorium and stage into one integral building, is realized. There will, of course, be a slight loss in the pervading feeling of openness; but, after all, modern drama tends to intimacy, and some concessions in other directions are permissible if not necessary. My impression of the Berkeley theatre, too, is that the virtues arising from its openness depend chiefly upon the open sky overhead and the beautiful masses of Eucalyptus foliage rising behind the stage wall and at the back of the auditorium; and that filling in the space between the stage walls

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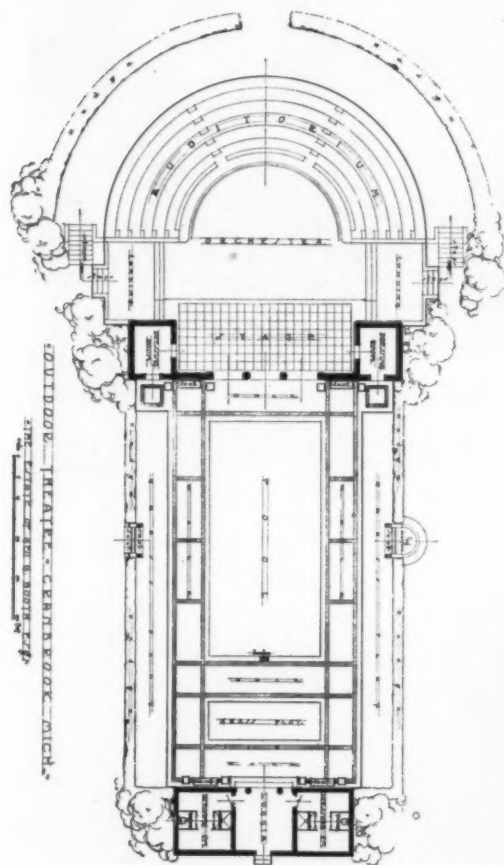
and the auditorium bowl cannot substantially change the pervading outdoor "feel" of the place.

The little playhouse at Bakersfield, miscalled "The Greek Theatre," is one of the rare examples of a modern open-air theatre in which stage and auditorium are integral parts of one building. Here the sense of enclosure is to a certain extent lost, however, through the unusual openings in the stage wall, and through the failure to build enough rows of seats to give the proper bowl-like effect at back.

openings tend to carry the spectator's eye away from the actor at times of performances.

Perhaps the most interesting of all existing outdoor theatres in which stage and auditorium are merged to form one building is the famous Arena Goldoni, Gordon Craig's playhouse in Florence, Italy. Here, from the general arrangement of the building and the definite fitting of the auditorium portion up against the stage portion, there is gained an intimacy, a welcome sense of seclusion, which is too generally lacking in other outdoor theatres. Nor is the feeling of the out-of-doors, of sunshine and open sky, lost.

In considering this theatre at Florence and the one at Bakersfield, both so clearly adaptations of classic models but both unique in detail, I am reminded again of the architect's opportunity for original creation in the designing of outdoor theatres. As in the designing of the stage wall, so in the style and arrangement of the whole building there is a chance to originate forms and create a distinctive atmosphere. And yet we continue to "go back to the Greeks"—to concern ourselves with "borrowings and survivals," to quote an illuminating phrase from Claude Bragdon.



PLAN

THE CRANBROOK THEATRE
MARCUS R. BURROWES, ARCHITECT

From the dramatic producer's point of view—unless he is concerned with pageants alone—the substitution of this sort of colonnade for a more or less flat stage wall will always prove a mistake. It is almost certain to interfere with acoustics, which are almost uniformly excellent in structures with the usual stage wall; and, unless completely curtained, the



VIEW ALONG ONE SIDE OF INNER STAGE
THE GREEK THEATRE AT CRANBROOK, MICH.
MARCUS R. BURROWES, ARCHITECT

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THE GATEWAY

The problem is substantially new from the standpoint of uses which the building is to serve—for modern methods of production are radically different from those of classic or mediæval times; and it is seldom that the architect's work is so little complicated by requirements of use and legal restrictions. A raised platform; a wall self-sufficient in a decorative sense and against which the players will stand out clearly; rows of seats close enough to the stage to bring a feeling of intimacy; provision for lighting; entrances to the stage and to the auditorium: these are practically the only requirements—compared to which the matter of designing an indoor theatre offers a maze of difficulties. Beyond these few fundamentals the architect is left free to create. Surely here if anywhere there is room for the free play of his imagination.

Only the man who knows precedent can afford to forget it; and so, following my plea for variation from traditional forms and styles, I wish to append a list of references to the most authoritative books on the ancient Greek theatre. Probably the best non-technical digest of the conflicting views on the subject is to be found on pages 57-117 of "The Greek Theatre and Its Drama," by Roy C. Flickinger. This is illustrated with many diagrams,



VIEW LOOKING BACK OF MAIN STAGE BUILDING
THE CRANBROOK GREEK THEATRE, CRANBROOK, MICH.
MARCUS R. BURROWES, ARCHITECT

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plans and photographs. Up to the time when this volume was published, in 1918, the so-called "standard" introduction to the subject was "The Attic Theatre," by A. E. Haigh (the architect should make sure of obtaining the *third* revised edition). Those who wish to go to original sources in the controversy as to whether there was a raised stage in the typical Greek Theatre will have to read Dörpfeld-Reisch's "Das Griechische Theater" and Puchstein's "Die Griechische Bühne." Recent research has rendered these volumes somewhat out of date, and later statements and theories are buried in the pages of archaeological journals. References to the more important articles will be found in Flickinger's book.

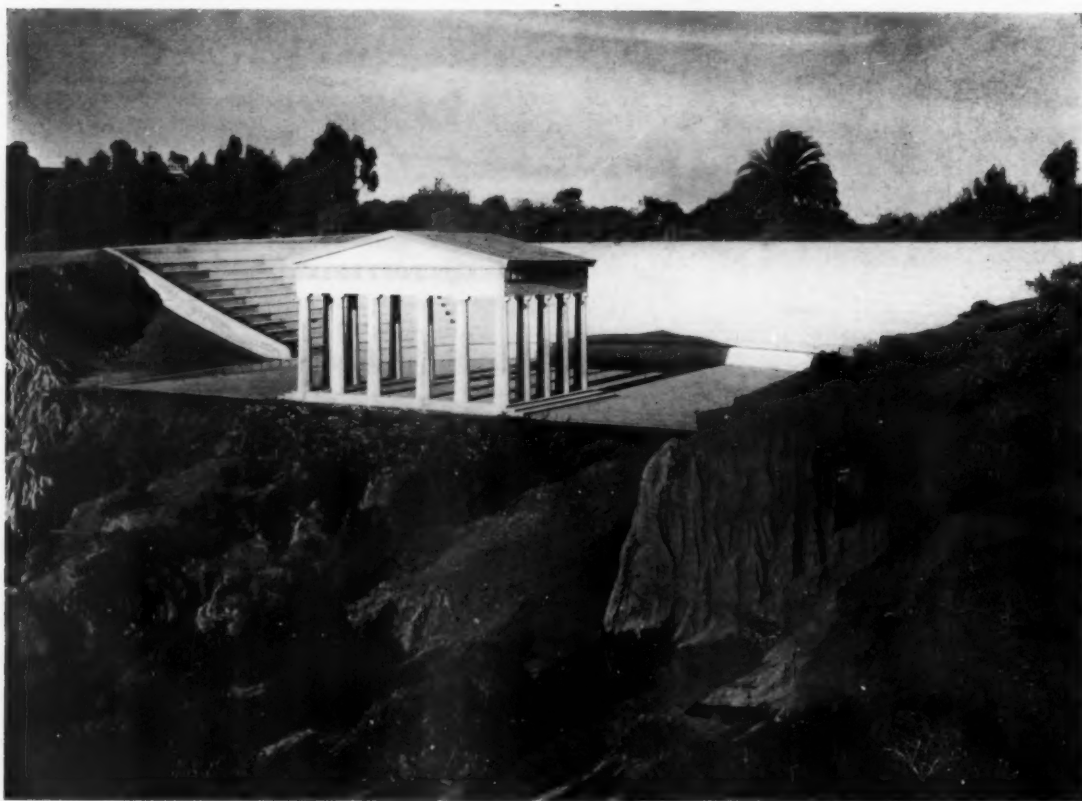
Interesting conjectural restorations are shown in "Das Altgriechische Theaterbaude," although the designs cannot be considered authentically Greek. A great deal of suggestive material will be found also in Fiechter's "Die Baugeschichtliche Entwick-

lung des Antiken Theaters." Perhaps the best treatise on a single Greek playhouse will be found in "Epidaure," by de Frasse and Lechat, where measured drawings of the auditorium at Epidaure are given.

There are no satisfactory books on the structure of the Roman theatre, but an excellent illustrated summary appeared in *Art and Archaeology* in the January and March, 1914 issues.

In connection with the design of the auditorium of an open-air theatre, there is little to decide beyond the general shape and the slope. It will naturally be semi-circular or wedge-shaped or rectangular. The purely architectural theatres are of the first type almost without exception. The slope is usually at an angle of about thirty degrees. In some cases, as at Berkeley and Pomona, the lower section of the auditorium (that below the stage level) has only a slight slope, while above is the main section at the usual thirty degree angle.

The size of the theatre will determine the num-



(Photograph Copyrighted by Katherine Tingley)

THE GREEK THEATRE AT POINT LOMA, CAL.

KATHERINE TINGLEY, DESIGNER

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

ber of aisles. In both ancient and modern examples the usual aisle is formed by series of steps, each of which is one-half the height and depth of the seat: that is, for every riser and tread of the seating portion there are two steps in the aisle portion. Practically the only chance for decorative treatment in the seating section of the theatre is to be found in the seat-profile. I think that no one has departed from the straight block form in American theatres of the architectural type; but at Berkeley several ornamental carved marble chairs have been set in according to the ancient Greek fashion. In some of the Roman theatres a decorative touch was added by sculptural treatment of the two ends of the wall separating auditorium from orchestra. The placing of a colonnade above the auditorium was usual in the Roman theatres, and it is doubtless from this feature that the modern architect will get most of his decorative feeling in the auditorium por-

tion of the structure. One calls to mind immediately the colonnades surmounting the Harvard Stadium at Cambridge and the Stadium of City College in New York.

In laying out the preliminary plans for an open-air auditorium, a convenient rule is that there must be a *minimum* allowance of six square feet of space for each spectator, including aisle space. To be generous, however, it is well to allow a width of thirty inches for each person, and a depth of thirty-three inches between rows—which figures out at approximately seven square feet per person. Existing auditoriums measured by the present writer vary from 30 to 36 inches in depth of seats. The thirty-inch depth, with a riser of 18 inches, gives the auditorium the average slope of about 30 degrees.

The dramatic producer is right in insisting that the architect must so devise his plan that there will be ample sources for flooding the stage with light.

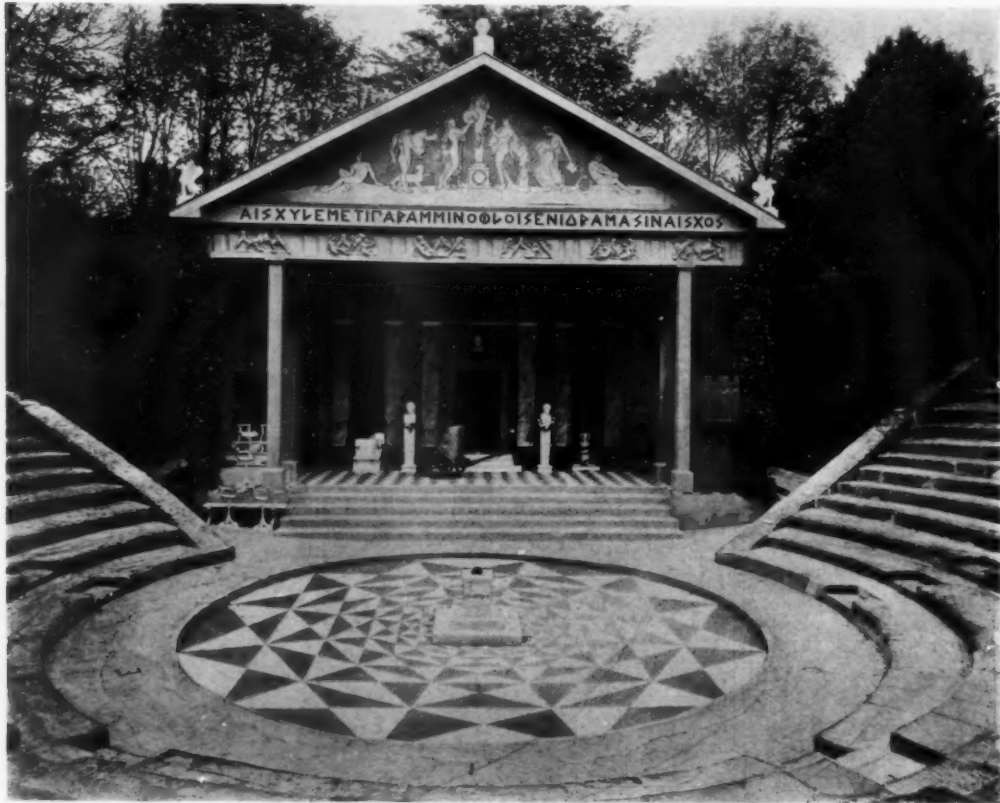


AN EXAMPLE OF THE TOPIARY WORK THEATRE
STAGE OF THE GARDEN THEATRE AT VILLA SERGARDI, NEAR SIENNA, ITALY

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

The usual footlight trough is not sufficient equipment. With the development of electric lights the producer has come more and more to depend upon lighting to help in creating dramatic effects, and there is no valid reason why he should be deprived of this aid in the out-of-doors. In the nature theatre and the miniature garden theatre the problem is easily solved, since clumps of trees and hedge wings are always available to conceal spot-light

impossible. In designing new theatres the architect might well test the possibilities of columns or pylons framing the proscenium opening, with light sources concealed on the stage side. It is really a problem so new that the solution is almost entirely the work of future architects—and probably we shall have much experimenting before any open-air theatre has a perfect lighting equipment. The architect should, of course, design and place the



THE GREEK THEATRE AT BRADFELD, ENGLAND

machines and bunch-lights. But in any large theatre approaching the true Greek type, the difficulties are serious. At the Greek Theatre in Berkeley many a production has been marred by inadequate lighting or by the annoying prominence of lighting machines in the auditorium. The solution seems to lie in designing such theatres with hooded-in light sources, either just above the "diazoma," which usually divides the auditorium at the level of the stage, or at the back of the auditorium if the theatre is not so large as to make the throw

switchboard only after consultation with an expert in stage lighting.

The bowl-like form of the average outdoor playhouse makes its drainage problem the simple one of carrying drainpipes from the lowest corners of the structure. Some of the ancient theatres, as well as a few of the modern ones, have gutters along the diazoma, along the stage front, and around the orchestra circle. For any but a large theatre such equipment would be an unnecessary extravagance.

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The provision of dressing-rooms in immediate proximity to the stage is absolutely necessary in a theatre which is to serve any wide dramatic purpose—despite the insistence of certain pageant directors that there is a charm in seeing the actors approach the theatre in costume. Necessity for such approaches will limit a playhouse to only the most informal and episodic drama. An advantage



(Photograph Copyrighted by Katherine Tingley).

THE GREEK THEATRE AT POINT LOMA, CAL.
KATHERINE TINGLEY, DESIGNER

of the architectural stage-wall is that ample dressing rooms may be concealed behind it. Certainly an architect should not design a structure with less than the usual two large chorus rooms and six or eight individual dressing rooms. A special make-up room is also a desirable feature, and a property room is a necessity. This last should preferably be near the largest (usually central) stage entrance. It will usually be utilized as a storage room for a piano to be wheeled on to the stage quite regularly for concerts and rehearsals.

Now that architects have solved the problem of a hidden position for the orchestra in indoor playhouses, by providing a pit almost entirely under the stage, there seems no good reason why there should not be a similar arrangement for the outdoor theatre. An orchestra usually occupies the central space in front of the stage, where its lights and its movements prove a continual distraction,

although occasionally the musicians are effectively screened on the stage itself. To provide a hidden pit, as is easily possible, would solve the problem permanently. I have seen this feature in nature theatres but never in outdoor theatres of the strictly architectural type.

I have referred so frequently to the illustrations in various structural connections that I need only add a general word about the several sets. The Greek Theatre at Berkeley, it is almost needless to say, is the best-known open-air playhouse in America. It has been in use for sixteen years, and during that time its audiences have seen many notable productions. My insistence upon the value of the semi-enclosed type of playhouse for a university or college is based largely on a personal knowledge of what this structure has meant to the university community and the town. John Galen Howard designed the building. Among the plates is a drawing of the theatre as it will appear when completed, as well as two photographs showing its present state.

The most extensive series of plates shows the beautiful playhouse on the estate of George G. Booth at Cranbrook, Michigan. This unique structure was designed jointly by the owner, who had made a special study of ancient theatres, and Marcus R. Burrowes of Detroit. The form of the auditorium and first stage are sufficiently indicated in the photographs. Behind the main stage-wall, which is pierced by three openings, is a garden with a pool, and still farther back a second stage building to close the vista. This simple and dignified second building and a corner of the pool are shown in two of the plates. The others show the back of the main stage building and an entrance to the theatre.

The five plates of the Greek Theatre at Point Loma, California, indicate how well the builders have taken advantage of the unique opportunities offered by the site on the shore of the Pacific Ocean. The structure is on the grounds of the International Theosophical Headquarters and was designed by Mme. Katherine Tingley.

In publishing the plates of the attractive "Greek Theatre" (which is not Greek) at Bakersfield, California, it is necessary to say that the playhouse is incomplete as shown, in that the hedges and other planting designed by the architect were never carried out. The structure at present is too open to function well as a setting for ordinary types of play; but in the fullness of time (and when a trolley line reaches it) it should become notable in the annals of municipally-owned theatres. Lewis P. Hobart is the architect.

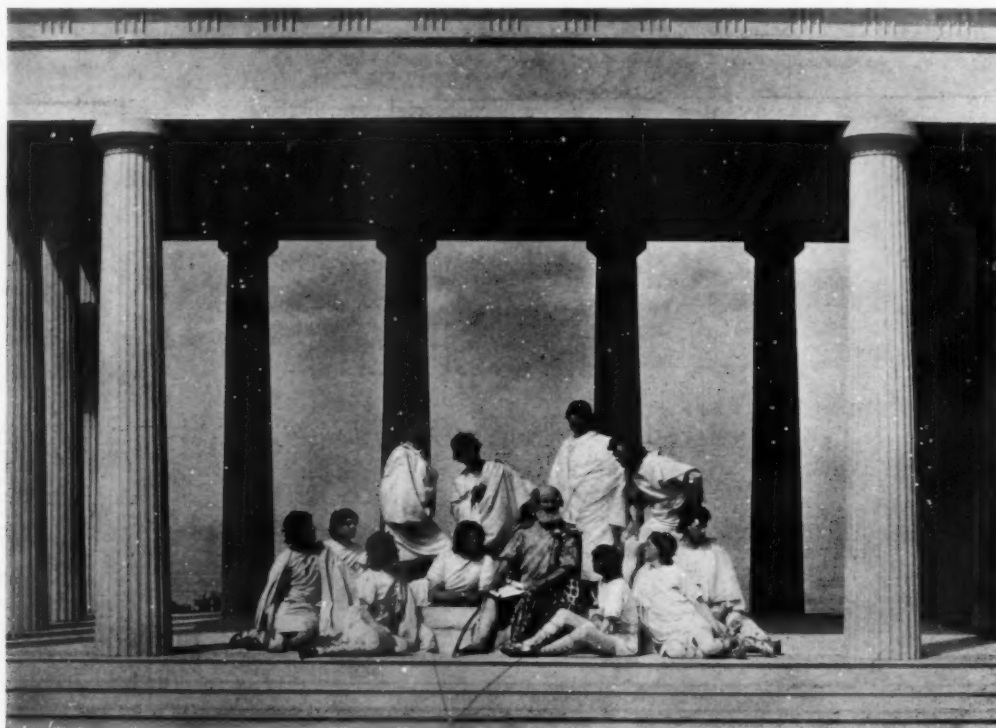
The other illustrations have been chosen as illustrating various structural points, to which attention

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has already been drawn. In connection with the design for a proposed theatre at Santa Monica, California, it is worth noting that this will be erected as a war memorial. When so many cities and towns are wisely turning to the building of community centers, art buildings and civic centers as idealistically practical memorials, as against the traditional statues, shafts and cannon-ball monuments, it seems that in many places the open-air theatre might offer the best compromise between those who want an eminently useful memorial and those who want merely a "show place." A building like the Greek Theatre at Berkeley attracts hundreds of pilgrims every day in the year; it has beauty and dignity; and it is a constant stimulus to artistic endeavor, and an inspiring civic meeting-place. When one considers also that it offers ideal opportunities for the placing of memorial tablets, one is tempted to ask, "What more could be asked of a memorial?"

I began this article by saying that material about the architectural phase of the subject is badly scattered. I have referred to a number of books and articles, particularly in connection with the

Italian garden theatres and the ancient Greek and Roman theatres. By way of concluding, I wish to mention the two existing books about the subject of outdoor playhouses in general. In "Outdoor Theatres," Frank A. Waugh has gathered many pictures, plans and descriptions, and he writes from the landscape architect's standpoint. He is interested almost exclusively in the sylvan type of theatre, and in those examples that seat fewer than five hundred spectators. His book is one that architects designing open-air theatres should consult. The other volume on the subject is my own "The Open-air Theatre"—of which I am accustomed to say: "At least it contains fifty good pictures." But the point I wish to make is this: There is material enough on the architectural phase alone to make a whole volume. I have gathered in this article more suggestions about it, and more references, than have been brought together in any one place before. But will not some architect-author put together a book on the actual designing of the open-air theatre—one of the most interesting by-paths along the whole road of architectural practice?



(Photograph Copyrighted by Katherine Tingley).

SCENE FROM PRODUCTION AT THE GREEK THEATRE, POINT LOMA, CAL.
KATHERINE TINGLEY, DESIGNER

Building for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America

AERICAN BUSINESS is at last to have a home in Washington. This decision was reached at the Annual Convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in St. Louis on May 6, 1919, at which time a resolution was adopted authorizing the Board of Directors to take the necessary steps to provide a permanent and suitable building that would not only allow for greater efficiency in the conduct of its activities and for expansion of the organization, but would convey the idea of permanency which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has rightfully attained. The Board of Directors has determined that the building be erected in commemoration of the part taken by American Business in the Great War.

Without doubt every unit of American Business that placed itself at the disposal of the Government will be glad to have here the record of its achievements permanently and suitably preserved. These records will include the name of every business man who gave up activity in his private interests and without compensation devoted himself to the affairs of the Government. Every civilian board and every war service committee which co-operated with the various departments of the Government will find in an appropriate form a record of the service they rendered. Such records should serve as a worthy inspiration to the American business man of today and to the generations to come.

If the basis of the claims for the need of such a building at this time rested entirely upon commemorating the war record of American Business, the project would hardly be expected to meet with a hearty and liberal response. Government has its home in Washington; so have other social and economic interests, including Agriculture and Labor—American Business must also be properly housed. Heretofore, the greatest of all factors in our national life has had sort of a carpet bag representation, but must now be creditably and permanently established in a building that will be the physical embodiment of a great national interest.

It seems highly appropriate that this building be erected at this time to become the workshop of all American Business where the most highly co-operative relationships may be developed between Government and Business and between Business and other National Economic Forces so well begun under the Stress of the War.

The Building Committee has selected a site on the corner of H Street and Connecticut Avenue in the very heart of Washington just across from the Park, known as LaFayette Square, which faces the White House. An option on this property has been exercised and with all uncertainty removed American business men are now contributing the necessary financial support for the erecting of this building. It is intended that the campaign will be completed in the early part of 1920.

The Building Committee has chosen Mr. Cass Gilbert of New York as the architect, and plans have been drawn and tentatively approved, but will be subject to such revision as may arise from suggestions after further study by the Board of Directors and by the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

It is proposed that the first floor shall be devoted to the Memorial Hall and Libraries commemorating the activities of American Business in the War and to committee rooms, reception rooms, and auditorium, or, as it will be formally known, The National Council Chamber.

All of this space will be available for such meetings and conferences as the constituent members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States or the business interests of the country have need to call, it being the expectation that the Washington activities of all American business will be concentrated here.

Floors above will house the working force of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and all of the new departments provided for in the reorganization plan adopted at St. Louis last May, consisting of the Departments of Industrial Production, Domestic Distribution, Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communication, Finance and Insurance.

It is estimated that the total cost of land, building and furnishings will approximate \$2,750,000. No effort will be made to erect a revenue producing structure.

The exterior design of the building is intended to comply with the height limit fixed by the authorities in Washington under the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, namely, that buildings surrounding Lafayette Square should not exceed a total height at the cornice line of 85 ft. above the level of Pennsylvania Avenue. The cornice line and order are placed at the same level as in the new Treasury Annex building designed by Mr.

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Gilbert, which is located diagonally across Lafayette Square and in general the exterior of the building is of the same type though of the Corinthian instead of the Ionic Order. As a matter of general development of the city and particularly Lafayette Square, it is regarded as highly desirable that buildings surrounding the Square should be of uniform height and monumental character.

The Chamber of Commerce building, however, will have certain distinctive features which will mark it as the special home of the distinguished body which is to occupy it. It is proposed that the interior court will be developed into an artistic little formal garden with a fountain in the center and attractive formal planting.

The large assembly room opens directly onto the court so that in favorable weather the two can be thrown in together.

The Memorial Hall in which tablets commemorative of distinguished men will form the main feature of the decorations, is an essential part of the plan.

Book Notes

Color schemes for the Home and Model Interiors, by Henry W. Frohne and Alice E. and Bettina Jackson. 100 pp., size 9½ x 12, buckram covers, price, \$4.50. Philadelphia, London and Montreal. J. B. Lippincott Company.

This work is a helpful one to those whose taste in color has not been sufficiently well developed to enable them to proceed independently in the color schemes of interiors.

The authors have printed 20 well executed plates of color schemes and an equal number of carefully selected and furnished interiors. The real purpose of the volume is to provide the homemaker with practical guidance in selecting and arranging the furnishings in the house.

It admirably does this. The work contains a short article on color and color harmony, supplemented by two color charts that simply but accurately show the relation of the primary and secondary colors and the resulting grays.

Many very technical works on color have been

published and these, while accurate and thorough, so befog the mind of the non-technical reader with ultra-technical descriptions as to be of small value.

A work such as this has a special and valuable mission, as it simply and therefore clearly sets forth those basic elements that lead to a correct idea of color and color harmonies and prevent errors that are not only expensive in correction but often loudly proclaim the bad taste of those who perpetrate them.

A Checking Schedule for School Buildings

James O. Betelle, of the architectural firm of Guilbert & Betelle, has written, and the Bruce Publishing Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., have published, a pamphlet which is a checking schedule for proposed school buildings. Mr. Betelle's work in schoolhouse design, and intimate relationship to the course of his professional practice, qualify him to prepare a work of this character that will have wide usefulness to architects, and also to school board members or superintendents of schools in any community.

There are certain needs at the outset of every schoolhouse proposition that must be carefully considered. While these needs will vary in different problems, basically do they exist in every one?

In Part I of this pamphlet the author has set down those things needed by architects to start the plans and specifications of new schools. This work has been very thoroughly accomplished, and is in a sense memoranda by which an architect may check up and make sure that no essential thing has been omitted. Blank leaves are supplied for purposes of notes and memoranda, so that with one of these schedules filed with each set of plans, there is provided for future record a complete statement of the initiatory processes.

The whole scheme is eminently practical, and will commend itself to architects.

Part II of the pamphlet presents an outline of items for checking plans and specifications.

The same care and method is here continued.



IN order to supply our readers with material of current interest, the news and comment appearing in issues of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT delayed by the printers' strike will be as of actual rather than stated date of publication.

The Relation of Color Schemes to Music

MR. TOM P. BARNETT, architect, of St. Louis, has recently been the storm center of artistic criticism.

Having been commissioned to design a stage setting for the Symphony Society Concerts, Mr. Barnett produced a Georgian interior which no one has been able successfully to criticise adversely as to fitness, but which has been roundly denounced as executed in color not in harmony with those ultra-refined tonal values produced by the Symphony Orchestra.

A pretty kettle of fish is here disclosed. Let us imagine if we can the color scheme as outlined by the architect suggesting to those ultra-aesthetic people who claim that every color has its corresponding affinity in the chromatic scale—imagine this scheme insistently sending out tone waves reminiscent of the latest and most popular "jazz" while the orchestra is beautifully rendering the Barcarole from the Contes d'Hoffman. To descend to the vernacular, would not such a condition "jar you"? Would it not drive an ultra-sensitive person to extreme measures? That is just exactly what some of the more highly educated musical people of St. Louis contend and they are therefore of one accord that the architect must paint his color scheme out and substitute some subtler motive that will harmonize with the dulcet tones of the orchestra. Seriously speaking there is reason in both sides of this contention.

Undoubtedly there are many persons whose nervous organisms react as acutely to color as does the highly educated musician's to tones. It would therefore be extremely difficult to perfect a color scheme, especially in primaries, that would harmoniously affect every person who might be assembled in a concert hall or theater.

It is for these reasons that interior decorators as a rule have always set their color scheme in those neutral tints which are most reposeful.

When as in the present case in St. Louis, a designer sets out to carry forward an original scheme, one that, as one critic states, is "so loud that it drowns out the music," he naturally will find an antagonistic point of view from that so-called conservative element which is not disposed to try anything once.

The Victory Hall in New York

IT will be well for those who patriotically are giving much time and thought to the project of a Victory Hall in New York City seriously to consider the matter from every possible angle.

New York does not move swiftly in these patriotic matters and never has. It is therefore not surprising that other large cities throughout the country have considered the problems of their war memorials and proceeded to carry them to early execution. Spurred by the fact that it is being distanced by smaller cities and with a laudable intention to atone for unwarranted delay, it is possible that New York City by hasty action may commit regrettable errors, mistakes that would mar the completeness of the scheme and lead to future regrets.

First, it may be seriously debated if the design now proposed for a Victory Hall will in scale be suitable for the site selected. This site while in a sense centrally located possesses disadvantages that it might be well to consider.

The site proposed is the northern half of the block bounded by Park and Lexington avenues, Forty-first and Forty-second streets. The building as shown in the perspectives gotten out by those who are in charge of preliminaries is low and long, Parthenon-like in its general aspect. A feature of the plan is provision for an auditorium to seat 10,000 persons. If this low building is erected, it would be surrounded on all sides by towering structures. On the north by the Hotel Commodore, on the south by two tall office buildings, on the

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west by the Hotel Belmont, and on the east by a great storage warehouse.

Between the Victory Hall and the Hotel Belmont there is the recently completed viaduct that connects the level of Park avenue at 40th street with the upper level of the Grand Central Terminal. With these permanently existing conditions it would seem that a low structure as proposed would be seriously out of scale with its neighbors. Further when an assemblage of 10,000 people was being discharged into the narrow roadways on all sides and particularly the side of principal exit: Park avenue or the traffic-thronged Forty-second street side, with even the normal distribution of so many people, serious congestion would ensue. Under usual conditions this congestion would be something to deal with. In case of panic it would create a serious menace.

It does not seem compatible with the national idea of a memorial building, particularly one that was intended to symbolize victory, that it should be dwarfed in its relative scale, or if correctly designed should be so placed that a question of scale would beget an undignified appearance.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT is of course in thorough sympathy with the movement to provide a Victory Memorial Hall in New York and will as far as it can lend its efforts to the furthering of so worthy an undertaking. It is of the opinion that such criticism as can justly be made should be given expression at the outset. It will be futile to find fault when the matter has been carried to a point where correction is not possible.

A Better Inter-Professional Relation Needed

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD in a recent issue directs attention to the fact that two important bridges in Pittsburgh, one or both of which include a steel arch of 500 ft. span, were being designed by a firm of architects who were making the plans and specifications and supervising the construction for the usual fees.

Our contemporary roundly condemns this transaction and comments adversely as to the advisability of permitting architects to engage in a work of this character. It claims that bridges of the magnitude of those in question are essentially engineering and not architectural problems, and that the interests of the public demand that architects be relieved of this responsibility and that the work be placed in the hands of engineers who, it

is claimed, are alone competent to take full responsibility for the technical perfection of the structure.

It is gratifying to note that the editorial tacitly admits that in all probability the architects will competently execute the work and will call in association engineers who are thoroughly qualified to co-operate in the engineering features of the work.

Whether the reader will detect a well-grounded cause for alarm on the part of this engineering journal or whether he will see what is more logically the case, a proper extension of the architect's relation to his work, we leave to his own discernment. If any firm of architects have demonstrated by their power that they are competent to undertake any problems in construction there is certainly no good reason why they should not be encouraged to do so. In fact, we believe it is perfectly right that they should, for when it comes to matters of structural safety they may always employ or call to their assistance in association competent engineers who will calculate the stresses and give due consideration to the engineering features of the structure.

The architect to-day is becoming more than ever before the master builder and he is to-day slowly but surely assuming his proper function as the dominator of every feature of construction, as he has in so many cases proven his ability to function as the head of building operations.

It is not herein intended to raise any question that would create animosity or excite discussion, but it is believed that there will be seen in this rather unusual attitude on the part of an engineering journal the necessity for a closer and more harmonious inter-professional relation between architects and engineers. The recent Inter-Professional Conference at Detroit has already started a very serious movement in the securing of such a relation and it is believed that the Post-War Committee of the American Institute of Architects might take up the present instance as a very good example of the need for a better understanding between the professions of architecture and engineering.

The thought occurs in considering this article in an engineering publication that it is somewhat difficult to understand why an engineering magazine should specifically single out an instance of this character and at the same time omit to take its own profession to task for many very prominent transgressions on the part of engineers in the field of architecture during the past three years.

