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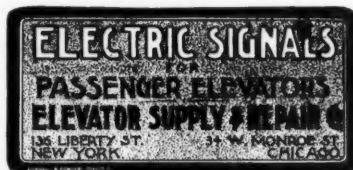
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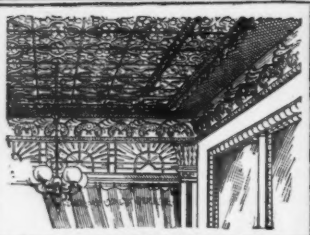
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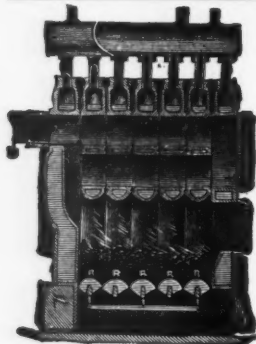
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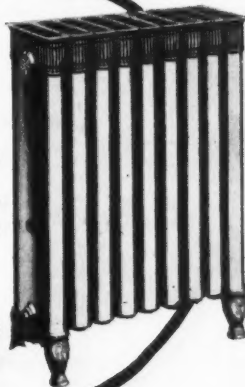
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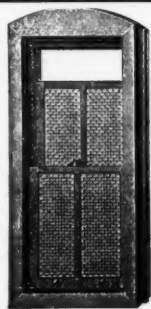
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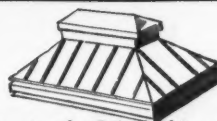
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No. 1476



SUMMARY:—

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A FEW weeks ago the newspapers, in their Washington correspondence, gave their readers to understand that the Senate had indulged in a rather piquant discussion of the value of architects as compared with the magnitude of their professional fees; but the correspondents managed to convey the idea that it was merely the dyspeptic outpourings of one or two Senators, who did not happen to approve of the White House alterations. The debate, however—it really reached the dignity of a debate—was a general and prolonged one, and as it seems to us one of a peculiarly revealing kind, we have thought it worth while to give it *in extenso*, since practically very few architects ever see a copy of the *Congressional Record*. We call it "revealing," since it shows that even yet, and as now constituted, the Senate is willing to give serious consideration to matters which have no political bearing. It shows, too, how little comprehension the Senators—most of whom really are educated and enlightened gentlemen—have of what the scheme for the improvement of Washington really means, although in a sense it is a Senate measure. Incidentally, too, it reveals the fact that architects are wrong in thinking that they have, through years of painstaking effort, brought the Senate at least to understand just what it is that the American Institute of Architects stands for, and why and how the successful operating of the Tarsney Act is doing so much to improve the architectural interest of our public buildings. The attitude of the junior Senator for Massachusetts is not a revelation—to us, at least—for a good many years ago we wrote to him entreating him to take time by the forelock and bring in a bill, at a time before any one had begun to think about the White House, making it certain that, when the time should come, that structure should be properly restored, but neither enlarged nor replaced. The sense of Mr. Lodge's reply to our suggestion was, that the matter was too trivial to deserve his attention. It is also revealing to find that the Senator who had the clearest perception of the value and usefulness of architects represented not Massachusetts, nor New York, nor even Ohio, but the State of Nevada, of which the entire population is about equal to that of a second-class city.

Our way of thinking, crowner's quest has, in a way, been vindicated, when we come to comparing the findings of the coroner's jury on the Hotel Darlington disaster with the presentment of the Grand Jury, which has just concluded its separate investigation into the same affair. Ordinarily speaking, the presentment of a grand jury, whose membership is always made up of men of understanding and substance who have proved their worth on petit juries, is more worthy of confidence and respect than a coroner's jury's findings. But in this

case the disaster was of so unusual a character that the panel from which the coroner's jury was drawn was a picked panel and included only architects, builders and real-estate men, experts, that is, in just such a question as was to come before them. How the Grand Jury was constituted we do not know, but assume that it was merely the ordinary miscellaneous gathering of intelligent men, but not experts in building matters. The coroner's jury found guilty of criminal carelessness the managing officer of the *soi disant* realty company, and the contractors for the ironwork. The Grand Jury indicts the managing official; but as to the iron contractors says that one of the partners had nothing to do with the job, he being only the financial partner, while the other partner escapes because "his ignorance is so great and his intelligence so limited as to render him practically incapable of appreciating the responsibility of his undertaking!" By this token, why may not every person ignorant and of limited intelligence escape criminal indictment for offenses which he is "incapable of appreciating"? On the other hand it censures, with much severity, the Building Department, for not discovering that the plans approved by it were not being used, and recommends the immediate discharge of the inspector in whose territory the work was being done; and this severity is shown in face of proof that more new work was going on in that territory than any one man could efficiently look after. To its presentment the Grand Jury adds several recommendations, to one of which most architects will heartily agree. To its recommendation that the law should prohibit the erection of an iron or steel building except under the supervision of the original architect, or of an expert in such construction licensed by the city of New York, it adds these words: "and we deprecate the practice of some architects in selling their plans without supervision." This forms an interesting commentary on Senator Hale's attitude, as developed in the recent discussion in the Senate, which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

AMONGST its other recommendations is one that the "inspectors employed by the Building Department be required to be competent engineers of experience who shall receive adequate compensation," and this recommendation is emphasized by the declaration, elsewhere in its report, that the compensation allowed the present inspectors is insufficient to secure men of the requisite intelligence and capacity for the work. This recommendation, if given effect, would practically bring into being the district-surveyor system, which, as we have frequently urged, New York would do well to copy from London, where it has been in successful operation for many years. With competent district-surveyors overlooking the work of licensed builders, carrying out buildings under the supervision of the designing architect, such disasters as that under examination would be a physical impossibility. The recommendation that the Superintendent of Buildings be given power to summarily stop work on any building, when in his judgment the continuance of the work would endanger public safety, is of more doubtful wisdom. In the first place, people have almost daily evidence that private individuals can secure temporary injunctions, all that would in most cases be needed, with the loss of very few hours of time, and, of course, a city official could secure action even more expeditiously. Moreover, we do not feel at all sure that the Superintendent of Buildings does not essentially already have the power to stop building operations. Since the Darlington accident we have noted in the papers accounts of more than one building operation brought to a standstill by official action under existing laws. The defense of his non-interference made—to a reporter, only—by the censured inspector just after the accident seems significant. He is reported to have said the reason he did not at once stop further work on the building was the fear that the builder could prove the work actually was safe and then would be in a position to sue him personally for damages, and he was too poor a man to take that risk!

THERE is something in this point of view that deserves consideration, since self-preservation is one of Nature's laws. Of course, a building-inspector ought to be sure enough of himself and of his real knowledge not to make a diagnosis that

might be dangerous for a saving man, and he ought to be a man of enough grit and determination to assume the risk unflinchingly in all cases where he felt that there was a probability of danger to the public. But it takes men of wider knowledge, quicker perception and greater training than the ordinary building-inspector can fairly be expected to have, to grapple promptly with the many new problems that are presented to him in the course of a week's work nowadays. There is a deal of unfairness in the public outcry against inspectors and building officials at headquarters. The only real safeguard the public has is the character of the men who actually do the work. If work known to issue from the offices of architects who were known to do good work and had always in their employ engineers and calculators of high ability had to be subjected to the same searching scrutiny that should be, and often is, given to work submitted by speculating builders, the officials in the building departments would be so far behind in their work that the newspapers would not be big enough to hold the letters of complaint from the business men whose welfare is wrapped up in the success of a building season. It is easy enough for a reporter to fling a sneer, or a grand jury to formulate a "recommendation," but neither of them realizes the time that would be needed to give that thorough inspection they think they have a right to expect to even a single large building nowadays, much less to all the work going on in a single inspector's district. And as little do they realize how quickly, in these days of rapid building, blemishes and fraudulent work can be covered in out of sight.

