

THESE GUIDE MAKERS OF CITIES

Architects of American Institute Are of the Best and Stand for Only the Best in Construction and Adornment.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The American Institute of Architects has just closed here a three days' session. An evening program in memory of St. Gaudens was one of its features. Organized in the spring of 1857 by a number of enthusiastic young New York architects, the institute named as its objects: To organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America, and to combine their efforts as to promote the artistic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession.

That the organization has fulfilled the promises incorporated in the specified objects can be seen from the many evidences of its influence in movements for the public good. The movement for the systematic improvement of the cities of the country originated in the American Institute of Architects, when it had a committee report on the improvement of Washington. What the remodeling of the White House and the extension of the capitol were first discussed and the fact became known that such changes as suggested would mar the beauty of those edifices, it was this organization that successfully intervened. It prevented an improper location of the Agricultural building in Washington, and so saved the Mall from permanent disfigurement, and the city from a retarded artistic development.

Membership an Honor Badge. The establishment of the American academy in Rome, a post-graduate school of architecture, painting, sculpture and music, exists partly because of the earnest work of the institute. The movement to establish a post-graduate school of fine arts in Washington owes its origin to this same progressive body. In architecture, the institute is to be rewarded in the future by this institute, the award to be in the form of a medal. The first award was made, the medal being given to Sir Aston Webb, the noted English architect.

So careful has the association been that its membership is up to the highest mark of efficiency. That the first perfected its organization and looked to increasing the membership, it found after canvassing the country, only 12 architects whom it deemed advisable to invite to join the charter members. This same degree of carefulness has been preserved and the present list of 600 members is a roll of the leaders in their branch of art, and is a list of the country that has become more than country-wide in their fame.

Government Guided. For the first few years of its existence the institute was retarded in its growth by the civil war, and the members being discontinued until 1864. For the quarter century following the close of the war, the institute was slow, much slower than the aspirations of its promoters had planned for, but the spirit of the order, and the sturdy of the members, possibly permeated efforts further than the more tangible efforts could have done. As early as 1874 the institute petitioned the government to employ the best talent in its work.

In 1890 the government architecture was submitted to congress at the instigation of the institute. The bill was passed, but left the discharge of its recommendations for the improvement of architecture to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. Secretary Carlisle refused to put it in effect, but when Secretary Gage came in office, he found in it an able ally, and since then a sufficient number of buildings has been erected to prove the worth of its ideas, and show its value to the community.

Chapters were established by the institute in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore and San Francisco by 1881, and in Washington, City, Indianapolis, and New York and Michigan in the next seven years. There are now 28 chapters representing a wide area of the country. The New York spirit that led to the formation of the American Institute of Architects found a kindred spirit in the young Lochinvar, out of the west, and stood with the older order for like improvements in the new territory. This younger organization came to the Cincinnati meeting of the older one in 1889 and by common consent the two were merged in one, the Western Association of Architects accepting the name and charter of the older one.

The various chapters of the institute have been called into conference time and again in their respective cities when the municipal authorities have been looking toward improvements in building laws, or the section of new buildings, or the perfection of new plans, and always with the best results to those cities. A higher plane of architecture will ultimately be reached by the nation when all the commonwealths have followed the examples of Illinois, California and New Jersey, and have enacted laws that license or regulate the practice of architecture, and the institute will be found foremost in the efforts to have such laws enacted.

Notable conventions have been held by the institute in the 51 years of its life. The Cincinnati one of 1889 was notable because it marked the consolidation of the two associations into the American Institute of Architects. The one in Washington 10 years ago was notable because a new constitution and bylaws were adopted, changes being made that required that the conventions be composed of duly elected delegates, and because at that time the famous Octagon house was leased for the use of the institute. The Pittsburgh convention of 1899 was noteworthy from the fact that it was the first time that the institute had a chief trend of the papers read toward emphasizing the fine arts side of architecture, when with few exceptions the papers had hitherto been devoted to discussions of methods of practice and construction.

The Park and Garden Idea. The convention of 1900 is a part of the civic history of the country. It was then that the park commission, the first formally constituted commission of its kind in this country, was appointed and led the way for dozens of other cities. Nine papers were read at this meeting on the development of Washington. The government had them printed with elaborate illustrations and so inaugurated a movement for city betterment and city building that spread to all parts of the country. The garden idea received impetus at this meeting from papers read on the gardens of France, Italy, England and Japan.

At the Cleveland meeting in 1903 the work of the convention was all directed toward the great valley of study in Rome and the importance of having the American academy there established on a firmer basis. The following year a movement was inaugurated to secure a permanent endowment for the academy in Rome of the \$1,000,000 asked \$800,000 was subscribed.