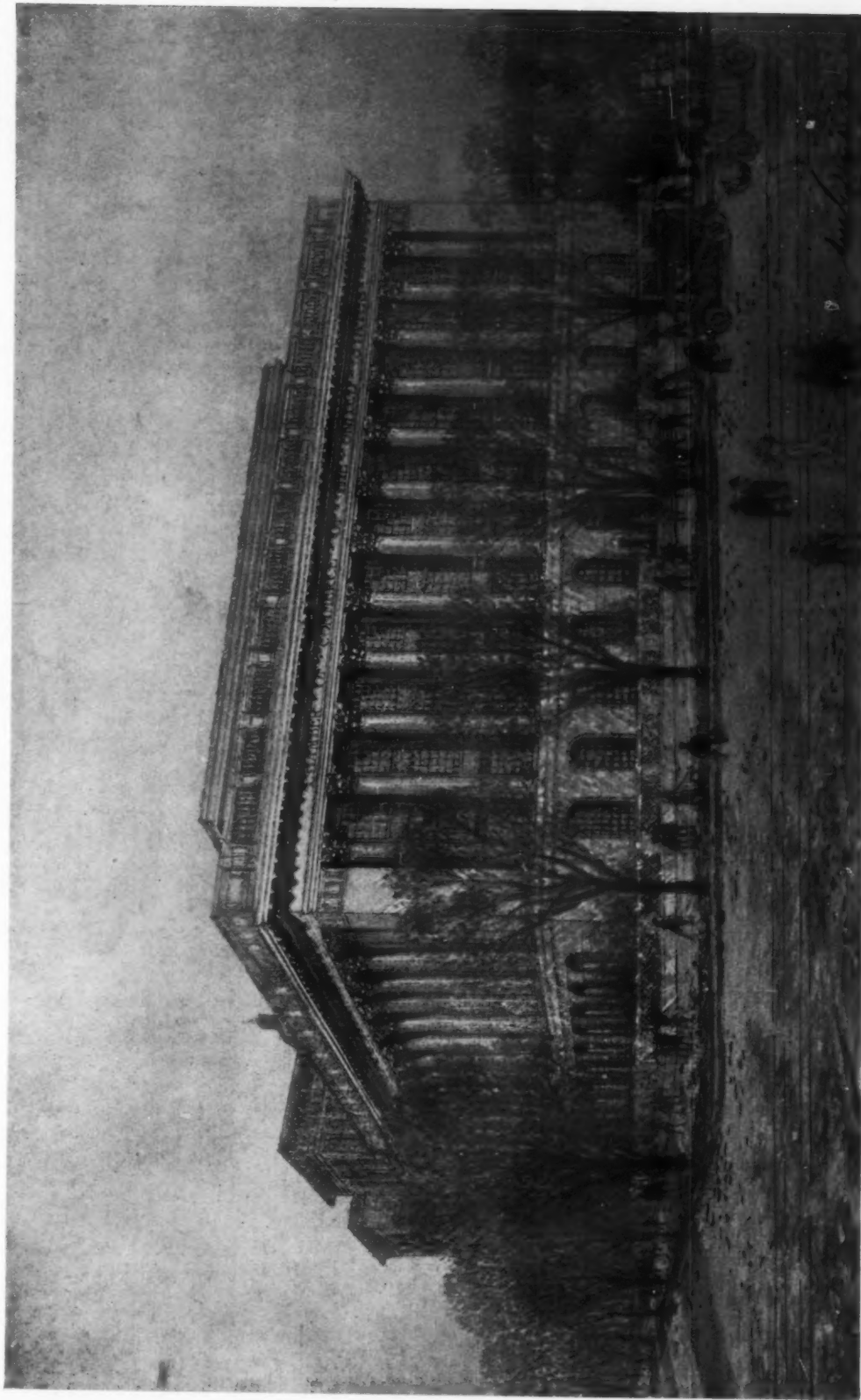
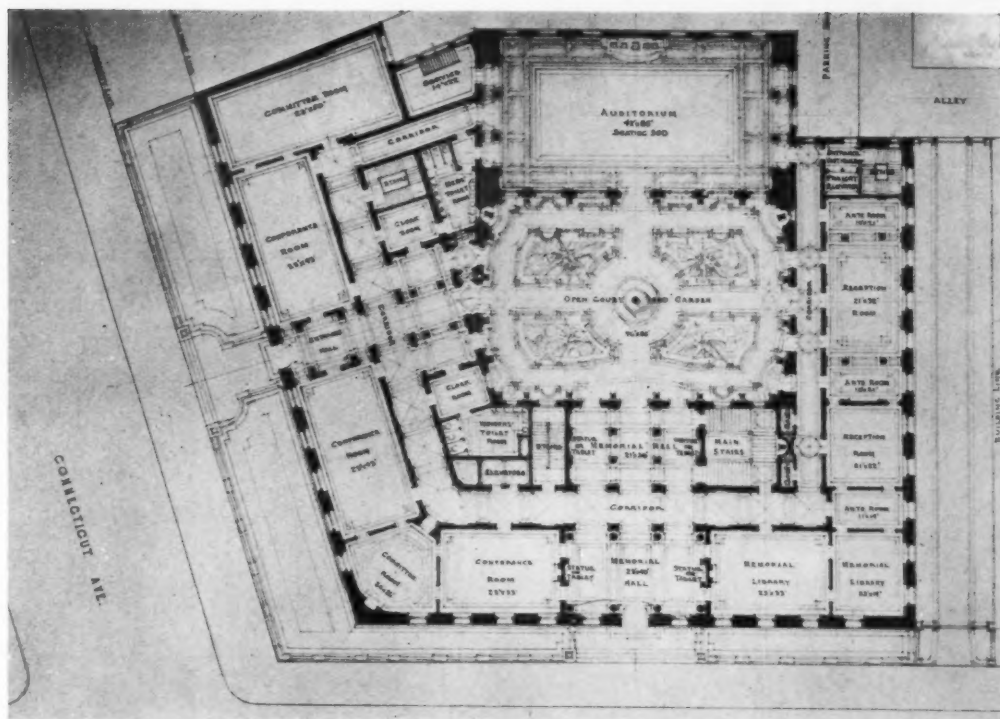


PLATE 219

BUILDING FOR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

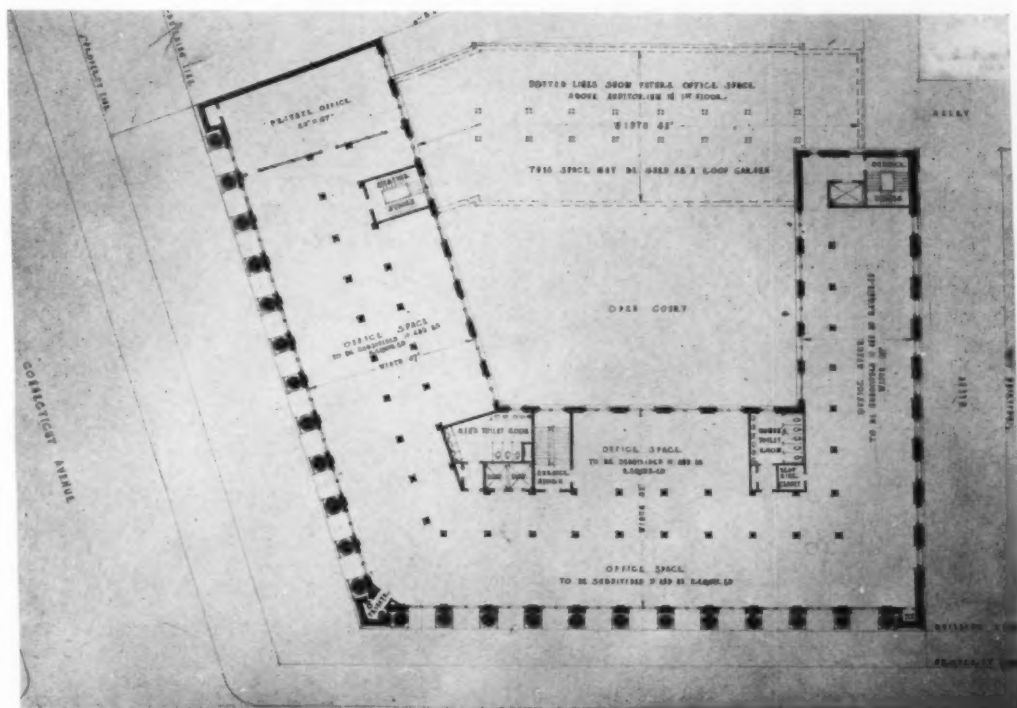
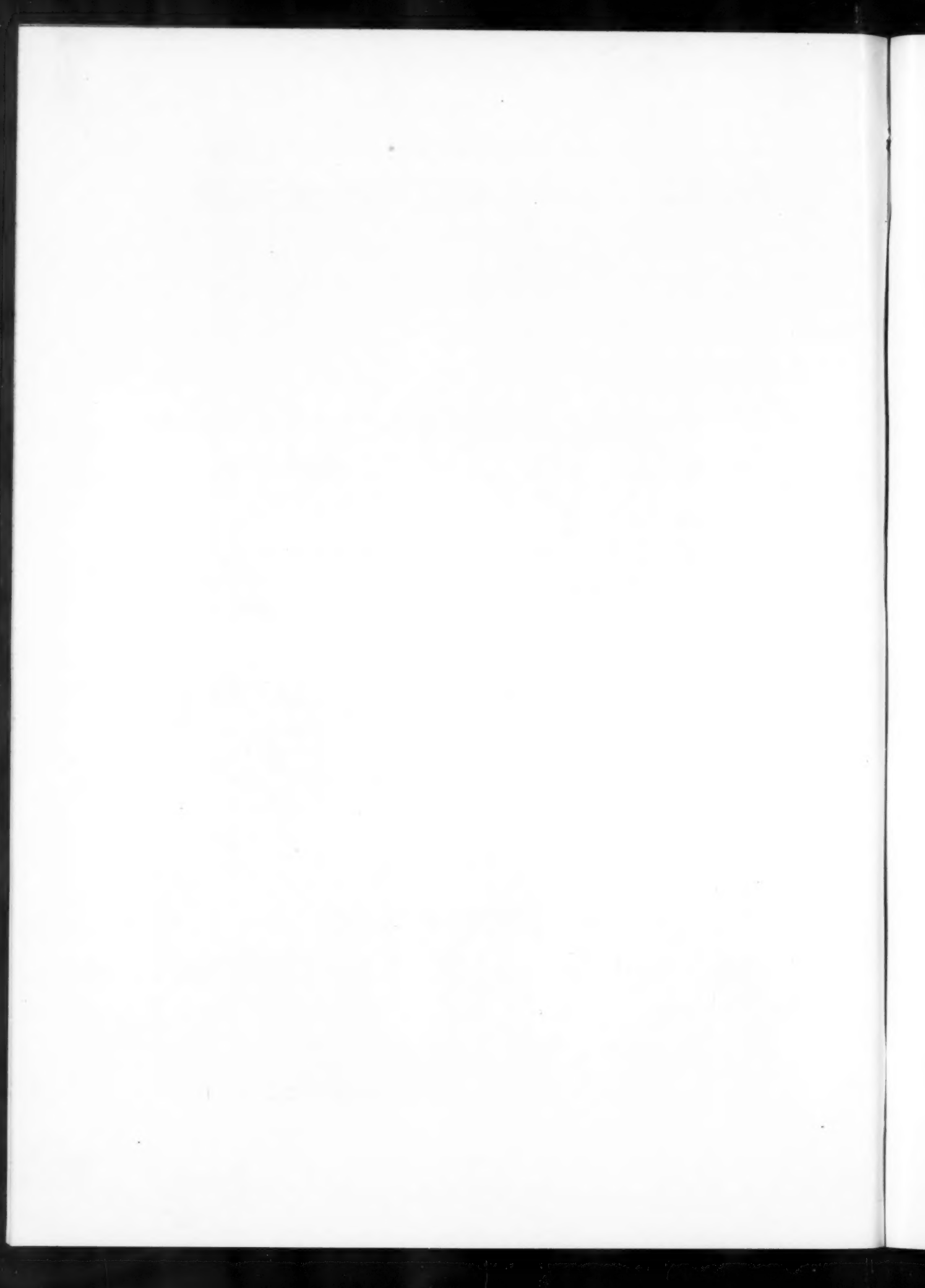
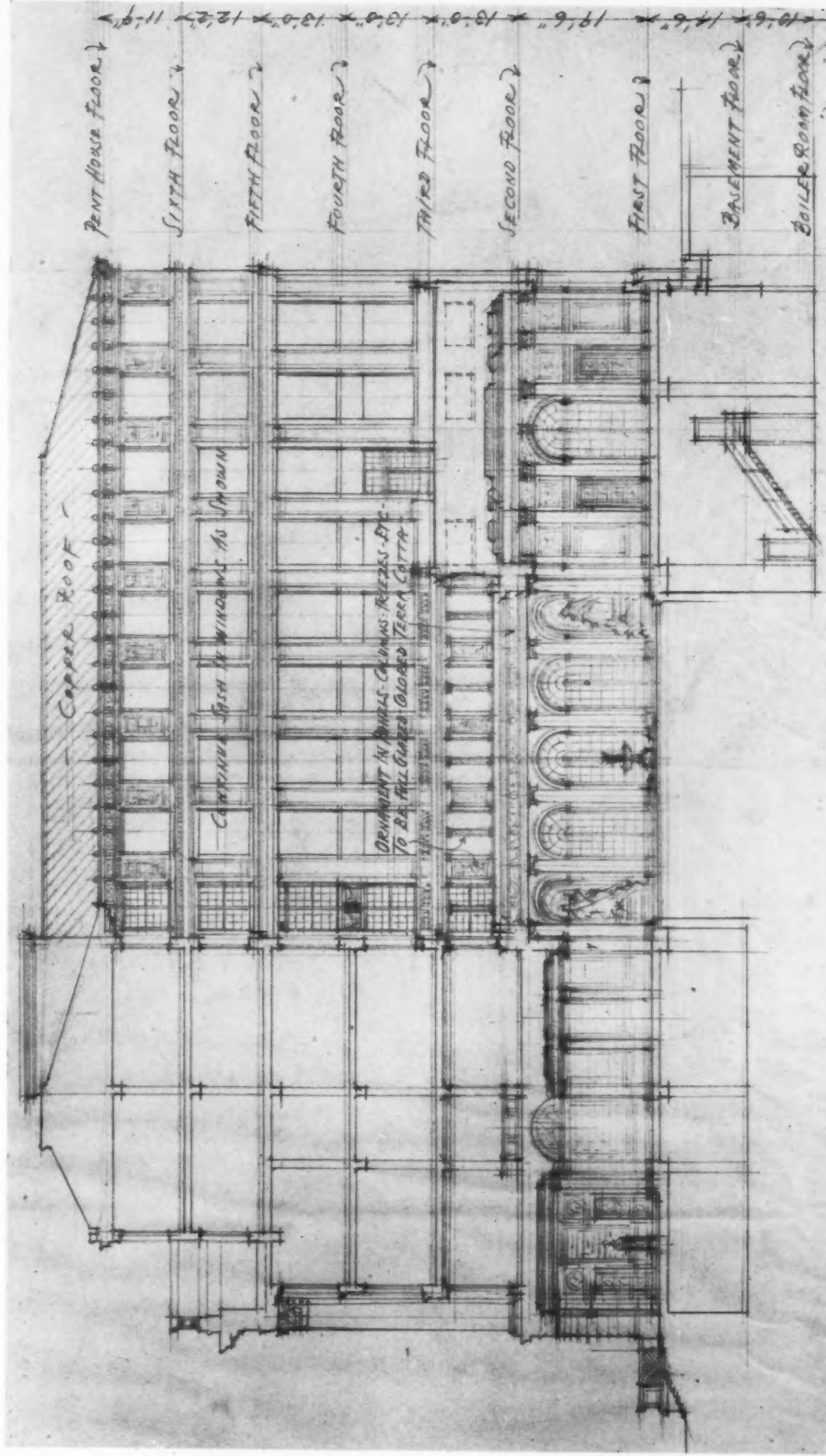


PLATE 220

TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

BUILDING FOR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT.





BUILDING FOR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT.

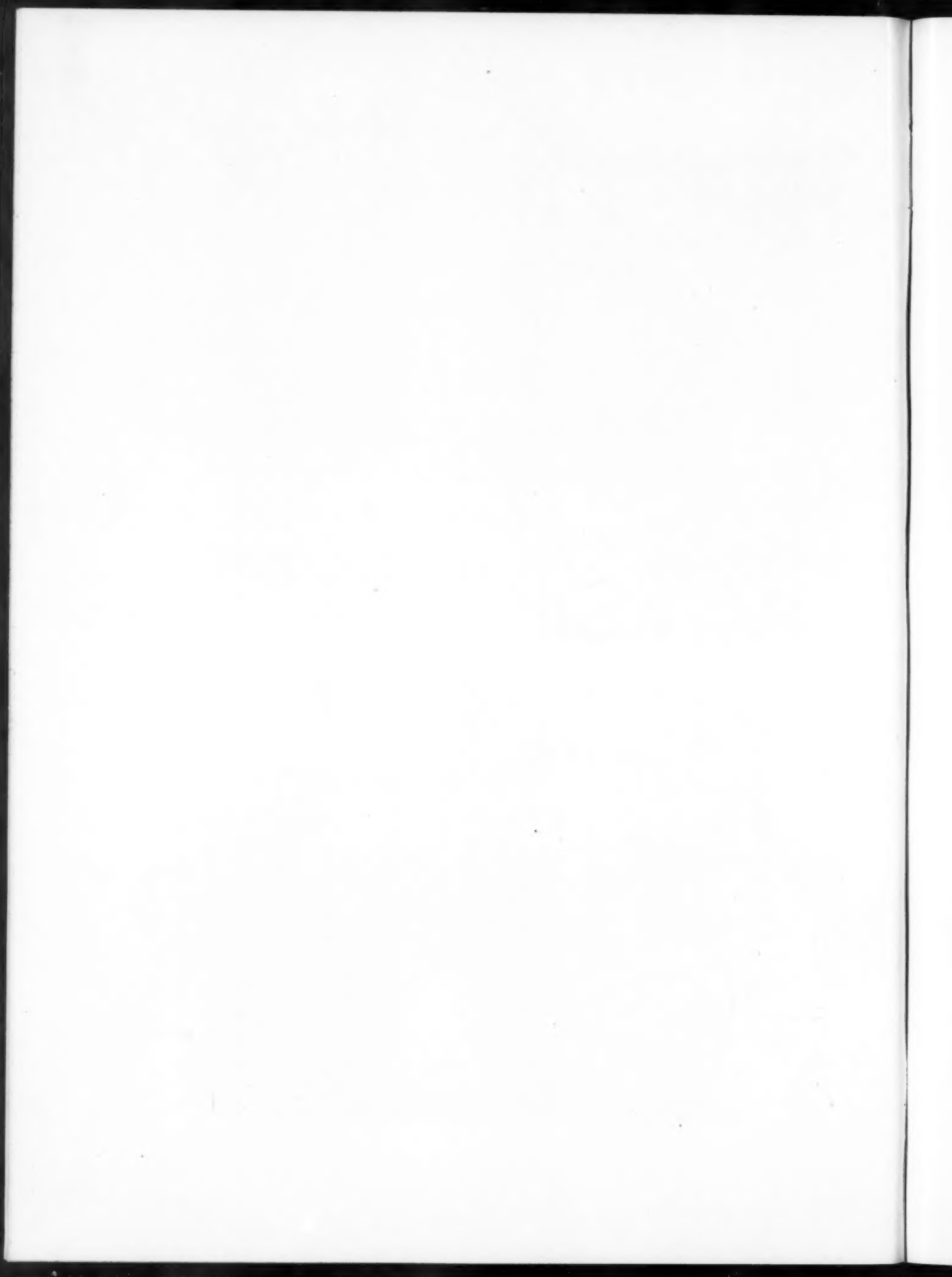
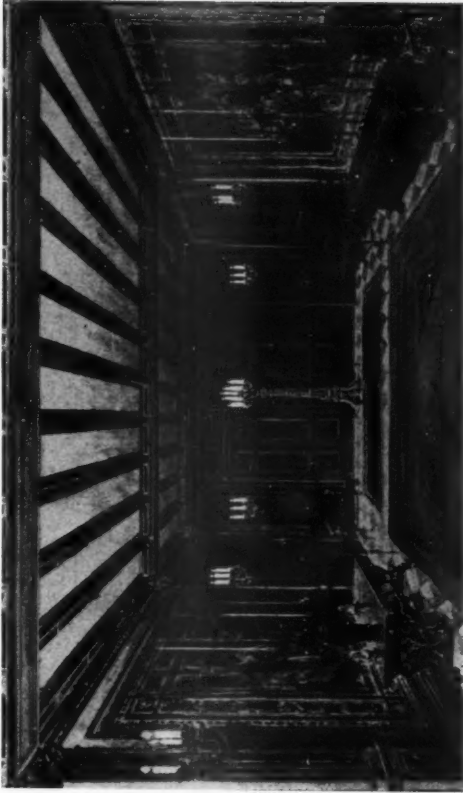




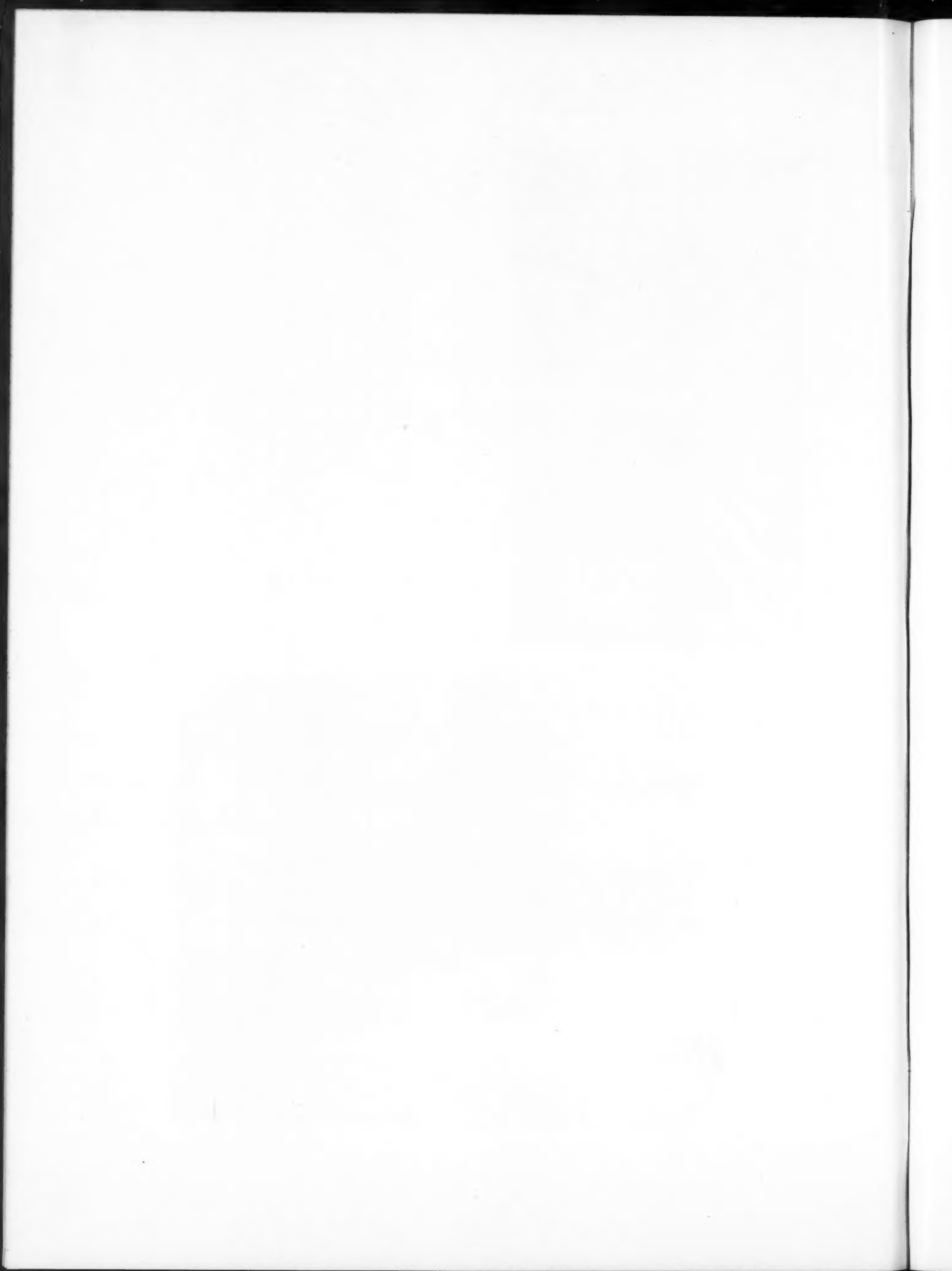
PLATE 222



ENTRANCE HALL
FROM THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWING

103

APARTMENT HOUSE
No. 1067 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
C. P. H. GILBERT, ARCHITECT



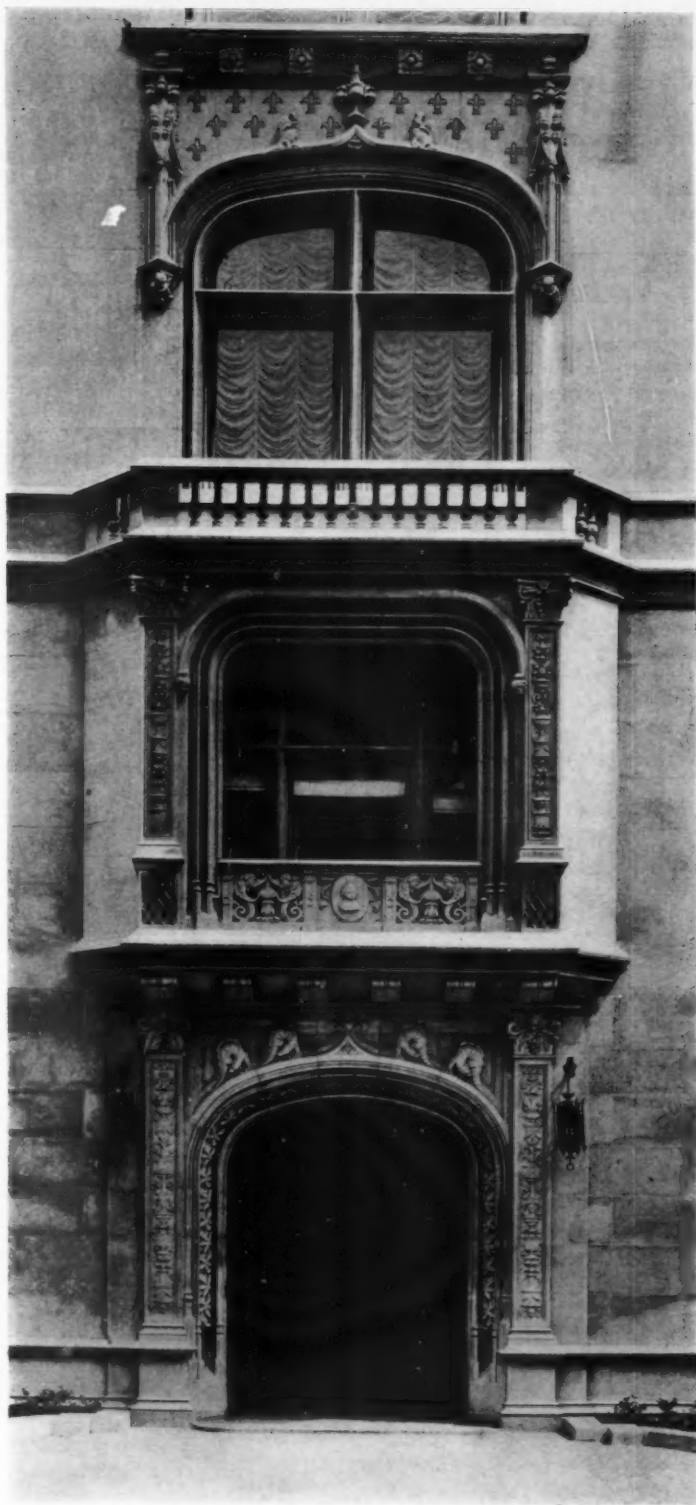
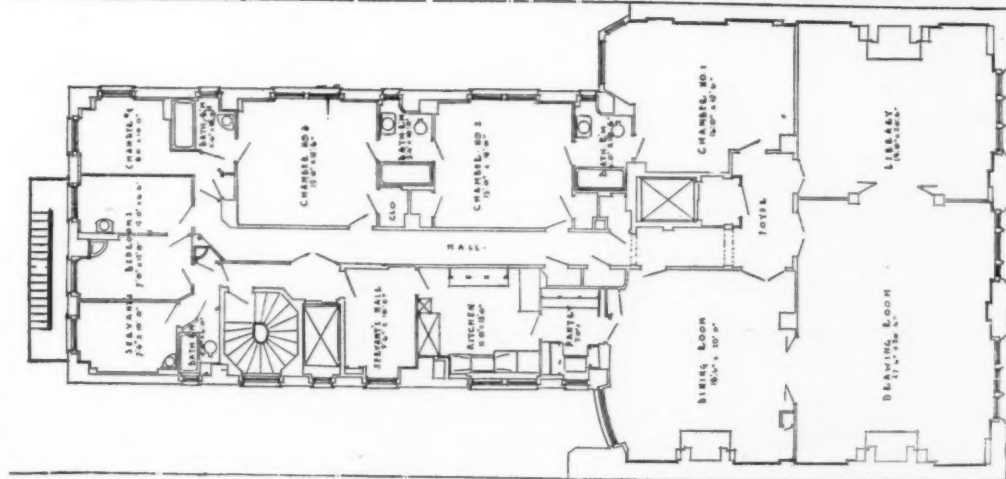


PLATE 223

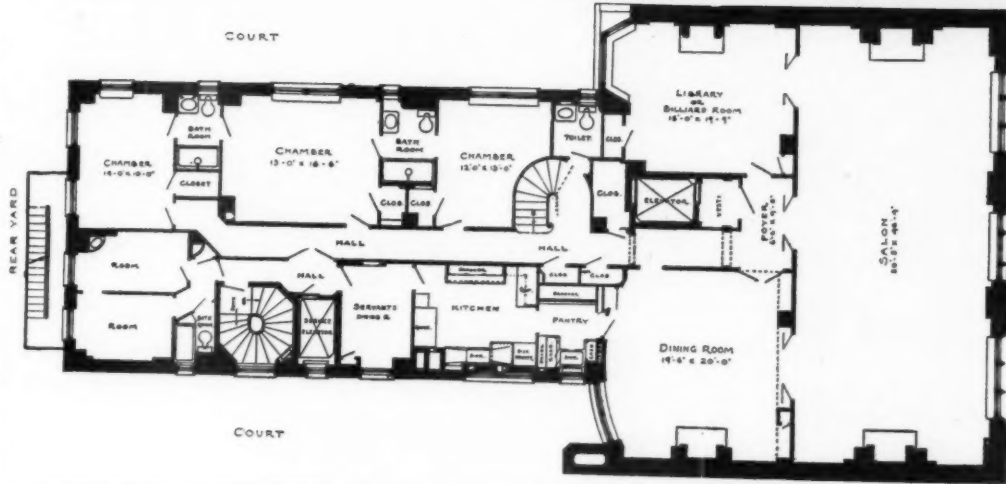
MAIN ENTRANCE DETAIL

APARTMENT HOUSE, NO. 1067 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

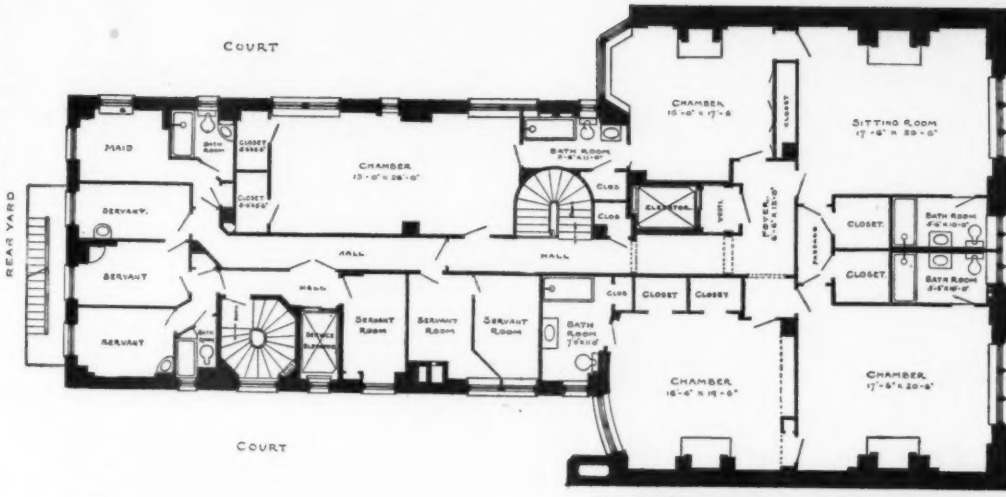
C. P. H. GILBERT, ARCHITECT



1st and Typical Floor Plan

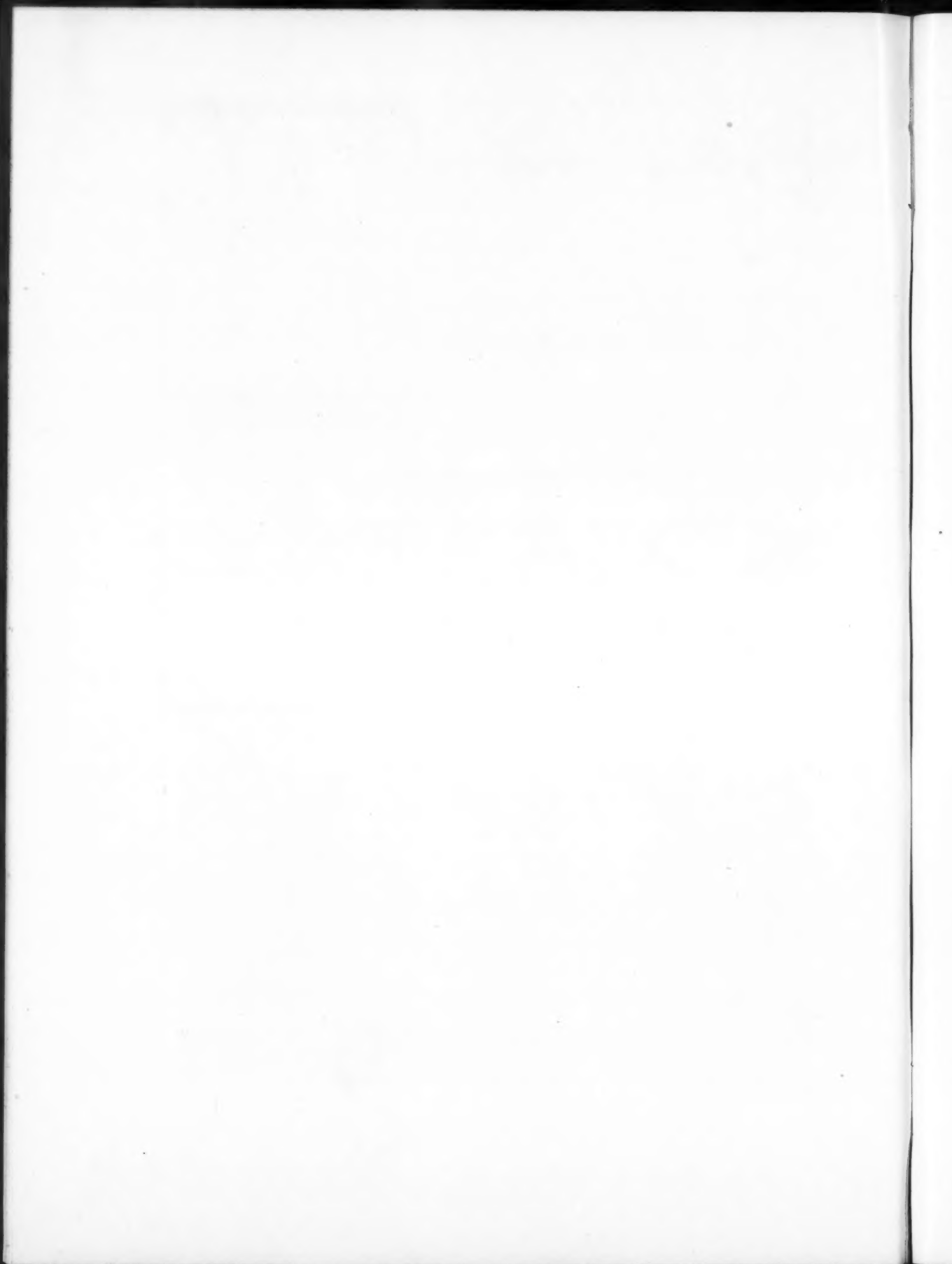


Duplex Lower Floor Plan



Duplex Upper Floor Plan

APARTMENT HOUSE, NO. 1067 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
C. P. H. GILBERT, ARCHITECT



