

Memorials of Democracy

Proposed Community House for Wheeling, W. Va.

Community Buildings Perpetuate the War Ideals—They Serve the Living While Honoring the Dead—They "Pay" In Present Wealth of Community Life and Future Good Citizenship.

By MARTHA CANDLER

THE sentiment of the nation has definitely changed in regard to war memorials. Enough ornate mausoleums, crude conventional shafts and ungainly machine-made statues survive former wars for all posterity to blush over. Newer and more democratic ideas of commemoration have arisen. A new national slogan has been adopted which is vital with meaning for the community interested in its memorial and almost every town and city from the Atlantic to the Pacific is thinking along this line—"For the living—To the dead."

Already three hundred and twelve cities and towns have turned their attention toward definitely working out the problems of their "living memorial"—their community building, dedicated not only to those brave who gave their lives in the cause of a freer world democracy, but also to those equally brave who fought and came marching home and to those who labored valiantly to "keep the home fires burning." More than any other war of history this war was fought for the perpetuation of high ideals—for lofty principles. Only once in a hundred life-times can such ideals—such principles be expressed coherently in stone, or metal, or on canvas. Only a handful of great masters in the whole history of civilization have arisen capable of interpreting to posterity in sculpture, or in painting the spirit of such deeds as this war has seen.

Community Building Popular

Out of the fiery ordeal of the war, with our young men doing service on land and on sea, or in the air, and the rest of us doing service as best we could at home, ministering to the needs of strange, homesick boys in khaki and blue, and aiding local pa-

Victory Hall,
New York City

triotic societies with our heads and our hearts and our pocketbooks, the vision of such a friendly inviting community building was born. It was born in the hearts of the men and women whose sons and brothers, husbands and sweethearts were among strangers. When the question arose as to what memorials should be erected, the answer came spontaneously from all of these—and these represent the people of America, for few of us were left untouched.

The building must be beautiful architecturally to fulfill its high mission, but there is no town or rural community that cannot achieve this ideal. Because of those sons and brothers, husbands and sweethearts who will not come back, it must have a memorial hall, or a chapel, or some special place within it especially set apart bearing the testimony of their sacrifice. Space will be set apart for names and dates, and records of their achievements. There may also be provision for the names of the men who went from the locality into service, with battleflags, pictures and captured trophies.

Special Room

The "living memorial," to be worthy of its name, must also provide meeting places, formal and informal, for the men home from service in army and navy. Here the free social life of the camps and training stations

will be perpetuated, and here the American Legion and other war veterans associations will be held. The memorial building will also provide a more adequate social and recreational community life according to the needs of the community erecting it. For the smaller towns the Community House, with large and small social rooms, library, game rooms, gymnasium and bowling alley, with swimming pool, with assembly rooms for local organizations such as the Red Cross, Women's Clubs, Community Service, and all such public-spirited bodies. It may also have—and will often have, according to existing needs, a fair-sized auditorium for formal and informal gatherings, with a stage for amateur play groups, and also commercial exhibits and national conferences come to the town with an adequate building. Under capable management such buildings are invariably self-supporting in the large

as well as in smaller cities or towns. If community and civic buildings "pay" when erected under ordinary circumstances, when erected as memorials their returns should be rich indeed. While justifying themselves financially, they should bring a wealth of community spirit and civic co-operation which will be our greatest gain from the war.

Great National Memorial

One of the largest projects under way is for a great national memorial to be erected in Washington. Congress has already set aside a building site, and President Wilson has heartily endorsed the idea of this building. In that city of beautiful architecture and impressive buildings, there does not now exist suitable quarters for large national and international conferences, inaugurations, holiday celebra-

