

GARAGE MADE PART OF HOUSE

Many Reasons Why That Plan Is Becoming Popular With Builders.

MAKES FOR GREATER SAFETY

Little Danger That Expensive Machine Will Be Stolen While It Is, So to Speak, Under Owner's Eye.

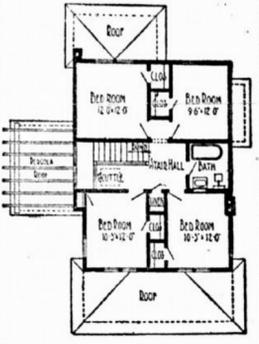
By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building. For the reader of this paper, on account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Now that the automobile is becoming more and more a necessity rather than a luxury, the question of providing a garage is receiving more attention than it was given during the early days of the "horseless carriage." The man who has spent a considerable amount of money on an automobile does not feel satisfied with placing it in an old barn or shed. If the lot on which his house is built will allow enough space it is easy to build a garage which will harmonize with the design of the house. The man who uses the automobile usually has his architect include a garage design in the plans for his new home.

Although the detached garage has many advantages, there are also several reasons why a garage which is built as a part of the house may have special advantages in some cases. Since such a garage may be entered from the house it is a very handy place to have the automobile located. This feature is of special importance during rainy or cold weather, when the car is dry and warm when it is needed. There is greater safety in keeping this expensive

and floor of the main structure, as a rule. This fact is usually taken advantage of and the staircase is built to connect with the room above the garage, eliminating a landing between the first and second floors and saving a great deal of space in the stairway. The use to which the room may be put is more or less limited by its peculiar position, but there are enough uses for the space to warrant its being made a part of the house. The space is peculiarly adapted to a sun parlor, sewing room or den.

In the illustrations a design is shown which makes the garage a part of the house and utilizes the space above the garage for a sun parlor. The house is built upon a terrace and the



Second-Floor Plan.

driveway, leading to the garage, is brought straight in at the sidewalk level, allowing only enough slope to provide good drainage.

The entire house and garage are finished in stucco with dark wood trim. Low arch type construction is used in the porch and all roofs are built as flat as is consistent with good construction. A pergola roof above the sun parlor adds a note of distinction. The entire exterior is impressive and elegant.

The details of interior finish are fully in keeping with the general excellence of the design, and the room arrangement is all that the particular home-builder could ask for in convenience and elegance. The reception hall is fitted with a seat and has a wide closet handy located. The opening be-



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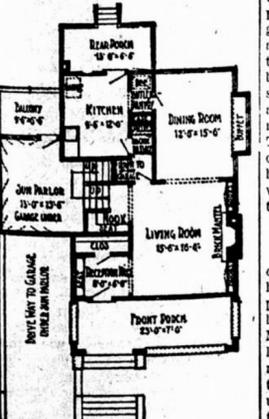
sive machine in a part of the house than can be had if it is housed in a detached building. If an electric vehicle is used and the garage contains battery recharging equipment, it is much easier to keep the batteries in good condition at all times, if it is not necessary to go out of the house to attend to it. The added equipment is also property which should be given protection from theft. It might be imagined that a garage built as a part of the house would greatly increase the fire risk. There is undoubtedly a possibility of fire around highly combustible material such as is used as fuel for the gasoline or steam car and the electric wiring required for the electric vehicle sometimes is responsible for fires. Most fires caused from these sources may be traced directly to carelessness and there are numerous ways of safeguarding the building. Gasoline stored in an underground tank cannot cause a fire, and this method of storing the fuel is the most sensible from every viewpoint. Carefully installed electric wiring, safeguarded by fuses against excess cur-

between this hall and the living room is cased. The entire side wall of the house in the living room is occupied by the fireplace and two bookcases. A wide cased opening at the rear of the living room leads to the dining room. The buffet in the latter room is built below four windows, in a square bay. There are five other windows in the room.

The sun parlor is five steps above the living room and the seat built into the nook just inside the cased opening from the living room is a very pleasant detail. The garage is entered from a passage between the living room and the kitchen. Between the kitchen and the dining room is the butler's pantry. The opening on the kitchen side is cased and on the dining room side there is a double-acting door.