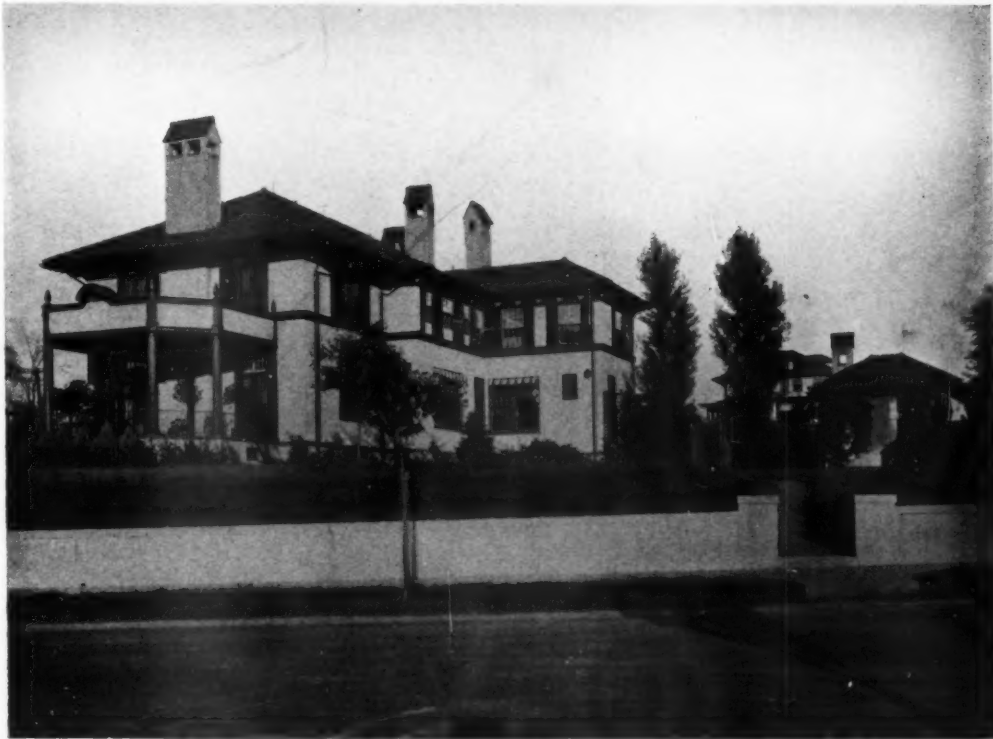


PLATE 225

ABOVE—HOUSE OF WILLIAM ROGERS, BRAINTREE, MASS.
BELOW—HOUSE OF JAMES BROWN, NEWTON CENTER, MASS.
COOLIDGE & CARLSON, ARCHITECTS



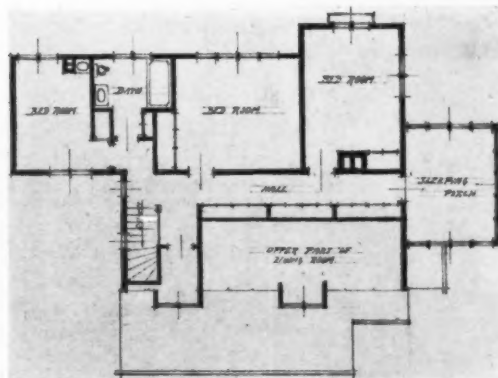
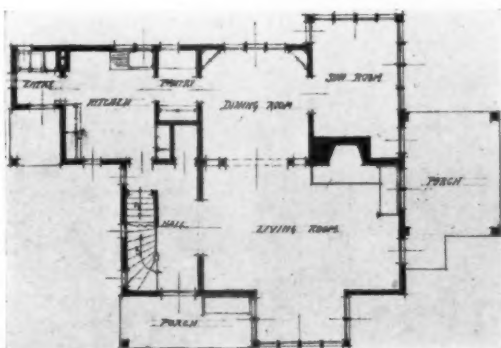
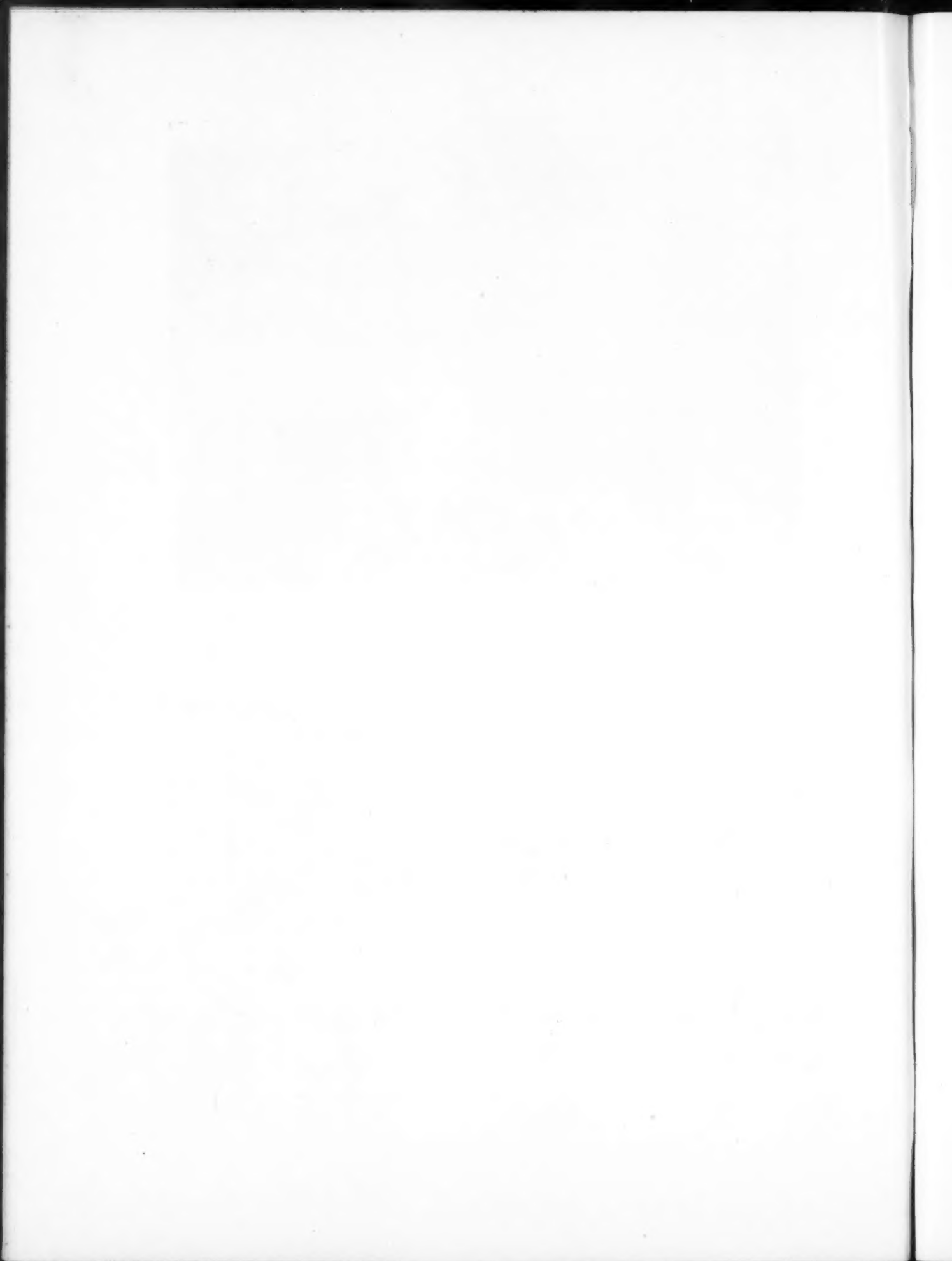


PLATE 226

HOUSE FOR J. H. PATTERSON, DAYTON, OHIO
LOUIS LOTT, ARCHITECT



Current News

Happenings and Comment in the Fields of Architecture and the Allied Arts

In order to supply our readers with material of current interest, the news and comment appearing in issues of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT delayed by the printers' strike will be as of actual rather than stated date of publication.

New York Delays Action on Victory Memorial

More than one hundred cities in the United States have decided to build a memorial or community hall as a testimonial to their soldiers and sailors who served in the war. The New York Times calls attention to the fact that this city has made no decision, although as long ago as June 23 General George W. Wingate addressed a letter on the subject to the Mayor's Memorial Committee, proposing that such a building, Victory Hall, be erected upon the block bounded by Lexington and Park Avenues and Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. The western half was acquired by the city for subway purposes. Upon the remainder of the block still stand a storage warehouse and a car barn, and this lot of ground, it is estimated, could be purchased for \$2,000,000. Victory Hall, as planned, would cost \$5,000,000, and if the city would contribute the half of the site acquired by it the \$7,000,000 needed to provide the memorial could doubtless be raised by a citizens' committee.

But time is passing. The further the war recedes the harder it will be to obtain subscriptions. While the war is in men's thoughts the appeal for money will meet with a quick and generous response. General Wingate, a Civil War veteran, speaks from experience when he says that "the enthusiastic feeling which first exists in regard to returning soldiers and sailors dwindles and dies out after a few years." A new generation is not so deeply interested. The time to move in behalf of Victory Hall and all that it imports is now, when men and women whose sons fought so gallantly in France and when the survivors of the war themselves feel the thrill of the ideals for which so many brave young Americans gave up their lives. Who would refuse to aid a project so worthy and enduring?

Victory Hall would be for all time an ornament to the city because architecturally beautiful, a profitable possession because of great practical value, while its appeal to civic pride and patriotism would be constant. New York has no adequate convention meeting place, as vast and rich a city as it is; Victory Hall would provide a most spacious one, the finest in the country, as the plans have been worked out, it would be found on the second floor. The ground floor would be devoted to exhibitions of all kinds. Below in the basement there would be a swimming pool, 90 by 180 feet; a gymnasium, and a rifle range for high school boys. The building would be of three stories with a flat roof, the third floor to contain rooms for the use of organizations like the G. A. R., the American Legion, the Boy Scouts, and the roof arranged as a children's playground and for horticultural and agricultural exhibits. It is proposed that the decorations shall include bronze tablets for the fallen in battle, portraits of commanding officers, and suitable inscriptions.

In the heart of New York, near a great railroad terminus, and reached by transportation lines serving every

part of the Greater City, Victory Hall would soon have a national reputation as a meeting place and exhibition building, and its uses would be manifold. The convention hall floor would be in great demand for tournaments and athletic games, since in addition to an amphitheatre seating 5,000 people space could be found for a track ten laps to the mile. But this noble memorial and magnificent assembly building is as yet a design, an architect's plan, a fabric in the air. Everybody exclaims that it is a transcendent idea, that it must be carried out without fail. It awaits organization, action, and the call for funds. When public sentiment stirs and takes shape, the difficulties one after another will quickly vanish. No more golden moments should be lost.

Larger Congress After Census

Chairman Langley of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has introduced a bill for the acquisition of a site for a new office building to be erected within a block of the Capitol at Washington, the need for which, he says, will be felt after the 1920 census.

The proposed building is to provide offices for members of Congress. It is believed the present structure will soon be inadequate, as the census is expected to show that representation in Congress will be materially increased.

Wrecking a Massive Old Home by Dynamite

At Mendenhall, Pa., recently, dynamite was used to tear down an old two-and-a-half-story stone house, built in Revolutionary days, the walls 20 in. thick, window and door casings and floors of oak and beams of massive hardwood timber. The job required the time of five men for four hours. The cost of explosives was about \$60 and the labor cost about \$15. It would have taken five men fully two weeks to have pulled it down by ordinary methods.

Women Build Stone Roads and Steel Bridges

Five hundred Armenian women employed by the American Red Cross have built 100 miles of stone roads and reconstructed several steel bridges in this section within the last four months. The roads were rebuilt in order to facilitate transportation of Red Cross supplies.

There were no male laborers to be employed, so Captain Edward Bickel of Seattle, who had charge of the engineering work, engaged the women, who were glad to have employment of any kind.

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Wooden Houses in Norway

The demand in England for wooden houses is attracting particular attention in Norway, says the Christiania correspondent of the *London Times* in a recent issue. The chief factory for the manufacture and export of ready-made houses is near Christiania, the houses made being ordinarily of six rooms but varying in size, style, conveniences, and therefore in price. All the woodwork is ready for reconstruction and many of the houses can be delivered f. o. b. Christiania in six weeks after the order is received. The Norwegian correspondent says: "The wooden house is a dwelling suitable for all climes, but it is naturally important to study the climatic conditions in each particular case. It is generally admitted that wooden houses form very healthful dwellings and they are not affected by damp and chilly weather, like brick houses; they are also clean, free from dust and airy. By certain adaptations they can be made to meet all contingencies of weather.

"As regards durability, wooden houses can fairly be said, after a century's experience in Norway, to last as long as brick, if kept properly in repair. The apprehension commonly prevailing that wooden houses are dangerous from the point of view of fire is unfounded, as the ceilings, paneling, stairs, doors and windows are the same as in brick houses, and consequently the risk of fire is practically the same.

"The wooden house industry in Norway after thirty-five years' experience has now developed to great perfection, and the wooden dwelling offers a satisfactory solution of the housing problem."

Lumber Scarcity in Russia

A wood famine is reported in Russia, according to advices from Finland, which state that Russia is at present in greatest need of sawn wood for its own consumption. It is predicted that after the lumber industry in that country has been re-established it will be some time before it can send any of its products away. It will have to use every stick it can manufacture to repair and rebuild its cities and factories, which have suffered immeasurable losses since the beginning of the Great War. It is stated by the Lumber Trade Commission of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that even under favorable domestic conditions the sawmills of Russia will not be in full operation for nearly five years.

Pyramids and Skyscrapers

There is a common type of individual described in the *Building World* of London who is always bemoaning that "there is nothing new under the sun." He worships the ancient and condemns the modern. He exalts the old and decries the new. To him the Parthenon is the perfection of architecture, and Plato the perfect philosopher; he looks with disdain on the American skyscraper and with reverence at the Pyramid of Cheops; to him all modern inventions are rediscoveries of the commonplaces of ancient civilization, and he tells you that electricity was known to the Egyptians. We were therefore not surprised to read an article in the *Times* a few days ago comparing ancient with modern buildings, to the disadvantage of the latter. Now, we do not depreciate ancient architecture or the marvelous construction of the Great Pyramid, but we do think the modern contractor knows a few things the

ancients did not. We have marveled at the wonderful accuracy of the masonry of the Pyramid, but we have marveled still more at the amazing neatness and complex detail of our colossal and complex buildings that have been built by our much abused modern builders working within a time limit. The Pyramid took 20,000 men twenty years to build. We think our modern masons would have their work cut out to equal the minute accuracy of the Pyramid, but if any multi-millionaire would like a similar tombstone, we reckon we could turn out as good a job with one-quarter the men in one-quarter the time. Conversely we do not believe four times the number of Egyptians could have erected a New York skyscraper in four times twenty years. And, anyhow, we would rather live in a skyscraper than be buried in a pyramid.

Americanizing Chinatown

In Chinatown the oriental section of New York the Americanizing influences have penetrated the Chinese temple in Mott Street, with the result that the Joss and the lesser idols have been relegated to a dusty closet. For years the Joss was one of the attractions of Chinatown, and every well-conducted sightseeing party was led before the idol, which occupied a prominent position in the council hall of the temple.

A more gradual but no less significant change has been the replacement of the dramatic and often fatal old Tong system of Chinese organization by associations of mutual help founded on the most advanced American ideas of philanthropy.

Whatever may be missed in picturesqueness in matters of this character will be counteracted by a better understanding of American principles. It is logical to assume that these people would not have come to the States had not American practices been attractive. It is urgent to recover the dignities and rights of America in their maiden purity and to take steps that will thwart for all time the tendencies of foreigners to incorporate their national desires into our land. "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." And in the United States, maintain those principles of American organization and progress upon which this government was founded.

France Revived

Two years ago, in motoring along the old battle front of the Marne, Major George B. Ford passed through three little farming villages near the Vitry-le-François. Nothing was left but a heap of ruins all grown over with weeds and not a living soul in sight—utter desolation—the waste of war.

Recently, he records in the *Review of Reviews*, he went back there again. In the three little villages of Glannes, Huiron and Courdemanges, it was as if a magic wand had been waved over the ruins; fine, sturdy farm barns and comfortable homes had sprung into being; the fields were all being plowed and the villages looked like any of the thousands for which France is so famous, excepting that here everything was new and clean. Better yet, while the villages were rebuilding they had taken advantage of the opportunities and had really tried to modernize the construction. The buildings were all in the architectural style so familiar in the department of the Marne and the Meuse in France—long, rambling buildings, red-tiled roofs, and walls of local field stone and brick, sometimes covered with plaster. The farm buildings were all arranged around

a large interior court or farm yard with the house on the street. Few of the farmers have, as yet, been able to rebuild all of their buildings, but, like our New England farmers, they all start with the big barn, even though the family have to live for the time in a rough wooden shack.

He stopped to speak to an alert-looking farmer and he proved to be the mayor of the village of Glannes and the treasurer of the Reconstruction Co-operative Society which had rebuilt all three of these villages. About two years ago a government official in the French Ministry of Agriculture, Commandant Doiree, took it upon himself to see if he could not find some way of getting the farmers to combine forces for rebuilding. Commandant Doiree remembered that in the big floods around Paris in 1910 some of the towns up the river had formed small co-operative organizations for rebuilding, and the idea had succeeded. So he decided to try it on the French farmer in the towns that had been destroyed in the Battle of the Marne in 1914. He had a hard time at first because the French peasant is by nature conservative and slow to change his ideas. However, he persisted and finally got several of these societies organized and at work.

The Engravers of Florence

Engraving on metal, which plays such an important part in our life today, had its origin in Florence some time in the fifteenth century.

The goldsmiths of that day, then the most luxurious and artistic in the world, were responsible for the discovery, which came about in this way: A great deal of jewelry of that period consisted of gold bracelets and rings, ornamented with incised lines, which were filled with black enamel. Some of the old jewelry of our grandmother's day still shows this type of ornament, which is exceedingly beautiful when well done. A design thus filled with enamel was called "niello," a derivative of the word "nigellum," which means "the blackest of all." The brass and nickel signs which you see on the fronts of business houses and as announcements of doctors, teachers and so on, are the modern form of niello.

The artist who was making a niello would naturally often want to know how the work was going on, and if any changes would have to be made when it was complete. To do this he took an impression of the incised part, in wax or clay, from which, in turn, he made a sulphur cast. The lines of the cast were filled with lampblack. In this way a copy of the work was obtained which reproduced the coloring of the piece and also showed the condition of the engraving. Later on a simpler process was invented, which consisted of filling the incised lines with a thick ink and pressing a sheet of damp paper against them.

Training for Safety

"Training Courses in Safety and Hygiene in the Building Trades" is the subject of bulletin No. 31 issued by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington. The bulletin is intended to form the basis of definite instruction in safety and hygiene as applied to the building trades. It is intended primarily for use in vocational schools, but may be of use to employers who wish to promote safety methods and practices among their employees. Editions intended for teachers include suggestions for dividing the work into unit courses and adapting it to the various kinds of vocational classes.

Rebuilding France

At the Palais du Musee in Amiens and in various shops and rooms on the Place Longueville, an exposition is being held for the purpose of rebuilding and refurnishing the devastated towns and villages of the Department of the Somme. Architects, builders, decorators, cabinetmakers, from all corners of France have contributed their work and their plans to this campaign for "the home regained."

Portable houses of every description are shown—little chalets, farm houses, workshops, miniature hospitals, chapels and shops, cafes and moving picture houses. The cabinetmakers and manufacturers have sent in sample sets of furniture, durable, practical and cheap, that can be furnished quickly on demand. The visitor misses in most of the models displayed the picturesqueness of the old.

Lighting Essentials—Canadian Commission Considers Subject

In its campaign to conserve the health and accordingly the efficiency of workers in plants, the Canadian Commission of Conservation directs attention to the value of proper illumination of buildings. The lighting of buildings, it declares, must be considered from two aspects, the distribution of daylight admitted through windows and artificial lighting.

As regards daylight, the best method is undoubtedly through skylights, so that all parts of the rooms are lighted about evenly and the light is uniformly diffused, comments *Industrial Canada*. For this reason many modern factories have been built of only one story. Owing to high land values and other considerations such buildings are not always possible. But much can still be done by proper arrangement of work tables, etc., with relation to the windows. The shadow of the worker's body, head or hands should not be thrown upon his work. Often it may be necessary to supplement the daylight by artificial light, which is kept burning all day, but this is a wasteful condition to be avoided wherever possible.

Artificial light has this advantage over daylight, that it is absolutely under our control. One should not imagine that mere brightness or quantity of light constitutes good illumination. On the contrary, a glare is unpleasant and injurious to health. For large areas of work, the light should be overhead and as uniformly diffused as possible, direct glare being avoided by the use of frosted globes. For example, such light would be suitable for warehouses. But for some operations the light needs rather to be focused on the work, for example, for office work, where usually all that is necessary is a desk light which illuminates the paper without shining directly into the eyes of the writer.

An English author gives the following five tests for good illumination:

1. It must furnish the user sufficient light so that he can see;
2. It must be so placed that it does not cause the user's eyes to change the size of the diaphragm when ordinarily using the light;
3. It must be steady;
4. There shall not be any polished surfaces in its vicinity that will reflect an unnecessary bright spot anywhere that can be seen by the eyes of the worker;
5. It must be protected so that it does not shine in the eyes of some other worker.

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Book Note

Old New England Doorways, by Albert G. Robinson, with many heretofore unpublished examples collected from the author's collection of photographs. Full cloth, with introduction and 70 plates. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, price \$3.00, net. To be had from the U. P. C. Book Co., 239 W. 39th St.

Sooner or later, every man with artistic perception who wanders over the highways and by-ways of New England, feels the lure of its old houses. Some will view them for the beauty of their general aspect,—the typical "white house with the green shutters," that Arcadia where many men hope to live the closing year of a well spent life. Others will specialize on "bits," or details that particularly appeal to them. Knowledge of the many books that have been published on old houses in New England, led to the assumption of the belief that the story of them all had been fully and in some instances many times told.

But Mr. Robinson appears to have in many and in interesting instances travelled off of the beaten track and has gathered into this book many very fine examples of New England doorways. They are all well photographed and well reproduced, so that they will afford to architects a great amount of valuable suggestive material.

In an interesting foreword the author states:—Hunting for old doorways is a harmless, interesting amusement, much like botanizing or collecting postage stamps. Harmless, certainly, but it is further an unselfish and a helpful fad that places at the disposal of others a collection that is very valuable and interesting.

Moisture Absorption Through Varnish Same for Different Species of Wood

In experiments made by the Forest Products Laboratory it was found that varnishes do not entirely prevent the transmission of moisture into wood but merely retard it, and that apparently there is no difference in moisture absorption through the coating due to the species of wood used.

The panels used in the experiments were of yellow birch, basswood, red gum, African mahogany, white ash, white pine, Sitka spruce, southern yellow pine, bald cypress, incense cedar, white oak, western yellow pine, Port Oxford cedar and sugar pine.

Three coats of high-grade spar varnish were applied to four panels of each species. Two panels of each species were brush-coated and two were dipped by a special dipping machine designed to secure an even coating. The panels were allowed to dry 72 hours between coats and ten days after the final coat before they were given the moisture-resistance test.

The moisture-resistance test consisted in exposing the panels for 17 days to a humidity of 95-100 per cent, or in an atmosphere practically saturated with moisture.

At the end of this test it was found that all the brush-coated panels had absorbed between 5 and 6.5 grams of moisture per square foot of surface, and the dipped panels between 4 and 5 grams. Such variations in amount of absorption as appeared could easily have been due to inequalities in the application of the varnish. It was quite noticeable that the dipping process produced a more moisture-resistant coating than brushing.

Forest Area of Three Southeastern States

North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky are among the more forested states in the East. Kentucky has a total area of 25,715,000 acres, of which 9,500,000 are in forests; North Carolina has 18,000,000 in forests out of a total area of 31,193,000, and Tennessee, with 26,679,000 acres, has 12,000,000 in forests.

The intelligent conservation of these forests is a matter of concern at the present time and should be considered in any national forest policy, partly for the great native wealth of the forests and partly because of the important relation of forests to protection of water supply in these states. Many of the streams traversing the three states have their origin in the upland forests. If the latter are destroyed, many of the streams will practically dry up in summer and threaten destructive floods at other seasons. The forests also protect many acres of farm lands from the washing away of the fertile top soil.

The Illinois Society's *Bulletin*

THE December issue of the *Bulletin* of the Illinois Society of Architects presents in its entirety an example as to just what an official architectural publication may become as of service to the profession it represents.

While, of course, its pages are meant for its members, they may be read with profit by architects everywhere. The wide field of discussion presented in this December issue indicates in the most positive manner the broad viewpoint of this energetic organization, and serves as an object lesson to every State in the Union.

The *Bulletin* is in the strictest and most ethical sense a professional publication. It carries no advertising, it is gratuitously distributed, and it is therefore able to hold and give expression to the best thought in the field it so well covers. The *Bulletin* minds its own business and does it well. It dignifies the profession, and as an unbiased, unprejudiced organ, it is giving excellent service in its own field, and is radiating to others an influence for good and demonstrating a power that will have to be reckoned with in its particular field.

Memorial Church for War Dead

Plans for the erection of a \$5,000,000 church on the grounds of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., early next spring as a memorial to Catholics who gave their lives in the war were approved yesterday by the board of trustees of the university at a meeting over which Cardinal Gibbons, president of the board, presided.

Administrative officers of the Catholic Welfare Council also met at the university to formulate an important program of ecclesiastic reconstruction. The results will be embodied in a pastoral letter which will be sent to all Catholic churches in America.

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Who Are the Lunatics?

Who are the "lunatics?" asks Lord Fisher in a capital story at the end of his six excellent articles in the London *Times*. He says: "Mind you, when all these articles are read people will say, 'Here's a lunatic.' Now, I will tell you a story about a lunatic. A friend of mine went to see a lunatic asylum where the patients were being treated on a new principle of giving them the utmost latitude to indulge their tastes. The day he went bricklayers were putting up in the spacious grounds some little outbuilding. A bevy of patients had asked for wheelbarrows to trundle about the grounds. They were given them, and my friend met one of them wheeling his barrow upside down. He said to the lunatic, 'Ain't you making a mistake? Your barrow ought to be the other way up.' The lunatic stopped wheeling his barrow and said to him, 'Well, you know, I thought myself I was making a mistake, but when I turned it over the other way they filled it full of brick!' He was the only sane man among the lunatics. The others were wheeling barrow-loads of bricks for the bricklayers. He used his barrow for his own intended purpose. I sometimes think I am the only sane man. Anyhow, I am going to wheel my barrow upside down. I'll see the Admiralty bricks damned first before I wheel them about." The moral is pretty obvious, and if anyone is so dense as not to see it we recommend that he ask himself how much longer he is going to "wheel bricks for the bricklayers!"

Conductivity, Odor and Taste of Wood

Heavy woods conduct heat more rapidly than light woods, oak conducting about twice as much heat as spruce under the same conditions, according to an expert at the Forest Products Laboratory. Therefore for lining refrigerators and fireless cookers as light wood as practicable should be used. One of the principal properties that makes wood desirable for the household is its comparatively low heat conductivity and its use for handles, furniture, refrigerators, floors and walls is governed largely by the fact that heat passes through it slowly. In the case of handles, the difference to the touch between wood and metal is a matter of common experience. Wood conducts from two to three times as much heat with the grain as across it, other conditions being equal, and broadly speaking, conductivity of heat through stone and concrete is from ten to thirty times as great as through wood across the grain.

As a conductor of sound, wood along the fiber is a fairly good medium, ranking with brick and stone, but across the fiber sound will travel only about one-third as well as with the fiber.

Most of our native woods are without pronounced odor or taste, but woods of the laurel family, of which sassafras and California laurel or myrtle are representatives, have a distinct spicy odor and taste. Port Orford cedar of the Pacific Coast has a very spicy, resinous odor; other cedars have a more aromatic odor, especially the pencil cedar or juniper. Hemlock has a slightly sour odor while cypress is somewhat rancid. Except in cedars and junipers these odors are scarcely strong enough to taint food unless it is brought into direct contact with the wood as in butter tubs or boxes. For wooden pie plates, butter dishes, bowls, buckets, candy pails, kegs and barrels, only woods are used which are without taste.

To Rebuild Palestine

In connection with the British Government's declaration of policy in favor of the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine, a practical step has now been taken in the formation of a company for the promotion of building operations in the country. This company, entitled "Haboneh" (the Builder), has been formed by a number of Russian Zionists in England, and has been registered in London with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Sound-Proof Room for Babies at Theatre

The Park moving picture theater, now being constructed at Austin, Minn., contains the last word in picture theater construction. It is nothing less than a sound-proof, glass enclosed room for mothers who have crying babies. In this room mothers may congregate, each with her infant, and though the youngsters all cry in infantile chorus, the mothers may calmly enjoy the show, knowing that no one is disturbed and that the orchestra is not hampered in its efforts. The Austin *Transcript*, describing this, states: "The room will be on the balcony floor and be enclosed with glass so that the screen will be visible from the enclosure. It is not for those who might regret they spent their money for the show, but for the use of women whose children become restless and irritable and must be taken from the main auditorium in order not to annoy the entire audience. Musically inclined children testing out their lungs can comment on the picture with screams and shouts to their heart's delight behind the sound-proof glass enclosure without disturbing the audience in the least and at the same time the mother is in full view of the screen, able to watch the film without missing a single scene."

New Orleans' French Opera House Burned

"The heart of the old French quarter stopped beating," said a New Orleans paper, when the famous French Opera House, of proud tradition, was taken by the flames. Built in 1859, it had been the scene of an almost unbroken line of musical and operatic ventures, and no new structure can hold the memories which made the New Orleans opera what it was. The new must be new—there is no going back.

The French Opera House was built by Pallier & Esterbrook, architects, begins the story in the *Times-Picayune*. Rivière Gardère was president of the opera association, and M. Boudousquie was manager. Although the work on the building was begun late in June, the opening performance was given Dec. 1 of the same year, "William Tell" being the initial production.

It is recorded that to accomplish the feat of rapid construction strenuous efforts were resorted to. Work was pursued day and night, and in order to facilitate the night work, permission was obtained from the city authorities by the builder, M. Villavaso, to keep large fires burning at the corner of Toulouse and Bourbon streets. In its completed state the French Opera House cost \$118,500. Its seating capacity was 2078.

News from Various Sources

Announced from New York that owing to shortage of houses and apartments many families are living in hotels.

The Berlin newspapers show great concern over the food situation of the immediate future so far as Berlin is concerned.

Ten thousand farmers have been added to the rural population of Canada's four western provinces since last March, according to John Wardrop of the industrial and resources department of the Canadian National Railway.

A proposed Minneapolis ordinance provides for the building of public comfort stations as needed in the future by reserving to the use of the city space under the sidewalks in permits issued in the future for buildings in the downtown district.

At the Fore River, Mass., plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation work is being rushed on the remodelling of the former Great Lakes steamship South Haven into a veritable floating barroom to ply the waters between Miami, Fla., and Havana, Cuba.

Old blue and white Staffordshire plates seem to be mounting in price, and those sold recently in the Frederick W. Hunter sale at the American Art Association, New York, brought very good sums. A Staffordshire pottery plate with a view of New York Bay on it brought \$700.

In asking for more American loans to build up manufacturing enterprise in Czecho-Slovakia, Vaclav J. Pisecky, governor of the Czecho-Slovak Bank, Bohemia, recently said that one American commercial credit of more than \$6,000,000, extended about six months ago by a New York banking group, will be paid off within the next few days.

The gambling houses of Paris never have been so prosperous, according to competent authority, as they are now. Although forbidden by the police, they flourish in the center of the city. The heaviest losers are men who made rapid fortunes during the war. The games are for high wagers.

The German army, which numbered 280,000 men on January 1, will be reduced monthly so that by April the strength laid down by the peace treaty will be attained, it was announced to-day. The short service volunteers will be disbanded completely three months after the treaty becomes effective.

A one stop aerial mail service between New York and Chicago with 800 horsepower Martin airplanes, which will displace the present machines and a railway mail car as well, was recently inaugurated. Service will be started simultaneously from both cities. The pilots will take their machines as far as Cleveland, which will be the only stop, where they will be relieved.

Reorganization of National Guard units, instead of the establishment of universal training, was favored by the adjutant-general of the New England States at a recent conference. The conference appointed a committee of three, comprising Brig.-Gens. George M. Cole of Connecticut, Herbert T. Johnson of Vermont and George McL. Presson of Maine, to investigate and report on pending legislation affecting the National Guard.

A Plumb plan for all American industry, modelled after the plan of the same name for the railroads, has been prepared and is expected to be publicly announced soon. Copies of the plan, captioned "An Industrial Programme by Glenn E. Plumb," are being circulated in Washington, and some of them have been received in Government circles.

Bradstreet states that contrary to expectations that labor unrest, strike troubles, high-price agitation and all other troubles that beset building trade in August would cause setback to activity in direction of new construction, total expenditure permitted for 147 cities for that month was \$150,583,823, which dwarfs record July expenditure of \$130,743,439 and marks gain of 249 per cent over August a year ago.

As a tribute to American sailors and the part they played in the war a memorial will be erected in New York harbor with British money. Secretary Daniels announced to-day that the sum of \$300,000 had been allocated to the American people from the fund recently raised by popular subscription in Great Britain to perpetuate the memory of the Dover patrol and the part it played in safeguarding the English Channel during the war.

The hunting estates and lodges in the Tyrol of the late Emperor Francis Joseph are advertised for sale. The Emperor considered these the finest in Europe and kept a detailed record of his bags from 1858 to 1890. English and American sportsmen have sent agents to Innsbruck with a view to acquiring the royal hunting grounds, which are the private property of the Hapsburgs, who will get the proceeds of the sale.

The New York headquarters of Herbert Hoover have received a statement from Mr. Hoover in which he took emphatic exception to opinions of "European propagandists" concerning the volume of Europe's financial needs and the contention that the great bulk of these needs cannot be met by ordinary commercial credits. He declared that "with our taxes 600 per cent over previous rates" there is no need for drawing on the United States Treasury for further loans to European nations.

By an overwhelming majority the House Military Affairs Committee has agreed to report favorably the bill of Representative Crago (Pa.) granting an increase of 20 per cent in the pay of all officers of the army, navy, marine corps, public health service and coast guard up to and including the rank of brigadier-general in the army and equivalent grades in the other services. The bill also would increase the pay of the enlisted personnel of these services 20 per cent. in all cases where the present pay amounts to \$33 a month or more.

The George Backer Construction Company has announced that plans have been made for a new theater and office building on Fifth Avenue at the corner of Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, on the site where the late William C. Whitney, former Secretary of the Navy and promoter of the consolidation of surface traction lines, lived for many years. The structure, housing the first important theatre ever constructed on the avenue, will be eleven stories in height, all that is allowed by the zone building laws, with a tower in the center rising an additional nineteen stories.

Personals

Fermor Spencer Cannon has reopened an office for architectural practice at suite 103, 21 Virginia Avenue, Indianapolis.

C. B. Zalesky, architect, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has formed a partnership; new firm name, Pugh & Zalesky, 811 Security Building.

Eugene T. Benham and William J. Richards announce that they have opened offices at 214 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio, for the practice of architecture.

Charles E. Keyser, formerly lieutenant in the Construction Division, has opened offices in the Manufacturers' National Bank Building, Leavenworth, Kan., and desires samples and catalogs.

Jallade & Lindsay, architects and engineers, 37 Liberty Street, New York, announce the association with them, under the firm name of Jallade, Lindsay & Warren, Mr. Harry E. Warren, formerly of Boston.

J. A. Scherer, architect, formerly a member of the firm of Shannon & Scherer, Devils Lake, N. D., and but recently returned from government service, has opened an office for the practice of his profession at 412 Essex Building, Minneapolis Minn.

Rolland C. Buckley announces the reopening of his offices for architectural practice at 411 Essex Building, Minneapolis, after serving for eighteen months with the United States Army and the American Red Cross.