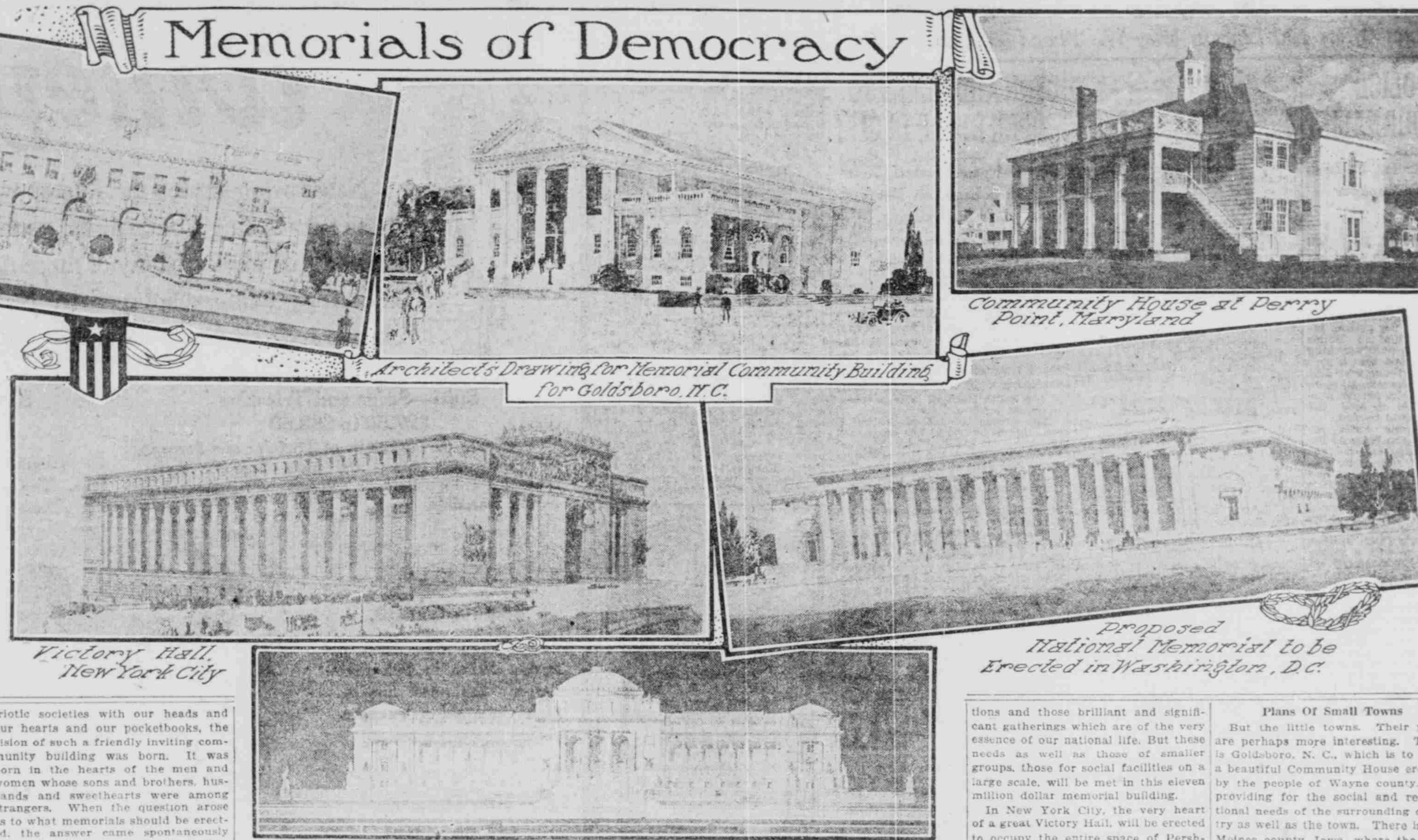
tions and those brilliant and significant gatherings which are of the very essence of our national life. But these needs as well as those of smaller groups, those for social facilities on a large scale, will be met in this eleven million dollar memorial building.

In New York City, the very heart of a great Victory Hall, will be erected to occupy the entire space of Pershing Square, and to cost seven million dollars. Cardinal Mercier spoke touchingly of the vast significance of such a building and its fitness to its memorial purpose, during his recent visit to New York. Seattle's plans if carried to completion, will include the erection of the largest enclosed auditorium in the world. Plans for this impressive structure have been drawn. It is to be the most prominent feature of a great "Victory Square" or civic center, with beautifully laid out grounds, and with other civic, municipal and art buildings to be added at a later date. San Francisco's plans for a beautiful civic building which will complete the civic center laid out when the Exposition Auditorium was erected. Plans have been drawn for the proposed memorial building in Boston. A drive is being conducted in Spokane to raise a million dollars for her memorial building. Grand Rapids, Chicago, Birmingham—almost every large city has turned its attention to this matter.

