

DESIRABLE HOME BUILDING DESIGN

Attractive Nine-Room House
With Pergola Porch.

PLANNED FOR LARGE FAMILY

Square House That is Economical to Build and is Beautified by an Unusual Front Porch—Conveniently Arranged.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Combining beauty and low cost is always the aim of architects. One of the methods of accomplishing this most desirable result is to take a square house that is economical to build because of its straight walls and add an artistic porch.

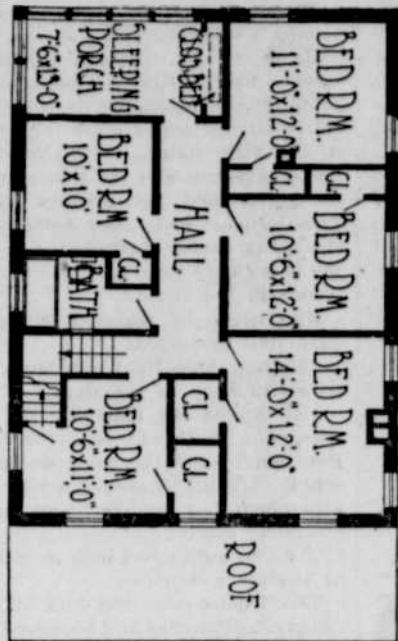
This has been the method the architect followed in designing the brick house shown in the accompanying illustration. The house itself is 30 by 40 feet 6 inches, without a break in the rectangle. However, the addition of the pergola roof porch has made this an unusually desirable home building design. The roof of the porch is set on colonial columns and brick piers for the corners. Above, the hip roof and its dormer window add to the attractiveness of the home.

Nine good rooms are shown on the floor plans for this house. Downstairs there are living, dining rooms, kitchen and one bedroom; upstairs are five bedrooms, bath and sleeping porch.

The entrance at one end of the porch leads into a stair hall. To the right is a large living room, 19 feet 6 inches by 14 feet. This room has a large, open fireplace set in the end. At the rear of the living room is the dining room, also large, being 13 feet by 17 feet 6 inches. The living and dining rooms are connected by double cased openings, which turn

moderate an unusually large family. However, should the home builder desire, the floor plan may be changed so that there will be fewer and larger bedrooms on the second floor, while the bedroom on the first floor may be used as a den, or library.

The strong appeal of this home-building design is its exterior appearance, coupled with convenient room arrangement. The broad porch is most inviting; in fact, it is a place that will give a great amount of solid comfort during the summer months.

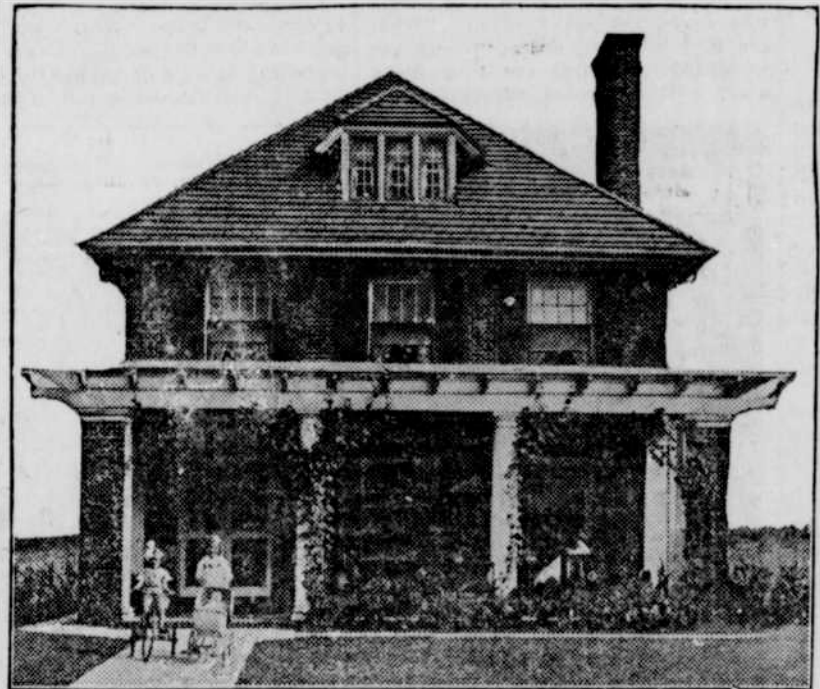


Second Floor Plan.

Also its columns and the pergola-like roof permit of artistic vines that enhance the general appearance of the home.