Wm. Macomber has associated himself with E. T. Fallows, Huey & Macomber, associate architects and engineers, with offices at 903 New York Life Building. Mr. Macomber will for the present maintain his office at 411 Essex Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Obituary

George Robinson Dean, one of Chicago's prominent architects, died recently of pneumonia at his home, 25 Wharton Street. In 1893 he organized with Arthur R. Dean the firm of Dean & Dean. The company was selected as firm architects for the United States Steel Corporation houses in Gary, Ind. Mr. Dean designed several fraternity houses at universities throughout the middle West and East. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Chicago Association of Commerce, Pi Kappa Delta Fraternity, Chicago Athletic Association, and Cliff Dwellers.

Weekly Review of Construction Field

Comment on General Condition of Economics with Reports of Special Correspondents in Prominent Regional Centers

The Scarcity of Materials

TWO deterrent forces are conspicuous in the country's present building crisis: the absence of speculative interest in investment and the scarcity of materials.

At the present prices for labor and materials, it is natural that money should seek short term investments, that it should limit its expenditures for building and for permanent improvements in the hope of a future depreciation of the commodities. The authoritative economists, on the other hand, are stating with more and more assurance that costs are not going down. Professor Irving Fisher of Yale gave opinion to the Real Estate Board that prices for materials will be maintained indefinitely. Realty representatives for the larger money interests believe interest rates will remain high for a number of years. The organizations are practically agreed that wage scales will stand for a year or more. With such opinions in increasing prevalence, the tendency will be toward settlement of the public attitude and relief of the situation by securing more willing investors.

At the present the difficulty of actually obtaining materials at any price whatsoever makes a situation trying to all builders. There seems to be promise, however, that this hardship will gradually right itself. The Steel Corporation's statement for December was much more favorable than Wall Street had anticipated. The production of pig iron still mounts steadily. Equipment concerns are rapidly getting back to normal operations.

A Cleveland correspondent states in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* that following the armistice nearly all in-

dustries of that city continued in operation with but little reduction of force, and 50,000 men returned from military service have been re-employed.

A report from New Britain, Conn., printed in the Boston *Transcript*, shows increases in hands at the New Britain factories which amount to 5173 above a total of 8698 employed in the same plants in 1910.

These brief and isolated facts taken at random imply the effort being made by manufacturers to steady the relation between supply and demand, an effort which is bound to achieve results. But their difficulties are many: the working hours of mechanics have been reduced, and it is estimated by a Chicago manufacturer that the output of the average mechanic has been reduced by 20 per cent. In order to increase the plant's output it becomes necessary to increase the size of the plant.

This is the end of the circle. The problem is back again with the builders.

Mr. F. E. Davidson, architect and engineer of Chicago, made a careful estimate of the work now on the boards in the larger offices in Chicago and states that if all this work is contracted for within the next ninety days, it will take the building industry of Illinois three years to complete it. His estimate does not include apartment houses, residences or bungalows.

The building permits of December indicate an unusual activity. Reports from 185 cities show December at \$152,774,755, against \$149,643,956 in November from 193 cities. Figures issued by the California Development Board give building permits for December in San Francisco at \$1,999,117, against \$509,126 for December, 1918,

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and Los Angeles as \$3,611,083, against \$603,869 for December, 1918. Building permits for the year 1919 in Washington amounted to over \$20,000,000, as against \$7,000,000 in 1918. Chicago has a total for the past year of \$105,000,000 and New York City for over \$251,000,000.

Out of all this activity it may be reasonably expected, it may even go without saying, that manufacturers will not content themselves with merely increasing their forces and plants, but will continue to develop and standardize their manufacturing methods. It is not so clear, but it is hoped that labor will seriously attempt to attain the increased quality and efficiency which its well-wishers have promised would be the inevitable outcome of shorter hours.

At all events, by whatever means it may be obtained, we must have production in such quantities as will regain the losses occasioned by the war and the coincident economic upheaval.

So far as the financial side of the building industry is concerned, it has been ridiculously futile to ask sums of money for the very obvious needs and then sit on the steps of the manufacturers begging for a chance to spend it.

Will Take Chicago Five Years to Reach Normal Building Condition

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14.—Increases of nearly 20 per cent in the tonnage of building materials brought into Chicago by the railways in the first two weeks of January, 1920, as compared with the tonnage a year ago, is shown in reports by railroad officials here. This gives an idea as to the improvement in building activities in this section.

Further proof of the growth in the construction industry is also contained in municipal reports on public improvements which show the value of buildings during 1919. The permits aggregated \$105,198,850, as compared with \$34,791,850 for 1918 and with \$64,244,150 for 1917. Predictions are made that it will require at least five years for Chicago to "catch up" in its needed public improvements and overcome the setback occasioned by building strikes and the war, to say nothing of the normal growth which must be taken care of during the coming years.

Building contractors are freely predicting that the year 1920 will be the most active in the history of Chicago and are preparing accordingly. Despite certain unfavorable aspects of the money market, and the high prices of building materials, no slack in improvements seems to be desired by those having the funds to invest, although the demand has about reached the capacity of the supply both in materials and labor. Real estate prices are high and predictions are made for a big spring business.

San Francisco's Building Activities Going Briskly Forward

(By Special Correspondent of American Architect.)

SAN FRANCISCO.—With the beginning of the new year building activities in and about San Francisco are going forward briskly. Architects are exceptionally busy with plans and estimates on all types of structures, both commercial and residential; and it is expected that the entire year of 1920 will witness a continuation and greater

growth in construction work than any period since the war.

Material costs of all kinds are still on the rise. The demand is keen enough to keep ahead of production in almost every material line and to create prices which show absolutely no indication of decreasing.

The lumber market is particularly unsettled at the present time, and orders are so far ahead of the supply on hand that prices are liable to change from day to day. In fact, there is a decided disinclination on the part of local dealers to give quotations unless this situation is thoroughly understood. This situation is due to the uncertain and rapid developments in the market in San Francisco as well as other cities on the Pacific Coast.

The steel situation is also acute. Certain mills in this vicinity are already declining orders of any size before March, and the demand on the coast for reinforcing bars, etc., is so strong that buyers are known to have paid as high as \$4.50 bonus for early deliveries.

Increased Lumber Demand Heralds Construction Boom in East

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 10.—Due to the apparent inability of Southern pine mills to make delivery, the demands upon the fir lumber mills of the West Coast territory, as shown by accumulated back orders of 500,000,000 ft., make it certain that there will be no decrease in building projects in the East during 1920. These orders, in fact, emphasize continuity on a larger scope.

Building materials in this market are ruling firm, with quotations on basic commodities as follows:

Brick—Common brick, per 1000, \$18; face brick, per 1000, \$65. Hollow tile—2 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1000 sq. ft., \$90; 3 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1000 sq. ft., \$110; 4 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1000 sq. ft., \$130; 6 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1000 sq. ft., \$180; 8 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1000 sq. ft., \$220; 10 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1000 sq. ft., \$260; 4 x 12 x 12 split furring, per 1000 sq. ft., \$65. Structural steel—Beams and channel, 3 to 12 in., per cwt., \$4.70; beams and channel, over 15 in., per cwt., \$4.70; angles, 3 to 6 in., per cwt., \$4.70; tees, per cwt., special; tees, per cwt., \$4.70; steel bars, half extras, from mill, per cwt., \$4.60. Cement—Per bbl. in 10 cent bags (rebate, 40c. per bbl. for bags), \$3.70; Radiation—Discount from list on standard heights, —per cent. Reinforcing bars—High carbon steel from mill, carloads, \$3.85; medium steel from mill, carloads, \$3.60. Plaster—Neat wall cement in 10 cent bags, per ton, \$22.50; finishing plaster in 10 cent bags, per ton, \$24.

Convention American Concrete Institute

The convention of the American Concrete Institute will be held in the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Feb. 16, 17 and 18, overlapping in joint sessions the second and third days of the National Conference on Concrete House Construction.

Topics of unusual interest will be presented in papers that have been prepared by experts in their various fields, and it is believed that the forthcoming meeting of the institute will be one of more than usual interest and have large educational value.

Department of Architectural Engineering

Scientific Methods Applied to Home Lighting

PART II

By A. L. POWELL and R. E. HARRINGTON

In Part I, the various rooms discussed consisted of the Porch or Sun Parlor, the Hall and Living Room. We will now proceed to consider the requirements of the other important rooms.

DINING-ROOM

The scheme of lighting best suited for the dining-room depends on a number of factors: the size of the family, for example, having an influence on the type of equipment installed; the personal preferences of the owner is also important. The scheme which has always appealed to the writers as being most satisfactory is to have a high intensity of illumination on the table top and the rest of the room in comparative shadow, not darkness. Such lighting as this concentrates the attention to the family group and provides a closer spirit.

Illumination of this character is produced by the "old-fashioned" dome. Where there is a large family, however, or likelihood of considerable gatherings, this method of illumination is not entirely satisfactory for it is difficult to get a sufficient spread of light from a dome hung at the proper height. The old style art glass dome was satisfactory, provided it was hung at such a height that the lamps used within it were not visible to those seated around the table. If hung higher than this glare was introduced. On the other hand, the hanging height should not be so low as to obscure any portion of the party sitting opposite one. The Japanese wicker domes with fabric lining are particularly well adapted to this class of service. To obtain a maximum efficiency out of these units, it is often desirable to hang a dense opal reflector over the lamp as shown in Fig. 5. This will direct the light downward on the table rather than allowing it to be absorbed in the fabric covering. It also prevents the filament of the lamp from being visible through the coverings.

Where a dome is hung so high that the lamps are visible, it is essential to cover the base of it

with a piece of translucent silk. This may be tinted and in this instance, the warm tones are preferable as giving more pleasing appearances to the complexions.

Semi-indirect lighting is quite desirable in the home with a large family. This provides a relatively even distribution of light and is quite comfortable.

A clever arrangement of a semi-indirect unit is shown in Fig. 4. At the bottom of the fixture there appears to be a tassel. This bunch of silk in reality covers an extension plug so that the heating and cooking appliances can be attached in this inconspicuous manner.

The candlestick has always held an appropriate place in the dining-room and it seems that this is one of the most logical places for the installation of the candlestick type of fixture. If suitable translucent fabric shades are used with round bulb lamps and a candlestick fixture hung above the table, the maximum light will be directed down on the table top and a lower intensity prevail throughout the rest of the room.

The lighting fixture should not have to serve as an outlet box or a place for the attachment of cooking devices. This is merely a makeshift arrangement. Base-board receptacles or receptacles on the lower side of the table should preferably be installed.

In some instances preference is expressed for low intensity of general lighting supplied by wall brackets with diffusing glass shades, silk shades, or sconces. The illumination on the table top itself being provided by means of candles, either natural or electric.

Many houses are designed with an art glass window above the buffet space. A pleasing touch can be produced by installing suitable angle reflectors and a number of low wattage lamps outside of this window. A ray of artificial light is directed

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FIGURE 4

THE ARTIFICIAL ILLUMINATION OF THIS DINING ROOM IS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE USE OF A CENTRAL SEMI-INDIRECT UNIT WITH THREE 25-WATT MAZDA LAMPS. THE TASSEL AT THE BOTTOM OF THE GLASSWARE COVERS HALF OF AN ATTACHMENT PLUG WHICH SERVES ELECTRIC-COOKING DEVICES

downward giving the appearance of a beam of sunlight toned or tinted by the art glass of the window.

PANTRY

It is quite evident that a relatively high intensity of illumination is desirable in the pantry to eliminate breakage. This can usually be accomplished by a simple type semi-indirect unit placed close to the ceiling. This result is obtained most inexpensively by utilizing a direct lighting opalescent glass bowl reflector and a harp type holder carrying this inverted below the lamp. It is often desirable to install wall outlets in the butler's pantry of sufficient capacity to operate a small motor for polishing silver, an electric plate warmer, water urn or similar heating device.

KITCHEN

The kitchen might properly be called the industrial section of the house and the principles of industrial lighting apply particularly to it. A high intensity of light of the proper quality will result in increased production, more uniform output and a higher quality product. Sanitation is enhanced with high intensity lighting, employees are better satisfied under the cheerful surroundings which result. Efficiency of lighting equipment is paramount in the kitchen. This is the one part of the home where it is desirable to get the maximum light on the work for the minimum expenditure of power. Direct lighting is most generally applicable. In-

verted units in the kitchen depreciate quite rapidly on account of the prevalence of greasy smoke and the like, although lighting equipment of all sorts in the kitchen requires frequent cleaning. For most conditions, a simple stem or chain fixture with a dense opal or efficient prismatic reflector makes a lighting unit meeting the requirements outlined above. Two outlets are required in practically every kitchen. Satisfactory lighting cannot be accomplished in the kitchen with a solitary central outlet, particularly with direct lighting. With only one outlet in the kitchen when one is working at the stove, sink, or other pieces of furniture about the edges of the room, rather dense body shadows on the work are almost sure to result. The second outlet may often well take the form of a bracket fixture, the overhead outlet providing the illumination at the range, table and

the like, the bracket outlet being over the sink.

BEDROOM

Unfortunately the bed-rooms in most of our homes are inadequately illuminated due to a lack of forethought when the house was being built. The architect should seek to avoid the repetition of this defect in buildings of today. In the less expensive type of residence very often but one wall



FIGURE 5

A CONVENIENT METHOD OF MAKING A SILK-LINED WICKER DOME EFFECTIVE AND ATTRACTIVE, A SEMI-FLARED, DENSE, OPALE REFLECTOR BEING USED WITH A ROUND BULB, ALL FROSTED LAMP

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bracket outlet is provided. This may give reasonably good light at a dresser or chiffonier but does not by any means fulfill the demands of the bedroom. A moderate intensity of general illumination throughout the room should be provided with more intense local lighting at certain spots. One of the most satisfactory means of meeting this end is the installation of a central ceiling outlet with suitable equipment. The local lighting is taken care of by bracket outlets and portable lamps. The lighter tones of wall paper and decorations prevail in the bedroom or boudoir, and in general a definite color scheme is carried out in all the decorations.

It is a most simple matter to carry this harmony through the lighting equipment. Etched and tinted glassware of infinite variety is standard and readily available. Some of the most beautiful examples of American glassware are to be seen in the equipment designed for boudoir use. Dainty, delicate floral decorations abound as well as the more conventional patterns. The better quality of this glassware is most artistic from every standpoint and very appealing. It is true that the high grade decorated glassware is somewhat more expensive than the type of shade ordinarily encountered in residence lighting but the personal satisfaction of the owner in having a unique and thoroughly pleasing installation certainly overbalances this. These semi-indirect bowls and shades are obtainable in various styles and a variety can be introduced from room to room. The portable lamp shades should be chosen to match both the central and wall units.

A typical example of carefully selected equipment is seen in Fig. 7.

The side wall or bracket fixtures should be located near the dressing-table, or chiffonier. A base-board outlet is most desirable in the bed-room for the attachment of portable or reading lamps, heating pad, sterilizer, vibrator, curling iron, milk warmer, or other electric conveniences.

Where the room is used as a sewing-room, a convenient outlet should be placed to which the motor for driving the sewing-machine may be attached as well as a local light for sewing at night on dark goods. The reading lamp is often attached to the head of the bed or placed on a table at the side of the bed.

By way of variety, it is often desirable to utilize fabric rather than glass as the diffusing medium.



FIGURE 6

THE LIGHTING FIXTURES IN THIS BEDROOM CARRY OUT THE DECORATIVE SCHEME. THE GLASSWARE USED ON THE CENTRAL SEMI-INDIRECT UNIT AND ON THE BRACKET FIXTURE IS BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED WITH POPPIES IN DELICATE TINTS. A STAND LAMP NOT SHOWN IN THE PICTURE FURNISHES LIGHT WHEN THE OWNER DESIRES TO READ IN BED

Silk shaded wall units, central fixtures, and drop lights give excellent results, for variety rather than monotony should be the by-word of the lighting specialist.

It is desirable to provide an outlet in the clothes closet as this space is usually quite dark. This outlet should be located in the ceiling and may or may not be provided with a reflector depending on the ceiling height. If no reflector is used, then the lamp, usually of low wattage, should be all frosted. The use of a door switch for control of the light is a great convenience but the pull chain socket is quite common practice.

BATH-ROOM

In the bath-room, the most exacting requirement is the suitable illumination of the face for shaving. If only one outlet is used, it is then desirable to provide two mirrors, one on each side of the lighting unit, although a much better practice is to have a bracket outlet at each side of a single mirror. A simple type of semi-indirect unit in the center of the bath-room ceiling is also very satisfactory. This provides excellent light for dressing the hair as well as for shaving. The usual white finish of the bath-room gives excellent diffusion to the illumination, eliminating annoying shadows and providing plenty of light from the side. In locating the bracket outlets for the bath-room, care should be taken so that these are not opposite the window, thus avoiding shadows on the window shade. A wall receptacle with sufficient capacity for an elec-

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tric heater, massage vibrator, shaving mug, hair dryer, or luminous radiator should be a feature in the well equipped bathroom.

CELLAR

This is usually the work shop of the residence and good illumination should be provided at points where the work is done. The lighting should of course be entirely utilitarian as the decorative element does not enter here. Porcelain enameled steel reflectors with bowl frosted lamps at strategic points such as the work-bench, furnace, etc., cover the lighting requirements of the cellar.

At least one of the outlets in the cellar, preferably the one at the foot of the stairs, should be controlled by a switch located at the head of the stairs. This insures sufficient light in the cellar to avoid accident. It is desirable to provide wall outlets for the attachment of grinders, buffers, drills, and the like.

The laundry is frequently located in the cellar in the form of a separate room. Good general illumination should be provided in this space and so arranged that shadows will not be cast when working at the ironing board, washing machine, or tubs. Wall outlets should be provided in the laundry for the attachment of iron, washing machine, mangle, etc.

It is obviously impossible in the time available to cover all phases of residence lighting or even to analyze completely the possibilities of illumination applied to any one room. The authors trust that they have given a very brief bird's-eye view of this broad question and awakened an interest in a feature of home planning which they are absolutely convinced will produce more comfort and satisfaction than any other.

Progress Reported In Campaign for National Department of Public Works

M. O. LEIGHTON, *Chairman National Public Works
Department Association*

AS the public works campaign progresses it has become more and more apparent that interest in the project extends far beyond the technical fields that were represented at the Chicago Conference where this campaign organization was set up and the movement took definite shape. In these days of high Government costs, which are now borne largely by direct taxation, the interest of the

citizen in the efficient and economical conduct of Government business has become intensified. The big budget of nearly \$5,000,000,000 sent to Congress a few days since by the Secretary of the Treasury has startled Congress and fallen wet blanketwise on the entire country.

Now comes scrutiny of our Federal business methods, and as the public works functions constitute the largest item, we have the banker, merchant, manufacturer and public utility man all properly interested in correcting a condition of business unorganization which would wreck the strongest private industrial institution that ever took form. The technical men of the country are therefore the pioneers in a public works movement. Men and women in other avocations are quite as much interested.

Recognizing the foregoing premises the executive committee of this organization, at its recent meeting, laid plans for a more inclusive campaign program by authorizing the officers to invite participation by all industrial organizations. The first step taken was to change the long name of the federation that has been conducting the campaign, and which by specific mention of engineers, architects and constructors has by inference excluded all others. This organization is now known as The National Public Works Department Association. From time to time as the industrial and commercial interests of the country are brought in, representation will be given them on the executive committee.

Call has been issued for a convention to be held in Washington, January 13-14, first for the purpose of broadening the scope of the campaign as above described, second, to discuss and adopt plans and policies for the subsequent legislative campaign, and finally to focus the situation by intensive work in Congress. The invitation includes: (a) the organizations that were represented at the Chicago Conference last April; (b) the State campaign committees from the entire country; (c) the technical organizations not represented; and (d) the industrial interests of the country.

In response to a resolution supported by a brief presented by Engineering Council the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, U. S. A., has authorized the appointment of a special committee of the Chamber to investigate and report on our project for a department of public works. It is our hope that the logic and merit of the plan will so commend itself to the committee that the Chamber will be persuaded to present the matter for referendum to the member bodies throughout the United States.

Is There Need for Further Standardization In American Construction Activities?*

By ERNEST T. TRIGG

President, National Federation of Construction Industries

FOR half a century America has been developing technical, manufacturing and commercial standards. The direct result of all this is the pre-eminent position occupied by American industry because of manufacturing on a quantity basis. There are few makers of automobiles who do not confine themselves to one or two standard models of cars. By so doing they are enabled to reduce the cost of production, and by the volume of production to distribute overhead costs among a greater number of cars.

It is a fact, however, probably caused by the peculiarities of the business and the complexity of the relationships involved, that the manufacture of the materials entering into construction is less standardized in some instances than the manufacture of materials for other industries. Much, however, has been done. A decade ago eight days were required to install a bathroom which to-day can be put in completely in four days. There is a building in New York City twenty-two stories high, 100-ft. frontage and a full block in depth. The iron work of this building was put up in eleven days, at the rate of two stories a day, and the brick work was completed in twenty-two days, at the rate of one story a day.

The United States Geological Survey states: "It has been suggested that failure to recognize a certain minimum thickness for slates has been unfavorable to the industry; that some producers are in the habit of splitting their slates too thin, and that the insistence by architects and the general public on thicker slates would result in much less breakage, a higher standard of splitting and sorting slates, and the marketing of a product of higher grade. The minimum suggested is 3/16 of an inch." This thickness for roofing slate has become an accepted standard.

A large amount of technical and material standardizing has been done by the engineering societies along lines directly concerned in the construction industry. Standards have been worked out for ferrous metals, non-ferrous metals and alloys, cement, lime, gypsum, clay products, paints, oils, varnishes and many other materials.

Many contributions have been made to the construction industry through the development of a

Standard Boiler Code, Fire Protection and Safety Codes. Standard Cost Accounting Systems have come into use in some branches of the industry, notably for paint, varnish and dry color plants. A beginning has been made in standardizing business practices and ethics.

WHAT IS EMBRACED UNDER CONSTRUCTION?

The construction industry embraces the construction of residences, warehouses, factory, office and other buildings; roads, streets, railroads, bridges, docks, tunnels, dams, waterworks, sewers and other public works; dredging, irrigation, wrecking and remodeling; the production, manufacture and distribution of materials, equipment and machinery entering into or used in connection with construction.

WHAT ARE THE INTERESTS CONCERNED?

The interests directly concerned in the construction industry are producers of raw materials used in construction, manufacturers and distributors of construction materials, contractors, sub-contractors, engineers, architects, building and highway commissioners, realty and mortgage bankers, insurance companies, real estate developers, building and loan associations, fire protection organizations and other professional, commercial and industrial interests connected with construction or real estate development.

The construction industry is the largest industry in the world. It includes, roughly, one-third of the business firms of the United States. It normally produces three billion dollars of additional permanent taxable wealth in this country annually, in the form of buildings, highways and other architectural and engineering projects. It stands practically alone in the creation of facilities for the production of additional wealth. It furnishes more than one-quarter of the railroad tonnage and employs more men than any other business in the country, excepting agriculture.

WHAT ARE THE ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST STANDARDIZATION?

The arguments for standardization are:

1. It permits of manufacture on a quantity basis.
2. It makes it possible to produce a supply during the slack season, thereby tending to prevent

*Abstracts from an address delivered before the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia.

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seasonal employment, decreasing labor turnover and facilitating prompt delivery.

3. It reduces maintenance cost and makes repair easier.

4. It eliminates poor design and unsatisfactory supplies.

5. It reduces the labor and machine costs, both at the factory and at the site of erection.

6. It makes possible closer co-operation between architects and engineers and the men who produce, distribute and install material and equipment.

7. It assures a uniform degree of safety and efficiency during and after construction.

In a word, a properly executed program of standardization in the construction industry appears to point the way to a better service, from the standpoint of both the construction interests and the consumer, and to reduced cost.

Arguments against standardization are:

1. It limits efforts to make pleasing designs.

2. It limits choice.

In answer to the objection that it limits efforts to make pleasing designs, it might be said that standardization applies more to the constituent parts of building than to the whole. It seems unlikely that standardization would ever be carried to the point of limiting *pleasing* designs for buildings.

Regarding the matter of standardization limiting choice, so long as standardization eliminates only the bad, the unnecessary and the superfluous, choice in the real sense of the term is not limited. It is quite likely, no matter how far standardization may ever go, that there will be people in the world who will want to pay the price for excessive individuality, and it is just as likely that it will continue to be for sale.

WHAT ADDITIONAL STANDARDIZATION IS NEEDED?

The directors of the National Federation of Construction Industries feel that there may be a need for developing a code of American Construction Standards. The Federation is a national organization including in its scope the entire construction industry. I might say that at present the Federation's plans for this work are in a more or less fluid state. We think there is real work to be done and would like to know the feeling of others on this question. It assuredly is not the purpose of the Federation to pre-empt the function of anyone else or to prepare the proposed standards first hand. The standards would, of course, be prepared by those best qualified to do so and the Federation would act as a clearing house through which the standards would be gathered together.

It may be found that additional standardization needed in the construction industry may be classified under the following heads:

1. *Engineering standards*, including chemical and

physical compositions of raw materials and technical dimensions, illustrated by the work already done on screw threads, etc. Such engineering standards in many cases have already been developed through the work of the engineering societies. Such of these standards as refer to the construction industry would be adopted by the Federation after consultation with all interests concerned, and proper credit would be given for the development of the standard. I believe that engineers generally feel that much work remains to be done along the line of engineering standards; and as new standards appear, they would be considered by the properly constituted body in the Federation and would be adopted if found satisfactory from the point of view of all concerned. A procedure such as this would add the weight and publicity of the Federation's approval to engineering standards and would be a long way toward speedily getting the standards into common use in construction activities.

2. *Commercial Standards*:

In the field of commercial standards much less has been done than with engineering standards, and it is here that a widely representative commercial organization, rather than a professional or technical society, must take the lead. There are many matters along this line claiming the attention of the construction industry at this time, and a few examples of which are given below:

Freight Elevators.—At present the freight elevator manufacturers of the United States are making about thirty-three different kinds of freight elevators; some models vary from others only in inches or fractions of inches and have but slight differences in speed. The manufacturers say that a much smaller number of types will fill all commercial requirements. If freight elevators are standardized, the manufacturers can keep their factories running and build up a stock, whereas now they tend to custom-build the elevators to order; and the elevators can be secured in less time at smaller cost.

Slate Slabs.—There is said to be a need for establishing standard sizes of slate slabs for structural purpose and also for a better general understanding of the slate industry so as to prevent specifying "clear" (that is, free from veins and ribbons) because only about 20 per cent of slate slabs can possibly be cut "clear." If I am correctly informed, the adoption of standard sizes of slate slabs for structural purposes would permit slate manufacturers to operate at full capacity during the working season and therefore to supply builders without delay during the entire rush season of building erection.

Concrete Culvert Pipe.—The construction of both railroads and highways is intimately tied up

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with and, to a large extent, dependent upon the standardization of concrete culvert pipe, which is now being worked out through the combined effort of a number of engineering and commercial organizations.

Tile—D. Knickerbacker Boyd, architect, states: "No one who has not actually visited a tile plant and kilns can begin to realize the enormous amount of handwork, burning, handling and sorting which is bestowed upon the regulation of white tile, which when finally in the wall or on the floor has such a machine made and uniform appearance.

"One cannot but wonder when viewing the large force of people sorting tile why the slight variations in shade, said by some to be over forty, should not be taken advantage of on the score of appearance alone, instead of causing this labor and expense to be put into the process that custom seems to have established as necessary. Does the end justify the means?

"And if it were understood what countless numbers of bases, corners, angles and other parts must be made to accompany each size and shape of tile, the present range of choice in the units comprising a plain white field would be reduced to the rejoicing of all concerned.

"And just as it is impossible to produce all perfect specimens and uniformity of size in any product resulting from concentrated heat, so would the situation be immeasurably helped if so-called firsts, standards and seconds in tile were to be appropriately used. Truly, it is a waste of energy and money to use the best specimen of kiln production in lining an elevator or other shaft or similar features in a building, or portions where light and sanitation are as well served by using the grades remaining after the selection of those more nearly approaching perfection has been made."

Bricks.—Just as in the case of tile, it works an economic hardship for specifications for brick to require their being "of first quality only, free from imperfections, blemishes, defects, etc." One quarter of the brick manufactured would have to be thrown away if only hard burned brick were specified. The question of a standard size for bricks is one that has received much attention. It is difficult to solve, because brick machines get larger from long use and there is a lack of uniformity regarding the effect of burning on size.

Mortars and Joints.—I am told that within certain ranges of climate, mortars and joints should be standardized instead of varying as at present according to individual judgment.

Lumber and Mill Work.—The lumber trade associations have worked out grading rules which have established a number of lumber standards. For finished lumber and particularly for mill work, how-

ever, it is said that there is an almost untouched field for standardization. There appears to be real need for standardized doors, windows, trims, moulding and built-in closets, and other furniture of various kinds. A beginning has been made in this work by some manufacturers. Such standardization, including perhaps the completion of the various units at the factory, would eliminate much labor incident to finishing at the point of erection. A few days ago I was talking with a gentleman who has just returned from Switzerland, where he was quite impressed by the way the Swiss manufacture their doors and ship them complete, even including locks, knobs and hinges, to the building site.

It has been suggested that waste products of lumber mills might be worked up into short pieces of standard dimensions for those parts of construction where longer pieces are sawed up into short pieces at the point of erection. This would result not only in a saving of material, but also in the labor employed by the contractor.

A great many other commercial standards, the needs for which have manifested themselves, might be mentioned, but the above rather heterogeneous list will convey an idea both of the extent of the needed standardization and the great diversity of the commercial standards that might be developed.

3. *Standards of Business Practice:*

Business practice standards sound abstract, while engineering and commercial standards appeal because of their concreteness. It is, however, not an overstatement to say that more business reverses and actual failures have been caused because of the lack of standards in this field than because of a similar lack in any other. Some business practices that would lend themselves to standardization are:

Cost Accounting.—The *Saturday Evening Post* says, editorially: "Of all the handicaps that retard business success none is more serious than the ignorance of manufacturers in the matter of production costs. The Federal Trade Commission reports that in the United States only 10 per cent of our industrial establishments know what it actually costs them to manufacture their products; 40 per cent simply estimate their costs, and 50 per cent have no method whatever of finding out what their production charges really are. This condition is largely responsible for a national situation where more than one-third of our 300,000 manufacturing companies did not earn 1 per cent on the billions of capital invested in them."

Contracts.—The *Contract Record* for September 17, 1919, says: "A national contract form, accepted and adhered to by all contractors and architects throughout Canada, is the hope of many in the construction industry." All schedules for building

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work in Scotland follow the plan laid down in the National Building Code of Scotland, which uses quantity surveying methods. All schedules of building work there must adhere to the same conditions and therefore contracts are standardized and on the same footing. It is most likely that the American construction industry would benefit through the standardization of contracts.

Commercial Arbitration.—In this country we do not know very much about commercial arbitration, that is, a method by which business men may submit their commercial disputes to a committee appointed by a trade organization rather than by resorting to the courts. But in some of our largest cities it is being carried on with success. Some of our foreign neighbors have commercial arbitration developed to a point where it is in quite general use and accomplishes a most real and satisfactory purpose. Many construction people in America feel that it should be possible to introduce a standardized commercial arbitration plan whereby might be settled disputes arising between various units of the construction industry or between a unit of the construction industry and an outside interest. The congestion of the court dockets, the legal expense and disputes taken into the courts, the resultant delays, annoyances and bitterness are only too well known. It seems probable that by a standardized plan of commercial arbitration the construction industry would benefit through a general reduction in expenses, in delay and in friction, and in the creation of a happier and better feeling all around.

Miscellaneous.—Standardization would probably improve methods of submitting bids and the manufacturing and construction records.

4. Standards of Legislation:

From certain quarters has come insistent pressure for standardizing municipal and state building and safety codes, and state inspection legislation, such as that regarding boilers. It is recognized that building codes, for instance, must vary to some extent with regard to different climatic regions. However uncalled for disparity in regulations in the different cities and states makes it almost impossible for the manufacturer of building equipment to comply with the various legal requirements placed upon him, and similar hardships are worked upon practically all other construction people in much the same way.

In conclusion, there are a few matters requiring general consideration.

American construction standards, insofar as they

relate to materials, should invariably be understood as representing minimum requirements that must be complied with rather than the maximum over which no manufacturer may go in respect to quality. Manufacturers need not be asked to deliver up their trade secrets, nor architects their individuality of design; but, if American construction standards are to assume real importance in the industry, a truly democratic, co-operative spirit must be manifest.

Contrary to current belief, European countries are not bled white, but are real industrial competitors. In France to-day there is considerably less labor trouble than in America, and the cry heard everywhere in the country is for industrial development. Albert Thomas, Citroën and other great leaders of capital and labor are pushing together toward this goal, for it means their salvation. Germany at this moment is paying more attention to the elimination of odd sizes, unnecessary designs, superfluous finishes, and to standardization in general, than to any other one element in her industrial rehabilitation.

South America is rapidly becoming an important industrial competitor, as is most directly indicated by the daily shipments of American machinery to industrial plants on that continent. It is becoming daily more evident, if America is not only to hold her present position in the world of industry, but is to capitalize on the opportunity now offered her, that those of us who are concerned with design, engineering, manufacture and erection in the construction industry must place *beside* the other two great problems facing us to-day—finance and labor—the essential problem of standardization, which has a vital effect upon the other two.

In the judgment of some, the time may not be ripe for such a program of increased and co-ordinated standardization as I have outlined. The directors of the National Federation of Construction Industries have arrived at no definite conclusions and will greatly value comment from individuals and interests concerned. We have come only to the point where we think perhaps it might be wise to launch a big co-operative standardization effort; and, if the others interested feel the time to be opportune, it is the hope of the Federation not to claim the glory of achievement, not even to operate the program, but simply to act as a clearing house, or one of the co-ordinating agents in the big enterprise.

The directors will accordingly appreciate expressions of opinion from those interested.



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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.)

(The following prices are current of January 21.)

BRICK		New York	Chicago
Common (Delivered at job in Borough of Manhattan only), per thousand.....	\$22.50		\$14.00*
Face brick (delivered on job):			
Rough red	37.00	40.00	
Smooth red	38.00	40.00	
Rough buff	42.00	40.00	
Smooth buff	42.00	40.00	
Rough gray	45.00	40.00	
Smooth gray	47.00	40.00	
Colonials	26.00	30.00	

BROKEN STONE		New York	Chicago
(Delivered on job):			
1½ in. per cu. yd.....	\$3.25	\$2.75	
¾ in. per cu. yd.....	3.50	2.75	

BUILDING PAPER		New York	Chicago
Rosin sized sheathing, 500 sq. ft. rolls, 36 in. wide:			
25 lbs. to roll.....	\$0.85	\$0.88	
30 lbs. to roll.....	1.00	1.05	
40 lbs. to roll.....	1.35	1.40	
Deadening felt, 50 sq. yd. rolls, 36 in. wide:			
Per ton	85.00	105.00	

BUILDING STONE		New York	Chicago
Indiana limestone, per cu. ft.....	\$1.23	\$0.83	
Kentucky limestone, per cu. ft.....	1.35		
Brier Hill sandstone, per cu. ft.....	1.50		
Gray Canyon sandstone, per cu. ft.....	1.50		
Buff Wakeman, per cu. ft.....	1.50		
Buff Mountain, per cu. ft.....	1.50		
North River bluestone, per cu. ft.....	1.05		
Seam-face granite, per sq. ft.....	1.00		
South Dover marble (promiscuous mill block), per cu. ft.....	2.25		
White Vermont marble (sawed), New York, per cu. ft.....	3.00		

BURNED CLAY		New York	Chicago
(Delivered on job.)			
Block partition:			
3 in., per sq. ft.....	\$0.13	\$0.10	
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	
8½ x 18, per ft.....	.60	.50	
13 x 18, per ft.....	.95	.75	
18 x 18, per ft.....	1.25	.85	
Wall coping (double slant):			
8 in., per lin. ft.....	.18	.18	
12 in., per ft.....	.33	.26	
18 in., per ft.....	.54	.34	
Wall coping (single slant):			
8 in., per lin. ft.....	.16	.14	
12 in., per ft.....	.26½	.22	
18 in., per ft.....	.54	.36	
(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.....	\$102.00	\$102.70	
3 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.....	102.00	102.70	
4 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.....	114.75	109.60*	
6 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.....	153.00	105.00*	
8 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.....	205.30	205.30	
10 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.....	253.20	253.20	
12 x 12 x 12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.....	230.00	230.00	
2 x 12 x 12 split furring, per 1,000 sq. ft.....	163.75	294.30*	

CHIMNEY TOPS		New York	Chicago
Revolving	40%	40%	

CEMENT		New York	Chicago
Per bbl. in 15-cent bags (Rebate 60c. per bbl. for bags in New York), 15-cent bags in Chicago (Rebate 60c. per bbl.)	\$3.40	\$3.10	

CONDUCTOR PIPE		New York	Chicago
Galvanized steel	50%*		
Galvanized charcoal iron.....	44½%		
Copper	20%		
Elbows (all sizes to 6-in.)			
Galvanized steel	70%	70%	
Squares	60%	60%	
Copper	30%	30%	

COPPER SHEETS		New York	Chicago
At the mill, hot rolled, 16 oz., base-price, per lb.....	28½c.	28½c.	
(From jobbers' warehouse add 2 to 3 cents.)			