THE thought that occurred to us, that something might be done to lessen the dangers to which building mechanics are exposed, by compelling building inspectors to notify each of them in cases where a "violation" were placed on the structure, has presented itself in another form to Mr. Alexander D. Duff which he has communicated to the *New York Evening Post*. Mr. Duff suggests that life-insurance companies might issue, at specially favorable rates, accident and life-insurance policies to building mechanics, each containing a clause bringing about the automatic cancellation of the policy if the workman met with death or disaster while employed on a building in the erection of which the ordinances of the Building Department had been violated. Mr. Duff argues that many, perhaps most, mechanics would take out such policies, and their natural desire to prevent the waste of premiums already paid, to say the least, would cause them to work only for contractors who would observe the law and that, consequently, the jerry-builders being unable to hire workmen, there would be no more bad buildings. We fear that the suggestion is a little too altruistic for successful workaday operation.

HOW far it is justifiable for a community to nullify, for its own advantage, the forethought and shrewdness of an individual properly exercised for his personal advantage is a question over which a good deal of casuistical argumentation might be expended. When the two interests come to a direct issue, the individual's usually has to go to the wall, although in such cases he generally gets equitable satisfaction, unless it can be shown that he secured his rights with the real intention of "holding-up" the public. A curious case where intended piracy may be involved has just come to light in New York, where a bill has just been introduced in the Assembly repealing the charter of the New York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company, a corporation, nine hundred and thirty of whose thousand shares are owned by one man. This individual, then, by virtue of the corporation's charter rights, which were secured in 1895, is in a position to block the building of all of the proposed East River tunnels during the next nine hundred and ninety years, provided he complies with the terms of his franchise, which he must have done up to this time, else there would be no need of repealing it by the proposed legislative action. The ground for apprehending that piracy and not legitimate rapid-transit enterprise was the real object of this long-sighted and long-lived franchise, lies in its similarity to another franchise granted under cognate conditions, but for bridging the East River, which enabled the stockholders to prevent the building of any of the three new East River bridges until they had been bought off, at the time of building the Williamsburg Bridge, by a payment on behalf of the city of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If the Tunnel Company can establish its *bona fides*, it should be dealt with equitably by the city and the Pennsylvania Railroad; but if it fails in this, it is likely to secure

through the courts but the most shadowy of relief for the abrogation of its charter.

IT is a misfortune that any delays should be placed in the way of connecting Long Island and Manhattan Island by tunnels, now that the authorities are fairly convinced of their practical desirability, and this delay is all the more regrettable, seeing the fumbling that is going on over the Manhattan Bridge plans. It seems to be finally decided that Mr. Lindenthal's eye-bar scheme is definitely shelved, and the new bridge is to be entrusted to the mercies of the Roeblings who showed such disregard of the conditions of the contract in the matter of the Williamsburg bridge. It is also unfortunate that, with the downfall of Mr. Lindenthal's scheme, is involved the loss to the city of Mr. Hornbostel's skilful treatment of the piers and approaches of the proposed bridge. That his services were not retained by the new Commissioner, Mr. Best, may have been owing to his loyalty to his former chief. But his work has not altogether gone for naught, since it seems to have proved to the authorities that there were very real advantages in having the approaches and so on designed by some one with other than an engineering training, and people interested in the "city beautiful" movement, which is now so much talked about, have learned with real satisfaction that Mr. Best is to entrust this portion of the work to Messrs. Carrère & Hastings, whose interest in this problem will be increased through the feeling that they must surpass, if they can, the standard set by Mr. Hornbostel's design.

IT is with a good deal of foreboding that we learn that, under the will of the late Francis Boott, the well known musician and musical critic, a statue of Ralph Waldo Emerson is to be presented to Harvard College, and the fact that the word college is used and not the less familiar word university suggests that the clause at least is an old one, and Mr. Boott's intention one of long standing. If the bequest is to lead to the immortalization in bronze or marble of one more long-skirted frock-coat, others besides ourselves will regret it, and will wish that the money had been left for a memorial or monument, which might have been interpreted in a spirit of spiritual and artistic idealization wholly in harmony with the life and character of Mr. Emerson, without forcing eye or mind to recall his somewhat awkward manner of holding himself and the unbecoming garb in which men of his time and occupation habitually garbed themselves. No better subject for a medallion portrait could be found than Mr. Emerson's refined face with its tender lines and gentle expression, and, as the face is surely a clearer index of mind and soul than is black broadcloth cut in an ungainly fashion, it would be vastly more satisfactory to posterity to have a medallion portrait incorporated in a memorial design, with or without symbolic sculptured accessories, than a full figure, as good even as that which Mr. Frank Duveneck is likely to produce. One could forget frock-coat and trousers when seeing Mr. Emerson in the flesh, but it is not likely that they can be so handled by a sculptor as to be overlooked, while there is a possibility that Harvard might find itself endowed with another such sartorial horror as the "Seward" in Madison Square, New York. About this latter statue a tale has just come to light: it is said that the sculptor, Randolph Rogers, saved himself time, trouble and expense when filling his commission by simply modelling a head of Mr. Seward, and for the body utilizing the model from which had been cast the statue of Abraham Lincoln, now in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

WOO late to make the desired change in our last issue, we received a telegram stating that the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects had advanced the age limit within which entrance to its travelling-scholarship competitions might be had, from twenty-five to twenty-eight years.

WE hope that the officials of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture have been making exact record of the state of the forest covering of the watershed in those places whence have come reports of devastating floods and freshets, which, as we surmised would be the case, are proving of unusual severity. As Michigan papers have been reporting much damage, it seems not unlikely that punishment is now being visited upon that State for the reckless way in which it has been denuded of trees by the speculating lumberman.

A Senatorial Appreciation of the Architectural Profession.

[Extract from the *Congressional Record* of February 29, 1904.]

The *PRESIDENT* pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The *Secretary*. In section 3, on page 6, line 5, after the word "architects," it is proposed to strike out the word "to" and insert "the successful architect shall receive compensation in full at a rate not exceeding 2½ per cent of the total cost of said building, and shall also pay to the persons submitting the two sets of plans next in order of merit to those selected such sums as, in their judgment, shall be proper compensation for their preparation."

If they shall invite plans by competition among architects, the successful architect shall receive compensation in full at a rate not exceeding 2½ per cent of the total cost of said building, and shall also pay to the persons submitting the two sets of plans next in order of merit to those selected such sums as, in their judgment, shall be proper compensation for their preparation.

Mr. Hale. Mr. President, this is another instance which shows the danger of proceeding too hurriedly in these matters. We have been already caught in the provision for the buildings at Annapolis, where contracts were made at percentages with an architect, who is going to get \$400,000 out of our funds for his work, and if this bill—

Mr. Fairbanks rose.

Mr. Hale. If the Senator who has charge of the bill, and who is a conservative legislator, will allow me, he has provided here a bill which gives Congress no opportunity to regulate vicious practices attending the construction of public buildings.

Mr. Fairbanks. Mr. President, I ask the Senator, as an old and experienced legislator, if the bill in this respect differs from other similar bills whose passage the Senator has secured?

Mr. Hale. That is just what I have said, Mr. President. We have learned by experience. This leaves open the same thing that we have been caught in before, and, having learned by experience, we ought to apply a remedy.

I have a little instance here. We appropriated, in just such a way as this bill provides, for a large increase to the insane asylum across the river—St. Elizabeth's. We provided that such property should be taken; that the commission or the superintendent of the buildings should go on, just as was done at Annapolis, and make his contracts and we would appropriate the money. This is a sample of what is done under the kind of legislation we have had before.

I will say to the Senator I accept my part of the responsibility. I have been delinquent heretofore, and all of us have been. Not with my consent will we go into such an enormous project as this—for this is to be the biggest Department building that we have in Washington—until we have guarded and kept out these vicious attendants upon the construction of our public buildings.

Mr. Gallinger. The Senator yields to me to modify my amendment.

Mr. Hale. Yes. The Senator is working in the right direction.

