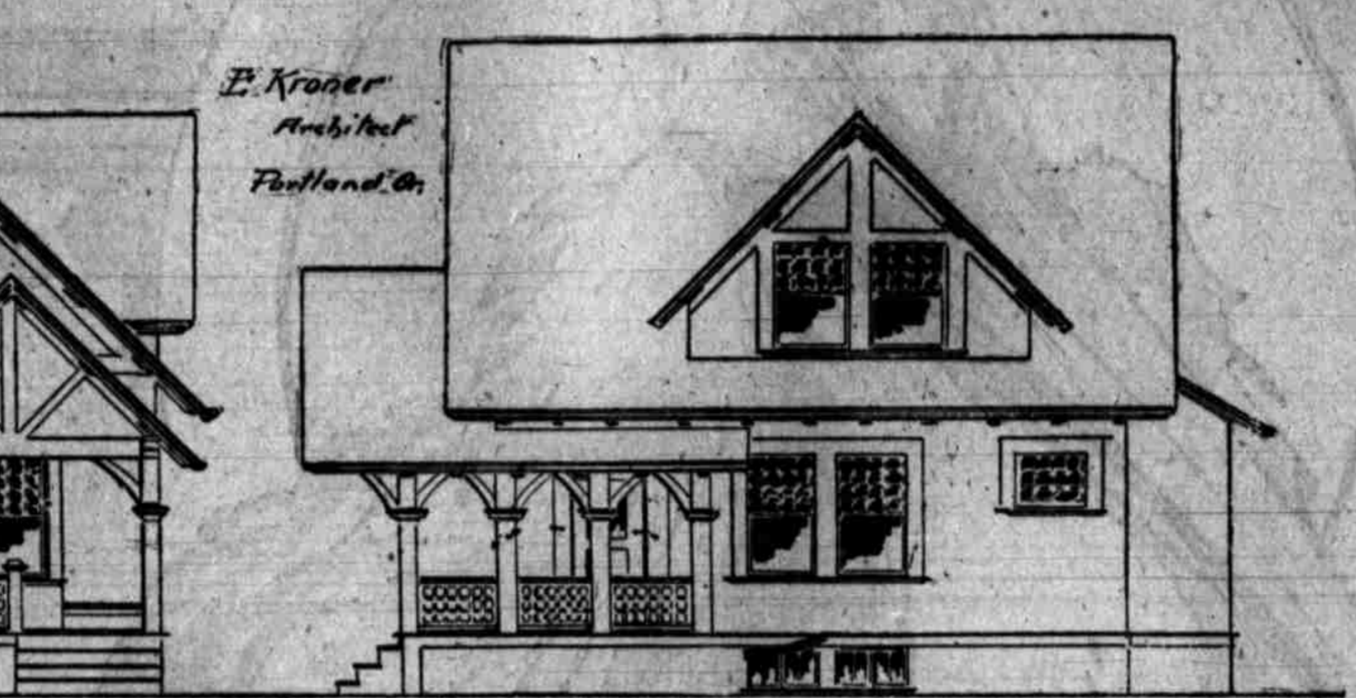
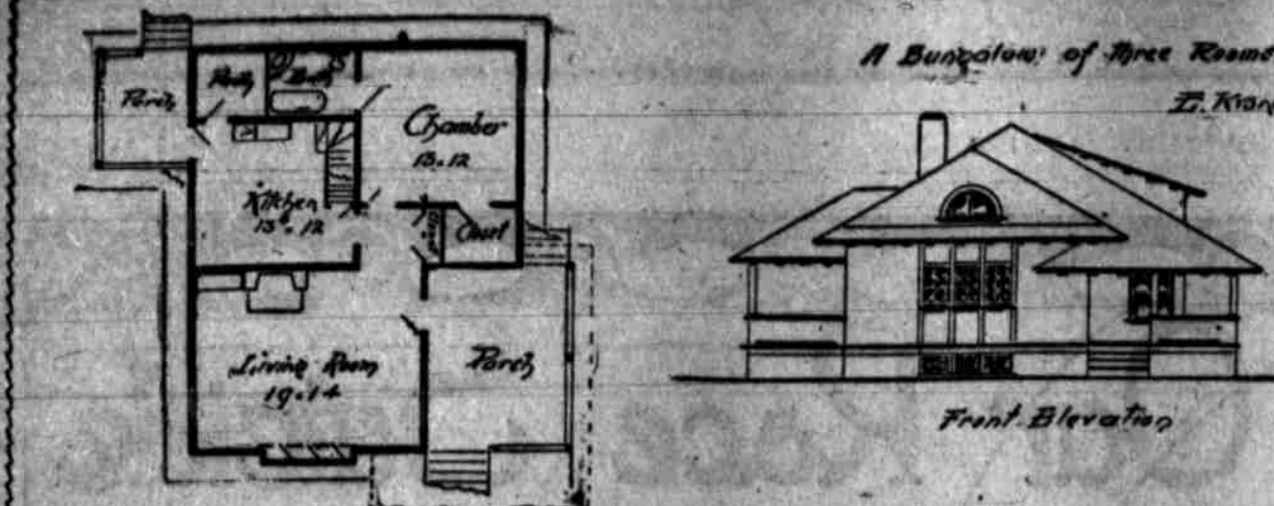


