

BUNGALOWS ARE POPULAR NOW

California Type of Five-Room Structure Described.

MAKES A COMFORTABLE HOME

Design Provides a Convenient Arrangement of Comfortable Rooms—Is Attractive and Inexpensive to Build.

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. 1327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

There are two good reasons why bungalows are popular. One is the air of coziness that the exterior gives, and the other is that the rooms all are on one floor, simplifying the work of the housekeeper. Bungalows are popular now, but in California a great proportion of the homes built follow this type of architectural design.

The bungalow here pictured is a good example of an inexpensive home. The walls are sided to the height of the window sills, and covered with "shakes," or shingles above. Both are painted green. The porch piers and the chimneys are constructed of rough brick, and the roof is of a gray roofing composition. The attractive porch is floored with concrete.

The dimensions of the house are 26 by 45 feet, just the right size for a small lot. The five rooms are the liv-

ing and dining rooms, kitchen and two bedrooms; and bath room, of course.

Additional features are the front porch, 16 by 8 feet, and a screened-in rear porch, 9 by 6 feet.

The ceilings of the living and dining rooms are beamed, and the walls of the latter are finished with a panel wainscot and plate rail. The woodwork of the two rooms is of pine, stained in a dark mission oak color. The kitchen is well-equipped with cupboards and other conveniences, and each bedroom has a closet. As this house is built there is no basement under it, but any contractor can construct one to take care of the heating plant and provide space for the storage of vegetables, etc.

The floor plan that accompanies the exterior view of this bungalow shows how well the rooms are arranged for comfort and for the convenience of the housekeeper. The living and dining rooms and kitchen all are at the front of the house; the two bedrooms are at the rear, and the bathroom adjoins them. The living room opens out on the front porch, while the dining room is at the front of the house also.

All are good-sized rooms; larger than the average small house contains.

Such a home as this should appeal to the prospective builder who wants a comfortable, convenient and attractive little house, that comparatively, is not costly to build.

The first thing that a person who wants to build should consider: What sort of a home do I need? It is not a wise policy to put a \$3,000 building on a \$3,000 lot; neither is it good business to have the home far out of proportion to the value of the site. This is because the time may come when it is necessary to sell, and building a house that is readily saleable makes it a good investment.

After the site is selected, before the plan finally is determined upon, it is well to consult the local architect, the contractor who is expected to build the house and the material dealer, who will supply the lumber and other materials that are to go into the building. These men through education and experience are building specialists and can give the prospective builder some valuable advice about the plan and the materials to be used.

The advantages of building a home, rather than buying one already constructed are many. The owner by building can get the sort of an exterior that appeals to him; and the women members of the family can have incorporated in the plan the little conveniences that they have seen in other homes that appealed to them. After the home is erected every member of the family will have the

sort of house that he or she believes is best suited to their needs.

Owning a home requires, in a majority of cases, systematic saving. Systematic saving is undoubtedly the greatest method by which to secure assets that will come in mighty handy in the future. By obligating oneself to pay for a home, as the years go by an asset will be created in place of a bundle of rent receipts. The home owner, when he moves into his own home, at once becomes a more stable member of his community; one who is looked upon as a fixture and not a transient. To him will come business opportunities that pass by the renter; likewise his family will be accepted

in social circles that are denied to those who do not own their own homes. But best of all, is the satisfaction that comes from knowing that the place in which you live is yours, to fix up as you see fit.

Home building now is on the boom. Rents are high and houses scarce. The money that is paid for rent will pay for a home. With a small amount of cash, the local banker or building and

loan association, or real estate man will provide the family man with the sort of home he wants; built according to his ideas of what a home should be. Building and owning a home is good business.

Air Waves.
That aircraft actually navigate a kind of invisible sea is revealed by a series of motion pictures, the first of their kind ever taken, that show the air in motion against the wings of an airplane. Three miles of film were used in making the photographs, and they reveal the plane, instead of being continuously upheld by the air, traveling from crest to crest of a series of waves; in more technical words, the element of rarefaction which produces the lifting power of an airplane is not constant, but is exerted in intermittent moving air waves, not unlike the waves of the ocean. These air waves have their period of formation, followed by a collapse which, again like the sea, has its undertow; and, during more than a quarter of the time in flight, the air flow created by the air screws has no lifting power on the wings. To take the pictures required a special camera devised by the invention section of the United States army.

