

IDEAS FOR HOME BUILDERS

BY WM. 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. 13 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

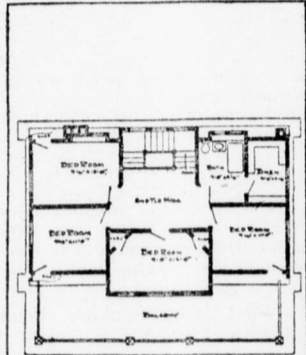
The most noticeable thing in architecture and building at the present time is the popular interest seen on all sides in regard to the planning and design of houses, especially those in suburban and country neighborhoods. The American "home" has always been more than a tradition, and this home we always think of as being located in the country or in the outskirts of the old home village. At the present time we are just in the midst of a revival of domestic architecture, especially in regard to suburban building. The dwelling house that is at once comely and convenient seems likely to become the typical house of rural America, and even in the towns the leaven has begun to work.

It is apt to be in the country rather than the town that this worthy type of domestic architecture flourishes. The town house is apt to be cramped by the narrowness of its site, by the limitations of its outlook, by the building line and by the character of the neighboring houses. It may in itself be an excellent piece of work, but the surroundings are not favorable to it.

In the country conditions favor the architect, not by making his task an easy one, but by investing it with interest. On a narrow rectangular plot wedged in between existing houses and gardens on three sides and a roadway on the fourth an architect may indeed exhibit skill in minimizing the inherent defect of the site, but it is not surprising that he should feel little enthusiasm for such a task. As a matter of fact, he is seldom called upon to undertake it; still, the owners and builders commonly consider that there is little call for the special skill

of sunshine in the living rooms, or by the presence of trees that are to be retained in the garden. The material of which the house is to be built will also influence the design, and this will be governed in great measure by the building material that is most easily obtained in the neighborhood.

He who builds in the country is not restrained by the convention which rules in the towns as to placing the best rooms in the front of the house. If the house faces the north he will probably place the principal living rooms at the back, so they may get as much sunshine as possible. There



Second Floor Plan

is no reason why the back elevation of a country or suburban dwelling should not be just as attractive as the front elevation. The style of building which gave rise to the jibe about "Queen Ann fronts and Mary Ann backs" is absolutely without excuse in the country.

The typical country house tends to breadth rather than height. The broad and low house seems to fit down more comfortably on its site and helps that

U.S. FORCE LANDS IN NICARAGUA

Bluejackets and Marines Sent to Managua to Protect Americans.

DEFEAT GOVERNMENT FORCES

Order Restored by Act—Moral Support of State Department Given to General Diaz Pending the Regular Elections.

Washington.—Bluejackets are now protecting American lives and property at Managua and in the vicinity, as a result of an agreement between the Nicaraguan Foreign Office and George T. Weitzel, American Minister to Nicaragua, following the confiscation and destruction of property by lawless bands, acting under the direction of General Mena, the head of the revolutionists.

In a dispatch to the Department of State Minister Weitzel says that the American company owning and operating the railroad line from Corinto to Granada, and the steamships on the inland waters of Nicaragua made a vigorous protest to the legation against the acts of violence committed by the rebels. Some of the vessels on the great lakes were used for bombarding the unfortified town of San Jorgo.

Minister Weitzel sought protection for American property at the Nicaraguan Foreign Office, but was informed that all the government forces were needed to put down the armed disorders and that it would be impossible to comply with his request for the present. It was suggested, however, that it would be impossible to comply with his request for the present. It was suggested, however, that the United States use its own forces to protect American citizens, and as a result 100 bluejackets and marines were landed at Corinto from the gunboat Annapolis and sent to Managua.

As a consequence of the landing of the small American force quiet has been restored in the capital city, according to Minister Weitzel. He adds that the move is all that prevented complete anarchy and the spread of disorder throughout the republic.

Other reports from Nicaragua are that the centres of uprising appear to be Leon and Chinandega. A large number of political prisoners were liberated at Leon, and it is expected that the Nicaraguan government will declare a state of siege. The government troops were defeated at Tipitapa, but President Diaz still is convinced of his ability to handle the situation.