THE JOURNAL'S HOMEBUILDING SERIES



A Bungalow of Three Rooms. E. Kroener Archt. Portland, Or.

No. 7, a \$1,000 Cottage

THIS week is shown what may be done in the way of a cottage for \$1,000. Not a big house, nor a fine one; no tile-floored inglenooks, nor paneled walls, but a very good-looking and convenient little house, nevertheless, of half a dozen rooms, counting the porch, and as fine a porch as this country is to be counted.

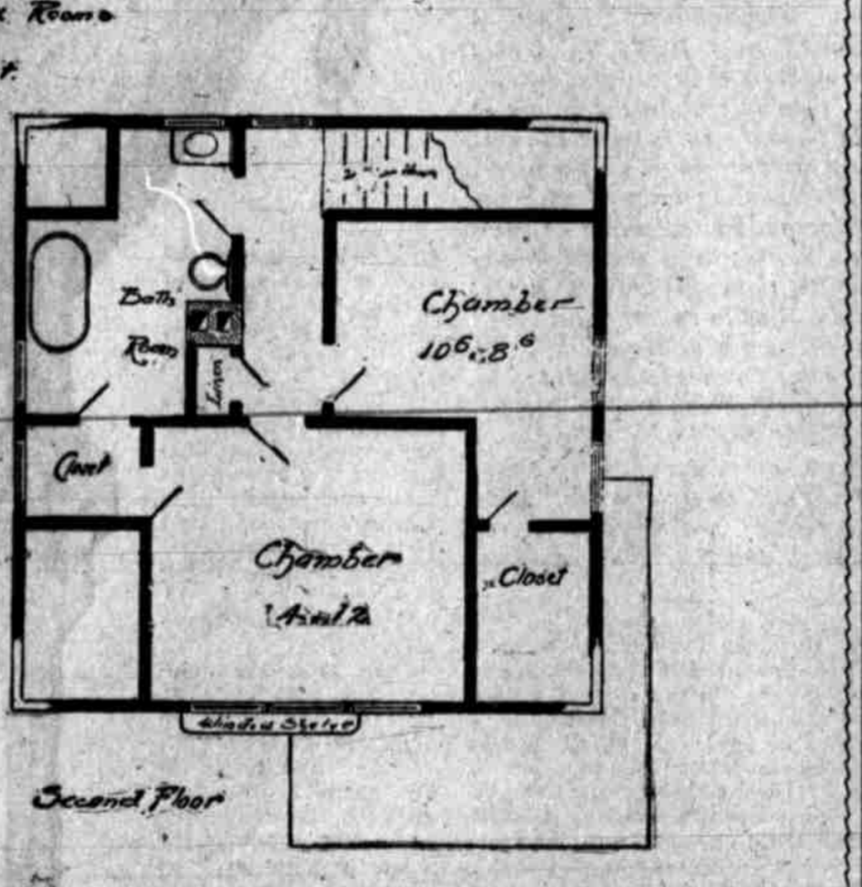
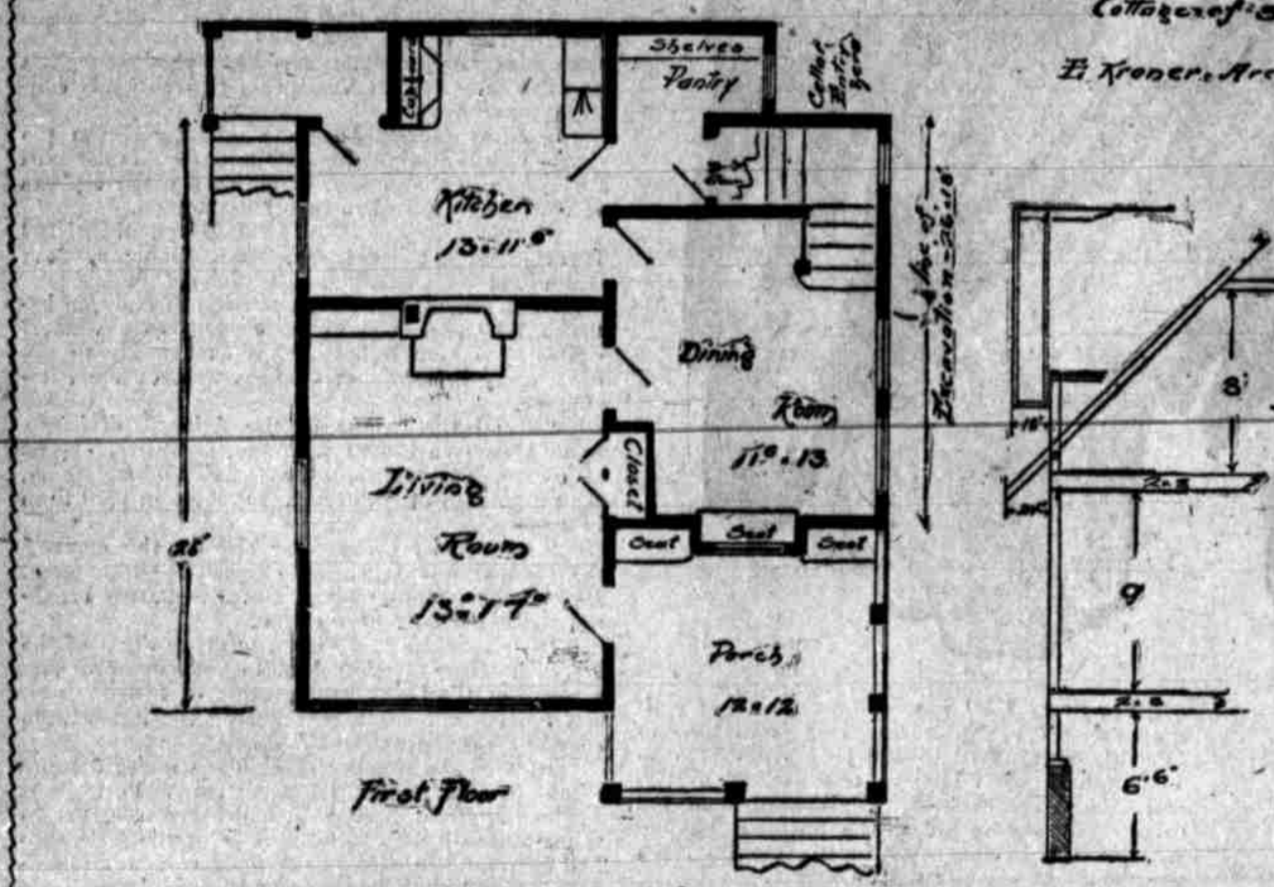
essentials and have even included some features commonly called luxuries. The first of these is the porch, which for size and shape may easily be called a luxury on a \$1,000 house, and for summer use adds much to the attractiveness of the cottage. It has two seats built in each side of the recessed dining-room window. The second thing which may be deemed a luxury is the fireplace in the more than average-sized living-room. As a matter of economy, we use paving brick for the facings and hearth, though it gives a most artistic touch to this style of a plainly-finished house.

