

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1931.

PLACED IN THE PARK.

Forbes Street Entrance Definitely Settled Upon as the Site for the MAIN LIBRARY BUILDING.

Carnegie's Million-Dollar Gift Divided, \$700,000 Going to Schenley Park and

THE REMAINDER TO THE DISTRICTS

Prizes of \$15,000 Offered to Architects Who Will Prepare Suitable Plans for the Structures.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The Members Decide That They Cannot Afford to Pay the High Prices Asked for Land in the Heart of the City.

SKETCHES OF REPRESENTATIVE LIBRARIES

The Central Carnegie Library buildings will occupy the Schenley Park entrance. Definite action was taken yesterday on this question and it was finally settled. The Building Committee yesterday gave its report to the Library Commission. The report, as published in full below, is a lengthy one, and contains the result of the committee's investigations. The first question considered was the location of the Central Library at the Schenley Park entrance. Careful inquiry developed the fact that a downtown site would be impossible to obtain without seriously crippling the whole system. Locations in the immediate center of the city could only be obtained by an outlay of from \$400,000 to \$800,000, while nothing within a reasonable distance of the business portion of the city could be secured for less than \$300,000. The committee deemed the expenditure of such a large additional sum on the Central Library would necessitate so much cutting down on the amount allowable for district libraries that they would be very incomplete affairs.

such site is presented at a cost which is regarded as permissible even by the element arguing this idea in the abstract. The committee deems it justifiable to go outside of its strict province in order to correct a misapprehension that the question of a downtown site has been dismissed without a due investigation of its practicability. It has had submitted to it the result of investigations made under the reference of the site question to the Executive Committee with the aid of real estate experts. In addition further investigations have been made, with the co-operation of the Chairman, by a member who represents the opinion that a downtown site is preferable if it can be

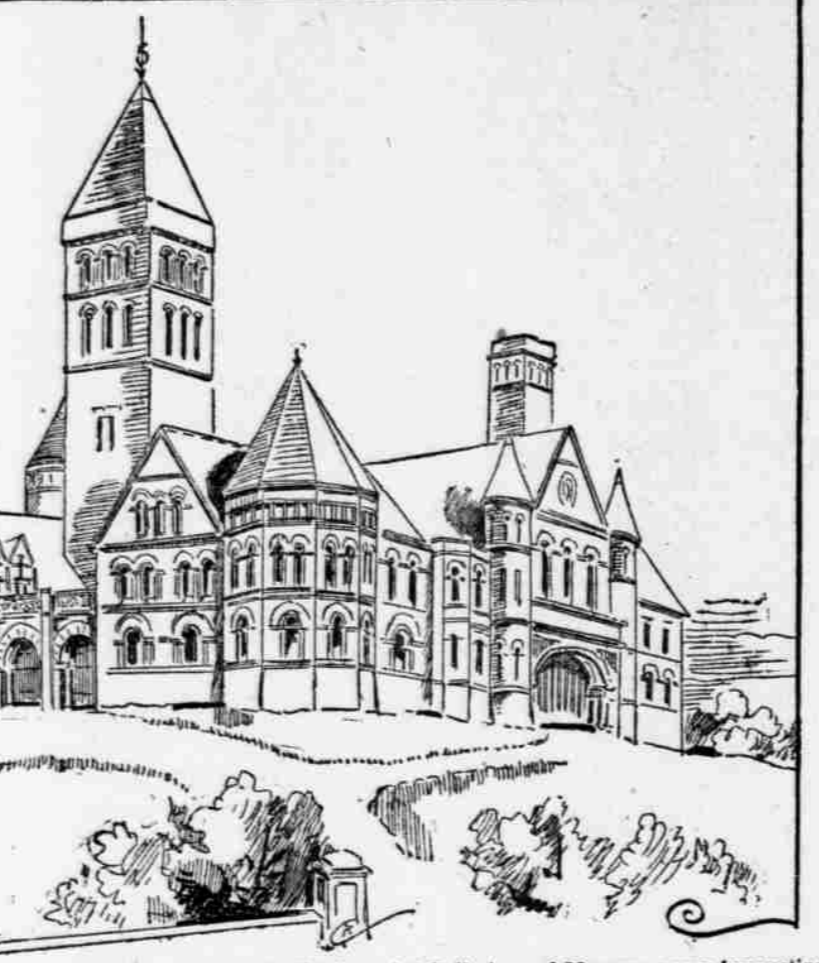


Sketch for building at park entrance, to contain Reference Library, Auditorium, Art Galleries and Museum, rooms for meetings of scientific and artistic societies, offices, etc. Limit of cost, \$700,000.

obtained without crippling the building fund. The result of these inquiries is that 12 different locations within ten minutes' walk of the concentration of transit lines have been under consideration. Certain of them, limited dimensions but located in the business quarter, would cost from \$400,000 to \$800,000. Others of less advantageous character, but in the vicinity of the business center, are approximately \$225,000 to \$400,000 for ground commensurate to the scope of the project, while the only locations where there is any hope of coming within a cost of \$300,000 present such marked disadvantages as to make their cost far in excess of their value for this project.