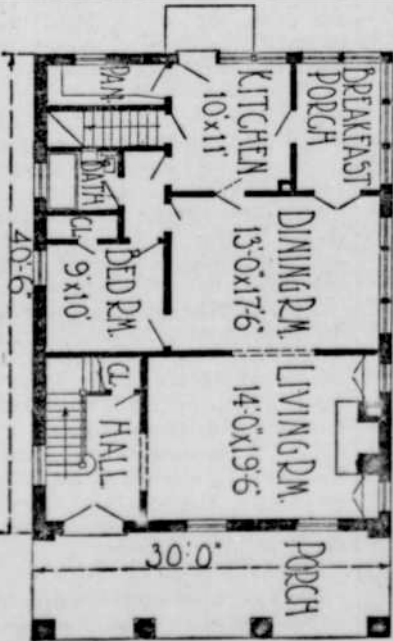
There is a full basement under the house for the accommodation of the heating plant, the laundry equipment and for storage. Likewise the shape of the roof provides a good-sized attic, which also is used for storage, or may be partitioned off into smaller sleeping rooms, or a playroom for the children in bad weather.

Brick in some form or other was one of the first materials out of which houses were fashioned. Brick houses have been found that date back before the beginning of the Christian era. They have many advantages that recommend them to day, as there has been as much progress in brick manufacture as in everything else.



the two larger rooms into a single one, while at the same time there is a privacy about each one. Off one corner of the dining room is a breakfast porch, with continuous casements. Adjoining both the dining porch and the dining room is the kitchen, 10 by 11 feet. At the rear of the hall and reached through the dining room is a small bedroom, 9 by 10 feet, with bath adjoining.

Three good-sized bedrooms are ranged along the front of the house on the second floor. In addition there



First Floor Plan.

are two back bedrooms and a sleeping porch, with the bath between. All of the rooms open off a central hall. Each room has a commodious closet. Fitted into the wall of the sleeping porch is a space-saving bed, which can be put out of the way in the daytime, turning the sleeping porch into a light, cheery sewing room or sitting room.

For its size this house will accom-

Zuyder Zee to Be Reclaimed

Work on \$125,000,000 Engineering Project Will Start This Year.

PROVIDE LAND FOR 300,000

Dike Thirty Miles Long Is Part of Plan to Add New Province to Holland—Area of 827 Square Miles to Be Reclaimed.

The Hague.—Work is to begin this year on the reclaiming of the Zuyder Zee, one of the world's greatest engineering projects, by which it is proposed to restore to Holland within 35 years what was once hers but was taken away by storms of many centuries.

When the work is finished not only the original land will be restored, but many thousand acres which always have been beneath the sea will be ready for cultivation.

According to pre-war estimates the entire work of reclaiming the Zuyder Zee would have cost approximately \$88,800,000, but, with the increased cost of labor and materials in the last six years, it is believed the cost will be well in excess of \$125,000,000. The work will be done and paid for by the state, through special loans, and the state, through rental of the land reclaimed, expects the scheme to pay for itself within a few years, and thereafter yield a handsome revenue.

Will Support 300,000 Persons.

The total amount of land to be reclaimed will be 827 square miles, which will constitute a twelfth province of Holland, capable of supporting a population of 300,000, and where in several cities of ancient trading fame are expected to be restored to commercial importance. The engineering work is now well under way.

Centuries ago, at the beginning of the Christian era, when the Romans had their settlements in Holland, much of the space now occupied by the Zuyder Zee was land and the south part of the present sea was a lake, called Flevo. Northwest tempests swept the North Sea, washing away the tract of dry land between the sea and the lake. One large, shallow body of water—the Zuyder Zee—was formed.

The towns situated on its bank thrived as the merchantmen came into their ports. But as ships became larger and of deeper draught, traffic was diverted to deeper seas, leaving the once famous towns on the Zuyder's shore mere fishing villages, which they are now, while Amsterdam's commerce came to her through a canal leading direct to the North sea.

Dr. A. A. Beekman of The Hague, who has devoted nearly all his life to the idea of reclaiming the Zuyder Zee, explained the plans to the Asso-

N. Y. Hostelry Opened in 1812 Closed by Dry Law

New York.—Prohibition closed the doors of another famous hostelry, the Eastern hotel at the Battery, which was first opened shortly after the war of 1812. Solid mahogany beams form the framework of the structure, one of the oldest on the island of Manhattan. Many prominent persons made their headquarters at the hotel, including Robert Fulton, steamboat inventor; Daniel Webster, Commodore Vanderbilt, Jenny Lind, P. T. Barnum and General Grant.

Brick make substantial homes; the sort that last generation after generation. They make a house that is warm in winter and cool in summer, the same imperviousness to cold applying equally well to heat. Besides brick are made in a variety of colors that enable the home builder to blend them nicely and the finished structure is colorful—warm and inviting.

During the war there was a heavy restriction placed on the brick industry. Now the brick manufacturers again are running their kilns at capacity and are in a position to supply the demand for this material. Brick homes, too, now compare favorably in cost with those constructed of other materials.