Cottage of Six Rooms

Excavation \$ 15
Concrete wall 40
Brick fireplace 75
Tin work 30
Mill work 20
Painting 45
Gas and plumbing 175
Hardware 45
Lumber and shingles 225
Plaster 115
Labor 174
Total \$1,000

and the roof stained black. We hope to see houses of such unique and simple design spring up occasionally—among the box-like one-story cottages of unvarying size and shape, which adorn our many suburbs—merely to diversify the landscape.

summer homes, in the mountains or at the coast. The features are the roomy porches and big living-room with open fireplace. As a summer home the bungalow might be done in rustic style throughout, using dressed timbers and lumber, and leaving construction timbers exposed. The floors should also be dressed, and the fireplace and hearth done in rough brick. For a mountain home the outside might be covered with rough boards and stained, the roof shingled and left to weather and grow moss. Or substantially built, as this bungalow is at Thirty-eighth and East Alder streets, it adds to the joys of landscape decoration by its charmingly picturesque lines and treatment. It is here placed among fir trees and finished with gray plastered walls outside—a finish that promises to be equally durable and satisfactory, cooler in summer and warmer in winter than the ordinary wooden cottage—a red roof and red trim. The cost of a bungalow like this will vary so much according to style and quality of construction and finish that an estimate would be only guesswork until that were decided.