In 1904 a great change was made in the admission of members. The institute stands for the best in art, and its membership must represent the highest type of workers. To that end it was decided that beginning with the year 1902 applicants for membership must either have an accredited diploma or scholarship from a college or university, either technical or upon accomplished work and standing. It is a goodly company that they ask to enter a company that is standing for the best in manhood and in man's work of building noble edifices, and they must have rank.

Notable presidents who have served since the institute's inception in 1857. The country is the richer in architectural beauty because they have led the world the richer in beauty of spirit and of achievement. Richard Upjohn, the first president, served a term in 1857. He brought to the institute the same mind that wrought out the beauties of Trinity church, and other famous examples of ecclesiastical architecture. His impression of greatness on the institute, Thomas U. Walter, who served the next 10 years gave Girard college to the city of Philadelphia, and the dome and the wings of the capitol. Richard M. Hunt, president from 1889 to 1891, brought to the institute the style to its present completion in America, and gave as notable examples of his architectural genius the building at the Columbian exposition and the Vanderbilt residence, Biltmore, in North Carolina.

Daniel H. Burnham, who wrought out for the first time in American expositions an idea of continuity and harmony among buildings, and the proof at the Columbian exposition, was president for one year. He perfected the famous plan for the rehabilitation of Washington, when the White House and the capitol will give the key to the architecture of all the new buildings, and the Mall will be transformed into a thing of beauty. George B. Post, another president, was architect of the New York stock exchange, and the City of the City of New York. Henry Van Brunt, with his charming essays on architecture, was president from 1902 to 1904. He was the architect of the Peabody, identified with municipal improvement in Boston; Charles F. McKim, who was the architect of the library, the Columbia and Virginia institutes, and the War college, and who wrought out the plan for the restoration of the White House, and William S. Easton, whose group plan of St. Louis, the United States penitentiaries at Fort Leavenworth, Atlanta, and Boston, a house at San Francisco brought him added fame—all served as presidents of the institute.

The "Home" at Washington. The home of the institute is the historic Octagon house in Washington, rich in memories of great folk who have been entertained there, and redoubt of the hospitalities dispensed by Colonel John Taylor, who began building it in 1793 at the suggestion of his warm friend, General Washington. Here were entertained Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Randolph, Lafayette and Stouven. Here President Madison and his family lived for a while before the burning of the White House by the British, and here the treaty of peace was signed that made Great Britain a subject of the United States again. It is characteristic of the institute that it should have preserved such a house to the nation, and that it should house its own officers and here as proof of its appreciation of good William Thornton's work as an architect.

Work on the foundation of the Northwest Leasehold company's new concrete building on the northwest corner of Eleventh and Yamhill streets has been finished and construction of the superstructure will begin immediately after the holidays. The building is to be a two-story structure, the lower floor to be used for stores and the upper story will be leased for a dancing academy and hall. Christenson & Danforth has secured a lease on the entire building.

What is to be one of the handsomest private homes in the city will soon be erected on Portland Heights by Arthur J. Spencer. Architect Francis J. Bernard designed the building, which is to be of a pure colonial type of architecture. It will contain 14 rooms and will be equipped with all the late accessories to comfort. The estimated cost of the building is \$15,000.