Mr. Gallinger. I desire to modify my amendment so that it shall read:

"The successful architect shall receive compensation in full for plans and superintendence—"

Mr. Platt of Connecticut. "And specifications."

Mr. Cullom. Yes; "specifications" should be inserted.

Mr. Gallinger. Then I will say "for plans, specifications, and superintendence."

Mr. Hale. Mr. President, the Committee on Appropriations, in the case to

which I have alluded, had a suspicion of what was going on. I had, having been caught at Annapolis, and we sent for information.

Mr. Fairbanks. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question for information?

Mr. Hale. Yes.

Mr. Fairbanks. Under whose charge was the work done at Annapolis?

Mr. Hale. The general control and overlooking of it was done by the Superintendent down there. It was all done by act of Congress. We did not tie it up.

Mr. Fairbanks. This bill provides for a committee that can tie it up.

Mr. Hale. I want to see that the committee does tie it up. Heretofore we have lodged this discretion elsewhere, and now this is what happened in one case, as it has been developed in a little investigation. I would go farther than the Senator from New Hampshire about this matter of architects and everything else in relation to it.

"I inclose herewith a statement of payments made to Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects, for plans and commission on extension of hospital. These payments do not include traveling expenses and fees for time lost in traveling."

All of which the architects charged for. Here is a sample of what they have got out of that appropriation:

"Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, for plans, \$9,000."

The whole appropriation was something like five or six hundred thousand dollars, I think.

"For plans, \$9,000."

"Two and a half per cent on contract, \$13,750."

That is bad enough, but in addition, following that, is 2½ per cent on every payment that was made by appropriation from Congress. First they charged for plans, then a percentage on the contract, and then a percentage on every payment under the contract, and for what an individual could easily have had done for \$10,000 they have already received \$44,036.54.

Mr. Gallinger. Ten per cent of the appropriation.

Mr. Hale. Yes; and they are not through by any means. They came for some additional items, and the Committee on Appropriations struck them out.

Mr. Bacon. I call the attention of the Senator to the fact that under the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire the compensation for the architect in this case will be \$125,000.

Mr. Gallinger. Precisely that.

Mr. Hale. That is a very large sum.

Mr. Bacon. I should say so.

Mr. Hale. Now, let me say about architects, Mr. President, that all this has come in within a few years. We have a large establishment in the Treasury Department which is nothing but an architect's establishment. We have there a large force of draughtsmen and everything else that is in a private architect's office, and this year we have given them additional room and are to give them additional clerks. Up to a few years ago no outside private architect was allowed to intrude himself and make these heavy charges. It was all done by the bureau which we have established for this very purpose, and they ought to do it. There is not any reason in the world why they should not, except the practice. The architect is intrusive. He says, "You can not get a good building without me." Four years ago a commission was appointed, rather unwarily, and paid out of the contingent fund, and we knew nothing about it. It had practically at its head one of these fashionable arch-

itects from New York, and they traversed Europe, broad and large, and they came in with a proposition for improving this city which involved over \$200,000,000.

Mr. Cockrell. Is not this a part of that plan?

Mr. Hale. This bill selects certain lots that that commission provided in the residential part of the city, where the land is the highest and where the owners of the property protest against being driven off. But that is the architect's plan. The architect sees but one thing. He lives in a lofty domain. All that he considers that the Government is running for is to adopt his great projects.

Mr. Cockrell. Is he the man who built that magnificent office for the President?

Mr. Hale. He is the man; and I never have been able to find out—

Mr. Cockrell. That is a second-class lawyer's office all over the country, if it is as good as that.

Mr. Hale. We tried to provide in the bill so that we could have there a respectable building, and to have it built so that it could have an additional story put on it, but the architect was bent at that time. The Senator from Indiana in the last Congress, my recollection is, although we have many things on our minds from his committee, reported a project for a building on this same lot, and provided that the executive offices should be put in it. Is not that so, may I ask the Senator?

Mr. Fairbanks. That was done, and it was done at the request of the executive department.

Mr. Hale. It was done. I do not know what the department requested. I know the President receded from that; that he did not want it.

Mr. Fairbanks. The Senate was advised fully about it at the time.

Mr. Hale. Yes.

Mr. Bacon. At the request of the executive department the bill to provide for executive offices was afterwards amended by eliminating that feature, and a different provision was made by the Committee on Appropriations for the present very elaborate and commodious quarters of the executive office.

Mr. Hale. I was not finding fault with the Senator. Only it was a part of the scheme to build this enormous building.

This building, which it is said will cost \$5,000,000, will cost \$12,000,000. It will be the largest building in all Washington. It will have three Departments in it, an experiment which never has come out well.

We made the State, War and Navy Building for three Departments, and it has got so now that it has not room enough to answer to the wants of the War Department alone. I do not myself want to see these over-big buildings. I would rather have a good, reasonable building for the Department of Justice put in a proper place where land can be bought cheaply, but the plan of this New York architect involved all this, involved taking all these squares and certain other squares down below, and a programme was laid out looking to the expenditure of \$200,000,000.

Now, the Senator from New Hampshire is acting in the right way, but he does not go far enough.

I would have nothing done about these large buildings in a hurry. I would have a good commission appointed. I do not find fault with this commission, although most of them will be away. We have generally had a commission composed of such persons as the Architect of the Capitol, the Architect of the Treasury, and we have sometimes put on a very accomplished man, a very good business man, Mr. Bernard

Green, who superintended the Library. I would have a good commission (I will not have any contest with the Senator about who shall constitute it); I would provide that the commission in the recess shall examine into whatever tracts or squares we direct them to examine and report to us at the next session of Congress, six or eight months off, which soon goes away, what the different sections and locations can be bought for by the Government, so that we may know, as the Senator from South Dakota has suggested, what we are embarking on.

Then I would also have it provided that no contract should be made with any architect until the necessity for the same was reported to Congress and the rate fixed at which the architect should be employed, because I think it will be found that the architects of the Government—these three men whom we employ—will say, "We can build that building."

There rises off the eastward here a very noble and imposing structure that pleases the eye of the citizen and the visitor and the beholder. It was built for a sum less than the limit fixed by the act, and money was turned back into the Treasury. It was built without a dollar of percentage being paid to an outside architect. But Gen. Thomas L. Casey, who was an engineer and a man of experience and good taste conducted the whole business in addition to his offices and services as an engineer officer, and the only thing outside that we paid, where we are paying \$44,000 to an architect for this little addition to the insane asylum, was a little amount, I think, of some \$17,000 to General Casey the architect had not got in.

Mr. Gallinger. I think the Senator has fallen into an error in regard to that. The original architects of the Congressional Library were Smithmeyer & Pelz. They made the original plans, and while General Casey departed somewhat from those plans, beyond a question, those architects were paid something, I do not know how much—the Senator from Maryland may remember—but a very considerable amount, and there is now pending a bill for additional compensation to those architects.

Mr. Hale. I was going to say, because that is a part of my statement, that when we came to build the building and erect the noble edifice and make it commodious and suitable for the public needs, we dropped every architect, and General Casey did it. If he wanted sketches and plans he paid for them, so many hundred dollars for little things at the time.

We did have an old claim that an architect set up for plans that he had made, and we paid him first, I guess, \$30,000, and then \$40,000, and then another bill which was worked through here. But when it came to the work, General Casey would have nothing to do with it, and that architect was not allowed even, except so far as concerned the right of a citizen, to enter upon the premises and never had the slightest thing to do with it. General Casey went on and built this fine building, as we have always until late years built buildings, and so for one I hope we will do in the future.

We had this same kind of a question come up last year on another important matter, the building of a hall of records, and we provided in that act a clause shutting off architects and declaring that no contract should be made with any architect that runs with the building. There is where they get in their charges. They charge for the plans, and then they have a contract that runs with the building, and they charge a percentage on the contract price and then on every payment. We provided that nothing of that kind should be done until it was reported to Congress. That is what we ought to do here.