From the Scientific American. Looping the loop, first performed by James Smithson, better known as Diavolo, a bicyclist starts from a platform 60 feet high and plunges down a track which extends obliquely for 100 feet to the ground, and thence rises to form a complete spiral loop 50 or 55 feet in diameter. The speed of the cyclist in descending the inclined plane carries him around the loop. When Diavolo, preceded by a great reputation, came to Paris, he found one Noiset, known professionally as 'Mephistopheles,' preparing to loop the loop at a rival music hall. While several cyclists were preparing to loop the loop honestly, one man, unwilling to risk his life for the amusement of spectators, devised a 'loop' which was a concealed groove which guided his wheel and kept it from falling. His trick was accidentally exposed by a clown who got his foot caught in the groove, and the disguised loopyer fell into obloquy and oblivion. The public soon tired of the strongest sensations. The stationary loop gave place to the rotating circle called the devil's wheel, in which the cyclist spins like a squirrel. Taking his place inside the wheel, which is about 15 feet in diameter, he pedals in a direction opposite to that of the wheel, and thus remains at the bottom until the wheel has acquired considerable velocity. Then he stops pedaling, applies his brake and is carried backward and upward nearly to the top, whence he rushes down, and flies around and around the revolving wheel with startling speed. At a performance in Vienna a cyclist stricken with apoplexy fell from the wheel and soon expired. But the danger of cerebral congestion is not the only critical phase of the act. At the last, when both the bicycle and the large wheel are being brought to rest by brakes. The bicyclist lurches, and the slightest error in steering may send it through the open air to the ground and precipitate the rider to the stage. In Germany a genius called 'Eclair' invented an infernal wheel of another sort. It was about 35 feet in diameter, and a smaller wheel rolled round inside of it, obtaining its impetus from a plunge down an inclined plane, which made it a descent of 50 feet. To this small wheel 'Eclair' was lashed in spreadeagle fashion. He accustomed himself to this novel mode of locomotion by having himself strapped to a similar wheel, which was turned rapidly about a fixed axis by means of a crank. More startling and perilous than any of these devices is the 'circle of death.' This is a large, flat, truncated cone, like the rim of a potted dish, supported by ropes in a position slightly inclined to the horizontal, so that only one side of the cone is resting on the ground. Bicyclists—one or more—enter the central space and run up and around the steep side with their machines and bodies nearly horizontal. Then to add to the apparent and real danger, the whole apparatus is raised aloft. The effect is thrilling for the riders appear to be in constant danger of falling. In Berlin, as three cyclists were grating in a single circle of death, one fell and carried a second down with him. They had scarcely reached the stage when the third performer fell also. 'The globe of death,' an interesting and comparatively safe act, recently exhibited in a New York theatre, combines some of the features of looping the loop and the devil's wheel. Two bicyclists, a man and a woman, enter a stationary little wheel some 20 feet in diameter and revolve at great speed in both vertical and horizontal circles. All of the acts hitherto described are performed with complete circles or loops. The next development was the removal of the topmost part of the vertical loop, leaving a gap, through which the bicyclist flies head downward. This feat is called 'looping the gap.' Mlle. Dutrieu, 'the human arrow,' produces a more graceful effect by traversing a gap in a track which would not if complete, form a loop. The first section of the track is a plane 50 feet long, inclined 30 degrees to the horizontal and terminating in a short upward curve. The second section begins with a saddleback curve and ends in a plane inclined upward for the purpose of bringing the bicycle to rest. The two sections are separated by a gap of 50 feet, through which the cyclist flies like an arrow. It is worthy of note that women formed a majority of the spectators of the human arrow's first public flight. A feat performed by the cyclist Marok might be called looping without a loop. The track resembled the first section used by the human arrow, but the upward curve is longer and forms an arc of a circle. At the foot of the incline and the commencement of the curve the bicycle is caught by a wire suspended from the center of this circle. The machine, therefore, after traversing the curved path describes the remainder of the circle in the air, the wire of the curved path is replaced by a level one terminating in an ascent, which receives and stops the cyclist when he returns to earth and casts off the wire. In another ingenious and terrifying variation of the human arrow, the bicycle is replaced by a four wheeled car, which is stopped abruptly by a buffer at the end of the upward curve, while the rider is hurled through space to a trapdoor some distance away and 50 feet higher. Failure to catch the trapeze means certain death. Another startling application of the same principle is made in an open-air performance which has been given many times in America, England, and Germany. The inclined track is erected on the shore of a lake or river and is 200 feet long. The starting platform is a hundred feet, the top of the upward curve about 40 feet above the ground. When the bicyclist rises off the end of the curve into space he lets go his machine and dives into the water. This frightful plunge terrifies the spectators, but the real danger is that of being struck and killed by the bicycle, a feat which befell James Fleet in Chicago. An acrobat named Thompson makes a still more perilous plunge with the aid of a simpler apparatus, leaping from the top of a narrow vertical ladder into a tank some distance away, which measures only 40 feet in length by 8 feet in width. A slight error in making the leap would bring him to the ground instead of the tank. The automobile, the queen of sport, shares with the bicycle the glory of these dangerous exhibitions. One of the latest developments is the monstrosity called the automobile, which is making names and fortunes of Mademoiselle de Tiers. Another young woman has been less fortunate, for a terrible accident has abruptly terminated the exhibition of the automobile named 'Eclair,' in which she appeared recently at a Paris music hall. In this act the automobile, after running down an inclined plane and up a short curve, was projected into a nearly level position, like the bicycle of the human arrow. But when the vehicle had reached the highest point of its trajectory it was caused, by an ingenious combination of springs and levers, to turn a complete somersault, so that the top of the automobile, appeared to stop in its on-ward flight and consequently to be in imminent danger of falling to the floor, 20 feet below. This illusion was due to the fact that the center of gravity, which caused the inverted body of the woman to move backward, at that instant, faster than the center was moving forward. What is the incentive which impels these men and women to risk their lives nightly before crowds of spectators? Is it ambition, vanity, love of applause or simply the hope of making a fortune? The American 'looping the loop' was conceived in an essentially practical spirit, and 'Diavolo,' who received \$500 a night, has become a rich man. Mademoiselle Dutrieu, 'the human arrow,' earns \$10,000 a year. 'Eclair' received \$140. Mademoiselle de Tiers \$200 a night in Paris and larger sums abroad. Imitators, of course, receive less than originators. The current pay for looping the loop, from \$20 to \$100 a night, which is not high, especially if the performer owns the apparatus, which costs at least \$500. It seems, therefore, that the hope of gain is not the only incentive, but that the performer, like the public, is attracted by the very danger of the act—a curious illustration of the fascination exerted by emotions which in themselves are disagreeable.