The stair from the sun parlor leads to a stair hall on the second floor. All rooms on this floor open from the hall. There are four bedrooms, all provided with generous closet space, and a bath. All rooms on this floor are well lighted and full height. The house is intended for a rather large family or it may be used to a very good advantage by people who are in the habit of inviting guests for extended visits. There is an abundance of room on each floor and the many special features which have been incorporated into the design are sure to leave a good impression with anyone who might have the opportunity to examine the house carefully. The design is an excellent example of one method by which the garage may be made a part of an attractive house without taking anything from its attractiveness.

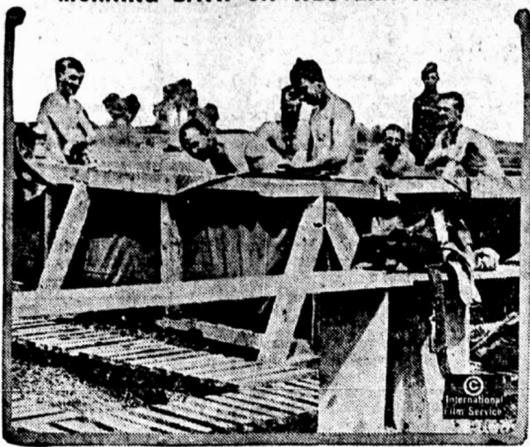
Mexico's Bastille.
The Alhondiga de Grandaditas (prison) in Guanajuato is one of the most historic buildings in the Mexican republic. It is the place where the first blow was struck for the liberation of Mexico from Spanish rule. Quadrangular in shape, with a central patio, a row of small Moorish windows near the top, the lower floor Tuscan, the upper Doric, the building has no architectural beauty. At each corner is a large hook, from which, in the days of the struggle for independence were hung four iron cages containing the heads of the great liberators—the patriot priest, Hidalgo, his military chief, Allende, and his comrades Aldama and Jimenez. Here they hung for years until removed by a worshiping nation to the altar of kings in the cathedral of the City of Mexico. After the first ringing of the bell of Mexican independence, Hidalgo and his followers moved on to Guanajuato, stormed the improvised fort of Alhondiga and killed all the Spanish troops that had taken refuge there. This was the beginning of the 11 years' war of independence.



First-Floor Plan.

rent and insulated physically and electrically from the building cannot cause a fire. The garage may, in addition, be made fire-resisting by carrying up the walls in concrete and covering all woodwork with cement plaster. The garage, properly built, is really no more to be dreaded than the kitchen. It is usually a rather difficult problem to design a house with a garage attached which will have a satisfactory appearance. Since the garage does not require a great deal of headroom and yet it must be placed at least down to the grade line, it is necessary to build some part of the house above it. The question becomes whether what part of the house may be built above the garage without any disturbance in the room above. A separate room is a solution since the floor outside with other

MORNING BATH ON WESTERN FRONT



English troops on the western front having their morning bath in a tub made of timber and tarpaulin.

HOMESICK FOR FROZEN NORTH AND ICE PACKS

Veteran Arctic Explorer to Drift Five Years Across Top of Continent.

TAKE COLLEGE MEN ALONG

Captain Robert A. Bartlett Tires of New York and Is Arranging to Gather Scientific Data in the Million Miles Yet Untouched by White Men.

New York.—Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who has been in arctic exploration for 18 years of his life, who has been farther north than any other white man with the exception of Peary, who has suffered hardships in the frozen regions, is afflicted with arctic nostalgia. He is homesick for ice peaks, frozen seas, polar bear and seal meat, blubber and rights that last six months. He wants to go to the far, far north again, get frozen up in the arctic ocean, and drift wherever the currents may carry the ice pack and his ship.

Captain Bartlett, who is an American of English birth, forty years old, tall and straight as an arrow, but soft spoken and almost diffident in his manner, explained in detail his latest project for arctic exploration when I saw him the other day at the Explorers' club, says a writer in the New York Herald.

"My idea," he said, "is to superintend the construction of a wooden vessel of about 350 tons, especially designed for arctic work; start in May, 1918, northward through Bering strait; go eastward of the northern coast of Alaska to about 130 west longitude, and latitude 74 or 75, or even farther north; let the vessel freeze up and go with the ice drift through the great unexplored arctic regions. There are more than a million square miles of unexplored territory in the Arctic ocean.

