

NEW YORK CURB
and Canadian Mining Stocks
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin
Direct Private Wires to New York and Canada.

HAMILTON B. WILLS
Member Toronto
Standard Stock Exchange
25 East Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Hibbard, Kalbfleisch & Palmer
MEMBERS
New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade
100 Powers Bldg., Rochester. Phone: Bell, Main 3492
Rochester, Stone 4466

Bell, 2120 Main Fred Stoffel, Pres. Home, 6008 Stone
Republic Elevator & Machine Co., 189 and 191 Mill St.
ELEVATORS Motor and Controller Repairing, Turning and Rewinding
Cable, Fire Doors, Gates, Iron Work, Forging, Wood Work, Factory Trucks, Bins, Greases
Waste and Repair Parts, Rabbit

IRON HORSE METALWARE
"As strong as the Name Implies"
You can have the best by asking for "Iron Horse."
Manufactured by
Rochester Can Co.
Rochester, N. Y.




STONE 720 MAIN 720
F. H. Phelps Lumber Co., Inc.
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES, POSTS, SASH,
DOORS, TRIM, FIR AND LONG
LEAF TIMBER
OFFICE AND YARDS, 256 ALLEN ST.

John H. McAnarney
General Insurance Fidelity Bonds
101-102 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg.
Roch. Phone 2172 Bell Phone 3682 Main

INCORPORATED 1850
Monroe County Savings Bank
35 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.
RESOURCES \$28,400,000
Deposits \$1 to \$3,000
Interest allowed from the first three business days of any month
Dividend declared December 1st, 1919, for six months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum
RUFUS K. DRYER, Pres. WILLIAM CARSON, Sec'y & Treas.
BANKING HOURS:
Daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Saturday evenings from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. for deposits only

SCHOOL DAYS



Subscribe for The Journal

USE ADOBE TO BUILD HOMES

Back to Materials Employed by Spanish Missions.

CHEAP MATERIAL IS SOUGHT

Concerted Effort to Reduce High-Cost of Building Small Homes is Being Made in Many Places—Adobe Scheduled for Picturesque Recrudescence—Cool in Summer and Warm in Winter.

Concerted effort to reduce the high cost of building small homes, so as to place them within reach of families of modest incomes, is being made in many places. Analytical chemists are finding their services in demand testing the various qualities of clay which it is hoped will furnish the durability shown in the adobe houses built by the early Spanish settlers in New Mexico, Arizona and California more than a century since. Many of these buildings still extant are as solid, if not more so, than they were when plastered together by their crude designers and constructors, long before the Louisiana territory became an integral part of the United States of America.

In an article published in the Post-Dispatch, prepared by Thomas Crane Young, prominent St. Louis architect, attention was called to his plan to make a series of experiments with the clays in the vicinity of St. Louis, to see if small homes could not be provided with a sun-dried mixture of earth and straw, serving as a substitute for walls of standard brick or hollow tiles. These experiments, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch announces, are still under way and are being watched closely by those who hope for some satisfactory adjustment of the housing problem, which has reached an acute stage in St. Louis and most of the other large cities.

Adobe Bricks the Thing. With building costs persistently advancing and rents keeping pace with this upward trend, a cheap material that would serve the purposes of lumber, brick, stone, tile or concrete would go a very long way in removing an admittedly serious menace. That the adobe is scheduled for a picturesque recrudescence is no longer a matter of speculation, as it has already been taken up on an intensive scale in southern California, where some of the mission buildings constructed of earth still stand as a memorial to the constructive genius of the earliest settlers, who came chiefly from Spain.

Like the Indians and others who happened along first, they decided that homes were essential. Having no architects, builders or skilled mechanics, they took advantage of the materials that nature supplied and molded their walls of mud, with sufficient straw or grass to make the binding force necessary to hold the mass together. Even where there was no timber available, they made supports of the same plastic material after subjecting it to a drying process in the hottest focus of the sun's rays. These pioneers molded the clay into blocks much larger than the standard bricks of the present day and used the soft clay instead of the lime or cement mortar used in modern construction.

