

THE REVIEW

Entered as Second-Class Matter

W. T. LAMEY, Editor and Publisher.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1907.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST CHURCH
First Tuesday evening of each month...
Last Tuesday evening of each month...

SALEM UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH
Sunday service, 9:15 a. m.
Praying service (German) 10:30

EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
Sunday morning service, 10:30

ST. ANNE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
Sunday, Mass. 8 a. m.
Vespers and Benediction, 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH
Saturday evening, prayer and praise service, 7:30 p. m.
Sunday, 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.

ZION CHURCH
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
Morning service, 10:30 a. m.
Evening service, 7:30 p. m.

sorted Miss Sparks indignantly, "and does not need to marry for money. He occupies the best suit of rooms in the Ocean Villa, has his own automobile and spends his money just lavishly. He's not marrying for money, that's sure."



"WHAT" SHOUTED FAIRCHILD, RISING IN HIS SEAT.

tears, she added, "You didn't marry me for my money, did you, Lawrence?"
"Who, not exactly that is known," stammered Fairchild, disconcerted by the news as well as by his wife's agitation. "I thought you were pretty well fixed, you know. Those seven saratoga trunks and all those fetching gowns you wore certainly indicated wealth."

COVERS BROAD FIELD

Work of the State Architect of Illinois, W. Carlys Zimmerman, of Chicago.

DESIGNS VALUABLE BUILDINGS

Within the Past Two Years the State Architect Has Superintended Work Which Has Cost About \$3,000,000.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 24.—The work of the state architect covers a broad field. He is called upon to design and erect every imaginable type of buildings and improvements for various state purposes. He must design and erect for the production and preservation of the vegetables raised on the institution farms or carried for institution consumption. He must design chapels, gymnasiums, park pavilions, amusements, swimming pools and drainage systems. Within the past three years he has been called upon to draw plans for and superintend the construction of a palace of justice. To obtain the best designs, utilize the latest improvements and give the state the very best that is obtainable in the way of modern architecture, it is necessary for him to inspect institutions in other states and compare them with institutions in Illinois and then with the aid and advice of the superintendents of the Illinois institutions, or departments, to give to the state the most improved designs that he can offer as a result of these comparisons.

Within the past two years the state architect of Illinois, W. Carlys Zimmerman, of Chicago, has been called upon to superintend work that has cost \$2,000,000. Structures which he has designed have ranged in value from \$1,000 to \$250,000. In awarding contracts for the work that has been done a fair deal has been given to contractors.

Upon completion of the plans in every instance bids were publicly advertised for in papers certain to reach all contractors interested. Competition was further encouraged by privately inviting desirable bidders to submit estimates. The result of this effort was to receive complete competition and an unusual number of competitors submitted estimates for the work. That this plan was of decided advantage to the state has been shown by the results. In most cases the bids were below the cost that could, considering the rise in price of labor and material, be reasonably expected.

Open to Competition.
In writing specifications for the work a special effort was made to frame them in such a way as to give the dealers and manufacturers of building material, fixtures and equipment an equal opportunity. The specifications were worded so definitely as to call for the best material to be had and at the same time to make them so exact as not to limit the bid to any special make or brand. Public work in many instances was let for less than was forecast by carefully estimated cost, based on the cost of material erected for private clients. For instance, the new complete court building now being completed in Springfield, brought estimates from fourteen general bidders with prices ranging from \$118,000 to \$181,877. This favorable competition was repeated when the interior finishing of the building was contracted for.

For the extensive repairs and improvements undertaken on the state capital, similarly satisfactory competition took place. Detailed estimates had been prepared several years before of the cost of this work and an appropriation based on this estimate was very decidedly reduced, notwithstanding the increased cost of material and labor. When the appropriation was made for these repairs and improvements it was regarded hopelessly insufficient. Nevertheless, through the efforts of the architect, who secured figures were obtained and contracts let, which not only kept the cost within the appropriation, but left quite a substantial balance in the treasury. The copper roof on the state house, for which there was an appropriation of \$60,000, was contracted for at \$48,568. While an appropriation of \$7,500 was set aside for making the work water-tight, the contractor was able to complete for \$5,754. The appropriation for heating was \$84,900 and the work was done for \$28,013. In every instance contracts were awarded on fair competition. It soon became evident to contractors that political influence would have no effect and as a result builders and material men submitted their bids with a view to obtaining the contracts on the merits of those bids. Wherever there was the faintest indication of political or other influence being brought to bear, the administration made it a point to see that there was an equal opportunity for all competitors.