"I would take only eight men with me on the trip, preferably young college men, not too scientific, but with sufficient knowledge and brains to do the scientific work necessary. While we drifted we would take soundings and use a deep-sea dredge to gather the flora and fauna from the floor of the ocean and keep a careful record as well as specimens of what we found. This work would be of the same character as that undertaken by the prince of Monaco, the late Sir John Murray and, to some extent, by Nansen.

"I believe that such an expedition, while having little of the spectacular about it, would add greatly to the world's scientific and geographical knowledge. It has the moral support of the National Geographic society, at Washington; the Philadelphia Geographical society; Admirals Pillsbury, Chester and Peary, the United States coast and geodetic survey, the Explorers' club and many other societies and individuals of note.

Financial Assistance Pledged.
"I have pledges of financial assistance to the extent of \$85,000 already, and I will require about as much more. I am encouraged to believe that the full amount can be obtained without a great deal of trouble, for there are many public-spirited men who will subscribe to the project when they understand its nature and value.

"Instead of regular steam engines and boilers, requiring the consumption of coal, I will install a Bollinger crude oil engine, thus doing away with the necessity of engineers and firemen.

"From my knowledge of the arctic regions and the currents and general drift of the ice I should say that we would drift about five years before reaching civilization again, but we might do it in three years. I would provision the ship for five or six years, and that would be easy with only nine men to provide for. The general drift would be to the west, and I should say that we would eventually come out either between Greenland and Spitzbergen, or between Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land.

FEMALE SPIES IN ITALY
Police Statistics Disclose Fact That They Are Much More Numerous Than Men.

"It is possible that we would discover new land during our travels. We would take about a hundred dogs and what sledges we required for exploration. The dogs would be fed on bear meat and fish, of both of which we would have no difficulty in getting all we required. Our own principal meat diet would be bear and seal. Of course, we would have canned meats with our provisions, but I have never cared much for them in arctic work. Seal meat is delicious, and the polar bear meat is good, too—very like pork.

"I have not the slightest doubt that we would find many new fishes, shell fish and sea plants with our deep-sea dredges, and would add greatly to the scientific knowledge of the world. As I said, there will be nothing spectacular about the trip, like hunting for the North Pole, but it will have a scientific value, and may add greatly to geographical knowledge. I am pretty sure that there is land somewhere in the unexplored regions, and I see no reason why we should not find it and explore it on such a trip."

An Epic of the North.
In the summer of 1906 Peary and Bartlett started over the polar ice to reach the North Pole. They attained latitude 87 degrees 6 minutes, the farthest north ever reached by a white man previous to the discovery of the Pole. Captain Bartlett was in charge of the supporting parties, and was on the ice 120 days. The ice broke up and the Roosevelt was started on her home voyage, but encountered a hurricane near Cape Union, between Greenland and Grant Land. The ice piled up and drove the Roosevelt ashore. Her rudder was torn out, two of her four propeller blades were broken and

GIVES \$3,000 TO RED CROSS



Rita Kohler, daughter of the late Charles M. Kohler, millionaire manufacturer and horseman. Rita and her older sister, Vera, recently assisted at the Red Cross bazaar given on their mother's estate at Suffern, N. Y. Each of the girls donated \$3,000 to the fund of the Red Cross to be used in the relief of the wounded on the battlefield.

two countries does not exist. German and Austrian women are exceedingly numerous, and strangely enough Swiss women of German origin have been steadily coming to Italy since the outbreak of the war.

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she leaked badly. It took three months to patch up the vessel, and fuel and provisions were running low.

Crossing the Cumberland gulf in October, she was hit by another gale, and her jury rudder was carried away. Captain Bartlett swung a beam from the boom to steer by and ran before the gale four days, finally making the northern tip of Labrador, where coal, provisions, water and wood were obtained. The vessel got to Hebrun, a Moravian settlement, where enough supplies were obtained to take her to Nain. There food was obtained. And so, getting small supplies of food and fuel, the vessel finally reached Nova Scotia.