I have no feeling about the matter, but my attention has been called to it by the remarks of the Senator from North Dakota and the Senator from New Hampshire, and it brings up just what the situation is, and I take it before this matter

passes from the Senate there will be a proposition submitted here by some Senator that we shall not hurry in this matter, but that the whole matter shall at the next session be laid before us, and we will know for what we can get lots in different places and know what propositions are made by architects, or we will find out that the architects that we have now are ample to do this work.

Mr. Gallinger. Mr. President, I am in full sympathy with the general proposition advanced by the Senator from Maine, and will support him in any reasonable amendment to the bill looking to the control of the architects' fees. I have myself frequently called attention in the Senate and very many times in committee to the fact that we have a large bureau in the Treasury Department, the title of the chief being Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and I have often wondered why it was that we did not place a man there with sufficient competency, if the present occupant does not possess it, to superintend the erection of all public buildings.

However, I rose more particularly—

Mr. Cockrell. Will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me for a question?

Mr. Gallinger. Certainly.

Mr. Cockrell. Do we not intrust to him the erection of every public building in the whole United States outside of the city of Washington?

Mr. Gallinger. I have an impression that in recent years public buildings outside of Washington are being placed at the mercy of architects who are bidding upon them, and that he is not taking charge of all the public buildings outside the city of Washington. I think the Senator from Missouri will find that to be true if he investigates the matter.

Mr. Cockrell. Does he not make the plans, and all that, and simply select a superintendent to attend to it at places where he cannot be present?

Mr. Gallinger. I will say this to the Senator: We are going to build a little building in New Hampshire. I think the appropriation is \$90,000; possibly a little less. It is in the second largest city in my State, and is to be for post-office purposes. Recent inquiry of the Supervising Architect as to when the construction of the building was to begin revealed this fact: The bill was passed at the last session, and nothing has been done apparently except the purchase of a site. He replied to me that the plans would soon be submitted by the Boston architect, who had them in charge, and that as soon as those plans were received he would then take up the matter and push it along. So it is very evident that the plans of that little building, costing \$90,000, are in the hands of an architect in Boston, who is making those plans and receiving compensation.

Mr. Hale. While the Architect here has nominal and legal control of all buildings outside of Washington, under this practice he is giving way to outside architects?

Mr. Gallinger. Precisely.

Mr. Tillman. The statement the Senator makes is rather a remarkable one, and I should like to know the whole matter concerning it. In other words, I should like to know under what authority and how it comes that the Supervising Architect of the Treasury designates somebody in Boston to superintend a building in New Hampshire? Have you not some people in New Hampshire who are architects?

Mr. Gallinger. He does not put the construction of the building in the hands of Boston parties, but he does put the matter of plans in the hands of at least one Boston architect. Possibly he has had competition. I do not know.

Mr. Tillman. Does he hire the Boston architect?

Mr. Gallinger. I assume that somebody pays the Boston architect.

Mr. Tillman. I know; but under what rule of law or regulation of the Treasury Department does he pay this money in that way? If he is employed to do it here, and has all these clerks and draughtsmen and other assistants to prepare plans for buildings, how does he find the money to go off to Boston and hire somebody?

Mr. Hopkins. My remembrance is that some years ago Congress provided by appropriate legislation that, at the instance of a Senator or Representative having the building especially in charge in his district or State, a local architect could be designated to draw the plans. I think in every instance where an outside architect has prepared plans for a public building it has been at the request of the Senator from the State or the Representative from the district wherein the building was to be constructed. I think the present architect—

Mr. Tillman. Will the Senator please get that statute and let us examine it? I suppose he can find it. He knows there is some such law, but I should like to know it, because we have occasionally got a little appropriation for a public building down our way, and I am sure no local talent ever has had a chance to smell of it, much less to get any money.

Mr. Gallinger. I would say in this connection—

Mr. Dryden. Is the Senator through?

Mr. Gallinger. I am not through, but I will yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. Dryden. I will wait until the Senator from New Hampshire gets through.

Mr. Gallinger. Mr. President, in response to the suggestion made by the Senator from Illinois I will say to him that the public building at Nashua, N. H., is one of my pets, and I never have been consulted as to the matter of the architect who is to be employed. Had I been, if it was to be taken out of the hands of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, I certainly would have designated an architect in New Hampshire, because we have very competent ones.

Mr. Fairbanks. The Senator from Illinois is entirely correct. Some years ago there was a bill passed known as the Tarsney Act—I am not able to put my hands on it at this moment—under which it was made competent for the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to competition among architects the preparation of plans for public buildings. It is within his discretion. The Representatives from different districts in which buildings are to be built, or the Senators from the different States, have from time to time asked the Treasury Department to have plans prepared for their respective buildings under the Tarsney Act, taking it out of the direct control of the Supervising Architect.

That law was passed, if the Senator will indulge me a moment further—because there was some dissatisfaction with the character of the work which was being done in the Treasury Department. I will say further that the Treasury Department has been very free in acting under the Tarsney Act where Senators or Representatives have requested it.

Mr. Gallinger. Mr. President, undoubtedly this official has gone beyond that, because I am entirely positive that no representative in either branch of Congress has made any request in regard to the New Hampshire building to which I have called attention.

I rose more particularly, Mr. President, to say a word concerning the Congressional Library and a few words on the general proposition. General Casey was one of the most competent men who has ever been in the employ of the Government but he was an engineer and not an architect, and it is unfair to the very distinguished firm of architects who made those original plans to say that they were of no account and that an engineer went in and constructed the building on plans of his own.

That is not correct. The plans of Smith-meyer & Pelz were adopted to a very large extent, and General Casey made such changes in them as he thought wise, and beyond a question he did improve upon them in the construction of the building.

In reference to the general proposition, Mr. President, my sole purpose is to keep this matter, to some extent, in the control of Congress. If this proposed building costs \$5,000,000, and that certainly is the minimum cost, and if the architects get 2½ per cent for plans and specifications and supervision, they will get \$125,000; and it does seem to me that that is a very large rate of compensation.

Mr. McCumber. Suppose in a building of this importance it is necessary or proper to get more than one architect to furnish plans and specifications for a beautiful building, such as we would take pride in and such as we ought to have in this city. Assuming that to be the fact, is there not proper force in the Treasury Department, and cannot the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department take charge of the construction of the building? Is it necessary to pay 2½ per cent or any per cent to any architect who furnishes the plans? I understand the architect will get his pay for his plans to a sufficient amount. Is it necessary, therefore, for us to employ this same architect or any outside architect to supervise the construction of the building?

Mr. Gallinger. Mr. President, as Kipling says, "that is another story." The architect always does have some degree of supervision. That is true of every small building in the country. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury will appoint a man who will have direct supervision, and he will be responsible for the construction of the building. Outside of Washington that man is always appointed in the city where the building is being constructed.

I think it will do no harm to insert the word "supervision" in this amendment. Two and a half per cent is the rate that is allowed ordinarily to architects. Of course if we can dispense with architects entirely in the construction of this building and all other buildings and put these matters in the hands of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, it is entirely agreeable to me, and I think that is the way we ought to do it, provided we have men of sufficient competency to do the work that is required.

Mr. McCumber. If the architect is to receive 2½ per cent upon the cost of the building, is that not paying him a premium to make the building cost as much as possible? It has been intimated here that this building will cost us \$12,000,000 before we get through with it. Therefore the architect will receive double the amount, or a quarter of a million dollars, for his services in supervising the building alone. Is not that an exorbitant price?

Mr. Gallinger. I take it that the character of the building will be in the hands of the commission.

Mr. Fairbanks. There is no authority, so far as the record is concerned, for the statement of the Senator from Maine that it will cost \$12,000,000. I call the attention of my honorable colleague upon the committee to the fact that the evidence before the committee was that it would cost from five to six million dollars.