Must Keep Down Cost.
One of the great difficulties confronting the state architect is to plan and design the buildings so as to keep their cost within the appropriations provided. Appropriations for the state's new buildings are, of course, but only a fraction of its total income and the amount available for some of the buildings is very small, considering the requirements caused by the constant growth and rapid development of the institutions and departments. The architect must plan a high-type building so as to give the greatest capacity at the lowest possible cost

which, of course, must be within the amount of the appropriation. It can be pointed out with considerable satisfaction that the cost of the new buildings last year was kept within the amounts appropriated for the service.

An idea of the variety of the work devolving upon the state architect may be found in what follows required to superintend at the St. Charles School for Boys during the last two years. There were constructed five new cottages, an industrial building, store building, roof-culvert, mill building, gymnasium and well.

At the State Training School for Girls, Geneva, he was called upon to design and erect a chapel, seven cottages, power house, snake stack and new heating plant, while alterations also were made in the school house. In the various hospitals for the insane he made sketches for two hospital buildings at the General Hospital for the Insane, South Bartonsville; farm and woman's cottages at the Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin, and also to superintend the water supply extension and to make plans for and superintend the construction of the new heating and ventilating systems at Elgin. A new hospital building is to be erected at the Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane, Westport, and the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna.

Buildings in Other Cities.
At the Illinois State Normal School an auditorium-musical art building has been provided for, while a dormitory has been erected at the Eastern State Normal School, Champaign, and a model school building at the Southern Illinois Normal School, Carbondale. An operating building and service and ward building have been erected at the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago. The west Chicago park commissioners called upon the architect for plans for six barracks and one armory for the Illinois national guard at Camp Logan. He provided designs for the monuments and grounds for Fort Massac. The plans for the state building at the Jamestown exposition, Norfolk, Va., were drawn by him and its erection superintended by him. In addition to this regular work, Governor Deneen called upon him for a complete inspection of all the state charitable institutions, prisons and reformatories. This inspection was made and a complete report was presented to the governor. In that report the state architect found occasion to criticize the construction of a number of institutions as follows:

It was noted that the structural parts of the buildings, old and new, were in as good a condition and repair as can reasonably be expected. It would appear, however, that in the older buildings the masonry, the equipment and the finish, viz., the non-structural part of the buildings, have in some of the institutions been allowed to run down, are antiquated, obsolete and worn, and that these features are dangerous and unsanitary in many instances. This is especially true of the plumbing, floors and in the majority of cases of the machinery and electrical work.

Fire Escapes Needed.
Your committee was unpleasantly impressed by the fact that with very few exceptions all of the institutional buildings, old and new, are of ordinary non-fireproof construction. This is a regrettable fact, in view of the number and character of the occupants, necessarily demand the "most complete system of fire escapes, exits and fire extinguishing arrangements possible to arrange for. It was found, however, that a most laudable condition existed in most institutions regarding the matter of fire escapes. Institutions are there sufficient exits and fire escape arrangements, or is there a fire extinguishing system with a sufficient water supply that in case of emergency, answer the purpose and prevent a catastrophe too fearful to think of."

In view of the large number of changes in the state architect thought should be made it was recommended that these improvements be undertaken in the following order:

- First—In the physical operation of the institutions.
Second—For the safety of the inmates.
Third—For the well being and comfort of the inmates.
Fourth—To improve sanitary and general conditions.
Fifth—To promote economy and efficiency of operation.
While members of the appropriations committee of the Forty-Fifth General Assembly took occasion to criticize the state architect for his recommendations and some even went to the extent of advising the withdrawal of his position, they finally recognized the importance of his recommendations and voted to provide the various improvements with the fire protection suggested by him.
Buildings Will Be Safer.
When these fire escapes have been erected the institutions will be well provided with the protection necessary. The work of the architect in improving the heating and ventilating in the institutions, the extension of the water system and the improvement of the sewer system and engineering plants has been of lasting benefit to the state because it has provided the institutions with the most modern improvements that are available. In securing prompt and rapid development of the state he has devoted much time to the study of literature bearing upon state institutions and in inspecting model institutions in other sections of the country.

Pickling and Canning
Now is the time for Pickling and Canning
Tomatoes, Peppers, Sweet Apples, Grapes and small white Onions.
Fancy Peaches and Pears
Hams and Bacons
ALVerson & Groff BARRINGTON, ILL.

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A Game That Two Can Play
By W. Crawford Sherlock.