The bearing on the questions to be considered by the committee of this showing is practically conclusive. It is evident that to devote half of the fund in the hands of the board to the purchase of the site would result in the most meager proportions. The local libraries must be cut down so as to furnish small accommodations and means of access. Even then the amount that could be devoted to the main buildings would furnish a total of accommodations and architectural qualities much inferior to the Allegheny building. No one would recommend the purchase of a site at such a cost, but the same considerations apply in diminished ratio to the use of a less sum, supposing that a moderately eligible site could be obtained for \$300,000. By reducing the sum assigned to local libraries to \$200,000 this would leave \$500,000 for the main buildings. Equally divided between the buildings at the park entrance and at the downtown site, this would construct, at both localities, buildings somewhat inferior to the one at Allegheny—which is referred to in this report as a standard of comparison familiar to everyone. By so much as the buildings at one point might be increased, in exactly the same proportion the other must be diminished. It is manifest that to adopt such a policy would necessitate the abandonment of the auditorium and museum, except at the cost of a serious inroad on the stipulated features of the library and art gallery. In addition to that the reduction of library accommodations at the points where they will be closest to the source. It has been suggested, from a source outside of the board, that for the sake of securing a downtown site, the feature of local libraries should be abandoned for the present. The committee cannot believe that such a suggestion was made with a full appreciation of the importance of this feature to the public or of the fact that it is one of the conditions of the gift. The local libraries form the

the opinion of the entire committee, against the purchase of any downtown location that is obtainable, the next matter that presents itself is the question of locating a portion of the buildings upon other sites which, it is assumed, the city might offer for that purpose if desired. Here again the relative merits and demerits of the rival sites for library and hall purposes, which will determine the choice of the board, are outside of the proper scope of this report. It is within its scope to recognize that buildings of a certain degree of accommodation and architectural character can be erected at several localities, perhaps, a central library and auditorium on one site and an



The Carnegie Library at Bradlock. Can be reproduced as an example of the \$50,000 class, with library, assembly hall, rooms for reading societies and clubs, etc. Or by other modifications the design could be brought into a lower class of cost.

in adornment to its sections. The size and library capacity of the buildings must, of course, vary with the population of each district, but it is the important feature of this plan that each shall furnish itself accommodations for an ample circulating library, and that a system of interchange between the various district libraries shall secure the result of realizing the largest definition of the scope of circulating libraries, almost at the doors of the people in the various districts. By this theory the entire circulating department will be distributed among the district libraries. It does not contemplate any central circulating library. The department loosely referred to as a central library should be understood to designate only a reference library, containing a specialized character for exhaustive study in the different branches of research, such as cannot be distributed among the district libraries. The functions

of a central office with reference to circulating libraries would be those of general superintendence, the purchase and appropriation of books, and perhaps, though not necessarily, a species of clearing house for the interchange of books between the several districts. In order that his plan of local libraries be fully realized, the committee deems it necessary to set aside such a portion of the fund as will provide each district with a building of ample accommodations and creditable character. In giving the necessary value to each building it will be easy to make it include other features which will enhance its value to the community. Each building will naturally contain a library and reading room. It is suggested that the libraries be planned upon the plan of a circulating library for the use of the community. This might be made subject to such modification as will enable a partial adoption of the stock system, in that the accumulation of books shall render it necessary to economize space. The libraries should provide shelf room for 5,000 to 15,000 volumes at the start with space for an ultimate capacity of 30,000 to 60,000 volumes according to the population and needs of the different districts.

The upper portions of these buildings could provide rooms for the meeting of reading or question clubs, for chess rooms, and in most, if not all, cases an assembly room or small public hall for lectures, debating societies and musical recitals. The extent of these features would, of course, have to be varied, as the size of each building might permit, but it is the opinion of the committee that the accuracy which can be secured in connection with every district library in the city. It is taken as a part of the general library project that literature of the highest character should be kept in the reference library, but the suggestion may be interjected here that if the citizens of any district should desire to have their own library, a limited supply of collection of books the board would provide accommodation and custody for such gifts.