PRINTED MATTER RATES STAND.

Parcels Post Bill to Reduce Fourth Class Charges Only, Says Bourne.

Washington.—Printers throughout the country are giving themselves needless concern regarding the parcels post bill, said Senator Bourne, chairman of the Senate Postoffice Committee.

"The proposal to consolidate third and fourth class mail matter was eliminated before the bill was reported to the Senate. The bill as it now stands does not affect printed matter in any way, but leaves the rates on printed matter as they now are. The bill applies to reduce the postage charge on that class 25 per cent on the longest hauls, 80 per cent on the shortest hauls and an average of more than 50 per cent on the entire fourth class business."

HANFORD CASE CLOSED.

Taft Accepts Judge's Resignation on Recommendation of House.

Washington.—The case of Federal Judge Cornelius W. Hanford of the western district of Washington was finally disposed of. On recommendation of Attorney General Wickersham and Representative Graham of Illinois chairman of the sub-committee of the House judiciary committee that went to Seattle to investigate charges against the judge, President Taft accepted his resignation.

MRS. TAFT'S FATHER DEAD.

President and Wife Go to Judge J. W. Herron's Funeral.

Washington.—President and Mrs. Taft left Washington for Cincinnati, on account of the death of Mrs. Taft's father, Judge John W. Herron.

Mr. Herron was born in Shippensburg, Pa., in 1827. He attended Miami University, Oxford, O., graduating there in 1844, and afterward was president of the board of trustees. In 1854 he married Harriet Collins, daughter of Isaac Collins, with whom he formed his first law partnership. Mr. Herron survived his wife ten years, her death occurring in 1902. Besides Mrs. Taft there are seven other children.

APPROVES 8-HOUR R. R. BILL.

House Committee Reports It Favorably—Pickett Wants Headlights.

Washington.—The Martin bill, which would make an eight-hour day mandatory for employees of railroads, who are used in the movement of trains, was reported favorably to the House by the interstate and foreign commerce committee.

Representative Pickett of Ohio, introduced a bill which would compel all locomotives to be equipped with electric headlights of 1,000 candle.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY HOLDS CONVENTION

Gathering in Chicago Listens With Enthusiasm to Keynote Speeches

A. J. BEVERIDGE PRESIDES

Cheers at Chicago as Former President Arrives—Revision of Antitrust Law, an American Business Tariff in Platform.

Chicago.—Two thousand men and women, faces alight with enthusiasm, saw a political party come into being here amid the roar of whole-souled cheering and the triumphant blare of bands.

The floor of the vast Coliseum was a swaying mass of color as the throng of delegates again and again sprang to its feet under the stimulus of some new inspiring song or the mention of a name that has stood high in the ranks of the National Progressive party.

The triumphant entry of Col. Theodore Roosevelt into Chicago, when 20,000 persons cheered him from the La Salle street station to the Congress Hotel, had kindled a great flame of enthusiasm. It grew every moment up to the opening of the convention.

The convention was called to order at 12:43 by Senator Dixon. The Coliseum floor was crowded and the galleries were well filled. Many of the delegations came in singing. The Pennsylvanians had a parody on "John Brown's Body," in which they announced they would take considerable delight in suspending Senator Boies Penrose to a sour apple tree. The Jersey men sang a ditty to the tune of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," announcing that the "Bull Moose is Coming," and that the G. O. P. elephant and Democratic donkey were scared out of their boots. The bandanna kerchief was in evidence everywhere.

Senator Dixon declared that the convention was a new milestone in American politics and that a new party, knowing no North and no South and founded on the live issues of today, will take its place with those parties which live on the dead issues of the past. As Dixon finished the call of a delegate for, "Three cheers for Teddy," brought the convention to its feet, cheering for a full minute.

The vast audience thrilled under Dixon's words. And frequently it thundered forth its approval of the words and the man. Then O. K. Davis read the call of the new party.