It has been said that home owning makes a city or town more prosperous than those in which the homes are rented by the occupants. This is good logic, as the home owner has an investment that makes him take an interest in the local political and civic affairs. Also he is a substantial member of his community—a man to whom many business opportunities come that pass by the renter.

From all standpoints, it is good business to build and own a home.

"Rushing" Not "Russian."

The legendary passing of Russian troops through the heart of England in the earlier stages of the war, which at the time kept the whole nation eagerly weighing the probabilities, has still to be authentically explained. Sir Frederick Maurice's statement, in the Morning Post of London, that it emanated from the "silk-hatted station-master of Crewe," who "was once seen in his shirt sleeves and said it was because Russian troops were passing through day and night," seemed convincing until a contributor to the Observer followed with another version. This was that the stationmaster in question actually remarked that he was "rushing" troops through day and night. Englishmen have doubtless decided that there is now nothing more to be said.

ciated Press correspondent. He is now a member of the state council which will carry out the work.

"The first thing to do," said Doctor Beekman, "is to construct a gigantic dike to keep out the North sea. This will be 30 miles long, stretching from Wieringen to the Frisian coast, where the water ranges in depth from 33 to 11 feet. It will be everywhere 16 to 17 feet above the sea level. There will be a double-track railway on top of the dike. Its construction will take nine years and its cost, by pre-war estimates, will be more than \$20,000,000.

"The total surface to be reclaimed is 827 square miles. There will remain a lake of 600 square miles, which will act as a reservoir during the periods when, owing to northwestern storms, the water of the River Yssel and of the canals cannot be emptied into the North sea. The water of the lake will be let out into the North sea through five great sluices at the Wieringen end of the dike.

"Most of the land to be reclaimed now lies 13 feet beneath the sea level. Part of it is expected to be dry within 14 years, as pumping out will begin as soon as the dike is completed. The last of the land is expected to be dry within 55 years."

Noah's Ark as Model for Boat

Lake Erie Fisherman Had Faith Enough in Idea to Build One.

PROVED SAFE AS A HOUSE

Now the United Fishing Company Has Built—One and Will Build Five More—Successfully Combats Roughest Seas.

Sandusky, O.—Ed. Lampe, a fisherman at Vermilion, a Lake Erie port town twenty-two miles east of this city, was reading a story about Noah's ark to his children one night several months ago, when it occurred to him that were the craft of Noah's time resurrected and modernized a little it might have a tendency to lessen the toll that storms take annually in the Great Lakes section.

Lampe is a gillnetter of many years' experience, and in the picture of Noah's ark that embellished the story he was reading, he recognized wonderful possibilities. The storms of the Great Lakes section rage furiously in spring, following the opening of the navigation season, and again in fall, just before the season closes. Many men lose their lives and much valuable property is destroyed.

The gillnetters, as those fishermen who fish with gill nets are known, are often the victims than are the members of any other body of men engaged in fishing; their work is more hazardous. When disaster comes it is usually the gillnetters' boat, or "tug," that is destroyed.

A Real Success.
Lampe designed a boat on the plan of Noah's ark. With the aid of several fishermen friends he brought his design to materialization. He tried the craft out and met every expectation. It ploughed the most vicious billows, going out and returning when other boats had to be kept in port.

Lampe's craft attracted the atten-

"VIRGIN" WAS ONLY SHADOW

Priest Solved a Mystery Which Caused Excitement Among French Villagers.

Metz.—Excitement among the people of Novent, a small village near here, over the supposed appearance of the Virgin near a church yard, has been calmed by an investigation conducted by religious authorities. It was said the apparition appeared at a certain time each day, seeming to stand on the steps of a little villa.

Father Bentz posted himself one evening at a point where others said they had seen the Virgin, and at once solved the mystery. He found two trees some distance away which, just at sunset, cast a shadow presenting a clear outline of a statue of the Madonna, the resemblance being striking.

Bishop Ruch of Metz, commenting on the case, said when it was explained to him: "We must not expect too many miracles. We have just witnessed one of the greatest miracles of all times—the return of Lorraine to France—and we can afford to wait a little while for another."

138 Ex-Army Officers Re-Enlist.

Washington.—A total of 138 former army officers, including one man who held a lieutenant-colonel's commission during the war, have enlisted in the regular army quartermaster corps, according to a statement issued by the war department. Included are 28 majors, 87 captains, six first and 16 second lieutenants.

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HELP WANTED If you want to learn barber trade. Many small towns need barbers; good opportunities open for men over draftage. Barbers in army have good as officers commission. Get prepared in few weeks. Call or write. **Moler Barber College**, 48 S. West Temple St., Salt Lake City.

HIS CONSCIENCE IN REVOLT

Killer of Condors Refused to Practice Profession for Any Paltry Remuneration.