The sum required to erect district libraries on the scale outlined at this stage is a mere matter of estimate, but the committee is of the opinion that a sufficient amount should be reserved to insure generous provision of the accommodations designated. By setting aside \$300,000 for the purpose of erecting five district libraries at an average cost of \$60,000, or six at an average cost of \$50,000, will be assured. It is taken for granted that on the special investigation required before these libraries are located, districts will be found of less than the average population, and distinctly separate from other sections, the accuracy of which can be proved by buildings at less than the average cost varying down to \$30,000. This will afford a surplus for the expansion of the accommodations at this stage to a possible limit of \$75,000, or for supplying new districts beyond the number stated. The committee recommends that \$300,000 of the \$1,000,000 be reserved for the purpose of erecting local libraries. While this will

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provide adequate and creditable buildings, the committee would further extend its hope and wish that a further sum may be found available in the future for the extension of the local library system in any direction that may be found useful. Simply as illustrations of the class of buildings that can be provided for this department the committee submits herewith illustrations of library buildings which have been erected elsewhere, the different levels of cost and the varying accommodations and architectural qualities are given as representing what can be regarded as the possibilities in the plan of local libraries contemplated by this report.

Returning to the consideration of the main building, it should be understood that beyond the recommendation already made, most of the suggestions are offered by the committee merely as possibilities of a combined structure. To secure the highest degree of perfection, it is presumed that the designing of these buildings will be thrown open to the competition of the architects of the United States. In order that artistic talent may have the widest scope, no restriction should be placed upon it, save the essential conditions that, upon a designated spot of ground, certain specified accommodations must be furnished within a stated limit of cost.

In connection with its recommendations

The plan of the art galleries and museum

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The cost of a structure of this sort is capable of taking a wide range. The use of different materials, the presence or absence of various sorts of embellishments, can largely increase or diminish the cost. It is probable that the accommodations contemplated in this sketch can be secured by the use of the least costly materials at less than \$500,000, while the employment of the most costly ones can raise the cost to more than \$1,000,000. Without, as has already been suggested, recommending any adherence to this plan, the committee would report that it believes

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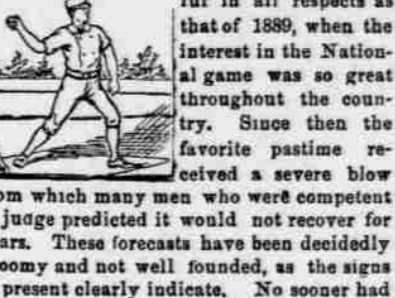
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PITTSBURGH OUT FOR THE PENNANT.

The Order of the Umpire to Play Ball Will Be Heard Throughout the Length and Breadth of the Land To-Morrow.

LEAGUE TEAMS STRONGER AND THE INTEREST REVIVED



It is now an open question whether the present baseball campaign will be successful in all respects as that of 1890, when the National League was so great throughout the country. Since then the favorite pastime received a severe blow from which many men who were competent to judge predicted it would not recover for years. These forecasts have been decidedly gloomy and not well founded, as the signs at present clearly indicate. No sooner had the Players' and the National League settled their grievances and concluded the enthralling policy carried on last season than signs of reviving interest became evident everywhere and efforts to resurrect leagues that had perished were made.

The organizations that have already started the ball in the pennant campaign have done so under most auspicious circumstances, notwithstanding adverse weather. This is notably the case of the American and Western Associations, and this is one of the many reasons why the National League, the oldest and foremost of all base ball organizations in the field, has been forced to a most successful year. The eight clubs that form the National League open their campaign on Wednesday next in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, and from that date until October there will be no end of base ball.

The New York club, says the Telegram of that city, has left nothing undone that will give it the best chance of making a record in base ball history. Invitations have also been sent to all the prominent clergymen, lawyers, artists, bankers and brokers. In all, 10,000 to 15,000 persons are expected to be present at the opening game.

All the Teams Strengthened. In other cities a great demonstration will be made. It is estimated that 50,000 persons will be present at these four contests. If this is reached it will from the beginning prove that there has been a general revival of interest in the game. Not one team in the League is as weak as last season. Pitchers, batters and fielders have received the greatest attention through the reinforcement of new players. Pittsburgh thinks it has a pennant winning team, but the Cleveland men, who have had them for some time in the south, do not expect to be defeated from the Pennsylvania world beaters.