Simple Process of Building. While the construction of the adobe house is a slow process, it is yet simple and requires no large working force such as is needed in the building of a home with brick, tile or lumber. Out in California, where the adobe is coming back strongly, women and girls have turned builders and have reared some attractive-looking bungalows. They follow closely the style of the mission builders and work with a genuine zest once they get their houses under way. In the Huntington Park district, near Los Angeles, young women are giving time and study to their plans and are getting some artistic effects when it comes to the stucco work on the exterior of the walls. When the little homes are completed, it is planned to train vines that will spread all over the structures and add greatly to their picturesque beauty.

Though the Spaniards are credited with the development of the adobe, excavations made in ancient Assyria, Babylon and Egypt have disclosed the fact that the same material, mixed with straw and grass, was generally used for home building by these early races. They followed the same general process of molding the bricks or blocks to a uniform size and then drying them in the sun, before setting them in the walls. Where a stout building was desired a very thick wall was constructed, but most of the houses had but one thickness of the hand-molded forms.

Indians Were Pioneers. The adobe of southern California and Arizona in its crudest state has always been a delight to the artist. Part of the soil, not altogether lovely, but yet harmonious, they present a front of solidity and unobtrusive dignity that deeply impresses one at once. The first adobes built by the Indians, who had little inclination for architectural beautification, were walls of mud heaped up in mass, with a piece of wood or a bunch of grass stuck here and there to give the mixture holding qualities.

The early Spanish came along and studied the arts and crafts of the In-

dians with profit. They found many of the adobe houses in good condition and as other materials were not easily obtained, they began improvements on the original plan. They found that most of the soil of the country was well adapted for such uses and they gathered their workers together and proceeded to build their missions. They shaped the pliable clay into bricks 4 by 12 by 16 inches, and added a liberal measure of grass to impart strength and prevent disintegration. These were piled up in the form of parallelogram, the soft earth well watered, being placed in the interstices and over the points. As timbers and shingles could not be obtained, they molded substitutes of the same mud composition and installed them in place. After the great earthquake of 1812, the Spaniards abandoned the practice of providing roofs of this material, as it was in that disastrous happening that the top of the mission church of San Juan Capistrano collapsed while the place was filled with frightened members of the colony. Many of the worshippers were killed by the falling blocks.

Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter. The walls of the early houses varied a good deal, some having a thickness of three and four feet, and the floors were made of the same composition. The adobes served the double purpose of keeping the occupants cool in the extremely hot weather and warm when a wintry blast happened on. Where it was available, the early builders, especially the Indians, combined the soil with "tulle," a sort of reed found in the swamps. This added material strength to the walls. Many of these cabins, reared more than a hundred years ago, are still occupied by the descendants of their designers. Among the foothills of Palomar are several villages of the Temequila Indians, whose huts, built of this formula, are still providing home and shelter. Where the mud bricks were placed in the walls without first being dried out thoroughly and mixed with some sort of a binder, they soon succumbed to the weather and disintegrated in time. Thus the original building of the San Gabriel mission was reduced in time to a mere mound. This furnished an object lesson to the builders who constructed the other mission groups of sturdier compositions.

For many years one of the show-places of Santa Barbara was the adobe mansion erected by Don Aguirre, and known as "La Casa de Aguirre." Palace Built of Clay. Don Aguirre was a rich Spaniard who did not believe in practical economy when it came to providing a home for himself and his descendants. He used adobe for his walls because that was the popular material of the time, but he made them as thick as an ordinary fortress; its windows deep as the ports for guns and protected from without with very heavy shutters. The shingles came from Honolulu and the furniture and tapestries from Spain. It contained a store, magazine, warehouse and court and in effect was a village within itself. The residence was 19 large rooms and its drawing room was known to the grandees from San Diego to Monterey for its receptions and parties, at which the Senora Aguirre presided with all the grandeur of a queen. The patio was 40 by 40 feet, the arches of adobe being supported by columns of artistic molding. The porch was fully 15 feet in width, extending the entire length of the court. This famous creation of adobe stood solidly, defying the ravages of time and weather extremes, until about twenty-five years ago, when a cloud-burst in the mountains sent a cataract down on the place, tearing out the supports and starting the disintegration that caused its eventual ruin.