In his book, "In the Wilds of South America," Mr. Leo E. Miller tells us that when he went into Argentina on a collecting trip he found an Italian who claimed to be the champion condor hunter of all South America. During ten years he had killed more than sixteen thousand of the magnificent birds. His record for one day was 114. Naturally, they had become greatly reduced in number, for a condor lays no more than two eggs, and it takes many months to rear the young.

The man's method was to drive a burro to some lonely gorge among the bleak mountain tops favored by the birds and then kill the animal. He was very particular in stating that the burro had to be fat—a poor one would not do for bait. He then spread nets about the carcass, and when the condors had gathered about to feast he pulled a rope and ensnared them. On one occasion he snared 67 at one throw of the net. The captured birds were dispatched with a club and the long-winged feathers extracted, to be exported to France to decorate women's hats.

With his accumulated wealth he built a powder mill, but it promptly blew up, and he was virtually penniless. Of course there were condors in the mountains—in fact, he knew of a ledge where more than eight hundred birds were accustomed to congregate to spend the night; but the price of feathers had gone down 50 per cent. He ended his speech in a very dramatic manner.

"What," he said, "me go out and slaughter such a wonderful, magnificent and rare a bird as the condor for ten pesos each? No, señor! Not me!"

AROMA FROM THE BUTTERFLY

Perfumes Pleasant and Unpleasant to Human Nostrils Are Secreted by Both Male and Female.

Especially transformed scales on the wings, or tufts of hairs on other parts of the butterfly exude an aromatic secretion, the secondary significance of which is that it appeals to the female insects. Some of the scents produced by the male Lepidoptera are pleasant to the human olfactory sense, resembling musk, mint, vanilla, honey, and the like; others are suggestive of mice and bats. It is interesting to notice that in some cases, though glandular scales are abundantly present, we cannot smell anything, which probably means that the aromatic substances lie outside our range of olfactory stimulation, just as many rays of light lie beyond our range of vision.

It may be that the volatile poison of toads, known as phrynia, inflames the olfactory membrane if we sniff it, yet there is no smell.

Emily Dickinson.

She was never known to have a lover. She seldom left her father's house in Amherst, Mass., and when she crossed its threshold it was to wander alone in the quaint garden. And she has written some of the most impassioned verse in modern literature. Her solitary life set into the frame of her glowing verse is the answer to the question, "Do writers have to go through the varied phases of life to know 'love'?" Emily Dickinson was born in Amherst in 1830. She died there in 1886. Of her extraordinary verses that were witchery of new forms of expression, regardless of poetic rules, a prominent clergyman and distinguished author of New England, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, said, "When a thought takes your breath away, a lesson on grammar seems impertinence."—Chicago Journal.

The Hat and Religion.

Jews wear their hats in the synagogues. The Friends also sit covered during the offering of prayers. Formerly the custom in the Church of England was for men to sit covered during the sermon. When Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, died in 1581 the congregation, sitting in the choir to hear the sermon, covered their heads.

An Old Trick of His.

Mr. Crimmonbeak—I found a clove in this bread you made, wife. Mrs. Crimmonbeak—Yes, dear. There is some rye in that bread, and the clove is used so that no one will detect the rye.

Pa Was a Kicker.

Geraldine—What did pa say when you asked him for my hand? Could you reason with him?

Gerald—There was no feast of reason, but there was a flow of sole—in my direction.

WHERE UNCLE SAM TESTS YOUR HOME BREW



This is the government laboratory which gives the final answer on the alcoholic content of home brews when Uncle Sam's prohibition sleuths seize. Hard cider, hair tonics, patent medicines, flavoring extracts, and all other forms of alcoholic drinks which the government samples will reach the same goal. The laboratory is in the treasury department where it has passed from the jurisdiction of the bureau of internal revenue to the federal prohibition commission.

AIRPLANE "SENDS" 175 MILES

Record Broken in Wireless Transmission of Message From Ship in Clouds.

Washington.—What is believed to have been a record in the transmission of wireless messages from an airplane in flight to a land station was reported by the army air service.

Recently during maneuvers of the Thirty-seventh infantry at Fort Mackintosh signals sent from a plane were

recorded at the Del Rio, Texas, a distance of 175 miles. An altitude of 300 feet was maintained during most of the time, and a general north and south course was flown.

The messages were received without a break, although the operator stated that at times they became faint and the distinctions varied, due likely to the direction of the flight.

I don't see how any woman can run for president with skirts as tight as they are.

Gas to Fight Blackbirds.

Columbus, Ind.—As a method of ridding the city of blackbirds, which have become so numerous as to cause much damage, the police department has asked the city council for permission to use poisoned gas to make war on the birds.

Public Kitchens in Spain.

Madrid.—Queen Victoria opened the first of five public kitchens which it is planned to operate in this city.