Mr. Bacon. I desire to say to the Senator from Indiana that we on this side could not hear what he said, but that the records show that the present State, War and Navy Building cost over \$16,000,000—\$16,500,000.

Mr. Gallinger. I will say to the Senator from Georgia, the attention of the Senator from Indiana being diverted for the moment, that the Senator from Indiana stated that the expectation is that this building will cost from five to six million dollars.

Mr. Bacon. Yes; I do not know what the history of the State, War and Navy

Building was in that regard, but the possibility is that the anticipation was that it would not exceed that amount. But it in fact cost \$16,500,000. I understand this building which is proposed to be erected will be a building equal in size to that building.

Mr. Hale. It will be much larger.

Mr. Fairbanks. The Senator from Georgia is in error in his information about the State, War and Navy Building. It cost \$10,038,432.

Mr. Bacon. I do not know from what source the information was obtained, but it has been reported to me by one who appears to have made an examination that the total cost of that building to the Government of the United States was \$16,500,000, which may include some items not embraced in the statement made by the Senator from Indiana. It may have something to do with some other expenses.

Mr. Fairbanks. The reports of the Government, which are accessible to the Senator, give the amount at the figure I have quoted.

Mr. Lodge. I merely wish to say to the Senator from New Hampshire, although perhaps he has it there already, that the act approved February 20, 1893, provides for the competition of five architects.

Mr. Gallinger. I have the act before me, and inasmuch as I raised this question I think I will read the act and let it go into the RECORD.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion to obtain plans, drawings, and specifications for the erection of public buildings for the United States, authorized by Congress to be erected under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the local supervision of the construction thereof by competition among architects under such conditions as he may prescribe and to make payment for the services of the architect whose plan may be selected out of the appropriations for the respective buildings: Provided, That not less than five architects shall be invited by the said Secretary to compete for the furnishing of such plans and specifications and the supervision of such construction: And provided further, That the general supervision of the work shall continue in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, the Supervising Architect to be the representative of the Government in all matters connected with the erection and completion of such buildings, the receipt of proposals, the award of contracts therefor, and the disbursement of moneys thereunder, and perform all the duties that now pertain to his office, except the preparation of drawings and specifications for such buildings and the local supervision of the construction thereof, the said drawings and specifications, however, to be subject at all times to modification and change relating to plan or arrangement of building and selection of material therefor as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

That act was approved February 20, 1893.

Now, Mr. President, I have only a single word further to say in this connection. I think we ought not to be in great haste to make provision for this very costly building; and I think we ought to pause before we determine to place it especially upon those squares opposite the White House. I am very much impressed with the view which has been agitated in Congress and out of Congress, that we ought, in placing our public buildings, to put them on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth street and the Botanical Gardens, and get rid of that unsightly portion of our city, erecting a succession of public buildings upon the south side of that avenue as the necessities of the Government may require.

I have hoped that that might be done, and I wish very much indeed that the Senator from Indiana could see the propriety of eliminating from the bill all provisions relating to the site and providing specifically that this building shall be put on the south side of the avenue. I know that the Park Commission suggested in their report that those blocks around that beautiful square might be utilized for the purpose of public buildings, but already there are fine and costly buildings there, private residences. Some of the people occupying them are entering earnest protests against being deprived of their homes, and I sympathize with them. One of them is connected with people in my own State, a woman, who feels that she can not give up her home, and yet she will have to do so if this building is authorized to be placed on that site. That is all I care to say on that point now.

As to the matter of the architects, my only desire is that if we have that provision in the bill we shall limit it in some way. I became familiar with the instance the Senator from Maine has cited in looking over the construction of the buildings for the St. Elizabeth Asylum, finding, out of an appropriation of between \$500,000 and \$600,000, that \$17,000 had been paid to architects; and they are very common kind of buildings at that. There is not an architect in a town of 15,000 people in this country who could not have made the plans for those buildings. It did not require any great skill, and yet we paid out 8 per cent of the entire appropriation to architects to construct those buildings for the insane wards of the Government.

I simply want to in some way limit this matter so that if we do make an appropriation of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 for this magnificent structure, wherever it may be located, we may not have to pay half a million dollars of that amount to the architects who will make the plans.

Mr. President, I do not want to detain the Senate; and that is all I care to say at present on this question.

Mr. Dryden. Mr. President, on the proposition which has been made here to postpone the erection of these buildings I have nothing to say. I do not know anything about the matter as to whether the committee have matured their plans so that they are ready to begin the preliminary work or not. I assume, of course, that they are or they would not have reported this bill.

But upon the question of architects' fees I should like to say that in my judgment that would begin the work of economy at the wrong end. You can not secure the services of any competent experienced architect with an organization at his command sufficient to do a work of this magnitude at any such percentage.

I suppose it will be readily conceded that private enterprises—buildings which are erected by individuals and corporations—in point of economy, in point of usefulness, in point of attractiveness, and as to their working qualities and facilities, far exceed those erected by the Government.

In my judgment, the Government, in the erection of these proposed buildings, should proceed along precisely the same lines that individuals and corporations proceed on in the construction of great buildings in the large cities. You cannot secure the services, as I have stated, of a competent architect with a well-organized office at less than 5 per cent. You can get men who will say, "We will act as architects for 2½ per cent," or 2 per cent.

Mr. Hale. My attention was diverted there. From what I did hear I think the Senator is right about it. But did he say that we cannot get an architect for 2½ per cent?

Mr. Dryden. I say we cannot get competent architects with sufficient office organization to carry on a work of this kind for less than 5 per cent.

Mr. Hale. Yes, I have no doubt the architects would claim that.

Mr. Dryden. I have had a good deal of experience in that line.

Mr. Hale. I have no doubt the Senator is right about it. The architects claim that, and they have a right to ask what they please in private matters. For buildings that are going up in the Senator's State, in New York, or elsewhere they have a right to ask what they please and to make their own trade. But here we are dealing with a public building in Washington.

Mr. Dryden. But the question is whether you can get an architect with sufficient ability to undertake the designing and the erection of a great building of this kind at the percentage proposed in the bill. I say that private individuals cannot do it.

Mr. Lodge. The Government can.

Mr. Dryden. You can get architects, but not architects with the equipment behind them, with the experience requisite to put up buildings of this kind.

Mr. Lodge. If the Senator will allow me, I venture to say that we can get the best architects in this country, the very best that anybody can name, to erect a great monumental building like this for the Government at this great expenditure for 2½ per cent. I have not the slightest doubt of it.

Mr. Dryden. I differ with the Senator from Massachusetts in that opinion.

Mr. Fairbanks. If the Senator will allow me, in support of the Senator's argument, I wish to have read a letter from the Supervising Architect.

The Presiding Officer. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 9, 1904.
Hon. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
United States Senate.

SIR: Pursuing the subject discussed at our recent interview, I have now the honor to state the points with regard to which you desire information:

The compensation paid by the Department to private architects selected by competition is 5 per cent upon the cost of the work executed from their drawings and specifications for full professional services, including the supervision of the work of construction. This fee (5 per cent) is that fixed by the American Institute of Architects, and is the standard fee charged by architects in good standing throughout this and foreign countries.

The service rendered to the Government by the architect selected under competition, in consideration of this fee (5 per cent), is the same service which he would render for the same fee to clients in his private practice.

It should be noted here, however, that the architect so employed by the Government is burdened with a considerable amount of clerical work and correspondence with the Department which does not devolve upon him in private practice. This grows out of the fact that the expenditures, being of public funds, must be made under the requirements of law and of the Department regulations. So far, then, the Government employment is not so profitable to the architect as his private practice.

I think that there is in the public mind a prevailing misconception as to the proportion of profit realized by architects who have charge of public buildings at the above-mentioned percentage. Modern methods of construction and the introduction of complicated heating and mechanical appliances and electric equipment now compel the employment by architects of specialists in the several branches. The cost of these drawings and specifications is usually not less than 2½ per cent on the cost of the special work. This expense falls upon the architect, whether he has the drawings prepared

on a percentage or whether he conducts work on such a scale that he can employ regularly such specialists in his own office.