The Real Extent of Our Race Suicide

(Continued from First Page, This Section.) During the last decade it was found that the number of children to each parent had decreased 11 in the cities and 3 in the rural districts. Negro children thrive better in the country. The proportion for that race in the rural districts in 1904 was one sixth greater than that of the white population, while in the cities the white population was more than one half greater than the colored. Mortality among negro children is usually high in the cities. The largest proportion of negro children was found in 1850 and the smallest in 1900, being only about three fourths of the figures 20 years previously. As compared with whites in the south, negroes showed an excess of population until the last census, when it was found that the excess was on the side of the whites. After considering all these details one cannot but conclude that the birth rate in the United States is steadily diminishing. By careful system of computation Dr. J. B. Billings, the expert in charge of vital statistics for the censuses of 1880 and 1890, estimated that at the former period the national birth rate per 1,000 of population was 39.95 and in 1890 was 28.98, having diminished over 10 per cent. The superintendent of the censuses of 1870 and 1880, General F. A. Walker, asserted that the decline in the rate of increase of population—the decline in the lower rate—prejudicially coincided with the rapid influx of foreigners. "It might be said," he remarked, "that the growth of the native population was checked by the incoming of foreign elements, but such a charge is baseless. The access of foreigners constituted a shock to the principle of population among the native element. That principle is always acutely sensitive, alike to sentimental and to economic conditions. "Not only did the decline in the native element, as a whole, take place in singular correspondence with the excess of foreign arrivals, but it occurred chiefly in just those regions to which the newcomers most freely resorted. "Foreign immigration into this country has, from the time it first assumed large proportions, amounted not to reinforcement of our population, but to a replacement of native by foreign stock. That if the foreigners had not come the native element would have filled the places the foreigners usurped, and there would have been no loss." Discussing the same question, Dr. Billings asked this question: "Is the lessening birth rate due to changes in the mode of life of the people, such as the progressive increase of migration from the rural districts to the cities, the increase of wealth and luxury, the so-called 'emancipation of women,' etc? Increase in the cost of living and in the use of things formerly regarded as luxuries, but now as necessities, was held by Dr. Billings to be a check to the growth of population. In the struggle of what is deemed a desirable mode of existence at the present day," he continued, "maintaining a home had less desirable, and its bounds less sacred than they were 40 years ago. Young women are gradually being imbued with the idea that marriage and motherhood are not to be their chief objects of life, or the sole methods of obtaining subsistence; that they should aim at being independent of possible or actual husbands, and should fit themselves to earn their own living in some one of the many ways in which females are beginning to find increasing sources of remunerative employment; that housekeeping is a sort of domestic slavery, and that it is best to remain unmarried until some one offers who has the means to gratify their educated tastes. "They desire to take a more active part than women have hitherto done in the management of the affairs of the community, to have wider interests, and to live broader lives than their mothers and grandmothers have done." Summing up these and other arguments, Dr. Billings thought the birth rate would not only continue low, but compared with former years, but would probably become lower. "It does not appear to me," he concluded, "this lessening of the birth rate is itself an evil, or that it will be worth while to attempt to increase the birth rate merely for the sake of maintaining a constant increase in population, because to neither this nor the next generation will such increase be specially beneficial." "But," he considered as one of the signs of forces which are at work to modify the existing conditions of society, and some of which appear to be of evil tendency, this diminution of the birth rate among the native population, by statisticians, sociologists, politicians, and all who are interested in the physical and moral well-being of the inhabitants of this country." From the Duluth News-Tribune. "Yes," replied the cheerful man, "but it is not half so bad as it might have been." "I don't see how it could be much worse," exclaimed his friend. "Why," was the answer, "just think what might have been done if all the members of the McCurdy family had been twins."