Again the Roosevelt, with Captain Bartlett in command, went to Cape Sheridan in 1906, and Peary and Bartlett started for the North Pole. Captain Bartlett was taken to the 88th parallel, and ordered to remain there while Peary went on with Matt Henson, a negro. That was when Peary discovered the North Pole.

In 1913 Captain Bartlett was captain of the Karluk, in which Vilhjalmur Stefansson went to the Arctic ocean through Bering strait. After Stefansson was landed the vessel was caught in the ice and carried from Point Barrow toward the Siberian shore. On January 12, 1914, when the Karluk was about 125 miles off Wrangell island, near which is Herald island, she was crushed in the ice. Captain Bartlett had foreseen such a disaster and had put provisions for two years on the ice. Eight of his men insisted upon going in what they thought would be a shorter direction to reach land. They were lost.

The Rescue From Wrangell Island.

Captain Bartlett, with 17 men of the expedition, two Eskimo men, one Eskimo woman and two children, reached Wrangell island March 13. There he established a camp, and then with an Eskimo boy eighteen years old, one sledge and seven dogs started over the ice to the Siberian coast, more than one hundred miles away. He traveled over broken ice, ferried open lanes on pieces of ice and reached the coast in the first week in April. He followed the coast for a thousand miles, and finally received assistance from Baron Kleist at Emma harbor. The baron sent him to St. Michael's, Alaska, where he found the United States revenue cutter, Bear, and went north in her to Wrangell island for his men. He found them all safe, and they were brought back to the United States.

That was Captain Bartlett's last trip to the arctic regions. Now he wants to go back again and see a little more excitement. The life here pulls upon him. He became so disgusted in October, 1915, with inaction that he went to work as a stevedore at Pier No. 7, Hudson river. He did not have to make a living that way, but he liked active work.

Dr. R. A. Harris of the United States coast and geodetic survey, Washington, is enthusiastic over Captain Bartlett's proposed expedition, and has suggested that the following subjects will indicate the nature of the work of such a project:

The distribution of land and water, including the extent and character of land yet undiscovered; depths of soundings of the waters; tidal observations; currents and ice drifting; ice conditions; temperature, salinity and chemical composition of water at various depths; character of the sea bottom; marine life in the Arctic ocean; other arctic life; geology of arctic land; arctic meteorology, temperature, atmospheric pressure, winds, precipitation, etc.; magnetic observations; pendulum observations; feasibility of the Northwest passage; feasibility of other possible routes.

Scientific Value of Trip.

"From these items," says Doctor Harris, "it is evident that certain physical sciences must remain incomplete until observations have been made in the regions now designated as unexplored, viz: meteorology, ocean circulation, the tides, terrestrial magnetism and geodesy.

"The probable value of a drifting in arctic ice depends upon the length of time for which the projector of the expedition has made provision. A long period of drifting generally means long distances covered and so unknown waters traversed, new positions attained and greater likelihood of making geographical discoveries. For instance, the drifting of the Jeannette proved that very shallow water, less than 100 fathoms in depth, extends 300 geographical miles northward from the coast of eastern Siberia, while the drifting of the Fram upset the previously entertained notions by proving that ocean depths occurred in high latitudes where the waters were supposed to be comparatively shallow."

Some idea of the estimation in which Captain Bartlett is held by geographers may be obtained from the fact that he has received medals from geographical societies in America, England and Italy. But he is too modest to talk about such things. He cares nothing about past performances now. All he wants is a chance to get far into the Arctic circle again and live the life he knows so well and enjoys so thoroughly.

Milk Saves Blazing Barn.

Altoona, Pa.—Milk has proved just as efficacious as water in extinguishing a fire, even if it is a bit more expensive. The dairy barn of A. M. Wasson, near Tyrone, was struck by lightning. Mrs. Wasson and her two sons, Alton and Robert, were in the building milking. Flames followed the bolt, a delay would have doomed the structure. A dozen gallons of milk, the result of the day's milking, was at hand. The milk saved the barn and stock.

are interned. It is probable that before very long all neutral women will be expelled from Italy unless they have resided here since before the war, and all enemy women without distinction will be given the option between internment or expulsion.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbbery

Their Care and Cultivation



"The Woman With a Hoe."

