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range of architecture shall not be determined by the depth of private purses but by the infinite variety and diversity of public needs.

"In that state architecture will be both simple and splendid, simple as it provides in the village for the homely needs and activity of the smallest groups; splendid where in great centers of population the complex activities of mankind find the freest scope.

"Is it too much to hope that some day we may have a great architecture of happiness?"

War Memorials

The Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Committee of St. Joseph, Mo., reporting upon the question of a memorial undertaking for their city, offers its opinion that a cenotaph or monument was too narrow a conception of the project, and sums up its conclusions as follows:

"A number of suggestions for commemorative projects, mostly utilitarian, in one or two instances, indeed, commercial in character, have been offered by the public; but this Committee has felt that the many and deep sentiments involved could only be happily met by carrying out, in addition to providing a memorial in its pure and limited sense, some great commemorative work, itself suffused with the same spirit that characterized our purpose in the war. If that was 'to make the world a better place to live in,' this should be to make St. Joseph a better place to live in, a place better, not alone in the direct material sense, but better in that a new environment, if thus provided, would contribute sensibly to a higher and broader type of community life."

What Makes Men Work Best?

In a recent number of *L'Illustration*, M. Henri Bordeaux recounts some fragments of a conversation that took place at a luncheon given by M. Gabriel Hanotaux in honor of Theodore Roosevelt when he was passing through France on his way to attend the marriage of his son at Madrid in 1914. The conversation to which he refers turned, at one moment, on the subject of the most powerful motives that actuate men.

"Love of life," said one.

"Ah, yes," said Roosevelt, "but also glory, interest, and duty. The important thing is to keep a true perspective of human affairs and not give first place to that which should be second, and vice versa. Of first importance, I place the family."

M. Hanotaux here remarked that, for many men, one of the principal forces of action is the desire, almost instinctive, for work well done; of "fine work," as the popular expression goes. "This desire," said he, "is often stronger than the love of glory. One does not think of glory, but of doing well that which one has to do. When I was Minister, no other thought supported me so much."

"My experience is the same," observed General Mangin. "During my colonial expeditions I never thought of spurs to be won, but of doing my work in the best way possible."

"That," said M. Boutroux, "is called conscience—at least, professional conscience."

A New Association for Architectural Practice

The following announcement has been made:

The growth in importance and complexity of modern building problems has suggested the advantage of a new type of professional architectural service. For the efficient solution of important problems it would seem highly desirable to secure the cooperation of a group of architects of varying qualifications and experiences rather than to depend on the necessarily limited knowledge of an individual.

With this idea in mind, a number of professional men of wide experience have agreed to combine their efforts in the practice of architecture, each contributing of his special knowledge in the design and supervision of such work as in its nature would justify the group effort. They are convinced that this can be done and yet preserve for the client the personal interest and guidance of the one member of the group specially entrusted with the direction of the work. In the same way, the proposed plan will in no way ignore the fact that in certain cases, for instance in residential work, it will still be desirable and advantageous to the client to have his work conducted along the old lines of individual service.

The professional men who are thus offering their combined skill and experience are these: Robert D. Kohn, F.A.I.A.; Charles Butler, F.A.I.A.; and Frank H. Holden, Architect.

Whenever it will be to the advantage of the desired result, the individual members of the group will be aided by and in turn will cooperate with: Eugene W. Stern, Member American Society of Civil Engineers; Frank E. Vitolo, Architect; and Clarence S. Stein, Architect.

Obituary

J. Cleveland Cady

Elected to the Institute in 1864; to Fellowship in 1865
Died at New York City, April 17, 1919

Dr. Cady (he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Trinity College in 1906) was born at Providence, Rhode Island, and was graduated from Trinity College in the class of 1860. He had practised architecture in New York City since 1870, his associate being William S. Gregory.

He was the designer of many notable buildings: the Metropolitan Opera House, the American Museum of Natural History, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Skin and Cancer Hospital, Bellevue Medical School, and the Hudson Street Hospital. For Yale University he designed fifteen buildings, including a number of dormitories, as well as Dwight Hall and the Chittenden Library. He had also executed work at Williams, Wesleyan, and Trinity; to the Library of the latter college he presented his architectural library.

Dr. Cady was a devoted Presbyterian, and he had held the position of Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Church of the Covenant in New York City for fifty-three years. He was a Governor of the Presbyterian Hospital, a Trustee of Berea College, Vice-President of the New York City Mission, and President of the National Federation of Churches.