In my opinion, in a large city office, counting the cost of rent, the hire of clerks and typewriters, and of the outside men who look after superintendence, the proportion of the 5 per cent which remains to the architect as a profit when business is good would not usually be more than 2 per cent.

The business of the architect is subject to the same fluctuations with all other business, and his profits in good years must go in some measure to make up the losses of bad years.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR, Supervising Architect.

Mr. Dryden. That letter, which seems to speak with authority, only confirms the statement I have made, which was based upon my own knowledge in such cases. I know from practical experience (and I have dealt with the largest and most important architects in this country) that no great architect will take a fee of less than 5 per cent. That is fixed, as the letter states, by the American Institute of Architects, and they are bound by that rate and will not accept any less commission.

It has been said, "Why! the fee upon this building would amount to \$125,000!" Why? Because of the enormous structure, the magnitude of the undertaking. But \$125,000 is no temptation to an architect who has got to do \$200,000 worth of work.

My contention about the fee of the architect is that the most wasteful, the most extravagant thing that can be done in connection with erecting a great building of this kind is to employ a cheap architect. Every man who has had experience knows that an architect with an organization skilful in drawing plans, skilful in preparing specifications, skilful in laying the project before the contractors for bids, can make a vast difference in the result as to the cost.

I say here, now, that as between a poor architect, who does not know how to draw his specifications properly, and a skilful and experienced architect, who does know how to do that thing, if you were to put this structure out to contractors for bids, the difference would amount to probably more than a million dollars.

Every man who has had much experience knows that it is of the first importance that the architect should know how to draw his specifications; and having drawn his specifications and the construction of the building having gotten under way, it is next of the first importance that his drawings should be perfected, so that when his iron beams, steel columns, etc., come to the ground to be put into place they will fit in their places. Now, a young, inexperienced, incompetent architect, who would take this job gladly for 2½ per cent, or 2 per cent, or 1½ per cent, cannot do that. He has not the facilities, he has not the organization, he has not the experience.

In my opinion the place to begin to economize is not with the architect. You want the best possible talent that you can get for that purpose, and to get it you must pay the fixed scale—5 per cent.

I should like, if it is in order, to propose an amendment to the amendment. I should like to see it amended so as to provide that the fee to the architect should not exceed 5 per cent. Some of our friends here think we can get the great architects to do this at a less fee. Private individuals cannot do it, and I think that they look after business with as much care, at least, as the Government.

Now, let us see if we can get the great architects of the country to lend their talent to this work. I think the provisions of the law, as read by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], are wise in that they provide for competition by not less than five architects to be selected. Those architects should be paid for their preliminary plans or proposed plans, so as to make an inducement for them to enter

the competition. The comparatively small sums that the Government will pay for the architects' fees is not to be thought of or talked about at all, in my judgment.

Mr. Gallinger. Mr. President, just one word in addition. I do not at all agree with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. DRYDEN] that it is necessary to pay 5 per cent, and if his proposed amendment should be adopted that we shall pay not exceeding 5 per cent, we will pay 5 per cent. There is no doubt about that.

I wish to call attention to the fact that if this building costs \$5,000,000, at 2½ per cent we will pay \$125,000 to the architects. Then there is a further provision that we shall pay to the persons—it is "person" in the bill; it ought to be plural—that we shall pay to the persons "submitting the two sets of plans next in order of merit to those selected such sums as, in their judgment," that is, in the judgment of the committee, "shall be proper compensation for their preparation." I do not know how much that will be, probably \$25,000, or \$30,000, or \$40,000, or \$50,000.

Mr. Dryden. The Senator, of course, recognizes that the question of the gross amount which the architect will receive will weigh only in consideration of the amount of work that he has to do. If he has to do \$200,000 worth of work, a gross fee of \$125,000 is no temptation to the architect.

Mr. Gallinger. Of course; we all admit that. But I do not believe there is any danger of the architect doing \$200,000 worth of work in making plans for this building.

Mr. President, we reconstructed the White House a year or two ago, and one of these very distinguished architects had charge of it. I do not know how much it cost. I think it perhaps has never been stated; but it cost a very large amount. If there is no architect in New Hampshire who can do that work just as well for a much less amount, then I miss my guess.

Mr. Cockrell. Do you think you have an architect in New Hampshire who could equal the building for the President?

Mr. Gallinger. I perhaps might draw the line at that; but that building was constructed under the supervision of a distinguished architect, one of the men the Senator from New Jersey has reference to, who has this great outfit and who is in this combine, whereby they are going, I suppose, to hold up private individuals as well as the Government to 5 per cent. He has come here and he has done that job. He reconstructed the White House, and spoiled some of it. He built an office for the President of the United States, and as the Senator from Missouri suggests, any second-rate lawyer or third-rate doctor in the country could reasonably ask for just as good accommodations. It is an eyesore. Any man who may go down the Avenue and look at that excrescence which has been added to the White House by this very distinguished architectural firm will wish that some architect of some country town in Missouri or New Hampshire had been employed to do the job.

Now, Mr. President, I am not at war with these gentlemen. They are going to get all the money they can; there is no doubt about that. If we give them 2½ per cent and then compensate the two next architects in order, we will get rid of \$175,000 out of this appropriation.

Mr. Tillman. Does the Senator give his consent and will he vote to give these additional architects any compensation? If we are going to have competition in this matter, and the longest pole shall get the persimmon—in other words, if the brightest brains and ability as an architect shall secure employment for this purpose—why should the fellow who loses get anything?

Mr. Gallinger. That question would of course be properly before the Senate if the Senator should move to strike out that provision from the bill.

Mr. Newlands. If the Senator will permit an interruption, let me say to the Senator from South Carolina that there is an immense amount of work involved in drawing up these competitive plans, and not only—

Mr. Tillman. I am not objecting to competitive plans.

Mr. Newlands. Not only is there a large amount of work involved, but every architect who draws up a competitive plan has to pay out a very large sum of money to subordinates, to artists, to draughtsmen, to designers, etc., for the purpose of presenting a proper plan. The Senator, I imagine, has very little conception of the amount of labor that is expended. I have often been told by able and conscientious architects that they have been prevented from going into these competitions by a knowledge of the fact that they would be obliged to expend from five thousand to ten thousand dollars out of their own pockets in the payment of employees in the preparation of competitive plans which, after all, might fail of success.

It does seem to me, if the Senator will permit me, it is desirable that we should get the very best plans, and that in a matter involving an expenditure of \$5,000,000 the extra expense of ten, fifteen, twenty-five, one hundred, one hundred and fifty, or two hundred thousand dollars in securing the best plans and the best art is not to be considered.

Mr. Tillman. I agree with the Senator entirely in the view that we ought to have the very best plans we can get. We do not want any more abominations, if I may use the term, such as the executive offices and the Post-Office building up the street here. If I am any judge of a building, that is an abortion in architecture. If we are going to have something else opposite the State, War and Navy Building, I think we had better go slowly.

While I am willing to appropriate \$100,000 or \$150,000 or \$200,000 in a lump sum for the preparation of plans and specifications and supervision and for division among competing architects upon some agreed programme, I do not believe that we ought to go into the business of donating to somebody \$5,000, \$10,000, or \$20,000 because he sees fit to come into the competition. I do not think that is a good business proposition.

You might say give \$150,000 for the preparation of the plans to the man who wins; you might say give \$10,000 to the next man whose plan was second in the estimation of the commission, and \$5,000 for the third; but I do not want to leave it in the power of any commission, however high it may be, to pick out some favorite somewhere in this competition and make a contribution to his finances ad libitum.

Mr. Dryden. I should like to explain to the Senator from South Carolina the usual course in cases of competition. A certain number of architects are selected and invited to submit competitive plans, generally upon the condition that if one plan is accepted the architect whose plan is accepted shall receive the appointment as architect to prepare the plans and specifications and supervise the construction of the work.