In the East, New York, Brooklyn and Boston each has its supporters, who are positive that the pennant will be won by their favorite club. When the make up of these clubs with that of Philadelphia is taken into consideration, it certainly looks as if the East had the best chance of winning. Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Cleveland may land when the honors are distributed.

In the coming struggle more than one element must be taken into consideration. The strength of the individual members of a team does not always win the pennant; it is the team work that counts. A team that works without strong individual players is rarely found in one club. In this campaign a team work will be a very conspicuous feature. The two main principles of team work are absolute obedience to the orders of the captain and a strict attention to the most important one and one for all. Individual preferences must often be sacrificed for the sake of a possible chance of victory.

A Glance at the Managers. For getting a team work out of men, Anson has always been famous, but he never had such an array of talent to fight against as this season. Tebeau, Nash and Ward will be the new rivals of the Chicago captain. In the past Tebeau has been a success, although Anson has been at the head of rival teams, and the big Swede with inferior players held his own admirably.

There were three teams individually stronger than Chicago, but there will be none that can vie with it for discipline and united effort, unless possibly it be the Blue Sox. Anson is in many respects, he makes his men practice a great deal, but he does his most effective work during the progress of the game. He encourages his men and the time, and yet is considered to be something of a martinet. Ward believes in touching the pocket to sustain discipline, and he always gives the offending player a chance before being hit, unless it be a flagrant case where strong measures are necessary. Ward's entire team last season had the greatest respect and admiration for him, and was a very happy family.

Ewing's methods are decidedly different from those of Anson and Ward. He commands more respect from the players. On the field than either of the other men and insists upon obedience to orders while on it. He is not the disciplinarian that Anson and Ward are, and he frequently allows his good nature to interfere with mistakes. Ewing has a great tact for getting over difficulties with his men without producing any bitter after effects. This will stand him well in good stead this year, as with the men at his disposal and perfect harmony among them he ought to keep the flag won in 1899 here.

New York's Strong Aggregation. Such a strong team never was gathered together in New York. Not only has the management got a great regular team, but their array of substitutes was never better. Every position will be just as strong with a substitute in it as when filled by the regular. Here are the players: Ruffalo, Ewing, Rusie, Ewing, Clark, Buckley, Conroy, Richardson, Denny, O'Rourke, Tierman, Gore, Glascock.

John Ward has his eyes not only centered on his Brooklyn team, but he intends to make it exceedingly warm for the New Yorks. If Ward could do so well with the team he had last year, how much better will he be able to keep his end up with a nine made up of first-class players. It is Ward's individuality that counted last season, and now that he is surrounded with a superior material, local cranks are justified in believing that he will make as good a fight as any of his rivals.

for the championship. It is much stronger than a year ago. It has added Quinn and Nash to its infield and Stovey to the outer garden. The batteries are the same as in 1890, with the addition of Sullivan and Laker. The addition of Stovey is about the only increase of strength to the club of 1890, and he takes the place vacated by Kelly. If the club wins, Stovey will not be through the individual strength of the team as much as through influences, managerial and otherwise, yet unknown to the average baseball fan. The full team is as follows: H. D. Stovey, C. Quinn, C. Nichols, W. Nash, J. Clarkson, C. Ganzel, C. Bennett, W. Brodie, H. Long, L. Tucker, M. Sullivan, F. Lake, James Sullivan, Manager, F. S. ...

Of the Eastern teams the last but not the least is the Philadelphia. This team has never appeared as strong on paper as it subsequently proved to be. It was not so safely said, however, that the Quaker City never had a stronger team in the League than the present one. When compared with some of the other teams, it is not so strong as they are, but it is not so weak as they are. Harry Wright never had a stronger team in the League than the present one. When compared with some of the other teams, it is not so strong as they are, but it is not so weak as they are.

But even in its apparently weak form this club may, as in seasons gone by, prove strong enough to make pennant chances, whoever they may be, unless it is still under the management of the veteran Harry Wright and has completed its preliminary training. One weak point that has always materially interfered with its success has been its inability to do any batting worth speaking of. This year it is very strong in this particular. With Hamilton, Shindle and Hamilton, the team could do so without serious danger.

Strong in the Field. This addition of batting strength will give the team a much better chance than ever before. It is not so strong as they are, but it is not so weak as they are. Harry Wright never had a stronger team in the League than the present one. When compared with some of the other teams, it is not so strong as they are, but it is not so weak as they are.

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