Plans Of Small Towns

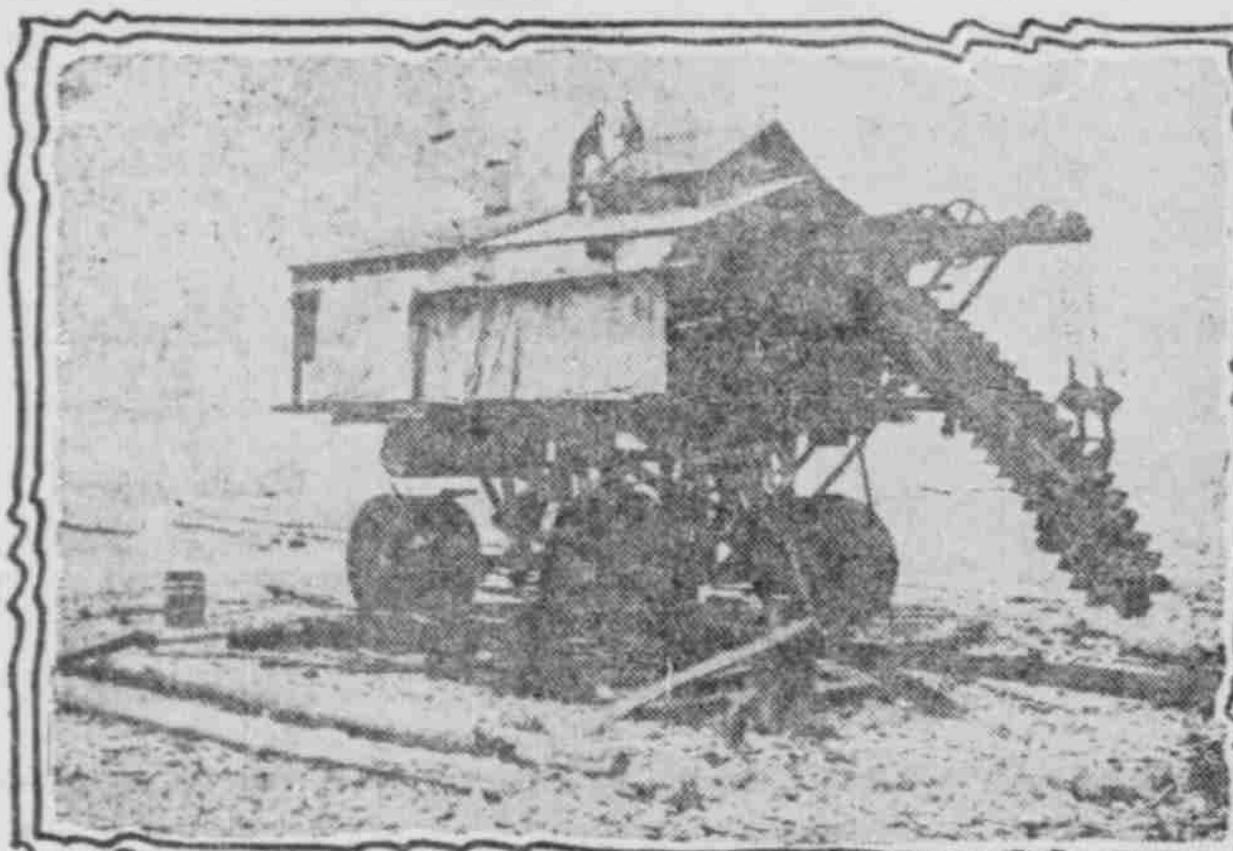
But the little towns. Their plans are perhaps more interesting. There is Goldsboro, N. C., which is to have a beautiful Community House erected by the people of Wayne county, and providing for the social and recreational needs of the surrounding country as well as the town. There is Des Moines county, Iowa, where the people have seen their present responsibility in the large, and have set out to erect a \$250,000 community building. This building will serve as a memorial to those who went to war from the entire county. It will contain a large sized war museum, also, and rooms for war organization meetings. Club rooms for returned service men will be open always. The large auditorium with a seating capacity of 3,500, and smaller rooms will be available for conventions, dramatic performances, farm, commercial, and art exhibits.