Then ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, took the gavel as temporary chairman of the convention. He launched into a declaration of the new party's principles, the faith of the Progressives, and their hopes for the future that was punctuated with great bursts of applause from the audience.

In his address Chairman Beveridge said in reference to the new party:

"To carry out our principles we have a program of constructive reform. We mean present. We mean to make laws fit conditions out of date, and where we tear down we mean to build what is right and fitted to the times. We mean to make laws fit conditions as they are and meet the needs of the people who are on earth today. That we may do this we found a party through which all who believe with us can work with us, or, rather, we declare our allegiance to the party which the people themselves have founded. For this party comes from the grass roots. It has grown from the soil of the people's hard necessities. It has the vitality of the people's strong convictions. The people have work to be done and our party is here to do that work."

The speaker discussed the Republican and Democratic parties, the "boss-system," and "special interests." He declared the Progressive party will accomplish reforms vital to American business. He said:

"We mean to put new business laws on our statute books which will tell American business men what they can do and what they cannot do. The next great business reform we must have to steadily increase American prosperity is to change the method of building our tariffs. The tariff must be taken out of politics and treated as a business question instead of a political question. The greatest need of business is certainly, but the only thing certain about our tariff is uncertainty. Next to our need to make the Sherman law modern, understandable, and just, our greatest fiscal need is a genuine, permanent, non-partisan tariff commission. There has not been and will not be any sincere and honest effort by the old parties to get a tariff commission, nor to take the tariff out of politics."

"A tariff high enough to give American producers the American market when they make honest goods and sell them at honest prices, but low enough that when they sell dishonest goods at dishonest prices, foreign competition can correct both evils; a tariff high enough to enable American producers to pay our workmen American wages and so arranged that the workmen will get such wage, a business tariff where changes will be so made as to reassure business instead of disturbing it—this is the tariff and the method of its making in which the Progressive party believes."

TWO TERRIBLE CASES OF RINGWORM CURED

By Resinol. Itching and Disfiguring.

Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1912: "My little daughter had a ringworm, which I was told was a wet ringworm, on the back of her head from ear to ear, and also one which spread from one hip to the other, extending from the waist down. They itched her continually. She had to be carried on a pillow, and nights she could not sleep on account of the sores. She suffered terribly, and would scratch continually. I bought Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment, and after about two weeks my child was well and hearty." (Signed) Mrs. Emily Slesnick, 2633 Gresham Ave.

Nossville, Pa., May 11, 1912: "It is the greatest pleasure for me to testify to the merits of Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment in the treatment of ringworms, from which I suffered for about five weeks until I found a perfect cure in Resinol."

"The trouble began with severe itching, affecting my face and neck. Then burning set in, causing me to lose a lot of sleep. In all, there were a dozen fairly large sores, with many small ones. The sores were very unsightly. I tried several remedies without much relief until a happy thought struck me to try Resinol Soap and Ointment. It made short work of the ringworm." (Signed) E. S. Gilliland.

Your druggist sells Resinol Soap, 25c; Ointment, 50c. For generous samples write to Dept. 9 K, Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.

Telling Comment.

Ty Cobb of the Tigers said at a recent baseball banquet in Philadelphia:

"I admit that there is too much loud talk, too much arguing and wrangling and chin music in a game of baseball."

"I know a man who was seen the other day getting into a taxicab."

"Where are you going?" they asked him.

"I'm going to hear the ball game," he replied."

HOW TO TREAT PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the skin.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

In Practice.

Husband—Your extravagance is awful. When I die you'll probably have to beg.

Wife—Well, I should be better off than some poor woman who never had any practice.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Trouble's Way.

"He always climbed a tree when he saw trouble coming."

"And what did trouble do?"

"Set fire to the tree and smoked him out again."

Faxline Antiseptic sprayed into the nasal passages is a surprisingly successful remedy for catarrh. At drug stores, 25c a box or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Eph Wiley says he has noticed that the man with a long chin is the one most likely to accentuate it by wearing whiskers.