Trance Treatment.
Dr. Thomas Pomeroy, a New York physician, is quite an unusual type of doctor, with methods peculiar to himself. When a patient presents himself, Doctor Pomeroy, instead of subjecting him to the conventional examination, takes the patient by the hand, and goes into a kind of trance.

During this trance he analyzes all the patient's symptoms before "coming back to earth," and dictates a prescription which is taken down on a spot by his niece, who has been his assistant for many years. He uses nothing but herbs in treating his patients, and generally is averse to surgery.

When the trance is over Doctor Pomeroy is seldom able to remember what he said while it lasted, but the method is said to be so unerring that some of the most successful medical men call him as second opinion in cases where they are in doubt of the correctness of their own diagnoses.

The Mighty Knitting Needle.
More than 22,000,000 knitted articles were turned out by Red Cross women from the time the United States entered the war to the end of last March. The pen may be mightier than the sword, but both will have to take a back seat from the knitting needle.

Germs Grow Rapidly.
Germs which grow in food and cause illness grow very rapidly, particularly if the food is a little warm, and are not destroyed unless the food is well cooked before serving. Simply "warming up" is not enough.

Reindeer Meat.
The former United States commissioner at Saint Michael, Alaska, William B. Stephenson, writes in his new book about Alaska, "The Land of Tomorrow," that "the reindeer reaches of the far North are destined to solve the meat question for the United States."

"Reindeer breeding is fast becoming an important factor, and here again one must revert to the land. Reindeer need space, for they are the beef of Alaska and must have pasture. This pasture is always to be had. Reindeer steaks are and have been for a long time regularly quoted on the Seattle markets. That they will one day figure conspicuously in our meat supply cannot be questioned. Already the big packing concerns have sent their representatives to look over the ground. There is one drawback to this industry, however, which will have to be adjusted and regulated before it can become profitable. The cost of shipping is now prohibitive. Alaska now has 100,000 reindeer. Within the next ten years she will have 3,000,000."

The Lerot and the Snake.
Every one has heard of the remarkable combats of the Indian mongoose with venomous snakes, in which little rikkittik-tavvi comes off victor. The fact that the mongoose invariably survives has led to the suggestion that it is immune to snake poison. Other animals said to be immune are the pig and the hedgehog. The experiments of a British naturalist show that an animal of the dormouse family must be added to the list of the immune. This animal is known as the lerot and is said to fight fiercely with vipers. Large doses of viper's poison were injected into one lerot, from which infection no ill effects followed. On one occasion a lerot was badly bitten in the eye by a viper and no signs of poisoning followed.

Amen.
He was awfully wild. In fact, he was wildly wild.

"I tell you once and for all," he roared at his erring offspring, "if you marry Grace I'll cut off without a penny, and you won't have so much as a piece of beef to boll in the pot."

"Well," said the young man as he went in search of the person, "Grace before meat."—London Ideas.

Housecleaning Hedgehogs.
It is said that when in camp during the winter the woodsmen of Maine entertain many strange guests—bluejays, chickadees, wood mice and hedgehogs among them. One woodsman on leaving the camp on a Saturday afternoon used to neglect purposely to close the door of his shack in order that the hedgehogs might enter and clean his floor.

Inasmuch as the principal constituents of the camp menu are pork and beans, bacon and other dishes rich in fat, grease is spilled upon the floor in a week and a hedgehog will risk his neck for a bit of fat.

Just as soon, therefore, as this particular camp was deserted by its occupants the spiny gluttons would hasten in and begin to plane off the surface of the floor with their chisel-like teeth, eating away all the wood that held a trace of grease. On his return to camp the owner could sweep up and enjoy the comforts of a clean house for another week. The only serious objection to this method of housecleaning lay in the fact that it was necessary to lay a new camp floor frequently.

Has 2 Independence Days
Republic of Ecuador Celebrates August Tenth and October Ninth as National Holidays.