Every day new memorial building projects are reported. Every day new names are added to the other lists of more than seven hundred communities who are considering the adoption of the building idea. The question of memorial buildings is before the whole country, but what sort of building your community shall erect is a problem which your community itself must decide after making a careful study of local conditions and needs.



proposed
National Memorial to be
Erected in Washington, D.C.

GOLD MAY TAKE A DROP



Automobile Dredge Gathering Gold on Oregon Beach

Not In Value, But the Supply Is Menaced—Danger That the Mines of the Rand, Hitherto Producing Two-Fifths of the World's Output May Have To Go Out of Business.

BY ROBERT TIGHE.

THE gold output of the world is threatened with immediate and very serious diminution. Authorities say that this means financial disaster on a great scale. For gold is the real value behind every dollar of money.

Owing to increased cost of labor and supplies of all kinds, the mines of the Witwatersrand, in South Africa, which have been producing more than two-fifths of the total gold mined in the world, are likely to be obliged to shut down.

The ores of the Rand are very low grade, yielding only about \$14 worth of gold to the ton. It has been possible to work them at a profit only because of the unlimited quantity available, and thanks to the wonderfully economical cyanide process of extraction. Now, however, expenses are overbalancing income.

The growth of the world's gold output in the last century, and particularly within the last few years, has been nothing short of astonishing. Up to the time of the California discovery, in 1848, the total production of the yellow metal for all countries did not exceed \$35,000,000 per annum. The normal annual output of the United States alone is now about \$100,000,000.

In 1851 gold was discovered in Australia, and before long that island continent was pouring forth a river of the metal. The flood of it from the



of the Red Sea.

Gold is a volcanic product. Mountains commonly owe their being to volcanic agency. When their rocks contain gold, it is because the yellow stuff was thrown up together with other materials from the bowels of the earth. It came up in hot solutions, and was deposited in cracks in the rocks, thus forming what are called "veins." King Solomon's gold was obtained from veins in quartz.

But rocks are not imperishable. Exposed to weathering and the action of streams, they disintegrate at

the surface. In this way all of our soils have been made; and the sands of all sea-beaches are composed of particles of quartz originally derived from rocks and brought down to the ocean by rivers.

Gold In Sands And Gravels

Thus it will be understood why all beach sands contain some gold, and why stream gravels in many regions repay the "panning" process, giving encouragement to the enterprising prospector. The gold is derived from rocks. If there be no gold in the hills

of the watershed, there will be none about \$14 to the ton.

Where it happens that gold has been deposited from solutions in a cavity in rocks, a "nugget" may be formed—a lump of more or less pure stuff, hidden perhaps forever. But a stream, wearing away the rock, may carry off the nugget and drop it somewhere. There is something quite exciting about nuggets, representing as they do so much concentrated value.

One weighing 10 pounds and worth \$3,000 was picked up only the other day in the Mohave Desert, in Southern California.

Desert Sands Rich In Gold

A desert might seem an odd place to find nuggets, but why not? The Mohave is a waste of sand, the latter derived originally from rocks. Those rocks must have contained much gold, for the Mohave sands in places are quite rich in the yellow metal; so much so, indeed, that of late they have been worked on a considerable scale with machines called "dry washers" which are operated where water is too precious to be used for any purpose other than drinking.

All of the really huge nuggets of gold have been found in Australia, and have been remarkable not only for their size, but also for their purity.

Thus the famous "Welcome" dug up at Bakery Hill, Ballarat, in 1855, weighed 2,195 troy ounces and was 99 per cent pure. Its value was \$43,500. Sent to England, it was coined into sovereigns. Another, the "Kum Tow," of equal fineness, was found in 1871 at the Berlin diggings by a Chinaman. It weighed 718 ounces, and was worth \$14,350.

Silvers And Gold In The Seas

The oceans get their salt from the rocks of the land; likewise the metals they contain in solution. There is silver dissolved in sea-water, and about half as much gold. Of the latter there is one grain (4 cents' worth) to the ton.

If only a means could be devised whereby it would be practicable economically to separate gold from sea-water, an inexhaustible supply of the metal would be rendered available.

Unfortunately, it is not alone the mines of the Rand that are threatened. The operation of other gold workings, all over the world, including the United States, is importantly affected by the increased cost of labor and materials. Gold-production is in effect a manufacturing industry, and when costs rise above a certain point, it ceases to be profitable and must be abandoned.

Gold is the only thing that has not gone up in price since the great war began.