Bryan's Catalogue of Friendly Democrats

Lincoln (Nebraska) Letter in the New York Sun. THE departure of Mr. Bryan for the Orient will not cause any half in the formation of the Bryan boom for the presidency in 1908. Here at the Commoner office the time of one man is almost constantly employed in supervising, tabulating and arranging the names of voters of the Bryan stripe that are coming in by each mail. "A very clever scheme for securing a minimum cost of active friendly Democrats in all parts of the country," say those who have had an opportunity to note the tremendous number of responses that have come to the request of Mr. Bryan to Democrats who believe with him to sign a pledge that they will hereafter make it a rule to attend every Democratic primary called, and to see that nobody is selected as delegate who is not of their faction. The pledge appeared first in Mr. Bryan's paper, but he has not contented himself with waiting for the printed coupon to be filled out and sent in. To each of the thousands of agents of his newspaper and to trusted supporters in various parts of the country he has sent blank pledges and secured their assistance in getting them signed. The signers, it is needless to add, are men who are willing to vote right. As many as 100 pledges come in a bunch, and the average will not fall below 10. As each is received it is filed away in a card catalogue and this enables Mr. Bryan or his assistants to turn at a moment's notice to any precinct in any county in any state and get the names of those Democrats who may be depended upon. The idea is borrowed in part from the card catalogue road district census of voters first invented and used by the Nebraska Republican state committee in 1900 and which was the most effective weapon in taking the state from Mr. Bryan. The tremendous effectiveness of this plan will be patent to every practical politician. Yet Mr. Bryan insists that he is not trying to build up a machine. He rather resented the idea when some months ago this plan of his was referred to as intended to develop a machine for his own personal use. "I am not seeking to build any machine," he said recently. "I have but one object, that of getting the masses of the Democrats interested and awakened to the necessity of attending all caucuses and primaries. If they will keep the pledge I am asking them to sign I have no fears of the result. "The element that controlled the last national convention was able to do so because of two facts, the hope and belief of a good many Democrats that by concession and compromise we might gain power and thus be able to do a little good, hoping later for greater blessings and opportunity, and because radical Democrats had little hope of success and allowed the old and skilled manipulators to put up delegations and write state platforms. "At St. Louis we listened to those who promised to win if we ceased to offend. The result at the polls ended the hope of any so-called Democracy in this country. "Democratic rule is rule by the people, and we can never hope for power until we can get the people to understand the principles we stand for and to accept them. I am simply desirous of getting Democrats pledged to keep their eyes open and see that every convention they attend makes a clear, honest and straightforward declaration of the party's position on every question upon which the voters of the party desire to speak. "Close to Mr. Bryan is James C. Dahlgren, for years state chairman and later a member of the national committee. Mr. Dahlgren's practical experience as a politician enables him to appreciate the value of Mr. Bryan's primary plan, and he it is who is deciding how the disunity of Democrats shall be employed. He says that the chief weakness of Bryan's campaign against Parker year to the national convention last year was