The compensation for the other architects who are unsuccessful in the competition is an amount agreed upon, some small sum—perhaps \$1,000 each, or something like that—simply enough to pay them for their actual expenses and outlay in preparing the drawings which they submit. They receive no percentage; they have no interest in the building whatever after the appointment has been made of one of the architects.

Mr. Gallinger. Now, if the Senator will permit me, I should like to ask him if he is not rather giving his argument away, when he says that there is a large expense connected with the preparation of these plans and we ought to allow 5 per cent, and now says that we will give the second

and third competitors a thousand or two thousand dollars to reimburse them?

Mr. Dryden. Not by any means; and I think I can make that clear to my friend from New Hampshire. The preliminary plans or drawings submitted by the architect for decision are simply an exhibition of the exterior of the building, of the sides. He submits a style of architecture which he recommends. To do that is comparatively an inexpensive and trifling matter.

Mr. Gallinger. But then he will likewise submit a plan for the interior of the building.

Mr. Dryden. By no means.

Mr. Gallinger. Well, Mr. President, I know that in some instances that is the case. I am not guessing.

Mr. Dryden. That might be done, of course, by agreement, and of course that would involve a further expense; but that was not within my contemplation in the statement which I made a moment ago.

Now, just one word more, if my friend will pardon me. The addition to the White House has been criticised. I am not going to defend it, but it is only fair to say that the architects who put on that addition have done some of the most beautiful architectural work in the world. I make no exception, and I realize the breadth and force of the statement when I say "the world." An architect is often at a disadvantage, and his work is sometimes a reflection upon himself because he is cramped, restricted, dictated to, by his employer and he does not have his own way.

I do not know who decided upon the plans for the addition to the White House. I know that I do not like them. But in my judgment that does not militate one iota against the claim I am making here, that the Government in the prosecution of these great enterprises ought to select the best talent in the land and the best talent is the cheapest.

Mr. Gallinger. Mr. President, as the ground has been pretty well traversed, I do not know that I want to add anything further. Yet I will venture to say just this, that I hope the time is not far distant when the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department will be made sufficiently competent to take charge of all our public buildings and not put us at the mercy of private architectural firms.

I venture to say that there is not a handsomer public building in this country than the building in the little city in which I live. It cost only \$200,000, but it is beautiful. It is admired by every visitor to that city. It was constructed directly under the supervision and upon plans made in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. We then had a very competent Supervising Architect.

I trust the present Supervising Architect is equally as competent. He was selected upon a civil-service examination, which to my mind is an utter absurdity. As to his competency I will not speak; I know nothing about it; but I do know that under the present arrangement we are having substantially all our public buildings constructed upon plans made by private architects, and I do not think it ought to be so.

Whether that office is sufficiently equipped to take charge of this building or not I am unable to say, but I will repeat that in my opinion it is an extravagant waste of public money for us to vote a larger appropriation to the firm of architects who may get this contract than the amount I have named in my amendment, which I trust may be adopted.

Mr. Proctor. Mr. President, I think a different rule might well apply, and ought to apply, to a building of this kind from that which applies in the case of any private structure. This is a building that will occupy several years in its construction. The ordinary fee of architects, as has been stated in the letter of the Supervising Architect, is 5 per cent for the plans and for supervision. The Government will

require but very little in the way of supervision, because we shall have a superintendent of construction, who will be himself a skilled architect and engineer. Take the buildings which have been recently constructed—the building for the Library of Congress, for instance, of which Mr. Green was the superintendent, and the Printing Office building, where Captain Sewall, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, was superintendent, and I have understood from Senators who have visited that building that it was admirably constructed.

Under the rule which we shall adopt of having a skilled superintendent there will be very little need of an architect in the way of supervision. Architects have this arrangement, as I know: They charge a certain fee for the plans, which is much less than the full fee of 5 per cent, then they make an arrangement by which they can be consulted occasionally; and all we shall need with an architect in the construction of a building of this kind will be the preparation of plans and such a supervision as we should doubtless have under such a man as either one of the two men I have named, Mr. Green or Captain Sewall, who have a very superior knowledge of material. They are expert judges of every item of material which goes into a building; they are entirely familiar with plans, and would carry out the minutest details without needing to go to an architect. I think the quotation of the rule has not any great bearing upon this case.

In regard to what the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] said about the recent construction of public buildings, that arrangement was perhaps wisely adopted by Congress, and I think one reason given for it was that when all the public buildings were planned by one architect we fell into a rut of uniformity in architecture. That arrangement was made I know, and many buildings were cited as illustrations of it. Then the particular fad of the Supervising Architect was mansard roofs, and we had no public building in the country without a mansard roof on it.

Mr. Hale. Does the Senator think that there is a finer or a more pleasing structure in Washington—one that gratifies good taste, that gratifies the eye in every particular—than the Treasury Department building? That was built before the day of the intrusion of the professional architect.

Mr. Gallinger. And so was the Patent Office.

Mr. Hale. The Patent Office, as the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] suggests, was also built before that time. Visitors in Washington pause before that building and look with satisfaction and pleasure upon its symmetrical proportions.

Mr. Gallinger. And there was the old Smithsonian Institution building, which was another instance.

Mr. Hale. Yes; and there are others; but I refer to the Patent Office especially. That was built before the 5 per cent architect invaded this domain. We had good engineer officers. We had men that were competent, like Captain Sewall, to whom the Senator from Vermont has referred, and also General Casey, to erect those buildings.

The Senator from New Hampshire has called my attention to the old Smithsonian building, one, certainly, that is the very finest of our public buildings. The White House itself, as it stood before there was put up the little shanty which this architect has built for the accommodation of the Presidential business, was a most pleasing edifice. The time will come pretty soon—I would be in favor of it now, but I do not want to move it on the pending bill—to repeal that provision which lets in these architects. It was enacted unadvisedly. Very few Senators or Members of the House realized what it was, but it grew out of the importunity of the architects. We would be better off without it,

but I will not embarrass the Senator's bill by moving that amendment at this time. Some day, however, we ought to wipe it out.

Mr. Proctor. Mr. President, I entirely agree with the Senator from Maine in regard to the character of the buildings that he has cited. We had not then arrived at that point of perfection where we could improve upon the classic style of the ancients, and I do not think we have yet arrived at it.

Mr. Hale. What led me to say what I did say so inadequately was the suggestion of the Senator that, while this was done under authority of the Government and we had the help of outside architects, we were falling into a sameness and an uninteresting period of architecture. But what I called his attention to was these buildings which, I am sure, do not lie open to criticism on the part of the Senator, and which he would not visit upon them. They are very graceful and very complete and are fine specimens of architecture, each of its own kind.

Mr. Proctor. If the Senator will allow me, I was referring to a later period, since we have had a Supervising Architect, who had charge for so many years of the planning of the public buildings. I quite agree with the Senator in what he says as to the buildings to which he has referred. We then had no such plan. I do not believe now in going back to the system of having one architect plan all the public buildings. That was not the system which prevailed when the buildings to which the Senator refers were erected. Under our present arrangement it would be plainly impossible for the Supervising Architect's Office to make all the plans, and therefore some other arrangement must be made, unless we continue to employ outside architects.

There are, I think, with our liberal appropriations, a very large number of public buildings under construction, and it would be entirely beyond the power of any one architect to take proper charge of the plans for all of them. There would be danger that he would imitate himself in one building after another and that the style would be too uniform.

Mr. Newlands. Mr. President, I quite sympathize with any effort which tends to secure economy of expenditure in any Government improvement, provided the efficiency of that expenditure is not impaired.

Years ago I used to have the same views regarding architects which seem to be entertained by the Senator from Maine [Mr. Hale]; but after some years of experience in connection with building upon a large scale, matters in which I was personally interested, and matters in which corporations in which I was interested were engaged, I have come to the conclusion that there is no body of men in the United States more maligned than the architects of the United States—not intentionally, but simply because of unfamiliarity with the subject.