New York		Chicago
Cold Rolled, per lb.....	31c. to 33c.	30c.
From stock in 100 lb. lots and over.....	32c.	32c.
For less than 100 lb. lots 2c. per lb. advance.		
Polished, 20 in. wide and under 2c. per sq. ft. extra; over 20 in. wide, 4c. per sq. ft. extra. Planished, 1c. per sq. ft. more than polished.		

Bottom, pits and flats, 1 oz. and heavier, per lb.....	43c.	42c.
Tinning one side, per sq. ft.....	.06c.	.06c.

CORNER BEAD		New York	Chicago
Per foot	.05	.05	

EAVES TROUGH		New York	Chicago
(Discounts from list):			
Galvanized steel	60%	60 & 10%	
Galvanized charcoal iron.....	50%	55½%	
Copper	20%	40 %	
(Also note Conductor Pipe.)			

FIBER		New York	Chicago
Per bushel	.36	.30	

FINISHED IRON AND STEEL		New York	Chicago
(Mill shipments.)			
Bar iron, refined grade.....	2.77c.	2.62c.	
Bar iron, double refined.....	3.77c.	3.77c.	
Soft steel bars	2.62c.	2.62c.	
Shapes	2.72c.	2.72c.	
Plates	2.77c.	2.65c.	

GALVANIZED SHEETS		New York	Chicago
Nos. 12 and 14 gauge, per lb.....	7.60c.	8.10c.	
No. 16	7.75c.	8.25c.	
Nos. 18 and 20.....	7.90c.	8.40c.	
Nos. 22 and 24.....	8.05c.	8.55c.	
No. 26	8.20c.	8.70c.	
No. 27	8.35c.	8.85c.	
No. 28	8.50c.	9.00c.	
No. 30	9.00c.	9.50c.	
(No. 28 and lighter, 36 in. wide, 20c. higher.)			
Corrugated Roofing, Galvanized:			
2½ in. corrugations, per 100 lbs., over flat sheets.....	30.00c.		

GLASS		New York	Chicago
(Discounts from manufacturers' price lists)			
Single strength, A quality, first three brackets.....	.79%	.77%	
Single strength, B quality.....	.79%	.77%	
Double strength, A quality.....	.79%	.79%	
Double strength, B quality.....	.81%	.81%	
Plate—up to 5 sq. ft.....	.81%	.80%	
Plate—over 5 sq. ft.....	.83%	.80%	
Plate—up to 10 sq. ft.....	.80%	.80%	
Plate—over 10 sq. ft.....	.80%	.80%	
Polished plate glass (commercial run of thickness and quality) sizes to 5 sq. ft., inclusive.....	.78%		
Sizes over 5 sq. ft.....	.78%		

GRAVEL		New York	Chicago
1½ in. (Borough of Manhattan only), per cu. yd.....	\$2.75	\$2.75	
¾ in. (Borough of Manhattan), per cu. yd.....	2.75	3.00	

GRIT		New York	Chicago
Delivered at job in Borough of Manhattan.....	\$2.25	\$2.00	
Delivered in the Bronx.....	2.50	2.25	

GYPSUM		New York	Chicago
Plaster Board:			
Delivered at job, Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.			
27 x 28 x 1.....	37c.		
27 x 48 x ½.....	34c.		
32 x 36 x ¼.....	23c.		
32 x 36 x ¾.....	24c.		
32 x 36 x ½.....	26c.		

Plaster Blocks:		New York	Chicago
Delivered at job, Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.			
45 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft.....	.09c.		
2 in. solid, 12 x 30, per sq. ft.....	12c.	11c.	
3 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft.....	12c.	11c.	
3 in. solid, 12 x 30, per sq. ft.....	15c.		
4 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft.....	13c.	12c.	
5 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft.....	14½c.		
6 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft.....	18c.	14c.	
8 in. hollow, 12 x 30, per sq. ft.....	22½c.		

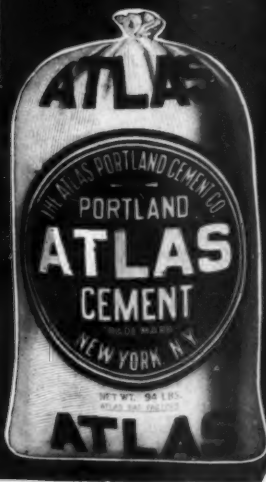
LATH		New York	Chicago
Eastern spruce, per thousand.....	\$10.50	\$16.00 to \$18.00	
No. 1 hemlock, per thousand.....	8.25	16.00 to 18.00	
No. 1 yellow pine, per thousand.....	9.00	16.00 to 18.00	

LEAD		New York	Chicago
American pig, per lb.....	8 to 8½c.*	6¼ to 6½c.	
Bar, per lb.....	10½c. to 11c.*	6½ to 6¾c.	

LIME		New York	Chicago
Common, 300 lb. bbls., per bbl.....	\$3.50	\$1.50	
Finishing, 300 lb. bbls., per bbl.....	3.70		
Common hydrated, in paper bags, per ton.....	18.50	18.00	
Common hydrated, in cloth bags, per ton (rebate per bag, 20c.)	26.50	24.00	
Hydrated finishing lime, cloth bags (rebate for bags 20c.)	24.60		
Hydrated finishing lime, in paper bags, per ton.....	24.60		

LUMBER		New York	Chicago
(Retail prices per M., delivered.)			
Yellow pine, 2 x 4.....	\$72.50	\$65.00	
Yellow pine, 2 x 6.....	72.50	55.00	
Yellow pine, 4 x 4.....	77.50	56.00	
Yellow pine, 8 x 8.....	75.00	56.80	
Yellow pine, 12 x 12.....	83.00	65.00	
Yellow pine, No. 1 boards, 1 x 6.....	100.00	75.00	
Yellow pine, No. 1 boards, 1 x 12.....	110.00	80.00	
Yellow pine, B and better flooring (plain).....	115.00	125.00	
Yellow pine, B and better flooring (quartered).....	150.00	117.00	
North Carolina pine, flat flooring, No. 2 and better.....	115.00	90.00	
North Carolina pine, flat flooring, No. 3.....	100.00	95.00	
North Carolina Pine, rift flooring.....	137.50	110.00	
Norway pine, 2 x 4.....	75.00	77.50	
Norway pine, 2 x 12.....	90.00	78.00	

(Continued on page 830-B.)



DRIVEWAYS and walks around homes of elegance and refinement should be concrete—made of Atlas Portland Cement.

"The Standard by which all other makes are measured."

The Atlas Portland Cement Company

NEW YORK Boston Philadelphia Savannah Dayton Minneapolis Des Moines St. Louis CHICAGO

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Late Building Material Prices

(Continued from page 830-A.)

	New York	Chicago
Douglas fir, 6 x 6 to 12 x 12.....	\$75.00	\$71.00
Douglas fir, 12 x 12 to 14 x 14.....	85.00	78.00
Hemlock, 2 x 4.....	63.00	55.00
Hemlock, 2 x 12.....	65.00	58.00
Oak, quartered, 1 in., F. A. S.....	275.00	285.00
Oak, plain, 1 in., F. A. S.....	210.00	210.00
Oak flooring, 13/16, quartered (white).....	280.00	295.00
Oak flooring, 13/16, quartered (red).....	275.00	225.00
Oak flooring, 13 x 16, plain (red).....	205.00	175.00
Oak flooring, 13 x 16, plain (white).....	210.00	185.00
Maple, 1 in., F. A. S.....	135.00	185.00
Maple flooring, 13/16, clear.....	160.00	150.00
Maple flooring, 13/16, select.....	145.00	135.00
Maple flooring 13/16 No. 1 factory.....	120.00	100.00
Basswood, 1 in., F. A. S.....	120.00	100.00
Mahogany, 1 in., F. A. S.....	320.00	350.00
Sap gum, 1 in., F. A. S.....	87.50	75.00
Red gum, 1 in., F. A. S.....	125.00	115.00
Chestnut, 1 in., F. A. S.....	110.00	105.00
Poplar, 1 in., F. A. S.....	150.00	130.00
Birch, 1 in., F. A. S.....	125.00	100.00
Spruce, random, 2 in.....	70.00	65.00
Spruce, wide, 8 in.....	75.00	70.00
Spruce, 10 in.....	80.00	85.00*
Spruce, 12 in.....	90.00	75.00
Cypress, 1 in., F. A. S.....	140.00	130.00

METAL LATH

Under 100 sq. yd., per sq. yd.....	40c.	35c.
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MORTAR COLORS

Red, per lb.....	.05	.05
Brown, per lb.....	.05	.05
Buff, per lb.....	.05	.05
Chocolate, per lb.....	.05	.05
Black, per lb.....	.05	.05
Pompeian buff, per lb.....	.07	.07
Moss green, per lb.....	.07	.07
Colonial drab, per lb.....	.07	.07
French gray, per lb.....	.07	.07
Royal purple, per lb.....	.07	.07
Yellow, per lb.....	.07	.07

(These prices are for mortar colors in bbls. or kegs of more than 200 lbs. each. In kegs of less than 200 lbs. each add 1c. per lb. In 25 lb. cans add 2c. and 12 1/2 lb. cans add 2 1/2 c. per lb.)

NAILS

Wire nails and brass, miscellaneous.....	75%	75%
Linseed (7 1/2 lbs.) city, raw.....	\$1.90*	\$1.95
Over 5-gal. lots.....	1.79	.....
Linseed, boiled, advance, per gal.....	.01	.02
Out of town, American seed, at.....	1.90*	2.05
Calcutta.....	2.00	.....

PAINTS

Leads:		
American white, in oil, kegs; lots over 100 lbs.....	13c.	13c.
White, in oil, 25-lb. tin pails; add to keg price.....	1/4c.	1/4c.
Red, bbl., 1/2 bbl., and kegs; lots over 100 lbs.....	13c.	14 1/2c.
Dry Colors:		
Red Venetian, American, per 100 lbs.....	\$2.00 to \$4.50	\$2.00 to \$4.00
Metallic Paints:		
Brown, per ton.....	\$32.00 to \$36.00	\$32.00 to \$36.00
Red, per ton.....	35.00 to 40.00	35.00 to 40.00

PIPE

Cast Iron:		
6 in. and heavier.....	\$54.30	\$61.80
4 in.....	57.30	64.80
3 in.....	62.30	71.80

(and \$2.00* 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:		
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 %	14.6 to 34.6 %
Iron:		
Black, 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.....	29 1/2 to 34 1/2 %	19.6 to 29.6 %
Galv., 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.....	21 1/2 to 23 1/2 %	9.4 to 11.6 %
Steel:		
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 %	9.6 %
Steel:		
Black, 1/2 to 3 in.....	46 1/2 to 56 1/2 %	33 to 43 %
Galv., 1/2 to 3 in.....	29 to 44 %	10.6 to 18 %
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 %	.....
Steel:		
Black, 2 to 6 in.....	48 1/2 to 50 1/2 %	35 to 37 %
Galv., 2 to 6 in.....	37 to 40 %	10 to 12 %
Iron:		
Black, 1 1/2 to 6 in.....	25 1/2 to 35 1/2 %	.....
Galv., 1 1/2 to 6 in.....	10 1/2 to 23 1/2 %	.....

PIPE—VITRIFIED SEWER

(Standard pipe and fittings, F.O.B., carloads):		
3 to 24 in.....	67%	67%
27 to 30 in.....	66%	66%

PLASTER

(Rebate for bags, 15c.)		
Neat wall cement in 15-cent bags, per ton.....	\$22.30	\$19.00
Finishing plaster.....	25.00	19.50
Lath mortar, in cloth bags, per ton.....	16.00	14.00

	New York	Chicago
Brown mortar, in bags.....	\$16.00	\$14.00
Finishing plaster, per bbl. (250 lbs.).....	3.80	3.00
Finishing plaster, per bbl. (320 lb. bbl.).....	4.75	5.00

PUTTY

In bladders, per 100 lb.....	\$6.25	\$6.25
In 1-lb. tins, per 100 lb.....	6.75	6.75
In 5-lb. tins, per 100 lb.....	6.25	6.25

RADIATION

New York reports a 45% discount on standard heights.
Chicago reports F. O. B. Plant with actual rate of freight allowed not exceeding 40c. per c.w.t. a 45.9% discount on standard heights steam and 44.3% on water.

REGISTERS

Cast iron semi-steel or steel, in black or white japan or electroplate and small faces and borders.....	30%	30%
Wall frames.....	30%	30%
Large faced, 14 x 14 in. and larger.....	50%	50%
Base board registers.....	30%	30%
Base board intakes.....	30%	30%
White enameled goods.....	5%	5%
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.....	30%	30%
—Larger than 14 x 14 in.....	50%	50%

REINFORCING BARS

High carbon steel from mill.....	\$48.50	\$49.50
Medium steel from mill.....	48.50	49.50

ROOFING MATERIAL

Tarred Felt Paper:		
No. 1—25 lbs. to 100 sq. ft., per ton.....	\$62.00	\$75.00
No. 2—16 lbs. to 100 sq. ft., per ton.....	63.00	75.00
No. 3—12 lbs. to 100 sq. ft., per ton.....	64.00	75.00
Rosin sized sheathing, per ton.....	75.00	70.00
Corrugated roofing, galvanized, 2 1/2 in. corrugation, over flat sheets, 30c. per 100 lbs.		
Rubber, 108 sq. ft. rolls, 32 in. wide, per roll:		
First Quality:		
1 ply—35 lb. rolls.....	\$1.90	\$2.00
2 ply—45 lb. rolls.....	2.40	2.40
3 ply—55 lb. rolls.....	2.85	2.80
Second Quality:		
1 ply—35 lb. rolls.....	1.45	1.60
2 ply—45 lb. rolls.....	1.75	1.90
3 ply—55 lb. rolls.....	2.20	2.20

ROBIN

Common to good, strained (wholesale), 80 lb. per gal.....	\$17.00*	
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SAND

Mason, per cu. yd.....	\$1.85 to \$2.25	\$2.75
Torpedo, per cu. yd.....	1.85 to 2.25	2.75
White sand, per cu. yd.....	4.50	

SHINGLES

Red cedar, 6 to 2, clear, per thousand.....	\$10.00	\$6.50
Red cedar, 5 to 2, clear, per thousand.....	12.00	7.50
White cedar, extra star, A star, per thousand.....	11.00	7.00
Cypress, 6 x 18, No. 1 hearts per M.....	17.00	14.00
Cypress, 6 x 18, No. 1 prime per M.....	15.00	12.00

SLATE ROOFING

	F.O.B. cars, Quarry Station	F.O.B. Chicago
Pennsylvania:		
Best Bangor.....	\$7.75 to \$9.00	\$10.20 to \$11.45
No. 1 Bangor Ribbon.....	6.75 to 7.00	9.20 to 9.70
Pen Argyl.....	6.50 to 7.25	9.70 to 10.45
Peach Bottom.....	10.50 to 12.50	12.45 to 14.45
No. 1 Chapman.....	6.25 to 7.25	8.70 to 9.95
Vermont:		
No. 1 Sea Green.....	5.00 to 8.50	7.31 to 11.06
Unfading Green.....	9.00 to 10.50	9.40 to 12.50
Mottled Green Purple.....	9.00 to 10.50	.....
Red Maine:		
Brownsville, U'f'g Black, No. 1.....	12.00	14.10 to 15.10
Slaters felt, 30 lb. roll.....	.92	.....
Slaters felt, 40 lb. roll.....	1.22	.....

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

	New York	Chicago
Per gal. in machine bbl.....	\$1.50 to \$1.65	\$1.73

STONE SCREENINGS

Lime, per cu. yd.....	\$2.35	\$2.75
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STRUCTURAL STEEL

Beams and channel, 3 to 15 in., per lb.....	2.45c.	3.47c.
Beams and channels, over 15 in., per lb.....	2.45c.	3.57c.
Angles.....	2.45c.	3.47c.
Zeas.....	2.45c.	3.47c.
Tees.....	2.45c.	3.52c.
Steel bars, half extras, from mill.....	2.35c. to 2.75c.	3.37c.

STUCCO

In cloth, per ton (white, mixed).....	\$22.50	\$19.50
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STUCCO BOARD

Medium weight stucco board, plain, per M sq. ft.....	\$42.50	\$45.00
Medium weight stucco board, creosoted, per M sq. ft.....	50.00	50.00
Heavy weight stucco board, plain, per M sq. ft.....	55.00	55.00
Heavy weight stucco board, creosoted, per M sq. ft.....	60.00	60.00
Medium weight stucco board, plain, narrow key, per M sq. ft.....	50.00	50.00
Medium weight stucco board, narrow key, creosoted, per M sq. ft.....	55.00	55.00
Insulating board, heavy felt background, per M sq. ft.....	50.00	50.00

SHEATHING BOARD

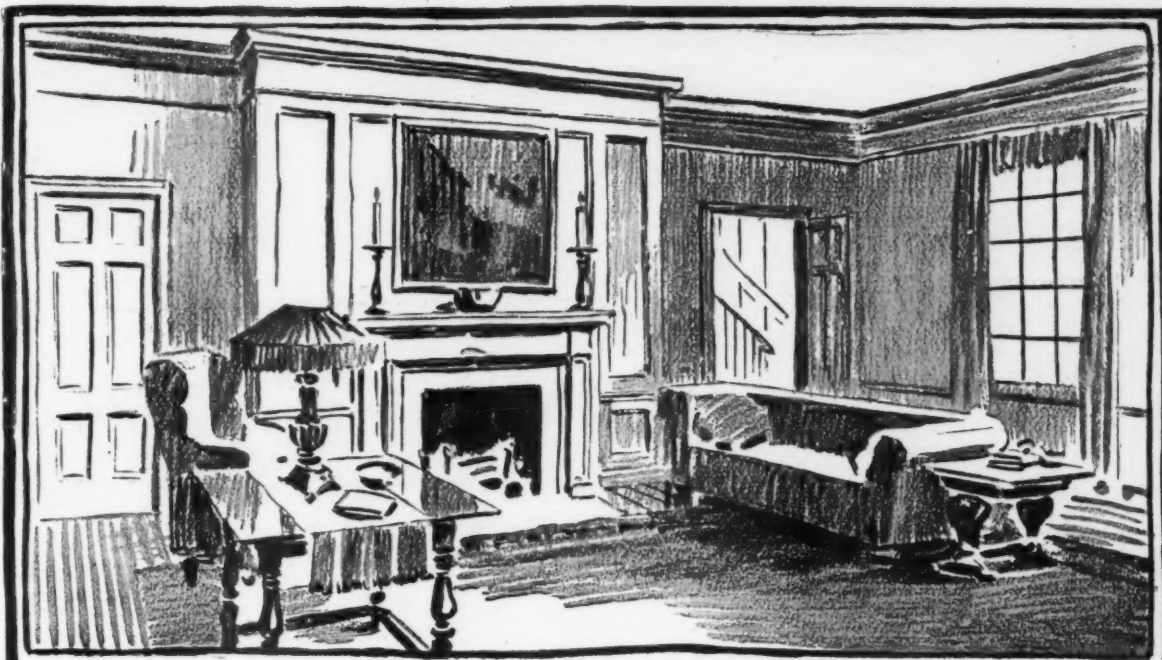
Heavy weight sheathing board, per M sq. ft.....	\$50.00	\$50.00
Medium weight sheathing board, per M sq. ft.....	46.00	45.00
Stucco or plaster board, sheathing board and insulating board are in rolls containing one sheet 25 ft. long and 4 ft. wide (100 sq. ft.)		

WALL BOARD

Wall board, shipped any length, 4 ft. wide, per M.....	\$45.00	\$40.00
Packed flat in cars if ordered in less than car lots. Add \$5.00 per M ft. for crating.		

ZINC SHEETS

Western slabs.....	8 1/2 to 9c.*	.....
Sheets, No. 9, base casks.....	12 1/2c.*	.....
Open, per lb.....	13c.*	.....



Advantages of Standardization

IN planning every kind of electrical installation it pays to plan for the future.

If any defect of manufacture or any breakage through misuse should develop, will the owner remember just who furnished each device where the architect has not standardized on one make throughout?

Where one responsible manufacturer furnishes everything that goes into the installation there can be no question as to the maker's identity. The owner knows where to get repair parts or additional equipment to match the original installation.

The General Electric Company can furnish everything electrical that goes into a building. It guarantees its product against defects of manufacture that may develop within a reasonable time. It is always accessible where additional equipment is needed. Let it share your responsibility.

G-E RELIABLE WIRING DEVICES

*Can be furnished by any reputable
electrical contractor*

The name General Electric Company on an electrical device is a guarantee of quality backed by over a quarter-century's experience in the generation, transmission, distribution and application of electricity.

General  Electric
General Office **Company** Schenectady, N.Y.

BUILDING NEWS

To be of value this matter must be printed in the number immediately following its receipt, which makes it impossible for us to verify it. Our sources of information are believed to be reliable, but we cannot guarantee the correctness of all items. Persons in charge of proposed work are requested to send us information concerning it as early as possible; also corrections of any errors discovered.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Birmingham voted following bond issues: \$1,000,000 for high school, \$2,000,000 for erection of grammar schools, \$500,000 for fire department, \$500,000 for city hall and \$500,000 for library.

SELMA, ALA.—Selma's \$165,000 postoffice building will be enlarged by an addition of a 50 ft. wing on the south side, which will probably cost \$50,000. It is announced by Postmaster D. M. Scott, after a conference with T. W. Naylor, postoffice inspector, Jas. A. Wetmore, Supv. Archt., Treasury Dept., Washington.

ARKANSAS

FORREST CITY, ARK.—Mann & Gatling, Archts., 614-616 Scimitar Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., are preparing plans for W. S. Graham Memorial Presbyterian Church, to cost \$75,000. Brick, stone and terra cotta exterior, memorial windows, heating plant, pipe organ, etc. All information to be secured from office of the architects, Memphis.

CALIFORNIA

CHINO, CAL.—Libby, McNeil & Libby, 38 South Dearborn St., Chicago, purchased cannery here and plans to build 2 or 3 story rein-con. addition, cost \$100,000; also spend \$250,000 for other buildings and machinery.

FULLERTON, CAL.—Masonic Temple Assn. having plans prepared by F. Benchley, Archt., Fullerton, for brick lodge, on Spadra and Chapman Aves. \$60,000.

LONG BEACH, CAL.—Irident Packing Co. plans to take over plant of Pacific Packing Co. and build refrigeration and cold storage plants. \$50,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Standard Oil Co., 1727 North Spring St., let contract for building 1 story, 30 x 284 ft. garage and 80 x 198 ft. machine shop, concrete, at 1726 North Spring St., to E. F. Low, 343 Wilcox Bldg. \$63,000.

PASADENA, CAL.—Warnerlite Co., 45 South Raymond Ave., having plans prepared by Shepherd & Hamm, Archts., Central Bldg., for 1 story, 260 x 300 ft., factory, and 1 story, 80 x 100 ft., administration building with two 60 x 80 ft. wings, rein-con. and brick, on Marengo Ave. \$100,000.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—A food products manufacturing plant to cost \$200,000 will be started by the Pettijohn Products Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Rousseau & Rousseau, Archts., 110 Sutter St., soon receives bids for building 2 story, 60 x 135 ft., brick store and loft, on Sutter St., for Dunn, Williams & Co., Crocker Bldg. \$65,000. E. Curtiss, 314 Sutter St., Lessee.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Simmons Co., 198 Bay St., let contract for building 135 x 278 ft., brick and timber factory, on Bay and Stockton Sts., to F. B. Peake, 1247 2nd Ave. \$100,000.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Engrs., 1089 Broad St., will build 7 story, 100 x 140 ft., brick and rein-con. cold storage and ice making plant, on Seaview Ave., for People's Ice & Cold Storage Co., 1335 Seaview Ave. \$350,000.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—L. A. Walsh, Engr., 51 Leavenworth St., Waterbury, proposes building 50 x 130 ft., brick and steel church, on Park Ave., for St. George Lutheran Congregation, Park Ave. and Johnson St. \$50,000.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—S. Z. Poli, 24 Church St., New Haven, plans to build brick, concrete and steel theater, on Main, Congress and Arch Sts., here. \$1,000,000. T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Ave., New York City, Archt.

BRISTOL, CONN.—City plans to build brick and steel school, on Burlington Ave. \$125,000.

DANBURY, CONN.—Danbury Industrial Corp., Odd Fellows Bldg., plans to build factory. \$100,000. Keystone Instant Food Co., Inc., Lessee.

EAST NORWALK (South Norwalk P. O.), CONN.—Croft & Knapp, Water St., South Norwalk, having plans prepared by Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Engrs., 1089 Broad St., Bridgeport, for two factories, one 5 story, 60 x 300 ft., and other 3 story, 210 x 300 ft., also building 1 story, 60 x 150 ft. power plant rein-con., on Van Zandt Ave., here. \$500,000.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Arrow Electric Co., 99 Hawthorne St., has let contracts for a plant addition to cost \$45,000.

HARTFORD, CONN.—H. Dragat, 340 Windsor Ave., having plans prepared by G. Zunner, Archt., 756 Main St., for 2 story, 50 x 72 ft., mill construction warehouse.

MERIDEN, CONN.—Connecticut School for Boys having plans prepared by Ford, Buck & Sheldon Inc., Engrs., 60 Prospect St., Hartford, for 2 dormitory cottages. \$82,000.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Alper, Krall & Co., 44 Crown St., soon lets contract for building 4 story, 83 x 100 ft., brick and mill construction, factory, on Greene and Olive Sts. \$75,000. Brown & Von Beren, 185 Church St., Archts.

ORANGE, CONN.—Town plans to build 2 story, 8 room, brick and steel, school, on 1st Ave. and Lamson St. \$100,000. J. A. McLaughlin, 241 Spring St., West Haven, Chn.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.—J. Mamacos, 785 Main St., plans to build 3 story brick and steel building, on Main St. \$70,000. A. E. Fiske, 67 Bigelow St., Archt.

TRUMBULL, CONN.—Town having plans prepared by F. A. Cooper, Archt., 1024 Main St., Bridgeport, for school, in Long Hill Dist., and 2 story school, in Nichols Dist.; both brick. \$50,000 each. H. F. Randall, Selectman.

VERNON, CONN.—Town plans to remodel high school on School St. \$85,000.

GEORGIA

ARLINGTON, GA.—Baker County Power Co. is planning for a new hydroelectric power plant on a site in Baker County, to cost \$640,000. W. E. Saunders is president.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Progressive Realty Co. will erect 20 story office building on the Merchants National Bank Bldg. block, Drayton St. Julian, Bryan and Abercorn Sts., to cost \$1,000,000.

IDAHO

BOISE, IDAHO.—State Comn. Pub. Wks. soon lets contract for building east and west wings to Capitol, 2 story, cut stone, \$900,000 available. Tourtellotte & Hummel, 215 Overland Bldg., Archts.

LEWISTOWN, IDAHO.—J. A. Johnson plans to build 3 story, 76 x 20 ft., brick business structure, on Main St. \$135,000.

ILLINOIS

BELLELEVILLE, ILL.—Riester & Rubach, Archts., will receive bids until Dec. 6 for building a 5 story, 80 x 160 ft., high school for Board of Education. \$198,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—P. Gerhardt, Archt., 64 West Randolph St., soon receives bids for building 2 story, 25 x 180 ft., rein-con., steel and terra cotta addition to press room and offices, at 316 West Madison St., for Illinois Publishing Co., Hearst Bldg. \$100,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—W. R. Johnson Mfg. Co., 359 East Ohio St., acquired 150 x 750 ft. site on Schubert and Fullerton Aves. and plans to build factory. \$100,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Fulton Market Cold Storage Co., care Gardner & Lindberg, Engrs., 38 South Dearborn St., has had plans prepared for a 10 story cold storage warehouse on Fulton and Morgan Sts., to cost \$4,000,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Gramm-Bernstein Motor Truck Co., Lima, Ohio, plans to construct a 2 story, 70 x 190 ft., sales and service building at 2439 Wabash Ave. \$150,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Kissel Motor Car Co., 50 East 26th St., is having plans drawn for a 3 story service station, 100 x 103 ft., to be constructed on Michigan Ave., near 26th St., at a cost of \$70,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Moore & Dunford, Engrs., 38 South Dearborn St., are receiving bids for the construction of a 6 story, 50 x 120 ft., storage building at 6345 Broadway, for Sidney & David. \$100,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Standex Mfg. Co. plans a manufacturing building, 90 x 120 ft., to cost \$50,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The H. Channon Co., 150 North Market St., is having plans prepared for a 7 story, 120 x 180 ft., warehouse, on Randolph and Market Sts. Total estimated cost, \$400,000. Alfred S. Alschuler, 28 East Jackson St., Archt.

HAWTHORNE, ILL.—Western Electric Co. will erect a \$5,000,000 addition to the present plant.

LOCKPORT, ILL.—John Lambert, 863 Rookery Bldg., Chicago, Penitentiary Commission, proposes drilling an artesian well at the site

of the new Illinois State Penitentiary. Zimmerman, Saxe & Zimmerman are the architects, 64 East Van Buren St., Chicago.

MONMOUTH, ILL.—Altenberg Tire & Equipment Co. will remove its factory from Davenport, Iowa, to this city. The company plans the erection of a 4 story building to cost \$100,000.

QUINCY, ILL.—National Oil & Refining Co. will equip a \$100,000 oil refinery in Oklahoma.

QUINCY, ILL.—F. H. Clark, Natl. Oil & Refining Co., et al. plan to build oil refinery. \$100,000.

INDIANA

ANDERSON, IND.—Anderson Foundry & Machine Co. will spend \$100,000 on additions to its plant.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Henry L. Dithmer, secretary of the Polar Ice & Fuel Co., announces plans in the enlargement of the company's manufacturing and storage capacities which will double its facilities. Additions will be built to three different plants in the city of Indianapolis at an expenditure of \$150,000.

IOWA

DES MOINES, IOWA.—Hawkeye Tire & Rubber Co., 215 East 3rd St., is completing plans for its proposed 3 story plant at Court and 18th Sts., estimated to cost \$300,000 complete. The Osborn Engineering Co., 2848 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, is engineer.

WAVERLY, IOWA.—Iowa Sugar Co. plans to build warehouse and pulp mill, both 3 story, 50 x 100 ft., concrete and steel. \$700,000.

KANSAS

EMPORIA, KAN.—McCord & Kistler Mercantile Co., 201 Kansas Ave., let contract for building 2 story, 75 x 150 ft., rein-con., steel and brick warehouse, to J. M. Leeper, State House, Topeka. \$71,000.

WICHITA, KAN.—Sisters of Charity will build 2 story, 47 x 90 ft., auditorium, 1 story, 36 x 144 ft., dormitory and 2 story, 47 x 90 ft., chapel, rein-con., and brick. \$250,000. White & Dean, 391 Bellefontaine Ave., Kansas City, Mo., Archts.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, MD.—I. Silberstein, 607 Equitable Bldg., plans to build 10 story, 140 x 181 ft., rein-con., steel and brick, sales building, St. Paul and Pleasant Sts. \$1,000,000. C. R. Callis, Jr., Melville Ave., Catonsville, Archt.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Ottenheimer Bros., 413 North Howard St., acquired a site on Milton Ave., Chase St. and Pennsylvania Railroad, and plan to build a factory to cost \$150,000.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Maryland Casualty Company has acquired 23 acres of ground in the suburbs of Baltimore, which will be improved with a group of buildings, consisting of an administration and office building, a clubhouse, a printing and power plant, a garage and a stable. The entire office force, consisting of over 1,000 persons, of the company will be accommodated in this unique community development. The grounds will be treated as a park. The whole project being not only an advanced business move, but an elaborate experiment in welfare work. Otto G. Simonson, Maryland Casualty Tower, Baltimore, has been commissioned as the architect.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Har Zion Congregation plans to build synagogue on West North Ave. near Payson St., probably stone. \$75,000. L. Setten, 4195 Hanover St., and S. B. Waxman, 2410 Elsinor Ave., members Bldg. Com.

FREDERICK, MD.—Fiber Co. of North America, McLachlen Bldg., Washington, D. C., plans to build linen fiber factory, here. Address J. M. Thomas, Frederick.

MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST, MASS.—Massachusetts Agricultural College having plans prepared by J. H. Ritchie, Archt., 8 Beacon St., Boston, for 3 story, 60 x 155 ft., brick, steel and concrete dormitory and dining room, on campus. \$150,000.

BELCHERTOWN, MASS.—Massachusetts Comm. on Mental Diseases, Boston, will build 2 story 64 x 89 ft., dormitory and 3 story, 88 x 103 ft., power house, rein-con. and terra cotta, on State Grounds, also 1325 ft. concrete tunnels for Massachusetts State Hospital.



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BOSTON, MASS.—Bd. of Ed. plans erection of \$750,000 school on Fenway St.
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—Town having plans prepared by C. M. Baker, Archt., 70 Equitable Bldg., Boston, for 2½ story, 16 room, brick, concrete and steel school, on Hollis St., \$170,000. E. E. Bowers, Clk.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Germania Mills, Race St., plans to build new factories. \$500,000.
HOLYOKE, MASS.—The Germania Mills will erect a spinning mill. The cost of the structure will be \$150,000. It is to be the first of a series of new mill buildings, on which the concern plans an outlay of \$1,000,000. The spinning mill will be 173 x 120 ft., 4 stories high.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—D. H. Barowsky, 78 Appleton St., plans to build 4 story warehouse on South St., \$50,000.

THORNDIKE, MASS.—Leary & Walker, Engrs., New Bedford, soon receive bids for building 6 story, 75 x 163 ft., brick and concrete addition to factory, for Thorndike Co., \$175,000.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Trustees of Independent Industrial Schools, care Frost & Chamberlain, Archts., 390 Main St., propose building trade school for girls, on High St., 3 story, 90 x 145 ft., \$175,000.

WORCESTER, MASS.—J. N. Maguire Co., 745 Boylston St., Boston, having plans prepared by Appleton & Stearns, Archts., 53 State St., Boston, for brick and rein.-con., garage, sales and service building, on Park Ave., \$60,000.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Arvidson Baking Co., 75 Ward St., having plans prepared by McCormick & Co., Archts., 41 Park Row, New York City, for 2 story, 93 x 115 ft. bakery, brick and timber, on Arwick Ave., \$75,000.