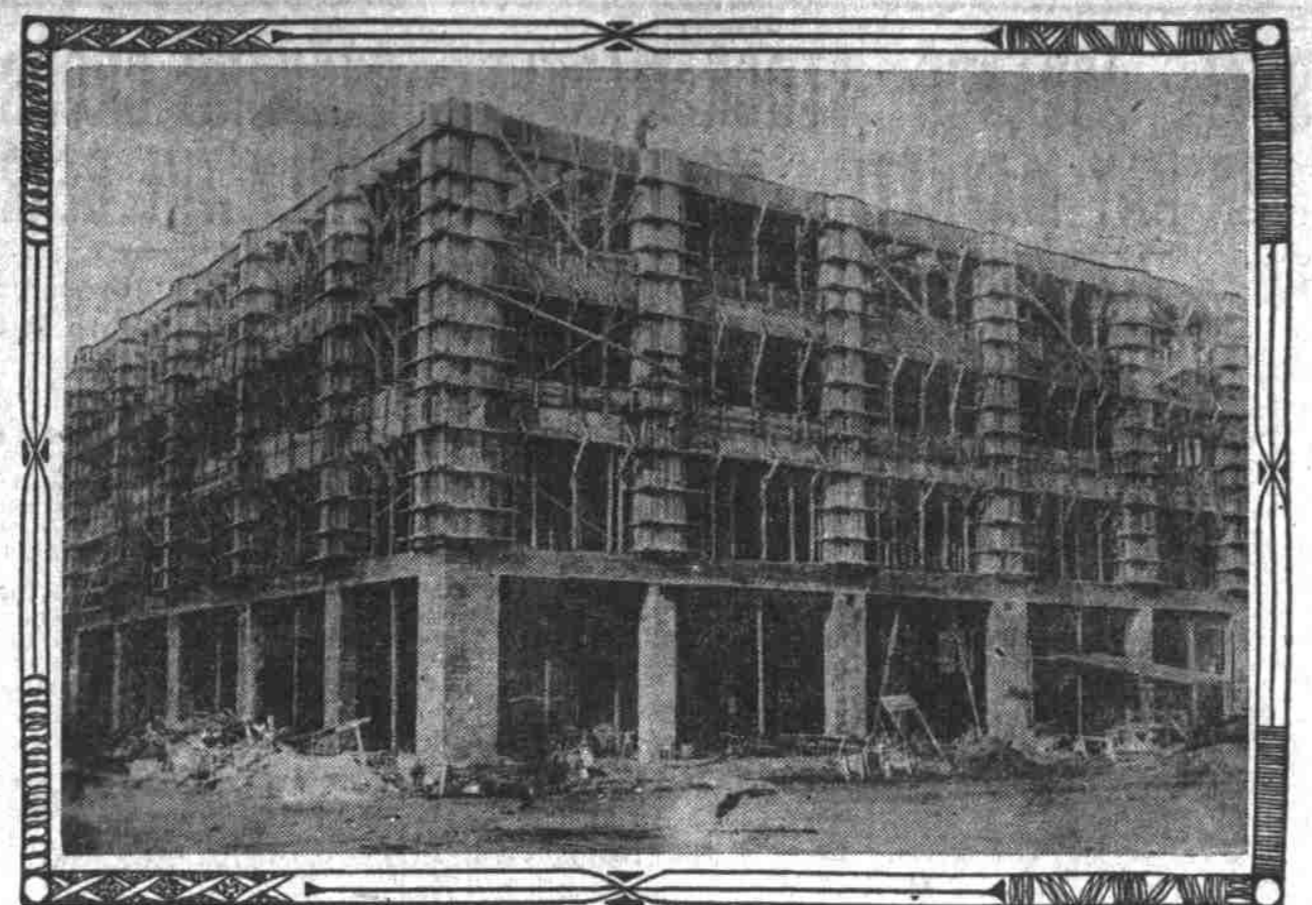
The Portland Lumber company is now operating its large plant in South Portland both day and night, two crews being engaged. The company contracted for a large amount of foreign business some time ago and in order to get the cargoes ready when the carriers arrive had to put the night crew to work. How long the double shift program will be carried out will depend entirely upon conditions.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Hemorrhoids, Piles, or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

D. C. Felton has secured from Edward Mandel the 50-foot lot on East First and East Stark streets, which was necessary to complete the half block site for the proposed cold storage plant to be erected by Mr. Felton and associates.

The new enterprise is to be known as the National Cold Storage company and will be owned and controlled by D. C. Felton, William Reid and Charles Smith. Mr. Smith was for a number of years connected with the Columbia Ice and Fuel company, and will have the general management of the new concern.

This plant will have a capacity of 50 tons of ice per day and other machinery will be installed to handle about 15,000 cubic feet of cold storage and refrigeration. Rooms will be provided for the storage of all kinds of citrus fruits, eggs, butter, cheese, meats and poultry; in fact, all kinds of fruits and vegetables and beer, both foreign and domestic. In the place of refrigerating by the old method cold air will be in-



Lombard Reinforced Concrete Building, Fifth and Stark.

BOOM IN RESIDENCE BUILDING CONTINUES MUCH STRONGER

Purchase of Sites for Blocks of Suburban Cottages Indicates Trend of Market—Many Handsome Homes Are Planned by Property Owners.

G. W. Priest, one of the most extensive residence contractors in Portland, has closed a deal for a block in Ravenswood, near Richmond, with the Council estate, paying for it \$7000. Mr. Priest will cover the entire block with handsome two-story cottages as soon as the plans are drawn and the contracts let.

John McEachern and W. J. Irvine, recent arrivals from the middle west, have just purchased three acres each on the Jordan acre tract on the Alberta carline, paying \$800 an acre for the tracts. Both buyers intend improving their holdings with handsome suburban cottages as soon as the arrangements can be perfected.

The contractor has begun the erection of a seven room bungalow at Walnut Park, which will cost, when completed, between \$1000 and \$1500. This building is going up at the corner of Cleveland and Sumner streets, a district in which numerous attractive homes have been erected during the past year.