The Republic of Ecuador celebrates two national holidays, and both are "Independence days," according to the Pan-American Union.

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Though figures higher still may go I'll take no heed of the amount. A billion is not much, I know, But it's as high as I can count.

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WOMEN WAR WORKERS, EAGER TO SERVE, GO TO AID ARMENIANS

Mary Vail Andrees, Only Woman to Receive Distinguished Service Medal, Heads Party.

Dissatisfied with uneventful civilian life, after two years' vivid experience as workers abroad in the world war, a party of young women, led by Miss Mary Vail Andrees, of New York City, have just gone to the Near East.



MISS MARY VAIL ANDREES, Distinguished Service Heroine Who Now Goes to Near East.

where nearly a million people are suffering from disease and starvation. Miss Andrees had returned to this country after serving for the Red Cross, but when she read of the sad plight of the Armenians, she at once offered her services to Near East Relief, the former American Committee on Armenian and Syrian Relief, which already has saved thousands of lives in Western Asia. Miss Andrees is the only American woman war worker who was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by Congress. Most of the other members of her party likewise served with honor for the Red Cross and other war service organizations.

Among the other members of the group are the Misses Frances and Betty Anderson of New Canaan, Conn., who were decorated with the Croix de Guerre by the French Government; Miss Margaret Milne of Washington, D. C., who was a member of the Hoover Relief Commission for Rumania, and Miss Alex Sidney, an English woman who served for three years with the British Relief Commission in Serbia. Miss Doris Nevin, another member of the party, is a daughter of the late Ethelbert Nevin, the composer.

Col. William N. Haskell, commissioner to the Near East for the Paris Peace Commission and official representative of the Near East Relief, has cabled that the relief workers now in the field are overwhelmed by the magnitude of their task. Col. Haskell says 800,000 Armenians will starve before the next harvest unless they are given aid and 120,000 orphan children face death from hunger and exposure.

Thousands of refugees are daily being brought to the relief centers from the deserts.

ALLENBY STOPS CRAFT OF TURK

Persecution of Armenians and Confiscation of Property Prevented by English Officer.

The most arbitrary city boss in the world, it seems safe to say, as well as the most unscrupulous politician of modern times, has turned up in Aintab, Armenia, to judge from an official report recently made by Major Stephen Trowbridge, under Gen. Edmund H. H. Allenby's orders.

He is a Turk named Besim Bey. Until the Near East Relief agents stopped him, he practiced upon the terrified Armenians such forms of super-graft as might well make every other corrupt politician in the world green with envy, and such cruelties as make all other heartless rulers, from Nero down, seem sweet and gentle characters. His office was that of Municipal Chief Accountant of Aintab; but, as all dishonest office-holders know, it isn't the job that matters, but the sugar-plums that go with it. Besim Bey plucked sugar-plums with both hands, night and day.

Even inspired city bosses have their day. Besim Bey's came when the Near East Relief agents found that no thorough Armenian relief work could be done in that city while such conditions of terrorization existed. General MacAndrew ordered the arrest and removal of the six worst Turks in the ring that ruled the city, and Besim Bey qualified, as usual, for first place.

TOO HARROWING.
"Mrs. Jagsby has for years had a curiosity to see the inside of Mr. Jagsby's favorite saloon, where he used to purchase most of his 'packages.'"
"Quite natural."
"Yes, and it was gratified the other day. Mrs. Jagsby dropped in with two or three other ladies and had ice cream soda."
"I don't suppose she could induce Mr. Jagsby to go along?"
"No. He was afraid he might break down."

Doubtful.
First Traveler—Well, good-by. Please to have met you and made your acquaintance. Hope we shall meet again soon and cement this pleasant friendship.
Second Traveler—So long, old chap, and if ever you come within a few miles of my home I sincerely hope you will stop there.

Fair Warning.
Edward, a six-year-old urchin, accidentally cut his shoe with his knife and his father proceeded to scold him at great length for his carelessness. The little fellow listened patiently for a time, then, looking at his father, said:
"Papa, if you don't stop talking so much about it you'll get me mad, too."

JUST MY LUCK.
Bill Goat—There's a nice dress shirt, and my doctor has forbidden a starch diet!

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