WORCESTER, MASS.—C. R. Hoyle, Archt. and Engr., 390 Main St., proposes building 2 story, 150 x 200 ft., rein.-con., brick and steel garage, on Mechanic St., for B. L. Handelman, Portland St., \$100,000.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT, MICH.—General Ice Delivery Co., Grand River Ave., having plans prepared by D. R. Wells, Archt., 435 Woodward Ave., for 1 story, 36 x 322 ft., brick, frame and tile storage plant, on Warren Ave.

DETROIT, MICH.—Mildner & Eisen, Archts., 924 Hammond Bldg., will build 2 story, 60 x 100 ft., rein.-con., brick and steel factory, on Mack Ave., for Tivoli Brewing Co., 1555 Mack Ave.

DETROIT, MICH.—Board of Education, 50 Broadway Ave., is having tentative plans prepared for a high school, junior high school and elementary school on Linwood, Webb and Collingwood Aves. Total estimated cost, \$1,000,000. Malcolmson & Higginbotham, 404 Moffat Bldg., Archts.

DETROIT, MICH.—H. M. Lane Co., Engrs., 701 Owen Bldg., proposes building 1 story, 100 x 200 ft., concrete and steel foundry, on Herrick St. and Vernor Ave., for Monarch Fdry. Co., 895 Greenwood Ave.

FILER CITY, MICH.—Manistee Drop Forge Co., Manistee, purchased site here and plans to build rein.-con., brick and steel plant. C. G. Briggs, Secy.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Chief Motor Co. purchased 10-acre site on Elmwood St. and plans to build large plant. H. S. Erd, Mgr.
SAGINAW, MICH.—Cooper & Beckwith, Archts., 114 South Jefferson St., will build 4 story, 100 x 120 ft., brick, steel and concrete factory.

MINNESOTA

BALATON, MINN.—Bd. Educ. proposes building 2 story, 64 x 86 ft., brick school, \$75,000. J. W. Carlaw, Clk. C. H. Parson, 600 Builders Exch., Minneapolis, Archt.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—B. N. Schneider 232 Plymouth Bldg., receiving bids for building 6 story, 122 x 178 ft., concrete, hollow tile and brick hotel, on Franklin and Colfax Sts., \$800,000. F. Van Antwerp, 240 La Salle Bldg., Archt.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Buechner & Orth, Archts., Schubert Bldg., have plans for building a 5 story, 75 x 100 ft., reinforced concrete addition to store on 7th and Robert Sts., for the Emporium Co., \$150,000.

WEST DULUTH, MINN.—Duluth Showcase Co., West Superior St., Duluth, receiving bids for 3 story, 75 x 285 ft., concrete and steel factory at 2800 West Superior St., \$150,000. A. Puck, Torrey Bldg., Duluth, Archt.

MISSOURI

BROOKFIELD, MO.—Bd. Educ. will build 2 story, rein.-con., steel and brick school, \$80,000. M. S. Martin, Hannibal, Archt.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Kansas City Gas & Electric Co., with general offices at 71 Broadway, New York (Electric Bond & Share Co.), is having plans prepared for the construction of a 3 story addition to its electric power plant at Wichita, Kan., about 70 x 220 ft., to cost \$275,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Wagener Paint & Glass Co. will erect a 4 story plant, 113 x 250 ft., to cost \$400,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Certain-teed Products Corp., Boatmen's Bank Bldg., will build 4 story, concrete and brick factory, on Union Ave., \$100,000. Klipstein & Rathman, Archts., Chemical Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Westlake Construction Company has been granted a permit for the construction of the new plant of the United Drug Company to cost \$2,000,000. The plant will be located in the new industrial district on Union Ave. There will be 7 structures in all. The administration building will be 5 stories high, 53 x 200 ft. in size. There will be an 8 story factory building, 100 x 471 ft., a storage building, a crude stock warehouse, receiving and maintenance buildings and a power plant.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Landis Machine Co., 1515 North 25th St., let contract for building 6 story, concrete and brick factory, on 2nd and Gano Sts., to J. H. Bright Bldg. Co., Title Guarantee Bldg., \$245,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wagner Electric Co., 6400 Plymouth Ave., will take bids shortly for a plant, 5 stories, 160 x 400 ft.

NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—T. W. Lamb, Archt., 644 8th Ave., New York City, has plans for alterations to brick, steel and stone theater, on Cookman Ave. and St. James Pl., for W. Rosenberg, \$100,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Famous Players-Lasky Corp., 485 5th Ave., New York City, plans to build brick, steel and stone theater, \$600,000. De Rosa & Pereira, 110 West 40th St., New York City, Archts.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Ridgewood Co., 80 South Munn Ave., will erect a 7 story brick building, to cost \$200,000.

EAST PATERSON, N. J.—A. W. Gall, Dist. Clk., Bd. Educ., receives bids about November for 8 room school in Dundee Lake Sect., \$75,000.

HARRISON, N. J.—Driver-Harris Co., manufacturer of electric wires, cables, etc., has had plans prepared for the construction of a 3 story reinforced concrete structure at its plant, about 50 x 100 ft., \$50,000. Lockwood, Greene & Co., 103 Park Ave., New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—It is proposed to build an institution, including a home for the feeble minded, to cost between \$700,000 and \$1,000,000, an enlargement of the colony for feeble minded men at New Lisbon, at an expenditure of \$250,000, and a group of buildings at Annandale to be used either as a state prison or a reformatory to cost \$1,000,000; also an addition is to be built to the sanatorium at Glen Gardner. Francis H. Bent, Trenton, N. J., Archt.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J.—J. A. Migel, 442 4th Ave., New York City, will build rein.-con. and steel silk mill to cost \$500,000. D. Seabury, 12 East Ave., Pawtucket, R. I., Archt.

TRENTON, N. J.—Stacy-Trent Co., Broad St., Bank Bldg., proposes a building 10 story, rein.-con., brick and steel hotel, on West State St., \$1,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J.—W. J. Vernon, St. Regis Bldg., plans to build 2 story, 100 x 175 ft., brick and steel theater, on South Broad St., \$150,000. W. W. Slack & Son, St. Regis Bldg., Archts.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Kahan & Feldman, 25 Madison Ave., New York City, had plans prepared by Buchman & Kahn, Archts., 56 West 45th St., New York City, for 5 story, 80 x 295 ft., rein.-con. and steel factory, on Suydam St., between Wyckoff and Irving Aves., here.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Donner-Union Coke Corp., Abbott Road, has filed plans for the erection of a new electric sub-station at its plant to cost about \$11,400. The company will also build a number of other structures in which mechanical and electrical equipment will alone cost about \$85,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. F. McDonald, 577 Cambridge St., plans to erect a brick and concrete theater on Hertel Ave., between North Park and Norwalk Aves., \$220,000.

GENEVA, N. Y.—O'Malley Motor Co. is considering the erection of a 3 story machine and repair shop and automobile service works, 50 x 100 ft., at Canal and Exchange Sts., to cost \$50,000.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—P. A. Davis, Archt., 1713 Sanson St., Philadelphia, soon receives bids for building 1 story, 50 x 60 ft., steel and stone bank for Natl. Exch. Bank, 45 Main St., \$150,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Lehigh Silk Hosiery Co., 220 5th Ave., New York City, will build 7 story, rein.-con. and steel factory, here, \$1,000,000. Ballinger & Perrott, 47 West 34th St., New York City, Archts.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bd. Educ. having plans prepared by C. B. J. Snyder, Archt., Municipal Bldg., for 4 story, 92 x 194 ft., brick and steel school, on Bathgate Ave. and 182nd St., \$420,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Presbyterian Churches to the number of 26 are proposed for erection in this country during the coming year at a cost of \$176,600. Address Presbyterian Headquarters, New York City.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Famous Players-Lasky Corp., 485 5th Ave., plans to build 200 x 207 ft., brick, steel and stone theater and office, brick foundation, on Broadway, between 43rd and 44th Sts., \$3,000,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—M. Hausle, Archt., 3307 3rd Ave., preparing plans for asphalt plant, 2 story, rein.-con., brick and steel, \$100,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Bosch Magneto Corp., 223 West 46th St., has acquired property, 73 x 100 ft., on 60th St., near Broadway, as a site for a building. It is planned to construct a 10 story factory and salesroom, \$700,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Board of Education is having plans prepared for the construction of a 5 story addition to school at 205 East 109th St., \$200,000. C. B. J. Snyder, Municipal Bldg., Archt.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Department of Health plans to construct a 10 story, 100 x 100 ft., laboratory and office building at 136 West 30th St., \$700,000. R. S. Copeland, Supt. C. B. Myers, 1 Union Sq., Archt.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—International Tailoring Co., 97 East Houston St., had preliminary plans prepared for a 12 story, 116 x 142 ft., office building on 4th Ave. and 12th St., \$750,000. Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St., Archts.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Starrett & Van Vleck, Archts., 8 West 40th St., are preparing plans for a 15 story, 80 x 115 ft., hotel to be erected on 72nd St. and West End Ave., \$1,000,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Telephone Co. is carrying on a construction program that will involve the expenditure of \$20,000,000 within the city during the coming year.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following approval of bond issue for \$30,000,000 for various city improvement Board of Estimate has arranged plans for construction of power plant and boiler house at institution to cost about \$200,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles Cory & Son, 290 Hudson St., manufacturers of electrical apparatus, are having plans prepared for a 6 story concrete addition, 140 x 175 ft., to cost about \$200,000. Russell G. Cory, 39 Cortlandt St., Engr.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—General Ry. Signal Co., Lincoln Park, plans to build 43 x 120 x 240 ft. addition to foundry and 66 x 240 ft., rein.-con., loading platform, \$115,000.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—American Locomotive Co. has completed plans for a 1 story addition at Dunkirk, N. Y., 70 x 245 ft., to cost \$70,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dyneto Electric Corp., Wolf and Park Sts., manufacturer of electric specialties for automobile service, is planning a 1 story addition, 70 x 200 ft., to cost \$50,000.

WALTON, N. Y.—J. Kayser Co., 32nd St. and Madison Ave., New York City, had plans prepared by W. Higginson, Archt., 18 East 41st St., New York City, for factory here, 1 story, rein.-con. and steel, \$100,000.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Watertown Silk Mfg. Co., 35 Fairbanks St., plans to build 2 story, 60 x 180 ft., brick factory, on Hamilton and Central Sts., \$50,000.

OHIO

AKRON, OHIO.—St. Paul's Evangelical Congregation having plans prepared by R. H. Hinsdale, Archt., Bangor Bldg., Cleveland, for 1 story, steel, stone and brick church, \$75,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Natl. City Bank Leader-News Bldg., having plans prepared by Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, Archts., Ry. Exch. Bldg., Chicago, for altering 10 story, concrete, steel and brick bank, on East 6th and Euclid Aves., \$75,000.

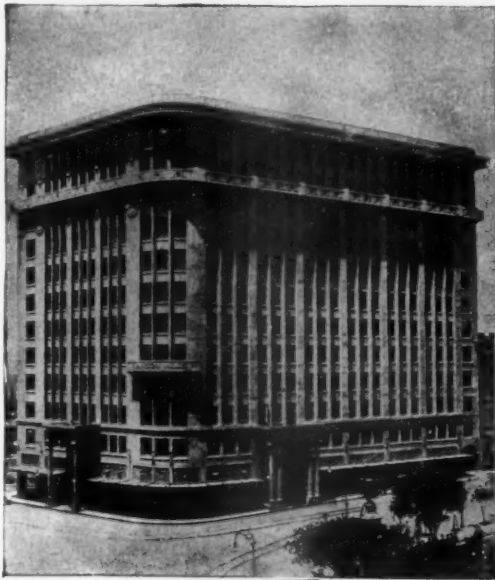
CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Cleveland Athletic Club, Euclid Ave., plans to build 11 story 150 x 250 ft., rein.-con., steel, limestone and brick club and office, on Superior Ave., \$500,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Greenlawn Realty Co., Society for Savings Bldg., plans to build 8 story, 100 x 200 ft., rein.-con., steel and brick commercial building, at 3268 Prospect Ave., \$500,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—G. W. Hale, Leader News Bldg., plans to build 6 story, 95 x 300 ft., rein.-con., steel and brick structure, on East 9th St. and Prospect Ave., \$125,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Hampton Keller Co., Sweetland Bldg., plans to build 9 story, 100 x 100 ft., rein.-con., steel and brick office building, at 10017 Euclid Ave., \$125,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Hinning Furniture Co., St. Clair Ave., plans to build 3 story, 79 x 84 ft., rein.-con., steel and brick office building, \$75,000.



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CLEVELAND, OHIO.—L. W. Kelley, Hickox Bldg., plans to build 10 story, 148 x 220 ft., rein-con., steel, terra cotta and brick commercial building, at 2425 Euclid Ave. \$300,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—E. D. Latimer, 12037 Lake Ave., plans to build 7 story, 120 x 200 ft., rein-con., steel and brick commercial building, on East 50th St. and Prospect Ave. \$200,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—F. C. Newcomer, Citizens Bldg., plans to build 6 story, 100 x 125 ft., rein-con., steel and brick commercial building, on 86th St. and Euclid Ave. \$100,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Petrequin Paper Co., West 3rd St., plans to build 4 story, 120 x 200 ft., rein-con., steel and brick commercial building, on East 48th St. and Prospect Ave. \$120,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co., Amer. Trust Bldg., plans to build 2 story, 100 x 170 ft., rein-con., steel and brick addition to bottling plant, on East 55th St. \$100,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Federal Packing Co., East 4th St., plans to build 4 story, 40 x 115 ft., rein-con., steel and brick cold storage plant. \$100,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—A bank building is to be erected here to cost between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, three stories, to be occupied by the Citizens Savings Trust Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Eveland Theater Co., Hippodrome Bldg., plans to build a 10 story, 150 x 200 ft., theater and office building on East 7th St. and Prospect Ave. \$1,500,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—M. J. Hinkle, Huron Road and East 9th St., plans to build a 2 story, 125 x 140 ft., sales and service building on East 67th and Carnegie Ave. \$100,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Joseph Laronge, 214 Williamson Bldg., plans to build a 10 story, 160 x 188 ft., theater and office building on East 14th St. and Euclid Ave. T. W. Lamb, 44 8th Ave., New York, Archt.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—F. A. Foyer, Schofield Bldg., having plans prepared by G. S. King, Archt., Permanent Bldg., for 6 story, 88 x 95 ft., rein-con., steel and brick, garage and sales room, at 1341 Chestnut St. \$50,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Pioneer Mfg. Co., East 103rd St. and Harvard Ave., plans to build 2 story, 170 x 200 ft., rein-con., steel and brick, factory, at 3053 East 82nd St. \$50,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Western Electric Co., 413 Huron Rd., plans to build 6 story, 100 x 100 ft., rein-con., steel and brick, warehouse and office, on Carnegie Ave. \$125,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—White Motor Car Co., East 79th St., preparing plans for 1 story, 200 x 600 ft., rein-con., steel and brick, addition to factory. \$600,000.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Zenith Tire & Rubber Co., Schofield Bldg., having preliminary plans prepared by A. W. Harris, Archt., Schofield Bldg., for plant on Euclid Ave., to include several 1 story, rein-con., steel and brick, buildings. \$100,000,000.

DAYTON, OHIO.—National Cash Register Co., Main and K Sts., will erect a reinforced concrete and brick factory, 5 story, 60 x 500 ft., to cost \$1,000,000.

DELPHOS, OHIO.—Amer. Road & Mch. Co. had plans prepared for large addition to plant. \$300,000.

KENT, OHIO.—Mason Tire & Rubber Co. let contract for building 2 story, 80 x 120 ft., rein-con., steel and brick addition to factory, on Erie St., to Cummins Blair Co., Leader News Bldg., Cleveland. \$60,000.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.—Knox Tire & Rubber Co. having plans prepared by Osborn Eng. Co., Engrs., 2848 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, for 2 story, 90 x 200 ft., rein-con., steel and brick factory and office. \$100,000.

WOOSTER, OHIO.—Buckeye Aluminum Co. having preliminary plans prepared for factory. \$125,000.

OKLAHOMA

BRISTOW, OKLA.—Christian Congregation has acquired site on 6th St. and plans to build church and parsonage. \$120,000. R. V. Vesey, Pastor.

CHEROKEE, OKLA.—Bd. Educ. having plans prepared by Mann & Gerow, Archts., Hutchinson, Kan., for building 2 story, concrete, steel and brick school. \$60,000.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.—Bd. of Educ. having plans prepared by H. O. Valeur & Co., Archts., 705 Phoenix Bldg., for building 3 story 100 x 120 ft., rein-con., steel and brick Junior High School. \$230,000.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.—O. T. Graham, 16th St. and Emporia Ave. receiving bids for building 1 story, 100 x 100 ft., rein-con., steel and brick garage. \$50,000. H. O. Valeur & Co., 705 Phoenix Bldg., Archts.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Mideke Supply Co., 200 West 1st St., let contract to construct 1 story, 75 x 140 ft., warehouse and 3 story, 80 x 140 ft., main building, rein-con. and brick, 200 East Main St., to Reinhart & Donovan, Insurance Bldg.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—City had plans prepared by Layton, Smith & Forsyth, Archts., 701 Major Bldg., for one 3 story and two 2 story, 140 x 358 ft., brick and stone high schools. \$165,000 each.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Elks plan to build new home. \$125,000.

TECUMSEH, OKLA.—State Bd. Pub. Affairs, Oklahoma, plans to build industrial school here for girls. \$185,000.

TULSA, OKLA.—Bd. Educ. having plans prepared by G. Winkler, Archt., 114 Palace Bldg., for 3 story, 125 x 260 ft., rein-con., steel and brick high school. \$350,000. Hedrick & Huff, Kansas City, Mo., Archts.

OREGON

BEND, ORE.—Bend Water, Light & Power Co. plans to build 1000 k.w. steam plant to double present power output. \$100,000. T. H. Foley, Bend, Mgr.

CORVALLIS, ORE.—Whiteside & Locke Hardware & Implement Co. purchased site on 3rd and Madison Sts. and plans to build 2 story, 50 x 100 ft., brick, addition to plant. \$50,000.

MYRTLE POINT, ORE.—L. H. Pearce purchased site east of present property and plans to build 1 story, 90 x 100 ft., cement, addition to garage. \$55,000.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Royal Bakery Co., 441 Everett St., let contract for building 1 story, 70 x 90 ft., and 2 story, 16 x 44 ft., addition to bakery, brick and concrete, on Vancouver Ave. and Ivy St., to R. O. Powers, 214 Ry. Exch. Bldg. \$50,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER, PA.—A large power plant will be erected by the Chester Hospital in connection with the construction of a new surgical pavilion at the institution. The project is estimated to cost about \$250,000.

ERIE, PA.—Erie Tire & Rubber Co. is considering the erection of a 3 story addition to cost \$200,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Amer. Preserve Co., 946 Beach St., having plans prepared by Peuchert & Wunder, Archts. and Engrs., 310 Chestnut St., for building 5 story, 80 x 250 ft., brick factory and 1 story, 80 x 70 ft., boiler house, on 3rd and Lehigh Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—W. F. Koelle & Co., Archts., 26th and Oxford Sts., will build 7 story, 49 x 186 ft., rein-con. and brick, ice cream plant, on 8th and Cumberland Sts., for Breyer Ice Cream Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. W. Vandergrift, care of Clark & Dudnick, Archts., Drexel Bldg., soon receives bids for building 2 story, 57 x 175 ft., brick garage, on 12th and Cambria Sts. \$50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—H. Ketcham, 239 Harvey St., having plans prepared by H. B. Weldon, Archt., Fuller Bldg., for 1 and 3 story, 100 x 150 ft., 30 x 36 ft. and 16 x 40 ft., garage, office and lumber shed, fireproof construction.

WEST BETHLEHEM, PA.—Bd. of Ed. proposes construction of a 2 story, 176 x 185 ft., school building. \$200,000. Ritter & Shav, North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Archts.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—D. M. Watkins Co., 95 Pine St., manufacturer of jewelers' findings and specialties, is considering the erection of a 2 story plant, 100 x 125 ft., to cost \$70,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Nightingale-Morse Mills are planning for the construction of a power plant at their branch mills at Putnam, Conn. The structure is estimated to cost \$80,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—General Baking Co., 207 Brook St., having plans prepared by J. E. Byrne, Archt., 45 East 17th St., New York City, for brick and rein-con. bakery, on John and William Sts. \$150,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—W. R. Walker & Son, Archts., 17 Custom House St., propose building 2 story, 154 x 210 ft., brick and rein-con. garage and factory, on Summer and Conduit Sts., for Fulford Mfg. Co. \$60,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Arpin, Avila & Adolph, 33 Appleton St., having plans prepared for 1 story brick, concrete and steel garage, on Mantion Ave. and Cyril St. \$25,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Jenks & Ballou, Engrs., 1035 Grosvenor Bldg., will build 2 story, 40 x 160 ft., brick, concrete, tile and steel warehouse, on Canal St., for What-Cheer-Beef Co., 356 Canal St. \$30,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—P. J. Naugle, Wood St., having plans prepared by W. G. Richards, Archt., 17 Exchange St., for 1 story, brick and steel garage and service station, on Sprague, Fuller and Westfield sts. \$25,000.

RIVERPOINT, R. I.—Royal Mills plans to build 3 story, 150 x 500 ft., weave shed and rebuild old spinning mill. \$500,000.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—St. Michaels Greek Church, Blackstone St., having plans prepared by W. F. Fontaine, Archt., Federal Bldg., for 1 story, brick, church. \$50,000.

TEXAS

HOUSTON, TEX.—The Houston Oil Refinery District on the Ship Canal will be increased by one more plant. The new company will be known as the Deep Water Refineries and will be situated between the plant of the Texas Chemical Co. and the town of Harrisburg.

WEATHERFORD, TEX.—A four-story hotel building is to be erected here. David S. Castle of Abilene, Archt.

WHITEWRIGHT, TEX.—The Sears Grain Co. is contemplating the expenditure of a considerable sum in the construction of a plant on property adjoining the Katy-Cotton Belt tracks.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.—Ft. Worth & Denver R.R., Ft. Worth, plans to build 2 story, concrete, freight station. \$200,000. R. C. Gowdy, 1420 Washington Ave., Ft. Worth, Ch. Engt.

UTAH

OGDEN, UTAH.—A box factory is to be constructed in this city by the Kleckhefer Box Co.

OGDEN, UTAH.—The construction of the first half of the new S. Washington Ave. school building is to be started immediately. \$300,000.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK, VA.—The Western Electric Co., the \$45,000,000 Hawthorne corporation, will establish an extensive branch plant here.

NORFOLK, VA.—It is proposed to erect a new post office at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA.—A new nurses' home will be built here to cost about \$70,000. Wreen & Tazewell, Archts.

WASHINGTON

BURLINGTON, WASH.—Skagit County Dairy-men have decided to erect a utility plant, which will be located just south of the fair grounds.

CENTRALIA, WASH.—It is planned to erect a Masonic Temple in the city at the southeast corner of Fear and Magnolia Sts.

CENTRALIA, WASH.—Buildings for Centralia Normal School are to be erected here.

CHELAN STATION, WASH.—Orchard Co. plans to build warehouse, 3 story, 60 x 100 ft., brick and hollow tile, to include packing rooms, storage and shipping facilities. \$50,000.

FAIRVIEW (Seattle P. O.), WASH.—A. Kristoferson Co., Eastlake Ave., plans to build milk plant, 2 story, 100 x 100 ft., concrete, to include refrigerating plant, mechanical carriers, elevators, power and compressed air plants. \$50,000, exclusive of equipment. E. Saxby, New York Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

LEAVENWORTH, WASH.—Pelshastin Lumber Co. plans to rebuild box factory and saw mill, concrete and frame. \$75,000.

WEST VIRGINIA

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.—Armor-Cord Rubber Co. is planning for the erection of a tire manufacturing plant at Morgantown, W. Va., to cost \$200,000.

WELLSBURG, W. VA.—City will give \$70,000 for the erection of steel plant for Follansbee Bros. Co., which will cost \$3,000,000.

WISCONSIN

APPLETON, WIS.—Outagamie Co. Equity Exch. having preliminary plans prepared for warehouse. \$50,000.

EDGARTON, WIS.—Continental Axle Co. proposes building 2 story, 60 x 275 ft., brick, rein-con. and steel factory, on Main St. \$50,000.

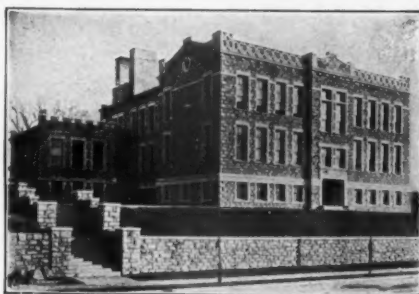
GALESVILLE, WIS.—Pea Canning Co. plans to construct plant, to include 2 story, 60 x 80 ft., 1 story, 80 x 120 ft., and 1 story, 40 x 44 ft., buildings. \$50,000. W. Dennett, Batavian Bank Bldg., La Crosse, Archt.

FAIRCHILD, WIS.—Wisconsin Canned Food Co. plans to build 4 story, 90 x 150 ft., rein-con. and brick factory, on Main St. \$40,000.

FT. ATKINSON, WIS.—James Mfg. Co. plans to build 1 story, 400 x 500 ft., brick, tile and steel factory. \$100,000. J. G. Shodron, Ft. Atkinson, Archt. and Engr.

HARTFORD, WIS.—City having plans prepared by Cahill-Douglas, Archts., Grosse Bldg., Milwaukee, for 1 story, 60 x 110 ft., brick, rein-con. and steel power plant. \$60,000.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Globe Fdry. Co., 9th St., plans to build 2 or 4 story, 60 x 250 ft., brick, rein-con. and steel foundry, on Wildwood Ave. and 18th St. \$60,000.



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BUILDING NEWS

In order to supply our readers with material of current interest, the news and comment appearing in issues of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT delayed by the printers' strike will be as of actual rather than stated date of publication.

To be of value this matter must be printed in the number immediately following its receipt, which makes it impossible for us to verify it. Our sources of information are believed to be reliable, but we cannot guarantee the correctness of all items. Persons in charge of proposed work are requested to send us information concerning it as early as possible; also corrections of any errors discovered.

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of California plans to build cotton mill at 6601 Central Ave., 3-story, 130 x 580-ft., rein.-con. \$300,000. Condron Co., 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, archts.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—W. E. Hampton, care Shepherd & Hamm, archts. and engrs., Central Bldg., Pasadena, having plans prepared for group of buildings on 10-acre site, on 6th, Industrial, Mill and Mateo Sts., to consist of warehouses, packing house, ice factory and cold storage building. \$750,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Pacific Sewer Pipe Co., 306 West Ave. 26, plans to build factory. \$150,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—W. F. McClure, state archt., Forum Bldg., let general contract for constructing state office building, at Civic Center, to K. E. Parker Co., Clunie Bldg. \$180,090.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—Santa Barbara Co. Natl. Bank let contract for building 1-story, 71 x 100-ft., concrete and brick bank to Parker Brick Co., 695 East Monticito St. \$65,000.

VENTURA, CAL.—Board Supervisors of Ventura Co. let contract for constructing 2-story, rein.-con. main hospital building, hollow-tile service building, nurses' home, etc., to E. E. English, 508 Citizens Natl. Bank Bldg., Los Angeles. \$90,200.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Columbia Grafanola Co., Barnum St., plans to build 5 and 6-story, brick and steel factories, on Barnum St. and Howard Ave. \$750,000 and \$1,000,000.

NAUGATUCK, CONN.—Naugatuck Chemical Works having plans prepared by Lockwood-Green Co., archts. and engrs., 101 Park Ave., New York City, for 4-story, 60 x 80-ft., brick, rein.-con. and steel, plant. \$70,000.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—A. C. Gilbert, Blathey Ave., having plans prepared by Lockwood-Green Co., archts. and engrs., 101 Park Ave., New York City, for 3-story, 80 x 100 ft., brick, rein.-con. and steel factory. \$80,000.

IDAHO

BOISE, IDAHO.—Comrs. Public Works will build two 2-story wings to Capitol. J. Stewart & Co., Walker Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah, have construction in charge. Cost between \$750,000 and \$770,000.

MOSCOW, IDAHO.—Department Education, State House, Boise, let contract for constructing south wing of administration building, concrete and brick, at University of Idaho, here, to Roth Constr. Co., Pullman, Wash. Cost to exceed \$50,000.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, ILL.—Home, 2-3-story, will be built in Norwood Park, Harlem Ave., south of Higgins Rd. Archt., Karl Hugo Sheldon, 105 S. La Salle St. Owner, Lydie Children's Home, Rev. C. J. Dryness, 2814 McLean Ave. Brick. \$50,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—House costing \$75,000 is proposed at Minnesota Ave., near Bway., Billings, Mont. Archt., R. C. Clark, care owners, Armour & Co., U. S. Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Hotel to cost \$2,500,000, 12-story, 100 x 109, will go up at 4th and Roberts, St. Paul, Minn. Archt., H. L. Stevens & Co., 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Owner, Miner Hotel Co., C. J. Miner, mgr., Magee Hotel, St. Paul.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Hotel (apt. hotel), costing \$2,500,000, 12-story and basement, is to be erected at Chestnut St. and Dewitt Pl. from plans by Archt. Z. Erol Smith, 305 E. 55th St. Owner, Streeterville Hotel Co., care Ed M. Barthia, 11 S. La Salle St.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Buckley-Dement & Co., 632 Sherman St., propose building 6-story, 100 x 120-ft., rein.-con., brick and steel printing and mailing plant, on Jackson Blvd. and Throop St. \$300,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Central Bag Mfg. Co., 3622 Iron St., will build 1 and 2-story, 330 x 400-ft., rein.-con. and brick factory, on Western Ave. and 60th St. \$350,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Chicago & Alton Ry., 608 South Dearborn St., let contract for building 1-story, 154 x 460-ft., concrete, steel and hollow tile, freight house, at 344-355 West Harrison St., to Melton-Stewart-Nelson Co., 208 South La Salle St. \$1,000,000.

MAINE

LISBON FALLS, ME.—Worumbo Mfg. Co. let contract for building 2-story, 130 x 197-ft., dye house, rein.-con. to Turner Constr. Co., 178 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. \$150,000.

SANFORD, ME.—Sanford Mills, care Lockwood-Green Co., archts. and engrs., 101 Park Ave., New York City, let contract for building two 1-story, rein.-con. and steel, dye houses, to Turner Constr. Co., 244 Madison Ave., New York City. \$200,000.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, MD.—G. E. Blaylock Tire & Rubber Co., 1811 North Charles St., plans to build plant. \$300,000.

CURTIS BAY, MD.—Armour Fertilizer Co., 1501 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, acquired 20-acre site, here, and plans to build fertilizer plant, fireproof construction. \$2,000,000.

GREENSBORO, MD.—Helvetia Milk Condensing Co. plans to build 1 and 2-story, 175 x 250-ft., brick or tile plant. \$100,000. Helferstell, Hirsch & Watson, Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, archts. Address J. Latzer, Greensboro.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Unitarian Church, 40 Morgan St., plans to build church on Appleton and Poplar Sts. \$50,000. A. H. Coar, pastor.

LEOMINSTER, MASS.—City plans to build hospital. \$150,000. B. W. Doyle, chairman committee.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—City plans to construct memorial community house. \$300,000.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—City plans to build school and athletic field on State St. \$100,000. B. J. Merriam, supt.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—City plans to build vocational high school on Spring St. \$250,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—City plans to build school on School and High Sts. \$225,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—A. Steiger Co., 345 Main St., purchased Lange Bldg. on Bridge St. (4-story), and plans to remodel same for own use. \$50,000.

WEBSTER, MASS.—Chamber of Commerce plans to build new hospital. \$125,000.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT, MICH.—Board Health, 233 Antoine St., retained Albert Kahn, archt., Marquette Bldg., to prepare plans and estimates for 4 or 6-story, rein.-con., brick and steel addition to H. Kiefer Hospital, on Hamilton Blvd. and Blaine Ave. \$1,000,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—H. C. Keywell, 501 Old Whitney Bldg., having plans prepared by M. H. Finkell, archt., 303 Chamber Commerce, for 2-story, 38 x 115 x 190-ft., brick and steel theater, on Grand River Ave. \$90,000.

HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.—Board Education soon lets contract for building 2-story, rein.-con. and brick addition to Willard School, on Waverly Ave. and Hamilton Blvd. \$300,000. Butterfield & Butterfield, David Whitney Bldg., Detroit, archts.

ROYAL OAK, MICH.—Dist. No. 9 soon lets contract for building 2-story, rein.-con., brick and steel high school, on Woodward Ave. and Nine Mile Rd., Ferndale Village. \$90,000. G. M. Parsons, Box 574, Detroit, secretary, W. J. Fisher, Pontiac, engr., C. A. Fisher, Pontiac, archt.

MINNESOTA

ROCHESTER, MINN.—A. C. Fawcett, Rochester, let contract for building 5-story, 46 x 142-ft., rein.-con. and brick clinic, to G. Koramo, Central Bank Bldg., St. Paul. \$300,000.

WILLMAR, MINN.—Willmar Tribune let contract for 2-story, 40 x 100-ft. building, to J. H. Olson & Co., Willmar. \$68,543.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—State Board Education, Raleigh, plans to build dormitory, at university. J. S. Salter, state archt. \$75,000.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—T. F. Wrenn plans to build 100 room addition to Elwood Hotel.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Board Education plans to build two schools. About \$100,000 each.

NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Willis Corp. let contract for constructing plant to Warren, Moore & Co., Colonial Trust Bldg., Phila. Cost between \$6,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

NEWARK, N. J.—Feist & Feist will build 3-story, brick and steel store and office, on Broad and Center Sts. \$100,000. U. S. Cigar Stores, 44 West 18th St., New York City, lessee.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—First Natl. Bank let contract for building 1-story, brick, stone and steel bank, to A. J. Robinson, 15 West 38th St., New York City. \$55,000.

TRENTON, N. J.—Board Education let contract for building 3-story, brick and stone addition to Jefferson School, Brunswick Ave., to T. Day, 1109 Greenwood Ave. \$206,517.

OHIO

CLEVELAND, O.—Auto Carriage Co., West 9th St., let contract for building factory on Bedford Ave. to H. K. Ferguson Co., 6523 Euclid Ave. \$300,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—G. S. Rider Co., engrs. and archts., Century Bldg., let contract to W. B. McAllister Co., 2165 East 31st St., for building power house for Harris Co., 2048 West 3rd St. \$100,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—F. H. Boltman Co., 10271 Berea Rd., let contract for building machine shop, to A. A. Lane Co., Union Bldg. \$30,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Crescent Brass Mfg. Co., 8410 Lake Ave., let contract for factory, to Webber Co., 1609 West 25th St. \$50,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—City Ice Delivery Co., 1935 Euclid Ave., let contract for constructing 1-story, 100 x 140-ft., rein.-con., steel and brick storage building, on Euclid Ave., to Younger & Farmer, 1670 Crawford Rd. \$60,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Eller Motor Car Co., 7000 Euclid Ave., let contract for constructing 2-story, 128 x 239-ft., rein.-con., brick and terra cotta garage and service building on East 70th St. and Euclid Ave., to C. C. Kinne, 808 Union Natl. Bank Bldg. \$150,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Fink Body & Fender Co., 2075 East 65th St., let contract for building 2-story, 62 x 101ft., rein.-con., steel and brick factory, to W. Dunbar Co., 8201 Cedar Ave. \$60,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Friedman, Blau, Farber Co., East 37th St. and Perkins Ave., let contract for building 1-story, 45 x 60-ft., concrete, steel and brick boiler house, to C. N. Griffen, 5509 Euclid Ave. \$50,000.

COLUMBUS, O.—G. Bobbs & Sons Co., 260 East Naghten St., let contract for constructing 5-story, 94 x 178-ft., rein.-con. wholesale building, on North Front St., to E. H. Latham & Co. Columbus Savings & Trust Bldg. \$190,000.