MEAL time—Eager children! Hungry grown-ups—Keen appetites to be appeased—And Libby's Sliced Dried Beef

Cramped or plain it makes a dandy dish. It's easy to prepare—superior in quality, and costs no more than ordinary kinds.



Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest Quality Largest Variety



"GILT EDGE" the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains Oil. Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "French Gloss," 10c.

"STAR" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of rubber or tan shoes, 10c. "Dandy" size 2 1/2.

"QUICKWHITE" in liquid form with sponge, quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes, 10c and 25c.

"ALBO" cleans and whitens canvas shoes. In round white cakes packed in zinc-in boxes, with sponge, 10c. In handsome large aluminum boxes with sponge, 25c.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.
20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headaches.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Warranted

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, non-poisonous, convenient. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't rust or tip over. Will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers of all goods for \$1.

HAROLD BOMERS, 150 Deacid Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

\$5,000 for \$100

Send postal for "Opportunity," describing a legitimate, safe, sure, quick money-maker. Ad. W. R. LINS, Betz Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EARN MONEY NURSING

This School Shows How PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL FOR NURSES, 227 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Quickly relieves eye irritation caused by dust, sun, or wind. Bottle free. JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS CO., Troy, N. Y.

W. N. U., NEW YORK, NO. 32-1912.



of the architect in dealing with these commonplace city conditions.

In the country, on the other hand, the problems of building even small houses are so varied, so complex and so interesting that architectural skill is essential if the buildings are to be anything like a success. To put up houses in a beautiful country district from plans prepared by an architect who has not made a special study of the planning and design of medium-sized country houses would be something approaching a social crime. The

sense of restfulness which is so much to be desired. The accompanying design illustrates such a residence at its best. It is broad, comfortable and inviting in appearance outwardly, and the interior arrangement is just what we would expect from the hospitable exterior. From the broad porch, extending clear across the front of the house, one enters a large central reception hall. The entire space to the left is given over to a living room, 13 by 23 feet in size, with an open fireplace and built-in book shelves at the far end. The homelike comfort and cheer of a room of this kind, with the entire family drawn about a crackling fire on the hearth of a winter's night, cannot be overestimated.

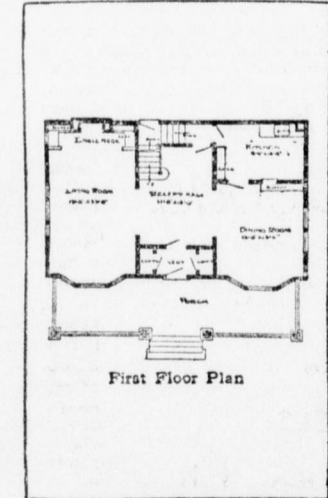
Opening to the right from the central hall is the dining room. Wide-cased openings connect both living room and dining room with the central hall, giving an effect of spaciousness unusual in a house of this size. The kitchen is well placed for convenient housekeeping. On the second floor four good-sized bedrooms are provided, besides a bathroom and linen closet.

This is a gambrel-roof house, slightly colonial in design. It presents a dignified and attractive appearance and at the same time is economical to build. The estimated cost of this house is \$3500.

Ape Attacks Woman.

There was an exciting scene recently on busy Oxford street, London, England. A fashionably dressed woman ascended the steps of an omnibus, accompanied by a large ape, which was dressed in a blue coat and trousers. They occupied an outside seat, the ape sitting on the woman's knee.

Suddenly the ape attacked another woman passenger and bit her on the arm. Her cries brought the conductor, who dragged the ape away, and the animal and the woman owner disappeared in the crowd. The woman who was attacked by the animal was not seriously hurt, as her long gloves protected her.



First Floor Plan

awakened and increasing good sense of the building public should not allow this to occur.

The designing of a suitable home residence for a rural location is always an interesting problem, since each site presents difficulties and advantages of its own. The design of a house should be governed by the nature of its site, whether on a hilltop, on a hillside, on the open tableland or in a valley; by the views of the surrounding country it is thought to obtain from the principal rooms, by the