CABBAGES AND A KING

By ELIZABETH VAN BENTHUYSEN.

When the Walrus, in the time-honored verse, called attention to the fact that the time had come to speak of cabbages and kings, the beast did not have any idea that the time would come when there would be any actual relationship between the two. Now kings have come to know the value of the cabbage while the value of the king has taken somewhat of a slump in the opposite direction.

This story deals with an Old King and a cabbage crop. Midas, as his fund of gold; Croesus, long mentioned as a marvel of money, and the other owners of large kindly chests were but ordinary pikers compared to John D. Rockefeller. He has in one vault in the basement of the produce exchange in New York more hidden wealth than all of the old kings put together.

Yet he has a lively interest in raising cabbages. His interest in this direction is valuable to all of the persons in the country who have garden plots because it is a lesson in the economy of space, and a tip from the richest man in the world as to the value of using every spare spot for raising something from the soil.

What he sees in New York is equally possible on the most remote hillside in America, and it is for this reason that I am showing you a picture of the Old King's cabbage patch and telling you how the man with the greatest store of wealth wisely refuses to let a chance to raise even a tiny crop be wasted.

When I say cabbages, I do not mean that the patch is confined to this one thing. It is only one of many. All of the garden products that can be used in a tiny space are utilized, and around the edges, to work in a little art along with utility, there are flowers.

The Rockefeller cabbage patch is located in the yard of the world-famous Rockefeller institute at Sixty-sixth street and the East river, New York city. It is in this remarkable institution that the wise men of science try germs on monkeys and dogs so that they can learn how to save the lives of babies and grownups. Many of the greatest discoveries of science have been made in the big building.

But when the master of the millions came along he saw something beside the germs and the mysterious researches of science in the vicinity. It occurred to him that the germs had nothing to do with the yard about the place, and that no amount of bacilli could interfere with putting the open ground to some use.

So he ordered that the women and children in the congested, poor neighborhood be given a chance to raise vegetables on the unused yard. The order brought about a transformation. Now on any day one may see the woman with the hoe at work on the garden that fringes the skirts of great learning. She is not bowed by the weight of centuries like Edward Markham's famous "Man With the Hoe." She is happy in the chance to make a better table for her little

ones at the expense of a man whose millions do not prevent him from seeing little things clearly.

I wonder if my readers are using their available space for garden purposes with as much wisdom as the very poor of New York are doing in the cabbage patch of the Old King?

A "DOG" FOR THE GARDEN

By LIMA R. ROSE.

When a theatrical manager has a new play, long before he brings it to the chief city where it is to be produced, he "tries it on the dog." That means that he takes the production to some small place and lets the actors see what effect the play has upon real people. If it works in that place, the manager brings it to the big city. Maybe he finds that the little town made a better place for the play than the big city.

The same idea applies to the garden. Pick out a small place, try it out, and if it works, then try it in the larger planting. A little spent in testing the possibility of a flower or a plant before making extensive investment is always good. The climatic and soil conditions are not the same in any two sections.

The greatest expert on big cannon in the United States was recently asked if he could not tell by figures and theory everything about big guns.

"No," he said, "I want it to come out of the gun."

That theory is a fine one to use in matters of the garden. An ounce of real experience is worth a ton of theory—and, besides, it increases the joy of having actual knowledge of the wonderful things that sun, air and soil will do with seeds and plants.

MONEY CAN'T MAKE A GARDEN

By ELIZABETH VAN BENTHUYSEN

If one had all of the money in the world and no artistic or practical ideas to go with it, he could not produce a garden worth while. I am struck with this fact while looking at some of the new landscape work at the rich estates that make the Eastern coast a fairland.

The accompanying illustration will show a case in point. Here is a garden where money enough has been spent to buy a farm. Yet the figures are stiff and grouped with about as much art as the man used who first put figures in a multiplication table. Regular, stiff and awkward, the costly bits of work are placed just like so many pawns on a chessboard.

That is just what one does not want. Better take a handful of natural rocks and a barrel of moss and ferns and mix the combination with a sense of arrangement than to waste thousands on a decorative scheme that only holds up to pity the poverty of the mind which cannot do with much what thousands actually accomplish with little.