COLUMBUS, O.—Crystal Ice Co., West Broad St., let contract for constructing 36 x 37 ft. storage building to R. H. Evans & Co., Columbus Savings & Trust Bldg. \$50,000.

OKLAHOMA

BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.—Wasage Motor Co. let contract for constructing 2-story, 88 x 100-ft., brick garage and auto show building to G. H. Siedhoff Constr. Co., 121 North Market St., Wichita, Kan. \$75,000.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.—O. T. Graham, 16th and Emporia Sts., let contract for building 2-story, 100 x 100-ft., brick, rein.-con. and stone garage, to J. Dickman, 10 Colorado Bldg. \$50,000.

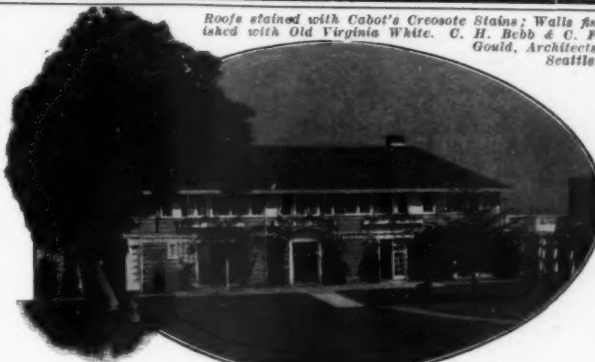
OKLAHOMA, OKLA.—Tibbs-Dorsey Mfg. Co. will build 2-story, 151 x 275-ft. mill, brick, rein.-con. and steel, at 901 Walker St. \$60,000.

OREGON

PORTLAND, ORE.—Aladdin Co., Bay City, Mich., having preliminary plans prepared by A. I. Lamb, eng., Bay City, Mich., for factory. \$80,000. F. A. Carr, Bay City, Mich., purch. dir.

PORTLAND, ORE.—W. C. Powell Mfg. Co., 117 North 3rd St., St. Joseph, Mo., having preliminary plans prepared for factory. \$75,000. W. C. Powell, mgr.

RAINIER, ORE.—Allen-Hendricksen Canning Co. plans to build cannery on D. Blanchard estate. \$55,000.



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BUILDING NEWS

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COLORADO

DENVER, COLO.—H. H. Heiser Co., 7th St. and Bway, let contract for building 2-story, 25 x 125-ft. garage, to C. S. Lambie Co., Tramway Bldg. \$60,000.

CONNECTICUT

ANSONIA, CONN.—Mowbray & Uffinger, archts., 56 Liberty St., New York City, will build 1-story, 50 x 100-ft., brick, granite and limestone bank for Ansonia Natl. Bank, 165 Main St. \$75,000.

MANCHESTER, CONN.—F. Farley, archt., 15 West 38th St., New York City, has plans for building brick, steel and stone school, on Spruce St., for town. \$150,000.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—D. K. Perry, archt., 79 Golf Maple Hill, New Britain, will build 2-story, 105 x 233-ft., brick, concrete and steel hospital, on South Farms, for Connecticut Hospital for Insane. \$175,000.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—Bilderbeck & Langdon, archts., Barrows Bldg., propose 2-story, 25 x 80-ft., brick building on Main St., for S. McMullen, 35 Main St. \$60,000.

WALLINGFORD, CONN.—First Natl. Bank, 33 South Main St., having plans prepared by R. W. Foote, archt., 185 Church St., New Haven, for brick and steel bank, on Main and Center Sts. \$100,000.

WATERBURY, CONN.—J. S. Fernandez, 24 West Porter St., plans to build 3-story, 50 x 160-ft., brick and concrete theatre, on East Main St. \$50,000.

INDIANA

AETNA, IND.—Aetna Iron & Steel Co., Gary, let contract for building 1-story, 75 x 400 and 225 x 600-ft. rolling mills, brick and steel, to Northwestern Bridge & Iron Co., 32nd and Hopkins Sts., Milwaukee. \$350,000.

IOWA

DES MOINES, IA.—H. Schoen, 2102 Beaver Ave., let contract for building 2-story, 66 x 120-ft., brick, rein-con. and steel garage, on 14th and Grand Sts., to W. Knudson, 301 Flynn St. \$100,000.

WATERLOO, IA.—Barths-Sheppard Oil Co. proposes building 2-story, rein-con. brick and steel warehouse, on Logan Ave. and Belt Line Ry., to H. A. Maine Constr. Co., 305 Marsh-Pl. Bldg. \$51,000.

KANSAS

WICHITA, KAN.—W. B. Harrison & Co. let contract for 2-story, 50 x 160-ft., brick, concrete and steel building, to G. H. Siedhoff, Wichita. \$50,000.

WINFIELD, KAN.—First Natl. Bank let contract for altering bank, brick, steel, marble and stone, to Hoggson Bros., 485 5th Ave., New York City. \$150,000.

MAINE

LEWISTON, ME.—Lewiston Trust Co. will build 2-story, 50 x 110-ft., brick, stone and steel bank. \$60,000. T. M. James, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass., archt.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, MASS.—Codman & Street, 15 State St., having plans prepared by J. D. Leland, archt., 185 Devonshire St., for 7-story, 22 x 120-ft., brick, concrete and steel building, on Washington St. W. F. Schrafft & Sons Corp., 160 Washington St., lessee.

BOSTON, MASS.—Amer. Mutual Liability Insurance Co., 245 State St., having plans prepared by F. F. Jousberg Co., archts. and engs., 16 Central St., for 6-story office, 64 x 120 ft., on Beacon St. \$500,000.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—S. S. Kresge Co., Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich., plans to build 2-story business structure, 84 x 111 x 133-ft., on South Main St. \$75,000.

FITCHBURG, MASS.—St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Columbus Ave., plans to construct memorial building. \$60,000. J. Moussier, secretary.

QUINCY, MASS.—Children's Institution Dept. proposes constructing 3-story, 95 x 115-ft., brick, administration building, at Suffolk School for Boys, on Rainsford, Island. \$200,000. J. Purdon, 8 Beacon St., Boston, archt.

SPENCER, MASS.—Allen-Squire Co., Main St., let contract for building 4-story, 50 x 90-ft., brick and concrete storehouse, to E. J. Cross Co., 82 Foster St., Worcester. \$60,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—J. J. Aronson, 8 Baginolia Terrace, let contract for building 3-story, 62 x 80-ft., brick garage and storage plant, on Ferry St., to S. Kosofski, 54 Patton St. \$50,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Springfield Ice Co., 47 Dwight St., let contract for building 1-story, 156 x 310-ft. ice house, on Hickory St., to L. S. Wood, 14 Stockbridge St. \$100,000.

WILLIMANSETT, MASS.—Stevens-Duryea Co., Chicopee Falls, plans to build about two hundred 2-story, brick and timber houses for workmen at Driving Park, here.

MICHIGAN

BAY CITY, MICH.—Fletcher Auto Sales Co., Saginaw St., let contract for building 1 and 2-story, 75 x 100-ft. and sales service station, brick, steel and stone, on Saginaw and 4th Sts., to Sparling, Gilbert & Chevier, Saginaw St. \$30,000.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—Battle Creek Paper Co. let contract for building 2-story, 110 x 210-ft., rein-con. and brick addition to factory, at 81 Garrison St., to Witherspoon & Englar, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago. \$175,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—Eastern Motor Sales Co., Grand River Ave., let contract for building 6-story, 100 x 150-ft., rein-con., brick and steel factory, on Grand River and Cass Aves., to M. Bartholomae Son & Co., 466 Warren Ave., E. \$200,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—Eastern Motor Sales Co., 404 Gratiot Ave., let contract for building 3-story, 115 x 143-ft., rein-con., brick and steel service station, on Gratiot Ave., to O. Misch Co., Chamber Commerce Bldg. \$50,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—Gray Estate, Hammond Bldg., let contract for building 2-story, 140 x 189-ft., rein-con., brick and steel garage and sales room, on Antoinette and Cass Aves., to F. H. Davis, Penobscot Bldg. \$150,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—Anderson Electric Car Co., Milwaukee and Junction Aves., let contract for building 1-story, 100 x 187-ft., rein-con. addition to factory on Aberle St., to H. G. Christman Co., 315 Stevens Bldg. \$45,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co., foot of Wayne St., let contract for constructing 1 and 2-story, steel and corrugated iron, freight shed and office building, to Bryant & Detwiler Co., 2336 Dime Bank Bldg. \$50,000.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Central Shoe Co., 17th and Washington Sts., plans to build concrete, steel and brick addition to factory, on Washington Ave. \$70,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Mineral Refining & Chemical Corp., Iron Mt. R. R. and River Des Peres, plans to build rein-con., steel and brick factory. \$40,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Oliver Electric & Mfg. Co., 4221 Forest Blvd., had preliminary plans prepared for concrete, steel and brick addition to factory. \$100,000.

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Owens & Traeger, 1400 Washington St., will build 5-story, 80 x 200-ft., rein-con. factory, on 11th St. Industrial Eng. Co., 30 Church St., New York City, contractors.

NEWARK, N. J.—Blanchard & Co., care W. Lehman, archt., 738 Broad St., proposes building 2-story, 50 x 97-ft., brick and mill construction factory, on Sussex Ave., L. Weber Bldg. Co., 171 Madison Ave., New York City, to do the work. \$50,000.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—J. Hilder, 271 75th St., having plans prepared by Carlson & Wiseman, archts., 226 Henry St., for 2-story, 157 x 175-ft., brick and steel theater, on Bway. and Chauncey St. \$175,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Kingshighway Realty Co., care Carlson & Wiseman, archts., 226 Henry St., having plans prepared for brick and steel theater, on Kings Highway and East 12th St. \$300,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Loew's Enterprises, 1492 Bway., New York City, having plans prepared by T. W. Lamb, archt., 644 8th Ave., New York City, for brick and steel theater, on Washington and Mohawk Sts. \$400,000.

GENESEO, N. Y.—F. B. Gilbert, deputy comr. of education, proposes building 2-story, brick and rein-con. addition to Genesee Normal School. \$100,000. L. F. Pilcher, Albany, state archt.

JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.—Board of Education will erect new Theodore Roosevelt School, on Floral Ave. and St. Charles St. \$210,000.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Aluminum Co. of America, Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., having plans prepared for rein-con. office. \$100,000. W. M. Fickes, Niagara Falls, mgr.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—T. R. Mallory, Inc., Fox Island Road, let contract for building 2-story, 40 x 112-ft., rein-con. and steel factory, to G. Meritz, Portchester. \$25,000.

OHIO

COLUMBUS, O.—O. Darst, archt., Brunson Bldg., let contract to R. H. Evans & Co., Columbus Savings & Trust Bldg., for constructing 6-story, 65 x 69 x 155-ft., wholesale grocery building on East Naghten St., for G. W. Bobb Co., 280 Naghten St. \$130,000.

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio State Journal, Spahr Bldg., let contract for constructing 4-story, 34 x 197-ft., publishing building, on East Broad St., between Pearl and 3rd Sts., to E. Spencer, 914 Huntington Natl. Bank Bldg. \$160,000.

DAYTON, O.—L. C. R. Storage Battery Co., North St. Clair St., plans to build 1-story, 70 x 150-ft., rein-con. and brick service station, on Ludlow and Franklin Sts. \$75,000.

DAYTON, O.—B. Lehman's Sons, North Taylor St., plans to build 2-story, 50 x 100-ft., rein-con. and brick warehouse, on East Monument St. \$50,000.

DAYTON, O.—F. Smith, 1035 Reibold Bldg., plans to construct 5-story, 20 x 90-ft., rein-con. and brick storage building, on East 3rd St. and St. Clair Ave. \$100,000.

PIQUA, O.—Atlas Underwear Co. let contract for building 4-story factory, to Frank Hill Smith Co., Inc., East 3rd St., Dayton. \$125,000.

NEW LEXINGTON, O.—R. J. Thacker Co. let contract for constructing 3-story, 62 x 122-ft., concrete and brick, wholesale building, to E. C. Fenimore, Brunson Bldg., Columbus. \$75,000.

OREGON

COTTAGE GROVE, ORE.—Woodson Bros. purchased site and plan to build 2-story, 100 x 100-ft., rein-con. garage and machine shop. \$50,000.

ROSEBURG, ORE.—C. W. Parker plans to build 2-story, 75 x 100-ft. concrete garage, on Rose St. \$50,000.

ROSEBURG, ORE.—City having preliminary plans prepared by F. Freaser, city eng., for light and water power plant on North Umpqua River, near Rock Creek. \$400,000.

SALEM, ORE.—Salem Paper Mill Co. plans to build concrete plant. \$50,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Federal Hosiery Mills, Janney and Cambria Sts., let contract for building 2-story, 70 x 150-ft., brick factory, to H. E. Batton, 1713 Sanson St. \$100,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. R. Kendrick Co., 125 Herman St., let contract for building 3-story, 60 x 125-ft., brick and steel factory, on Germantown and Pastorius Sts., to T. M. Peterson & Son, 5114 Germantown St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Phila. Storage Battery Co., Ontario St., let contract for building 1-story, 50 x 220-ft. addition to factory, with 26 x 50-ft. wing, concrete and brick, to Stewart Bros. Co., 2528 North Orkney St.

RHODE ISLAND

KINGSTON, R. I.—Rhode Island State College having plans prepared by E. B. Homer, archt., 89 Weybosset St., Providence, for 4-story, 54 x 120-ft. college. \$200,000.

WESTERLY, R. I.—Washington Trust Co., Main St., proposes building 3-story bank and office, brick and steel, on Broad and Main Sts. \$60,000. York & Sawyer, 50 East 41st St., New York City, archts.



I

NEVER get tired of looking at our beautiful stairway," said the happy young wife. "I always wanted white balusters with the rich, mahogany-red rail. And the stained paneling on the other side is just as lovely—it makes such a charming contrast."

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BUILDING NEWS

In order to supply our readers with material of current interest, the news and comment appearing in issues of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT delayed by the printers' strike will be as of actual rather than stated date of publication.

To be of value this matter must be printed in the number immediately following its receipt, which makes it impossible for us to verify it. Our sources of information are believed to be reliable, but we cannot guarantee the correctness of all items. Persons in charge of proposed work are requested to send us information concerning it as early as possible; also corrections of any errors discovered.

ARIZONA

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ.—Home Missionary Board of Presbyterian Church of United States is having plans prepared by H. M. Patterson, archt., 325 O. T. Johnson Bldg., Los Angeles, for 2-story, sandstone administration building, 2 dormitories. \$50,000.

YUMA, ARIZ.—Trustees School Dist. No. 1 propose building brick school. N. F. Marsh, 211 Bway., Central Bldg., Los Angeles, and V. O. Wallingford, Goodrich Bldg., Phoenix, archts.

CALIFORNIA

STOCKTON, CAL.—Kroyer, Tractor Mfg. Co., 512 Farmers' Bank Bldg., having plans prepared by F. V. Mayo, archt., 512 Farmers Bank Bldg., for group of factory buildings. \$1,000,000.

COLORADO

DENVER, COLO.—City will build new school in Berthoud Dist.

MINERAL HOT SPRINGS, COLO.—Bath House and Pavilion-Mineral Hot Springs Resort Co. plans to build 1-story, 40 x 100-ft., rein.-con. bath house, dancing pavilion and rein.-con. garage. \$100,000. W. N. Bowman, Central Bank Bldg., Denver, archt.

CONNECTICUT

THOMASTON, CONN.—Seth Thomas Clock Co., Elm St., is having plans prepared by Lockwood, Greene & Co., archts. and engrs., 60 Federal St., Boston, Mass., for 5-story, rein.-con. addition to plant.

WATERBURY, CONN.—E. E. Benedict, archt., 51 Leavenworth St., will build 1 and 2-story, 72 x 110-ft., brick, concrete and steel garage and sales plant, for Bradford Auto Sales Co., 476 Meadow St. \$25,000.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, ILL.—P. Johnson, archt., 1254 Pratt Blvd., will build 8-story, 60 x 145-ft., brick and rein.-con. hotel, at 4910 Sheridan Rd., for Shore View Hotel Co., care architects. \$800,000.

IOWA

DAYTON, IA.—Board Education, Consolidated Dist., will build brick, rein.-con. and steel school. \$75,000. W. E. Hulse & Co., 210 Masonic Temple, Des Moines, archts.

RANDALL, IA.—Board Education voted \$80,000 bonds to build 2-story school.

KANSAS

ST. FRANCIS, KAN.—City having plans prepared by Henningson Eng. Co., engs., 12th and Harney Sts., Omaha, Neb., for new electric light plant. \$55,000.

WICHITA, KAN.—Emerson-Brantingham Co., 218 South Wichita St., plans to build 4-story, 120 x 264-ft., brick warehouse and office. \$150,000.

WELLINGTON, KAN.—City will build 2-story, 90 x 120-ft., brick, rein.-con. and steel auditorium. \$125,000. C. Boller & Bro., Kansas City, Mo., archts.

WICHITA, KAN.—Western Lithographic Co., 125 North Emporia Ave., is having plans prepared by L. Schmidt, archt., 121 North Market St., for 3-story, 140 x 150-ft., brick, rein.-con. and steel building, on 1st and Lawrence Sts. \$150,000.

KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT, KY.—Capitol Hotel Co. proposes building 6-story, rein.-con. and stone hotel. \$200,000. C. C. Weber, 3rd and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, O., archt.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, MD.—Maryland Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M., Charles and Saratoga Sts., plans to extend temple in rear to new frontage on St. Paul St. \$500,000.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Terminal Warehouse Co., Davis and Pleasant Sts., having plans prepared by Owens & Sisco, archts., 1605 Continental Bldg., for 6-story, 120 x 600-ft., rein.-con. warehouse, on Boston St., near Clinton St. \$300,000. H. F. Dolleman, 507 North Charles St., engr.

CRISFIELD, MD.—McCready Memorial Hospital is having plans prepared by H. G. Jory, archt., 1409 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, for 1 and 2-story, brick and stone hospital, on Main St. \$100,000.

CUMBERLAND, MD.—Merchants' Ice & Cold Storage Co. plans to construct 7-story cold storage building. \$80,000.

HIGHLANDTOWN, MD.—Loyal Order of Moose, 410 West Fayette St., plans to build 3-story, 75 x 125-ft. temple. \$150,000.

MASSACHUSETTS

PLYMOUTH, MASS.—Plymouth Buick Co. plans to build 1-story, 80 x 175-ft., rein.-con. garage and service station, on Sandwich St. \$65,000.

ROXBURY, MASS.—W. H. Lewis, 20 Providence St., Worcester, is having plans prepared by J. A. Tuck, archt., 108 Intervale St., for 2-story, rein.-con. garage, on Washington and Circuit Sts. \$25,000.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT, MICH.—Williams Bros., archts., Kresge Bldg., have plans for constructing 2-story, 72 x 100-ft., brick, steel and terra cotta mercantile building, for A. Selewsky, Michigan Ave. \$50,000.

MINNESOTA

HIBBING, MINN.—C. E. Everett, chairman Board of Education, proposes building 2-story, 385 x 400-ft., rein.-con. and brick school, in Central Div. \$330,250. W. T. Bray, Torrey Bldg., Duluth, archt.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—C. L. Kinport, archt., Andrus Bldg., proposes building 2-story, 100 x 120-ft., rein.-con. and brick garage, on Lincoln and Aldrich Aves., S., for Harris Realty Co., New England Bldg. \$52,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Northwestern Glass Co., 219 2nd St., N., plans to build 4-story, 66 x 162-ft., rein.-con. and brick addition to factory, on 2nd Ave. and 2nd St., N. \$100,000. Bertrand & Chamberlain, Northwestern Bank Bldg., archts.

NEW ULM, MINN.—City plans to build 90 x 90-ft. power plant. \$50,000. A. J. Mueller, supt. power plant.

RICES POINT, MINN.—Northern Pacific R. R. St. Paul, preparing plans for 5 freight warehouses and rearrangement of trackage in yards, here. \$500,000. W. H. Strachan, Duluth, division supt.

ROBBINSDALE, MINN.—Board of Education plans to build 2-story, fireproof school. \$125,000. H. H. Livingston, Robbinsdale, archt.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Board Trustees of Jewish Home for Aged are having plans prepared by C. H. Johnson, archt., 715 Capital Bank Bldg., for 2-story home at 75 Wilkin St. \$100,000. J. Levy, care St. Paul House Furnishing Co., 41 East 7th St., president.

MISSISSIPPI

RULEVILLE, MISS.—P. W. Custer plans to build fireproof hotel on Main St. \$75,000.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Amer. Bakers Machy. Co., Clinton and 9th Sts., is preparing plans for building 2-story, 100 x 300-ft., concrete and brick factory, on Kings Highway. \$75,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Southern Car Wheel Co., Rwy. Exch. Bldg., plans to build 1 and 2-story, 120 x 135-ft., concrete, steel and brick factory, on Euclid Ave. and St. Louis Belt & Terminal R. R. \$400,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Letmar Club Assn., 3648 West Pine Blvd., plans to build brick hotel, at 3648 West Pine Blvd. \$50,000.

MONTANA

BUTTE, MONT.—Odd Fellows Fidelity Lodge No. 8 plans to build 3-story, 58 x 110-ft. lodge on Main and Galena Sts. \$250,000.

NEBRASKA

FREMONT, NEB.—Nebraska State Bldg. & Loan Assn. and Fremont State Bank plan to remodel bank, steel, concrete and brick. \$100,000.

OMAHA, NEB.—Baker Ice Machine Co., care J. L. Baker, 19th and Nicholas Sts., plans to build 2-story, 140 x 400-ft. factory and 140 x 155-ft. office, brick and steel. \$400,000.

NEW YORK

BATH, N. Y.—Board of Trustees plans to enlarge and equip electric light plant. \$35,000. J. W. Taggart, clerk.

CHURCHVILLE, N. Y.—Village had plans prepared by F. S. Tracy, engr., Middleport, for power plant. \$26,000.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Liberty Realty Co. plans to build 3-story, brick addition. \$200,000.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Comrs. Cumberland Co. plan to construct Soldiers' Memorial building. \$150,000. E. V. Edeus, chairman commission.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—General Green Hotel Co., Greensboro, is having plans prepared by H. Barton, archt., for building 10-story, 125 x 133-ft., brick hotel. \$500,000.

SMITHFIELD, N. C.—Comrs. Johnston Co. plan to build court house. \$400,000. H. Barton, Greensboro, archt.

NORTH DAKOTA

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Industrial Comn. of North Dakota, Bismarck, having preliminary plans prepared by C. L. Pillsbury Co., engs., 805 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, for constructing flour mill and office building. \$1,500,000.

OHIO

ASHTABULA, O.—City plans to construct new buildings at Municipal Lighting Plant. \$50,000. R. N. Case, Ashtabula, engineer.

CLEVELAND, O.—Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co., Lake Front at foot East 9th St., plans to build 1-story, 300 x 720-ft., rein.-con., steel and brick warehouse. \$300,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—L. M. Axle Co., 247 Colonial Arcade, plans to build 2-story, 90 x 210-ft., concrete, steel and brick factory, on East 49th St. and Newburgh & South Shore R. R. \$100,000. H. E. Shimmen, 2031 Euclid Ave., archt.

OKLAHOMA

CUSHING, OKLA.—City plans to build hospital. \$50,000.

HENRYETTA, OKLA.—Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. plans to build passenger and freight depot. \$50,000. C. N. Van Natta, Muskogee, chief engineer.

OKMULGEE, OKLA.—Board Education voted \$238,000 bonds to build schools. R. W. Adkinson, clerk.

SAPULPA, OKLA.—C. R. Webb plans to build 1-story flour mill and grain elevator. \$50,000.

OREGON

MARSHFIELD, ORE.—I. Tower plans to build 2-story, 100 x 100-ft. concrete garage, in Chinatown addition. \$50,000.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Sugar Products Co., 16 Exch. Pl., New York City, plans to construct molasses storage building. Cost to exceed \$50,000.

OKAVILLE, TENN.—Jones & Furbinger, archts., Porter Bldg., Memphis, will construct hospital, including several buildings of various sizes, power and heating plants, for city of Memphis and Shelby Co. \$500,000.

TEXAS

NAVASOTA, TEX.—Chamber of Commerce proposes building 2-story, 86 x 110-ft., ice and cold storage plant, brick. \$75,000.

ABERDEEN, WASH.—Bishop Lumber Co., Montesano, plans to build 2-story, concrete sawmill. \$100,000. E. K. Bishop, mgr.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Board Education plans to build 3-story, 250 x 250-ft. factory and warehouse, on 8th and Dexter Sts. \$160,000. F. A. Narramore, Central Bldg., school archt.



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BUILDING NEWS

In order to supply our readers with material of current interest, the news and comment appearing in issues of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT delayed by the printers' strike will be as of actual rather than stated date of publication.

To be of value this matter must be printed in the number immediately following its receipt, which makes it impossible for us to verify it. Our sources of information are believed to be reliable, but we cannot guarantee the correctness of all items. Persons in charge of proposed work are requested to send us information concerning it as early as possible; also corrections of any errors discovered.

CALIFORNIA

ALHAMBRA, CAL.—V. Woodbury and R. H. Sanborn, care Alhambra Laundry Co., Mission and Stoneman Sts., plan to build ice plant. \$30,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Bekins Fireproof Storage Co., 1335 South Figueroa St., is having plans prepared by E. T. Flaherty, archt., 1065 North Normandie St., for 6-story, 58 x 100-ft., rein-con. addition to warehouse. \$60,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Brownstein-Louis Co., 716 South Los Angeles St., is having plans prepared by J. Parkinson, archt., 420 Title Insurance Bldg., for 6-story, 200 x 220-ft., rein-con. factory on 8th and Figueroa Sts. \$50,000.

PLACENTIA, CAL.—Placentia Mutual Orange Assn. is having plans prepared by Shepherd & Hamm, enrgs., Central Bldg., Pasadena, for 1-story, 100 x 237-ft., hollow tile, steel and concrete packing house.

VISALIA, CAL.—California Prune & Apricot Growers Assn., Market and San Antonio Sts., San José, plans to build packing house. \$100,000.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—United Illuminating Co., 84 Temple St., New Haven, is having plans prepared by W. Thompson, archt., care Westcott & Mapes, 207 Orange St., New Haven, for brick, rein-con. and steel power station, on Congress St. \$1,500,000.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Bassick Co., 38 Austin St., will build brick and concrete addition to plant. \$65,000. Ford, Buck & Sheldon Co., Inc., 60 Prospect St., enrgs.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—J. Hershman & Co., Minor St., and J. Weinstein, archt., 6 Church St., will build 5-story, 50 x 179-ft., brick, concrete and steel factory. \$300,000.

TRUMBULL, CONN.—Board of Selectmen soon lets contract for building 1-story, 60 x 125-ft., brick and concrete school, in Nichols Dist., and 1-story, 60 x 125-ft., brick and concrete school, in Long Hill Dist. \$50,000 each. A. H. Christie, chairman.

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Board of Education soon lets contract for building 3-story, 68 x 440-ft., arsenal, brick, steel and concrete. Vonnegut & Bohn, 610 Indiana Trust Bldg., archts.

IOWA

WATERLOO, IA.—Palace Theater Co., 508 Sycamore St., will build 1-story, 68 x 128-ft., brick, rein-con. and steel theater. \$150,000. M. B. Cleveland, 601-605 First Natl. Bank Bldg., archt.

MAINE

CHISHOLM, ME.—T. G. O'Connell, archt., 18 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., will build 3-story, 52 x 75-ft., brick and steel parochial school, for St. Rose's Roman Catholic Church. \$50,000. G. LeGuénec, pastor.

MARYLAND

SPARROWS POINT, MD.—Bethlehem Steel Co. will build 1-story, 50 x 262-ft., steel and brick box factory, concrete foundation. \$70,000.

WESTPORT, MD.—McNamara Bros., Klonan St., are having plans prepared by H. F. Doelman, archt., 507 North Charles St., Baltimore, for 1-story, 80 x 200-ft., steel addition to tank and boiler factory. \$50,000.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Densmore & LeClear, archts., 88 Broad St., Boston, have plans for building 2-story, 50 x 170-ft., brick, concrete and steel factory, on Charles River Parkway, for Eco Mfg. Co., 941 Exch. Bldg., Boston. \$65,000.

HAVERTILL, MASS.—Whittier Bldgs., Inc., First Natl. Bank Bldg., plans to build two rein-con. factories, on Washington St. \$700,000.

QUINCY, MASS.—C. W. Hodgkinson, Alden St., is having plans prepared by W. H. Taylor & Son, archts., 50 Bromfield St., Boston, for 1-story, 85 x 100-ft., brick and concrete garage, on Washington St. \$25,000.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Prospect Hill Bottling Co., 153 Cross St., soon lets contract for building 2-story, 60 x 100-ft. and 60 x 120-ft., brick and concrete factory, on Allston Bway. \$60,000. J. W. Hyson, 62 Beach Ave., Melrose, archt.

WESTFIELD, MASS.—Vitrified Wheel Co., Emery St., proposes building 2-story, 42 x 85-ft., brick and mill construction addition to manufacturing plant. \$25,000.

WILLIMANSETT, MASS.—Stevens-Duryea Co., Chicopee Falls, is having plans prepared for third unit of plant, 1-story, 320 x 760 ft., brick and steel, at Driving Park.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT, MICH.—L. Kamper, archt., Book Bldg., will build 1-story, 110 x 110-ft., rein-con., steel and wood pavilion, on East Jefferson Ave. and Grand Blvd., for Kling Products Co., 1424 East Jefferson Ave.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—G. M. Lindsey, archt. and engr., 232 Dime Bank Bldg., will build 2-story, 100 x 100-ft., rein-con., brick and steel theater, on Crescent and Bond Sts., for Regent Theater Co., Bond St.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—E. C. Haley, archt., 605 Willmar Bldg., contemplates building 3-story, brick, steel and stone bank, office and lodge. \$50,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—H. W. Austin, city purchasing agent, will build Homecroft School, 2-story, 84 x 140 ft., rein-con. and brick, on Field Ave. \$80,000. C. A. Hausler, City Hall, archt.

MONTANA

EUREKA, MONT.—School Dist. No. 13 votes on \$50,000 bonds to build grade school. H. S. Pomeroy, Eureka, interested.

FORESYTH, MONT.—Rosebud Co. proposes building 3-story, 42 x 100-ft. hospital. \$75,000. Melver, Cohagen & Marshall, 407 Electric Bldg., Billings, archts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA, N. H.—H. C. Lintott, 25 Main St., is having plans prepared by W. H. Taylor & Son, archts., 50 Bromfield St., Boston, for 2-story, 75 x 150-ft., brick and steel garage, on Main St. \$60,000.

NEW JERSEY

HILTON, N. J.—G. C. Higby, archt., 207 Market St., Newark, will construct plant on Burnett Ave., to include 3-story, 135 x 135-ft. main building, 1-story, 75 x 135-ft. shop, and 1-story, 50 x 80-ft. power houses, rein-con., for H. Boker & Co., Inc., 101 Duane St., New York City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Colgate & Co., 105 Hudson St., plan to construct 4-story addition to building now being constructed. \$26,000.

NEWARK, N. J.—City will build 2-story fire house. \$75,000. J. V. King, 185 Market St., archt.

TRENTON, N. J.—International Gasfoam Co., 564 East State St., plans to build plant. \$50,000.

TRENTON, N. J.—H. D. Lee Mercantile Co., 13 East State St., plans to build plant here. \$1,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J.—Mercer Motors Co., Whitehead Rd., plans to enlarge and improve plant. \$650,000. E. S. Hare, 245 West 55th St., New York City, pres.

NEW YORK

CHURCHVILLE, N. Y.—Alderman, Fairchild & Co., 367 Orchard St., Rochester, plans to build electric power plant. \$75,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Polytechnic Preparatory County Day School, 7th Ave. and 92nd St., soon lets contract for building 2-story, brick and steel chapel. \$80,000. Lord & Hewett, 345 Fifth Ave., New York City, archts.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—A. Leveen, care R. Swartzburg, archt. and engr., 103 Park Ave., New York City, is having plans prepared for building 4-story, 60 x 125-ft., brick and steel factory, on Wilbur Ave. \$85,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Natl. Gum & Mica Co., 2-10 West End Ave., is having plans prepared by J. M. Felson, archt. and engr., 1133 Bway., for 25 x 100-ft., brick and steel addition to factory at 12 West End Ave.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Park & Tilford, 529 West 42nd St., are having plans prepared by N. Weinberger, archt. and engr., 154 Nassau St., for building three 2-story, 75 x 100-ft., brick and steel garages at 537 West 43rd St. \$60,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—L. K. Schwartz, 110 West 40th St., will build 6-story, 41 x 98-ft., brick and steel loft, at 41-43 East 28th St. \$80,000.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. C. Schaeffer, archt. and engr., 40 West 32nd St., will build brick and steel loft, at 539-549 Broome St., for W. H. Warren, care architect. \$150,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Josiah Anstice Co., Inc., plans to build 1-story, 145 x 216-ft., brick foundry, on Humboldt St. \$85,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—S. Hennmann plans to build 2-story, 45 x 161-ft., brick addition to factory at 65 Sullivan St., cost \$35,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rochester Motors Co., 609 Driving Park Ave., plans to build 1-story, brick and steel addition to factory to cover 30,000 sq. ft. floor space, on Wren St. and Driving Park Ave. \$60,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Eastman Kodak Co., 333 State St., plans to build 5-story, 60 x 90-ft., brick factory and storage plant, on Caledonia Ave. \$80,000.

UTICA, N. Y.—Eureka Mower Co., 1005 Hickory St., plans to build 2-story, brick factory, at 1105 Hickory St. \$27,000.

UTICA, N. Y.—P. E. Hoffman, 2234 Whitesboro St., plans to build 1-story, 50 x 500-ft., concrete factory, on Sunset Ave. \$45,000.

OHIO

BEDFORD, O.—Lake Erie Steel & Wire Co. plans to build 1-story, 50 x 180-ft., rein-con., steel and brick mill. \$50,000.

CANTON, O.—Pythian Castle Bldg. Co. will build 7-story, 84 x 159-ft., concrete, steel and brick hotel and lodge. \$300,000. C. Firestone, Renkert Bldg., archt.

CINCINNATI, O.—Stacey Bros., 5535 Carthage Pike, plan to build factory, on Carthage Pike. \$200,000.

COLUMBUS, O.—H. C. Goldman Co., 31 North 4th St., acquired site 187½ ft. square on Town and Front Sts., and plans to build factory. \$350,000.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—Ohio River Power Co. is having plans prepared for constructing transformer-station with connecting buildings. \$600,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Board of Education will build 2-story, 92 x 166-ft., concrete, steel, brick and stone school on Warner Rd. \$300,000. W. R. McCormack, 6th St. and Rockwell Ave., archt.

KENMORE, O.—Board of Education proposes building 2-story, concrete, steel and brick school. \$150,000. M. P. Lauer, Peoples Bank Bldg., Akron, archt.

MASSILLON, O.—F. Hess, care Hess, Snyder Co., proposes 3-story building, 100 x 250 ft., concrete, steel and brick. \$75,000. Albrecht, Wilhelm & Kelly, 1836 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, archts.

OREGON

VALE, ORE.—Idaho Mutual Sugar Co. plans to build 2 or 3-story concrete factory on Dead Ox Flat. \$1,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Greisler & Abramson, archts., Lafayette Bldg., are preparing plans for 1-story, 60 x 100-ft., brick garage, on 3rd and Cambridge Sts. \$25,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Neel Cadillac Co., 144 North Broad St., proposes sales and service building, on 25th St. and Parkway. \$800,000. C. E. Oelschlager, 1615 Walnut St., archt.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO, VT.—Hutchins & French, archts., 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., propose altering present bank building, for Brattleboro Natl. Bank. \$50,000.