The adobe builders of 1920, while seeking some of the decorative schemes of the Spanish builders, are more intent on providing small homes rather than forts, and are not making their walls as thick as Don Aguirre deemed necessary. Durability and permanency can be insured without resorting to such massive walls, and as lumber and shingles can be secured for the roofs and supports, it is not necessary to invite mishaps such as occurred in the 1812 earthquake.

Has Proved a Success. The saving in brick and tiles, the principal items in home construction, is a very important factor in the cost of providing the small home, and the workers out in California and other western states will find many others following their example in combating the high cost of building. That the women have found it pleasant employment mixing the mud and molding the blocks to go into the walls is also regarded as a promising augury that there will be many converts to the adobe plan.

Of course, all clays are not as well adapted as those in the far West for adobe walls, but most cities have a variety of soils and tests should be made before the bricks are molded. In the vicinity of St. Louis some of the best brick, terra cotta and fire-clay-products in the country are produced, which means that there is a bountiful supply of material waiting to be taken out of the bosom of Mother Earth for those who wish to experiment, and build. The tests now being made by Architect Young and his associates are being awaited with interest by many persons who have lots, but lack the means to provide houses at the present record-breaking prices of materials of common usage. If the earth and its straw or other binder can be hammered and treated into shape to supply the walls, St. Louis will not be long in catching up with the California men and women who are achieving results.

TURK CAPITAL CUT FROM ASIA

Isolation of Constantinople by British is Complete.

MOSLEMS HIGHLY ENRAGED

Food is Short in War District—2,000,000 Christians in Asia Minor Are Threatened by Massacre—Railway Communication Between Bosphorus and the Interior Has Been Cut Off by British.

Constantinople is as much isolated from Asiatic Turkey as if the Atlantic ocean separated them. Railway communication between the Bosphorus and the interior has been cut off by detachments of British, who burned the large bridge south of Bilejik, after getting out all their Indian troops which had been guarding the line. British headquarters is in Ismid, and the protective area is restricted largely to districts within range of the naval guns.

Anatolia is the source of the food supply of Constantinople and consequently the prices of meat and vegetables have already doubled. The huge profit taking is not checked by the high commissions, who maintain the fiction that the Turkish government is functioning.

Communications virtually are suspended and the allied newspapers are filled with statements that the Nationalist movement has been nipped in the bud. News which reaches Constantinople through couriers from Anatolia and passengers from the various Black Sea and Mediterranean ports does not support such statements. Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader, has called a congress to meet in Ankara, with five representatives for each vilayet. General mobilization has been ordered and all military munitions ordered removed from the sea-coast.

Prepare for Defense. Definite statements have been made by Mustafa Kemal that he will not recognize the Sultan's orders. At Sivas, Amasia, Tokat, Samsoun and many other places there are trench digging and other preparations for defense. Captain Forbes, the British passport control officer, has been seized at Amasia and taken to Sivas, and it is feared the taking of allied hostages may become general.

The French again have failed to re-leave Aintab, and Armenians from Adana are moving, with French permission, upon Hadatin in an effort to re-leave the Christians threatened there. A message from Aintab, sent two weeks ago and just received in Constantinople, says that the Moslems will not sell food to 25,000 Armenians there. Turkish leaders who were at Marash have arrived in Aintab and it is feared another great massacre may occur.

The Italians and French are both critics of the allied occupation of Constantinople, which they blame entirely upon the British, and declare that if the 2,000,000 unprotected Christians in Asia Minor are killed by Moslems enraged by the seizure of Constantinople it will be the fault of the British move.