Kenton, the new peninsula residence town, which the Swift interests have founded, is enjoying a building boom of no small proportions. Most of the better class of homes going up in Kenton are being built of concrete blocks, some are to be of natural stone, others of brick and of frame.

The new enterprise has begun the erection of a two-story frame dwelling on East Twenty-ninth between Morrison and Alder. The building will cost about \$2500.

Ed Sheen has taken out a permit for a \$3000 two-story frame dwelling to be erected on Williams avenue, between Killingsworth and Sumner. On Northrup street near Twenty-fifth, Thomas Moffett has begun the erection of a handsome residence to cost \$4000.

Mrs. J. W. Elise has taken out a permit for the erection of a \$3000 residence on Garfield, between Jarrett and Killingsworth. C. R. Lewthwaite has begun the erection of a two-story frame dwelling on East Twenty-ninth between Morrison and Alder. The building will cost about \$2500.

stalled, which leaves the rooms perfectly dry and clean. A separate room will be installed for the purpose of storing valuable furs and ladies' garments. This room will be furnished with nickel plated trimmings and provided with all the conveniences for handling delicate goods.

Architect W. L. Morgan is preparing plans for a six series flat to be erected by W. F. Pledner of the Blumauer-Frank Drug company, on the corner of Wayne and St. Clair streets. The building will cost fully \$20,000 and Mr.

LUMBER MARKET MUCH STRONGER

Fred H. Gilman, of American Lumberman, Reviews Coast Situation.

Next year will be good in the lumber business, according to Fred H. Gilman, Pacific coast manager of the American Lumberman, with headquarters at Seattle. Mr. Gilman arrived here yesterday on one of his periodical trips along the coast.

"The year 1909 will be a good year in the lumber business," said Mr. Gilman, "and I think those who intend to buy would do well to place orders early and save the advance." For the past several days the market has been stiffening up in fine-shape from a lumberman's point of view, especially in western Washington, where the demand is very strong right now. A few weeks ago the same conditions were noticed here and values advanced rapidly. This evidently threw a lot of inquiries over to Washington dealers, for immediately following the advance here, came a flood of inquiries to the mills over our way. This had the effect of immediately giving values an upward trend over there, and prices are now practically on an equal basis.

A large number of mills on Puget sound are operating day and night, and throughout the Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor districts there is great activity. From what I have ascertained, mills in Oregon, too, are resuming operations in response to large orders and liberal inquiries.

"Orders for construction material and this is a good indication. The Harrison people placed orders for ties and timbers the other day for their railroad from Portland to the sound, and while the order was not startling in magnitude, it is taken as a very favorable indication of their intention to proceed with development work.

"California is buying freely and freights are improving in sympathy. They have been very low for months, steam schooners plying between Columbia river or Puget sound ports and San Francisco and other California ports barely paying expenses. With lumber freights down to \$2, as they were a few months ago, during the dullest period of the dull spell, there was absolutely no margin of profit. But they are already back to a somewhat reasonable basis, \$4 and \$4.50 being quoted for the same kind of lumber.

"The fact that the tone in the lumber market is improving so rapidly at this time should prove very encouraging to the industry because this is naturally the dull time, neither the east nor middle west being in the market. Dealers in those sections of the states will begin placing orders in February and I would not be surprised to see exceptionally heavy orders, basing my opinion on general conditions and the light buying last summer when the unsettled freight rate question had such a demoralizing effect upon the market east of the Rockies."

Morgan says that when completed it will be the finest thing in Portland in the way of a flat or apartment. Each flat will contain eight rooms and every room will be modernly equipped. Excavating for the foundation will begin next week.

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Warren Construction Company

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COLD STORAGE PLANT PLANNED D. C. Felton has secured from Edward Mandel the 50-foot lot on East First and East Stark streets, which was necessary to complete the half block site for the proposed cold storage plant to be erected by Mr. Felton and associates.

WHEN YOU CATCH COLD Do not take chances on it wearing away or experiment with some unknown preparation which may leave the bronchial tubes and lungs weakened and susceptible to attack from the germs of Pneumonia or Consumption. FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR not only stops the cough but heals and strengthens the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold. Contains no opiates. Be Sure You Get Foley's There are substitutes made to sell on the good name of Foley's Honey and Tar. Beware of them. You should have confidence in a cough cure that has been sold with universal satisfaction for thirty-five years. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar is in a yellow Package. See that you get it. Three sizes—25c, 50c and \$1.00. The 50-cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the \$1.00 bottle almost six times as much. SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY ALL DRUGGISTS