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE, WASH.—C. H. Bebb, archt., care Bebb & Gould, Securities Bldg., will build 3-story, 120 x 120-ft., masonry hospital. \$130,000.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Orthopedic Hospital Bld., Queen Hill, will build 2-story addition. \$60,000. H. Albertson, Henry Bldg., archt.

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BUILDING NEWS

In order to supply our readers with material of current interest, the news and comment appearing in issues of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT delayed by the printers' strike will be as of actual rather than stated date of publication.

To be of value this matter must be printed in the number immediately following its receipt, which makes it impossible for us to verify it. Our sources of information are believed to be reliable, but we cannot guarantee the correctness of all items. Persons in charge of proposed work are requested to send us information concerning it as early as possible; also corrections of any errors discovered.

CALIFORNIA

ARCADIA, CAL.—Trustees Arcadia School Dist. will build school. \$52,715.

EMERYVILLE, CAL.—W. J. Miller, archt., 417 Market St., San Francisco, will build 2-story, brick factory, for Amer. Rubber Co., Emeryville. \$100,000.

LONG BEACH, CAL.—Seaside Investment Co. will build 4-story addition to Virginia Hotel (150 rooms), rein.-con., on Ocean front. \$125,000.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Rosedale Mausoleum Co., Haas Bldg., will erect 720 crypts, 95 x 508 ft. \$300,000.

WESTPOINT, CAL.—Mokelumne River Power & Water Co., San Mateo, plans to build hydro-electric plants. \$1,285,500.

COLORADO

DENVER, COLO.—State contemplates erection of 3-story office on Colfax Ave. and Sherman St. \$457,000.

CONNECTICUT

NAUGATUCK, CONN.—Lockwood-Green Co., archts. and engs., 101 Park Ave., New York City, will build 4-story, 60 x 80-ft., brick, rein.-con. and steel factory, for Naugatuck Chemical Co., care architects. \$70,000.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Lockwood-Green Co., archts. and engs., 101 Park Ave., New York City, will build 3-story, 80 x 100-ft., brick, rein.-con., and steel factory, for A. C. Gilbert, care architects. \$80,000.

THOMASTON, CONN.—Seth Thomas Clock Co., care Lockwood-Green Co., archts. and engs., 101 Park Ave., New York City, will build 2-story, 60 x 120-ft., and 4-story, 60 x 120-ft., rein.-con. and steel factories.

IDAHO

NAMPA, IDAHO.—P. R. Randall and associates will build natatorium. \$50,000.

IOWA

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—Board of Education proposes building 2-story, rein.-con. and brick school. J. Wickham Constr. Co., 19 Scott St., builders. \$332,750.

DES MOINES, IA.—School Board proposes building 1-story, 62 x 122-ft., rein.-con., brick and stone school, on Southwest 30th and Park Sts. \$55,850.

IOWA CITY, IA.—Mercy Hospital, 516 East Market St., will build 1-story, 57 x 132-ft., brick, concrete and steel addition. \$55,000.

SPECER, IA.—Spencer Hotel Co. will build 4-story, 60 x 115-ft., brick and stone hotel. \$129,500.

KANSAS

WICHITA, KAN.—J. L. Leland, secy. Bd. Educ., will build Roosevelt Intermediate School, 3-story, 97 x 248-ft., brick, rein.-con. and steel. \$207,144.

MASSACHUSETTS

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—School Comm. will build 2-story school, 115 x 225 ft., brick, concrete and steel, on Hollis St. J. E. Locatelli Co., Inc., 46 Churchill St., Boston, has the contract. \$170,000.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH, MINN.—Minnesota Steel Co., Wolvin Bldg., is having plans prepared for extending blast furnace plant here. Work involves building 175 concrete block houses at Morgan Park (company's model town for housing employees), cost \$2,000,000; rod and wire mills, cost \$3,000,000, including conversion of rail mill into billet mill, now under construction. Project also includes 3 additional blast furnaces, 14 open-hearth furnaces and a unit of 16 soaking pit furnaces, cost \$10,000,000.

HIBBING, MINN.—S. S. Rumsey, archt., Wolvin Bldg., Duluth, will design 4-story, 125 x 135-ft., brick hotel, on Howard St., for Oliver Mining Co., Wolvin Bldg., Duluth. \$375,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Berger Mfg. Co., 200 10th Ave., S., is having plans prepared by W. C. Westby, archt., care owner, for 1-story, 80 x 112-ft. factory, on Ulysses St. and Bway., N. E. \$60,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Harris Realty Co., New England Bldg., is having plans prepared by C. L. Kinport, archt., Andrus Bldg., for garage on Lincoln and Aldrich Aves., S. \$52,000.

WILLMAR, MINN.—State Board of Control, Capitol, St. Paul, proposes building 3-story, 50 x 120-ft., rein.-con., brick and stone service building at State Hospital for Insane here. \$85,400.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Claridge Hotel Co., 315 North 18th St., will build 11 and 12-story, 75 x 155-ft., brick, stone and terra cotta hotel, on 18th and Locust Sts. \$500,000.

NEBRASKA

GRAND ISLAND, NEB.—Board of Education contemplates building Jefferson School, 2-story, 52 x 70 ft. \$55,000.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—F. Huber, 314 Park Ave., is having plans prepared by W. B. Wills, Inc., archts. and engs., 1101 Myrtle Ave., for brick and steel storage plant, on Grand Ave. \$50,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Hudson Bag Co., 77 Washington St., will build 2-story, 200 x 265-ft., brick and steel factory and warehouse, on Bogert, Scholes and Meserole Sts. \$130,000. L. Allmendinger, 20 Palmetto St., archt.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—L. Allmendinger, archt. and engr., 20 Palmetto St., will build 1 and 2-story, 50 x 217-ft., brick and steel plant, on Flushing Ave., for Kirsch & Hersel, 214 Scholes St. \$30,000.

BAY RIDGE, N. Y.—Knickerbocker Ice Co., 1480 Bway., New York City, proposes building 1-story, 70 x 100-ft., rein.-con. and steel plant. \$80,000.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—Board of Supervisors, Niagara Co., plans to establish stone crushing plant at old poor house farm. \$25,000. Address J. W. Turner, Jr., 80 East Ave.

MASSENA, N. Y.—J. Dunlop Sons Co., 19 Madison Ave., New York City, plans to alter and build additions to plants on East Orms St., here. \$100,000. A. L. Brockway, Third Natl. Bank Bldg., Syracuse, archt.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—B. J. Johnson Soap Co., care Lockwood-Green Co., archts. and engs., 101 Park Ave., New York City, is having plans prepared for 4-story, rein.-con. and steel warehouse. \$250,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—J. Clark, care B. R. Swartzburg, archt. and engr., 103 Park Ave., New York City, is having plans prepared for 8-story, 100 x 150-ft., rein.-con. and steel factory. \$380,000.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y.—Perry Knitting Co. purchased Seymour Opera House and plans to alter, build additions and install machinery in same for its own use. \$100,000. F. C. Miller, mgr.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—L. Schurmacher, 1128 Bway., is having plans prepared by L. A. Sheinart, archt. and engr., 192 Bowery, for 2-story, 75 x 130 ft., brick and steel garage, at 1124 First Ave. \$25,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Natl. Fire Escape Corp. recently incorporated with \$250,000 capital stock plans to build modern assembly plant. \$150,000. Address G. Y. Webster, Wilder Bldg.

NORTH DAKOTA

ASHLEY, N. D.—McIntosh Co. let contract for building 2-story, 56 x 75-ft. courthouse, to Garceson & Ness, Minot. \$74,365.

OHIO

DAYTON, O.—Domestic Eng. Co., Taylor St., plans to build 6-story, 80 x 300-ft., rein.-con. and steel factory, on Webster St. \$200,000. Schenk & Williams, Mutual Home Bldg., archts.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Bauer Bros., Apple St., let contract for building 3-story, 50 x 90-ft., rein.-con. warehouse, to Frank Hill Smith Co., Inc., 1035 Reibold Bldg. \$50,000.

OREGON

DORIS, ORE.—Associated Lumber & Box Co., Klamath Falls, plans to build 1-story frame factory. \$25,000.

RHODE ISLAND

LONSDALE, R. I.—Lincoln Township is having plans prepared by J. F. O'Malley, archt., 75 Westminster St., Providence, for 2-story, brick and steel school. \$60,000.

SHANNOCK, R. I.—Columbia Narrow Fabric Co. plans to build brick and mill construction addition to mill. \$50,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALTOONA, PA.—Altoona Overland Co., 900 Green Ave., plans to build 4-story, 50 x 133-ft., rein.-con. garage, salesroom and repair shop, at 814-16 Chestnut Ave. \$50,000.

HAZLETON, PA.—Hazleton Silk Throwing Co. plans to build 1-story, 35 x 60-ft., brick and timber factory. \$50,000.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Turin Valley Motor Co. plans to build 3-story, 66 x 160-ft., rein.-con., brick and steel garage and salesroom, at 206 Main St. \$50,000.

MILTON, PA.—Shippers Car Line Co., 4th St., plans to build new plant. Initial cost, \$70,000. R. W. Moffett, resident engr.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—E. H. Yardley, archt., 1713 Sansom St., is preparing plans for 3-story, 75 x 100-ft., rein.-con., brick and terra cotta service building, on Broad and Girard Sts. Cost to exceed \$50,000.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Residence, to cost \$225,000, 2-story, was designed by Archt. W. L. Clark, 917 Prince St. Owner, Chas. King & Son, 219 Lee St. Plans drawn.

FAIRMOUNT, VA.—Church, costing \$85,000, was designed by Archt. C. H. Snider, Professional Bldg., for M. E. Church South, Smith Hodd, chm. bldg. com.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Apartment house, to cost \$120,000, will go up on Rivermont Ave. Archt., Heard & Chesterman, Peoples Bank Bldg. Owner, Riverview Apt. Co., care archt.

NORFOLK, VA.—Stores and loft, costing \$56,000, will be built for Dr. R. C. Hogue, 606 Monroe Bldg. General contract let to Erwin Leslie Constr. Corp., 209 McKecitt Bldg.

ROANOKE, VA.—Bank and office building, to cost \$200,000, will go up at 821-23 Main St., Richmond. Archt., A. C. Bossom, 336 6th St., New York City. Owner, Virginia Trust Co., H. W. Jackson, pres., 1106 E. Main St., Richmond.

ROANOKE, VA.—Garage and sales building, costing \$125,000. Archt., G. R. Ragan, Terry Bldg., Roanoke. Owner, Hill Motor Co., J. Logan Hill, pres., Welch, W. Va.

WASHINGTON

OLYMPIA, WASH.—Olympia Door Co. plans to build 2-story frame factory adjoining present plant. \$25,000.

SALEM, ORE.—Puyallup & Sumner Co. plans to build cannery in suburbs. \$50,000.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Montgomery Ward & Co., 581 Upshur St., plans to build 8-story mail order house at Guilds Lake Dist. \$1,500,000. W. Q. Bateman, local mgr. W. H. McCaully, 2701 Mildred Ave., Chicago, engr.

SEDO WOOLEY, WASH.—T. Jungmeyer plans to build garage. \$50,000.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Centennial Mills, Ltd., 817 Howard St., plans to build 8-story mill and 7-story warehouse, both rein.-con. \$1,000,000. A. E. Witherspoon, Spokane, engr.

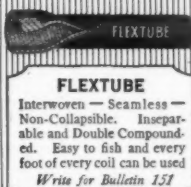
WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—M. Tullgren & Sons, archts., 425 East Water St., propose building 2-story, 60 x 100-ft., rein.-con. and brick factory for Genl. Mfg. Corp., 1520 Buffum St. \$50,000.

RACINE, WIS.—Racine Confectioners' Mch Co., 1630 Racine St., is having plans prepared by D. R. Davis, archt. and engr., 526 Wisconsin St., for 1-story, 38 x 120-ft. machine shop and 2-story, 50 x 165-ft. factory, brick and concrete. \$60,000.

WAUKESHA, WIS.—Bethesda Mineral Spring Co., 301 Dunbar Ave., plans to build 1 or 2 story, 40 x 60-ft., rein.-con. and brick plant. \$25,000. Van Ryn & De Gelcke, Caswell Bldg., Milwaukee, archts. and engs.

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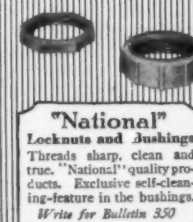
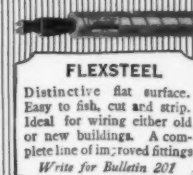
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BUILDING NEWS

In order to supply our readers with material of current interest, the news and comment appearing in issues of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT delayed by the printers' strike will be as of actual rather than stated date of publication.

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ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Plans are being made by officials of the Buster Brown hosiery mills, No. 9, located in Birmingham, to construct a new building.

LEEDS, ALA.—Standard Portland Cement Co., recently purchased by the Atlas Portland Cement Co. of New York, will be enlarged.

ARKANSAS

FORT SMITH, ARK.—Sixteen cottages are to be erected by Charles P. Zenor, general manager of the Model Window Glass Co.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—This city is to have a new \$350,000 Baptist Hospital.

CALIFORNIA

COLUSA, CAL.—J. J. O'Rourke will construct a \$250,000 hotel at the northwest corner of 4th and Market Sts. He also contemplates the erection of a \$50,000 garage at the southeast corner of Market and 4th.

COLUSA, CAL.—Colusa County considers the construction of a two or three-story building to be quarters for stores, offices and apartments and a lodge hall. \$50,000.

LINCOLN, CAL.—Citizens voted a \$30,000 bond issue for constructing a city community hall.

CONNECTICUT

ANSONIA, CONN.—I. J. Hoffman, Main St., plans to build 3-story, 80 x 150 ft., brick and steel theater and office, on Main and Water Sts.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Amer. Specialty Co., 348 George St., is having plans prepared for 3-story, 40 x 140 ft., brick and mill construction plant, on Holland Ave. \$40,000.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—I. Pick, care A. E. Fischer, archt. and engr., 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., is having plans prepared for 1-story, brick and steel factory. \$30,000.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Hartford Automobile Club Garage Co., care C. F. Luce, archt., 36 Pearl St., plans to build 2-story, 150 x 150 ft., brick, concrete and steel club, on Hicks and South Ann Sts., to include showrooms, offices, storage, etc. \$400,000.

HARTFORD, CONN.—L. White, 424 Edge-wood St., plans to build 1-story, 70 x 160 ft., brick and rein.-con. sales building on Winthrop St. \$125,000. Berenson & Moses, 1026 Main St., archts.

HARTFORD, CONN.—City plans to build garage.

HARTFORD, CONN.—F. C. Waltz, archt., 348 Trumbull St., soon receives bids for building 2-story, brick and concrete garage, on Albany Ave., for J. Frary, 465 Albany Ave. \$30,000.

MERIDEN, CONN.—Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Society, 116 Springdale Ave., plans to build brick church on Goodwill Ave. \$50,000.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—City plans to build ice plant. \$500,000.

NEW LONDON, CONN.—Sheffield Dentifrice Co. is having competitive plans prepared by Daly Co., Waterbury, and Flagg & Co., 27 State St., Meriden, engrs., for central heating plant.

TORRINGTON, CONN.—Town is having plans prepared by Sunderland & Watson, archts., 248 Main St., Danbury, for 3-story, 42 x 125 ft., brick trade school, on South Main St.

WESTPORT, CONN.—J. Levy, State St., plans to build 1-story, brick and concrete garage. \$25,000.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, ILL.—Board of Education is having plans prepared by A. F. Hussander, archt., and J. Howatt, engr., 7 South Dearborn St., for 3-story, 150 x 250 ft., rein.-con., brick, terra cotta and stone addition, on Van Buren St. and Oakley Blvd. \$3,000,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—E. Brielmaier & Sons Co., archts. and engrs., University Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., soon let contract for building 2-story, 67 x 165 ft., brick and concrete school and church, for Immaculate Conception Church, 44th and Garfield Sts. \$60,000.

MOLINE, ILL.—Cervin & Horn, archts. and engrs., Safety Bldg., Rock Island, soon receive bids for building 8-story, 54 x 85 ft., rein.-con. and brick bank, for Moline Trust & Savings Bank, 15th St. and 5th Ave. \$250,000.

INDIANA

FT. WAYNE, IND.—A. Macbeth, 115 West Lewis St., is having preliminary plans prepared by Serv. Constr. Co., archts., 6110 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O., for 6-story, 86 x 136 ft., rein.-con., brick and steel hotel. \$350,000.

MAINE

BIDDEFORD, ME.—Lockwood-Greene & Co., engrs., 60 Federal St., Boston, soon lets contract for building 1-story, 160 x 200 ft., rein.-con. and steel foundry, for Saco Lowell Shops, 77 Franklin St., Boston.

SANFORD, ME.—Lockwood-Greene & Co., engrs., 60 Federal St., Boston, soon receives bids for building brick and rein.-con. storage plant, for Goodell Worstod Co., here. \$50,000.

MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—L. E. Page, 505 Rutherford Ave., plans to build 1-story, brick and concrete addition to garage, on Mill St. \$30,000.

EVERETT, MASS.—MacNaughton & Robinson, archts., 101 Tremont St., Boston, soon receive bids for building 1-story, 40 x 180 ft., brick and mill construction plant, on Elm Way, for Cameron Appliance Co., 48 Waters Ave. \$30,000.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Century Machine Co. soon receives bids for building 2-story, 50 x 90 ft. and 1-story, 90 x 200 ft., brick and steel factory, on Main St.

NEWTON, MASS.—M. N. Bray Estate, Berlin St., Wollaston, is having plans prepared by Kendall, Taylor & Co., archts., 93 Federal St., Boston, for 1-story, brick and steel addition to garage. \$25,000.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—General Electric Co., Morningside St., soon receives bids for building 1-story, 80 x 400 ft., rein.-con. factory. C. C. Chesney, general manager.

PALMER, MASS.—Town plans to build 3-story high school. \$250,000. Address D. F. Dillon, 431 Main St.

ROSLINDALE, MASS.—R. McPherson, care J. Murray, archt., 101 Tremont St., Boston, is having plans prepared for brick and concrete garage, on Robert St.

SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.—Package Confectionery Co., 741 East 6th St., plans to build 3-story, 45 x 100 ft., brick and concrete plant. \$40,000. Putnam & Cox, 114 State St., Boston, archts.

WARE, MASS.—Ware Visiting Nurse & Hospital Assn., 98 South St., plans to convert Gilbert Home on South St. into hospital addition. \$50,000.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT, MICH.—St. Joseph's Episcopal Church, Woodward and Holbrook Aves., soon lets contract for building 1-story, 32 x 128 ft., brick, stone and steel church, on Woodward Ave. J. W. Corbusier, Lennox Bldg., Cleveland, O., archt. \$75,000.

DETROIT, MICH.—Detroit Library Comm., Pub. Library Bldg., plans to build 2-story library on Mack and Montclair Aves.; also branches on West Fort St. near Waterman Ave., and on Davison Blvd. and Lumpkin Ave., brick, steel and concrete. \$200,000 each.

ST. CLAIR, MICH.—Board of Education is having plans prepared by Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, archts., 814 Tower Court, Chicago, Ill., for 2-story, rein.-con., brick and steel high school, on Main St. \$250,000.

OHIO

CLEVELAND, O.—E. Zweig, 1775 East 65th St., plans to rebuild 4-story, 60 x 140 ft., steel and brick commercial building, on St. Clair Ave. and West 6th St. \$50,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—Board of Education is having plans prepared by W. R. McCormack, archt., East 6th St. and Rockwell Ave., for 2-story, 128 x 254 ft., concrete, steel and brick high school, on East 118th St. and Hopkins Ave. \$500,000. F. C. Hohan, East 6th St. and Rockwell Ave., dir. schools.

CLEVELAND, O.—Anshe Beth Texilo congregation plans to build 1-story, concrete, steel, brick and stone synagogue, on East 105th St. and Drexel Ave. \$750,000. L. Cahn, 10615 Grantwood Ave., treas.

CLEVELAND, O.—B'nai Jeshurun congregation plans to build 1-story, concrete,

steel and brick synagogue, on East 107th St. \$200,000. S. Goldman, East 55th St. and Scoville Ave., rabbi.

COLUMBUS, O.—King Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church, King and Niel Aves., is having plans prepared by Stribling & Lum, archts., 85 North High St., for 140 x 140 ft., brick and stone church, on King Ave. \$200,000.

LINDEN, O.—Board of Education of Columbus propose building 2-story, concrete and brick school. \$165,000. D. Reibel & Sons, New First Natl. Bank Bldg., Columbus, archts.

MANSFIELD, O.—Citizens' Natl. Bank, 34 North Main St., is having plans prepared by E. B. Caldwell, Jr., archt., 886 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn., for concrete, steel and brick bank and office. \$400,000.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Ohio Hotel Operating Co., Boardman and Hazel Sts., is having plans prepared by Clinton & Russell, archts. and engrs., 32 Nassau St., New York City, for brick and steel addition. \$350,000.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Avilla, care R. I. Vehicle Co., 404 Wickenden St., is having plans prepared by Marshall & Hickey, archts., 310 Strand Bldg., for 1 and 2 story, 50 x 100 ft. brick and concrete garage. \$25,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Williams & Merchants, Inc., will build new bank on Warren Ave., East Providence, for the Industrial Trust Co., brick and marble. \$100,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA

WINNABRO, S. C.—The Southern Ferro-Concrete Co., of Atlanta, propose the enlargement of the Winnabro mill. A total of \$3,000,000 will be spent for building, machinery, etc.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Austin Co. of Cleveland and Chicago was awarded contract for the construction of a branch plant at Chattanooga for the Somerville Iron Works, of Somerville, N. J. \$1,500,000.

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE, WASH.—Hansen Construction Co. of Tacoma, Wash., will build a new Hall of Philosophy Building on the U. of W. campus, at \$243,389.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, VA.—C. M. Robinson, archt., Times-Dispatch Bldg., let contract to A. Witte, 1010 North Ave., for 4-story, 22 x 88 ft., rein.-con. warehouse, on Belvidere and Main Sts., for W. F. Richardson Storage Co., 601-3 West Main St. \$150,000.

RICHMOND, VA.—Southern Stove Works, Hermitage Ed. and Leigh St., let contract for constructing factory to J. T. Nuckols, 1102 East Main St. \$200,000.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—W. A. Abbitt has contract for constructing a \$225,000 tire plant for the Virginian Rubber Co.

FAIRMOUNT, W. VA.—West Virginia Metal Products Co. let contract for brass plant to F. T. Ley Co., 495 Main St., Springfield, Mass. \$1,500,000.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—Nat. Supply Co. let contract for building 3-story, 40 x 100-ft. fire-proof warehouse to Rust Eng. Co., Keenan Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. \$60,000.

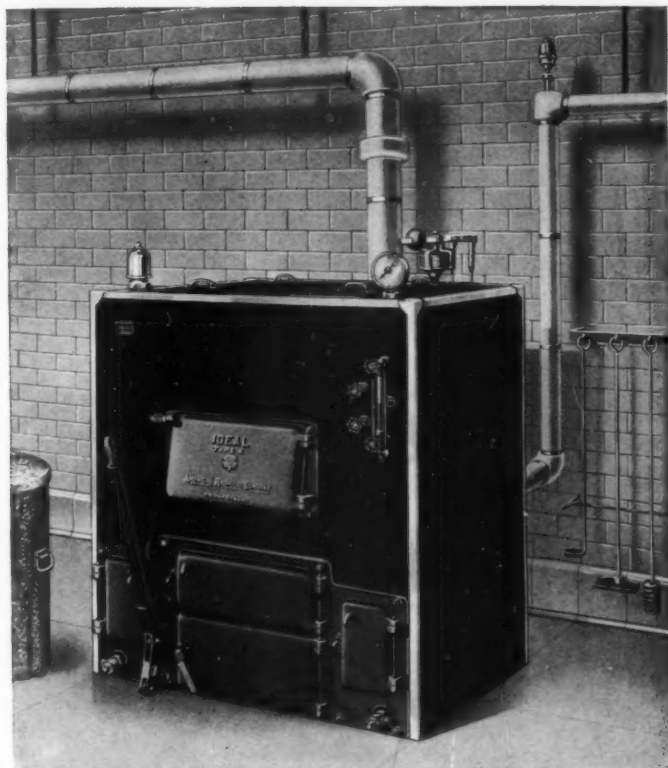
WISCONSIN

LAKE MILLS, WIS.—Village plans to build 4-story, 60 x 150 ft., rein.-con. and brick community building, on Lake St. \$100,000. V. Ravenhill, clerk.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Manitowoc County Knights of Columbus, 8th and Commercial Sts., are having plans prepared by Juul & Smith, archts., Imig Bldg., Sheboygan, for 3-story, 60 x 180 ft., rein.-con. and brick club, on 12th St. \$50,000.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Mikadow Amusement Co., 1110 Washington St., plans to remodel and build 2-story, 70 x 180 ft., brick, rein.-con. and steel theater addition, on 8th and Chicago Sts. \$60,000. J. Kadow, mgr.

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BUILDING NEWS

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To be of value this matter must be printed in the number immediately following its receipt, which makes it impossible for us to verify it. Our sources of information are believed to be reliable, but we cannot guarantee the correctness of all items. Persons in charge of proposed work are requested to send us information concerning it as early as possible; also corrections of any errors discovered.

CONNECTICUT

TRUMBULL, CONN.—L. D. Christie, twp. secy., 252 Middle St., Bridgeport, proposes building 1-story, 60 x 125 ft. school, in Long Hill Dist., and 1-story, 60 x 125 ft. school, Nichols Dist., brick and concrete. \$50,000 each. W. H. McLean, 110 Tremont St., Boston, archt.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, ILL.—Board of Education is building 3-story, 132 x 175 ft., rein.-con., steel, brick and stone school, on Augusta St. and North Laramie Ave. \$350,000. J. Howatt, 7 South Dearborn St., engr.; A. F. Hussander, 7 South Dearborn St., archt.

EAST MOLINE, ILL.—A \$250,000 theater and office building will be erected on the R. W. Rank property at the northeast corner of Fifth Ave. and 17th St., according to D. O. Reese, representative of a Chicago theatrical syndicate. Saxe & Zimmerman of Chicago, archts.

NILES, ILL.—St. Hedwig's Infirmary is having plans prepared by E. Brielmaier & Sons Co., archts., University Bldg., Milwaukee, for 3-story, 46 x 100 ft. infirmary, 2-story, 34 x 50 ft. superintendent's house, and 1-story, 50 x 125 ft. printery, all brick and concrete. \$150,000.

INDIANA

EAST CHICAGO, IND.—The plant of George H. Linhart Co., recently destroyed by fire at a loss of \$150,000, will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—City School Board contemplates the erection of a high school building.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—City Council completed preliminary plans for the construction of a county infirmary at new County Farm. Charles R. Weatherhogg, archt.

HAMMOND, IND.—The Champion Auto Equipment Co., Inc., capitalized at \$100,000, will construct two new buildings. George Knoerzer, president.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Indianapolis Blywood Co., Inc., at \$350,000 plans the erection of a plant in this city. Albert V. Weigel is interested in said project.

IOWA

BARNES CITY, IA.—Board of Education will build 2-story, 59 x 89 ft., brick, concrete and steel school. \$60,000. E. A. Payne, Carthage, Ill., archt.

DAYTON, IA.—Board of Education, or W. E. Hulse & Co., archts., 310 Masonic Temple, Des Moines, propose 3-story, 55 x 86 ft., rein.-con., brick and stone high school. \$80,000.

DAVENPORT, IA.—Palmer School of Chiropractic, Brady St., plans to build 4-story, 75 x 135 ft., rein.-con. and brick, rein.-con. flooring, concrete foundation administration building. \$120,000. Clausen & Kruse, 316 Central Office Bldg., archts. and engr.

EMMETTSBURG, IA.—Board of Education, Consolidated Dist., voted \$110,000 bonds to build brick school. Architect and engineer not selected.

LOVILA, IA.—Board of Education is having plans prepared by W. E. Hulse & Co., archts., 210 Masonic Temple, Des Moines, for 1-story, 57 x 88 ft., brick and stone school. \$60,000. W. F. Gaddis, secretary.

OLLIE, IA.—Board of Education is having plans prepared by W. E. Hulse & Co., archts., 210 Masonic Temple, Des Moines, for 2-story, 58 x 98 ft., brick, rein.-con. and stone school. \$100,000. J. D. Ridgeway, secretary.

WATERLOO, IA.—City voted \$600,000 bonds to build brick, rein.-con. and steel high school. W. B. Ittner, Board of Education Bldg., St. Louis, archt.

WEST BRANCH, IA.—Board of Education, Consolidated Dist., voted \$150,000 bonds to build brick school. Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, archts.

KANSAS

ATCHISON, KAN.—Board of Education rejected bids for building Lincoln School, 2-story, 88 x 90 ft., brick, rein.-con. and steel. \$65,000. R. J. Kaaz, 719 Kansas Ave., archt.

INDEPENDENCE, KAN.—Commercial Natl. Bank receives bids about Feb. 1, for building 6-story bank, 70 x 140 ft., brick, rein.-con. and steel. \$150,000. Weary & Alfrod, 1907 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, archts.

MASSACHUSETTS

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—School Commission will build 1-story, 70 x 164 ft., brick and timber school, at Machon. W. H. McLean, 110 Tremont St., Boston, archt. \$50,000.

MICHIGAN

ALPENA, MICH.—A. H. Gould & Son, engr. and archts., 610 Empire Bldg., Detroit, is constructing 2-story, 107 x 172 ft., rein.-con., brick, steel and stone hall, on City Hall Square for the American Legion. \$60,000. C. P. Harris, chairman.

BAY CITY, MICH.—F. F. Price, business manager, Board of Education, is building senior high school. Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, 814 Tower Court, Chicago, archts.

DETROIT, MICH.—S. E. Remy, archt., 503 Whitney Office Bldg., is constructing 6-story, 48 x 55 ft., rein.-con., brick, steel and terra cotta office on Hastings and Erskine Sts., for H. Sheftel. \$100,000.

MINNESOTA

FERGUS FALLS, MINN.—English Lutheran Church is having plans prepared by Dennis & Knowles, archts., Fergus Falls, for 1-story, 90 x 164 ft., rein.-con. and brick church. \$65,000.

FERGUS FALLS, MINN.—J. B. Clinton, Duluth, and W. B. Wray, Crookston, plan to build 2-story, 50 x 130 ft., rein.-con. and brick theater and office here. \$60,000. Architect not selected.

NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, NEB.—State Board of Agriculture receives bids about Feb. 1, for 2-story, 174 x 255 ft. cattle barn, rein.-con., brick and steel. \$100,000. J. H. Craddock & Co., Elks Bldg., Omaha, archts.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK, N. J.—At a cost of about \$60,000 a new automobile showroom and service station will be erected at the south side of Clinton Ave., near Thomas St., for Levin & Ruderman. Edward B. Warren, architect.

NEWARK, N. J.—Contract will be let soon for the first unit of a million dollar plant which will replace the old Hadenberg Iron Works at Warren, at Plane and Hackett Sts.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Board of Education will ask the Board of Aldermen for an appropriation of \$450,000 for a new school to be built on Hall Ave.

WOODBURG, N. J.—Board of Education of this city contemplates the construction of a new school building.

NEW YORK

JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.—Board of Education of Union Free School Dist. No. 5, Union Twp., Broome Co., are building grade school here. F. B. White, clerk.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Board of Education is building P. S. 130, 5-story, 59 x 112 ft., brick and steel school, at 201-207 Hester St. \$375,000. C. B. J. Snyder, Municipal Bldg., archt. and engr.

OHIO

AKRON, O.—St. Paul's Evangelical Church is receiving bids for building 1-story, 42 x 96 ft., brick, steel and stone church. \$75,000. R. H. Hinsdale, 601 Bangor Bldg., Cleveland, archt.

CLEVELAND, O.—Walker & Weeks, archts., 1900 Euclid Ave., are receiving bids for building 2-story, 50 x 85 ft., brick, steel and stone bank, on East 140th St. and Kinsman Rd., for Woodland Ave. Savings & Trust Co., East 55th St. and Woodland Ave. \$60,000.

OKLAHOMA

NORMAN, OKLA.—City voted \$125,000 bonds to build electric light and power plant.

OREGON

EUGENE, ORE.—Mutual Creamery Co., 551 West 3rd St. S., plans to build 2-story factory, here. \$50,000. A. Jensen, vice-pres.

MARSHFIELD, ORE.—B. Ostlund plans to build 1-story, 212 x 450 ft. concrete and frame bank, on coal bank. \$50,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER, PA.—B. R. Stevens, archt., 1737 Filbert St., Phila., is building 1-story, 13 x 26 ft., concrete, brick, stone and marble addition, for First Natl. Bank, 5th and Market Sts. \$50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Board of Education, 19th and Chestnut Sts., is building schools on 9th and Oregon Sts. and on 70th and Buist Sts., 3-story, 115 x 165 ft., concrete and brick. \$450,000 each.

VILLANOVA, PA.—J. J. Kennedy, archt., Ford Bldg., Wilmington, Del., will build 3-story, 70 x 168 ft., brick and stone addition to present academy on campus, for Villanova College. Cost to exceed \$50,000.

WINDBER, PA.—H. L. Reinhold, Jr., archt., 1513 Walnut St., Phila., is receiving bids for building 2-story, 60 x 150 ft., concrete and brick theater, for Windber Theater Corp. Cost to exceed \$50,000.

WASHINGTON

ABERDEEN, WASH.—The Hoquiam American Legion Post has purchased a downtown business lot upon which a two-story building will be erected; \$50,000 has been raised for said building.

ARLINGTON, WASH.—The high school district voted a bond issue of \$60,000 for the erection of a building for the junior high school.

OLYMPIA, WASH.—Henry McCleary Timber Co. contemplates the erection of a veneer plant on the west side of Olympia.

WISCONSIN

BLOOMINGTON, WIS.—Board of Education is having sketches made by J. R. and E. J. Law, archts., New Strand Theater Bldg., Madison, for 2-story, brick and tile, grade and high school. \$75,000.

CEDAR GROVE, WIS.—First Presbyterian Church is having plans prepared by Juul & Smith, archts., Imig Bldg., Sheboygan, for 2-story, 70 x 145 ft., concrete, tile and brick church, on Main St. \$75,000. J. B. Huenink, chairman.

EVANSVILLE, WIS.—Board of Education is having plans prepared by Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, archts., 814 Tower Court, Chicago, for 2-story, brick, rein.-con. and steel high school. \$95,000.

LANCASTER, WIS.—Board of Education is having plans prepared by Parkinson & Dockendorff, archts., Linker Bldg., La Crosse, for school. \$150,000.

MADISON, WIS.—Dominican Sisters, 2209 Monroe St., are having plans prepared by A. Kelsey, archt., 1950 Chestnut St., Phila., for 4-story, 60 x 200 ft., rein.-con. and brick, rein.-con. flooring, concrete foundation dormitory on Monroe St. \$150,000.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—W. T. Raeuber, archt., Teitgen Bldg., is constructing 2-story, 100 x 125 ft., brick, tile and steel theater, for George Bros. Co., South 8th St. Cost between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

MENASHA, WIS.—St. Mary's Catholic Church plans to build 3-story, brick and concrete, rein.-con. flooring, concrete foundation. J. Hummel, 568 Appleton St., pastor. E. Brielmaier & Sons Co., University Bldg., Milwaukee, archts.

TOMAH, WIS.—Board of Education is building 2-story, 60 x 90 ft., brick, tile, rein.-con. and steel school. \$60,000. H. C. Hauener, Colby-Abbot Bldg., Milwaukee, archt.

WEST ALLIS, WIS.—Methodist Episcopal Church, 637 61st Ave., plans to build brick church, concrete foundation, on Summit St. \$60,000. Architect not selected.