Uncertainty As to Future. So far there has been no fighting of any consequence in Thrace, but there is great uncertainty as to what will happen if the French complete their evacuation as planned and the Greeks occupy the region. The French troops are unwilling to fight in Thrace, declaring they will not take territory for the Bulgarians and Greeks.

A delegation of four members of the Turkish chamber are en route to Ankara for a conference with Mustafa Kemal. They were allowed to pass by the British passport control and are expected to return here in ten days. The delegation is composed entirely of Nationalists, but they are asserted to be anxious to persuade the Nationalist leaders that the Sultan will not support them and the movement cannot succeed unless modified.

While the British were repairing the bridge near Bilejik, Nationalists directed a heavy machine gun fire upon them, but their aim was so bad that there was only one casualty. After crossing the bridge the British battalions burned it to check the Nationalists, whose game seems to be to force the allied troops to pursue them into the interior and keep up guerrilla warfare rather than take the offensive.

STORE CUTS LIVING COST

Co-Operative Business House Brings Prices Down in Small Places.

A co-operative store, that has been operated less than a year in Florence, S. D., at the end of five months paid each stockholder a \$17 dividend. The store in that time had done a \$64,000 business.

Here are a few specimen prices: Children's shoes, of a brand selling for \$4.75 elsewhere, cost \$3.50 a pair. Pure mixed candies, retailing at 50 cents a pound, 25 cents in this farmers' store.

Fancy cakes and cookies are 14 to 17 cents a pound, 20 to 35 cents in private-owned stores.

Bulk coffee of excellent grade, 30 cents a pound. Other prices range from 5 to 50 per cent less than prevailing standards. A manager and three clerks are kept busy.

CHIEFS

Chiefs of the world's religions.

As the world's religions are based on science.

Falling in love is a common accident.

No woman is a thing to be cherished.

Painless soda water is a thing to be avoided.

Every human heart is a thing to be followed.

For never, never, wicked man will be wise.—Pope.

There are no buffet cars on the line of disasters.

The parting words of a barber are "Which side, please?"

Applause has made fools of more men than criticism.

Nothing is so local as not to be of some general benefit.

Girls are true friends when they are together in sympathy.

Some people make room at the table by pushing others off.

Silver is the earliest currency mentioned in the Scriptures.

The different diseases which afflict mankind number about 1,200.

Sweet are the smiles a man's who hands him on pay day.

There is no punishment for wrongdoers; so it never stops.

One-ninth of the world's sugar and quinine is consumed in India.

It is better to patch up a quarrel today than your face tomorrow.

Overplay will sometimes level a man down as well as overwork.

Beware of the man whose table gifts consist of dynamite.

He who is unable to control his anger is liable to be controlled.

If a cook has a good reason to sign that he is not a good cook.

It isn't difficult to keep a man clear if you have sufficient brains.

It is far better to have a woman call you down than take pleasure.

Most of the modern advances in women are to a woman's expense.

A dignified man's hat is seldom large as he thinks it ought to be.

Realistic is naturally of a light color, but it is dyed for the market.

We all admire a writer who expresses the opinions we're afraid of.

If a man doesn't wind up his habits his health will soon run down.

Economy is the road to wealth; also helps keeping up with times.

No one can cheat you out of mate success but yourself.—Mason.

Imitate the rubber ball. The more it is thrown down the higher it goes.

Some men want a job of their own, to convince others that they're truthful.

If there is to be much brotherly love, one has to make himself deserving of it.

A girl never forgets the first time she gets after reaching the age of kisses count.

One has to be able to reason what in order to know when unreasonable.

A father gets some of his company if the boy has some for pocket money.

A doctor who tells you your tonsils before you can feel them your own faith.

Don't have too many enemies. They are a frequent source of oppression of others.

Every census has disclosed that there are more men in the States than women.

It requires some thought to be a member of the Army.

Postmasters live longer and Schopenhauer's pessimism about life.

Some of the people are gone into for others for such a long time.

Some women are taking home with them a lot of things.

A man who is always busy is a man who is always busy.