With reference to the compensation that is to be paid to these architects, I understand that such compensation is fixed by the rule of the Association of Architects. Their charge, I believe, is 1 per cent for preliminary drawings, 3½ per cent for plans without supervision, and 5 per cent for plans with supervision. That is the rule of all the architects of the United States, as I understand it. So, when you fix a less compensation in the bill, you necessarily exclude, it seems to me, from its operation these educated and trained men who belong to this association.

Mr. Gallinger. Does the Senator mean to say that all the architects in the United States are in that trust?

Mr. Newlands. I believe that every architect of good standing in the United States belongs to these architectural associations; that they are all in some measure allied to the National Institute of Architects; and that the purpose of that organization is not spoliation or monopoly, but simply to advance art itself by secur-

ing able, competent, skilled, and trained men for this profession.

Mr. Gallinger. To promote art itself, and at the same time increase their bank account. Is that the object?

Mr. Newlands. As to bank accounts, I have never known an architect within my experience who has reached large fortune. I have always found that the great architects are much more interested in the perfection of their work than they are in the amount which they receive. I am sure that some of the greatest of our architects who have engaged in great works, involving very large expenditure of money, have paid out in the elaboration of their plans almost all they have received.

I had occasion the other day to go to New York—

Mr. Hoar. With the permission of the Senator, I wish to ask him if he thinks that the association of architects is any more of a trust or any different from the law or the bar associations or the medical associations?

Mr. Newlands. I imagine not.

Mr. Hoar. Or other professional associations?

Mr. Newlands. Of course not.

Mr. Hoar. I do not suppose my friend from New Hampshire [Mr. Gallinger] meant to say that architects in general were engaged in association for any unworthy purpose.

Mr. Gallinger. No; I did not. But I think the Senator will permit me to say, as we hear a great deal in debate in these modern times about combinations and trusts, and a good deal of denunciatory talk, that I do not see any difference between a combination in a commercial or a manufacturing sense and a combination of architects to hold up to their terms the men who are constructing buildings. I use the word "trust" advisedly, for I think it is as much a trust as anything else that can be imagined. That is my judgment.

Mr. Newlands. Mr. President, I do not care to be diverted from the present trend of my views by a discussion of the trust question. I assume that this association of architects resembles the bar associations, the associations of medical men, and other associations which are intended to advance the efficiency of certain professions. I am sure that any reasonable rule laid down by these professions regarding the nature and compensation of their services ought not to be regarded as assuming the aspect of a trust or a monopoly.

I was saying that if it be the fact that all of the eminent architects of the country belong to this association, and if we fix a compensation below that provided by their rules, we necessarily eliminate them from the competition and submit this whole matter to men who, as a rule, are inferior.

Mr. Gallinger. If the Senator will permit me, supposing that the association next week should conclude that 10 per cent was the right thing, ought we to continue this system and pay that sum?

Mr. Newlands. There is an unreasonable exaction and a reasonable charge.

Mr. Gallinger. Unquestionably.

Mr. Newlands. I propose in a moment to get to the question of the reasonableness of the charge.

Mr. Gallinger. I hope the Senator will; for I am very much afraid that as to the next public building we construct we shall be called upon to pay 7½ or 10 per cent. There is no logic against it. All the association has got to do is to resolve, and we are at their mercy.

Mr. Newlands. The present rates have existed for years, and there has been no protest on the part of private builders.

So far as I am concerned, with a large experience in these matters, I have to say that every architect with whom I have had any connection has fully earned his money, whether the enterprise in which he was engaged was a small one or a large one.

I assume, Mr. President, that the great corporations that are engaged in putting up large and expensive buildings, far surpassing in expense and in beauty most of our public buildings, and the great men of wealth who are engaged in putting up large and expensive buildings in our great cities, would not be likely to submit to an exaction, and yet they all pay these rates.

We have an improvement contemplated in Washington, the construction of a great station building which has been provided for by Congress, a structure to be put up by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad companies, at a cost exceeding \$3,000,000, I believe. What do these corporations do? They go to one of the best architects in the country, Mr. Burnham, of Chicago—not, perhaps, so strong in his artistic sense as some of the other architects of the country, but uniting with artistic sense the highest business capacity, the qualities of an engineer, of a constructor, and of a financier.

We had an instance of the work of that great architect in the Chicago Exposition, which opened the eyes of the world to the possibilities of American architecture, advanced by the very architects belonging to this association, graduates of the art schools of this country, graduates of the art schools of Paris, men who had spent years and large amounts of money in their training. It is these men of whom the Senator from New Hampshire complains.

I will warrant that the railroad companies do not haggle with Mr. Burnham regarding his commission. I will warrant that they pay him the percentage provided for by the rules of the association to which he belongs.

So it was when Boston was about to construct its public library, one of the most beautiful buildings in the United States, constructed at a cost of only \$1,000,000, I believe, but yet in the expenditure representing more in the way of art than any other building in the United States. That building was constructed by Mr. McKim, the architect of the White House, who is now the object of criticism. Did the city of Boston haggle with Mr. McKim then as to the compensation he received? I will warrant they paid him the 5 per cent provided for by the rules of this association.

Some time ago I was in New York, and I went into the office of Carrere & Hastings, noted architects of this country, standing upon an equality with the firm of McKim, Mead & White, of New York, the architects who laid out the great Buffalo exposition, which certainly was a thing of beauty. Carrere & Hastings had undertaken the construction of the great public library building in New York, and I found them occupying two buildings with an army of men engaged in the work of designing that one building.

I imagine that the mere compensation which they receive counts nothing with these men as compared with the excellence of the work which they propose to do. I will warrant that they will spend every cent of their compensation, if it is necessary, in securing the best talent in the way of designers, in the way of constructors, in the way of engineers, and in the way of artists that may be necessary for the completion of that great work.

Mr. Gallinger. The Senator says that all the competent architects in the country are in this association; that outside of this association no good work can be secured. Now, if that be so, the architect who made the plans for the addition to the St. Elizabeth's Asylum belongs to this association, and yet he has received 8 per cent on the amount appropriated by Congress—\$48,000 or \$44,000, I have forgotten which—on an expenditure of a little over \$500,000.

Mr. Newlands. If the Senator will permit me, I will say that under the rules of the association the charge of architects for alterations and improvements of an existing building is 10 per cent.

Mr. Gallinger. But these were new buildings.

Mr. Newlands. It is much harder to change a building already existing than to plan one anew.

Mr. Gallinger. I will say to the Senator that these were new buildings of very common character—common brick buildings—and yet we have paid the architect for those buildings—and if the Senator will cross the river he will see them as he goes over—8 per cent, I think, and there is still a bill pending. We should limit in some way the compensation of these gentlemen, accomplished as they are. I quite agree with the Senator in his tribute to them. They believe in high art, and give us a little too much of it. That is the trouble with many of our buildings; they are too elegant for public use, in my judgment. But, if the Senator will go over to St. Elizabeth's Asylum he will see a very common set of brick buildings that these distinguished architects are responsible for, so far as the plans are concerned, and we paid out 8 per cent for them. Does the Senator want this bill left open so that when we have expended \$500,000, these gentlemen will get \$40,000 of that sum, and a like proportion on any additional sum expended? Does he not think we ought to limit it in some way?

Mr. Newlands. I will say to the Senator that I know nothing of the improvement to which he refers. I have not seen the building, and so I am unable to form a judgment. I certainly do not want to see inferior work, and I do not want to see extravagant compensation for it.

Mr. Fairbanks. Under the bill the responsibility of contracting with the architects will rest upon three Cabinet officers—the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; and I ask the Senator if we may not all repose confidence in that commission? Is there anyone here who has any suspicion whatever that these three Cabinet officers, constituting the commission of construction, will be derelict in performing their duty?

Mr. Gallinger. If the Senator will permit me, I will answer that by saying that I do not think they will pay any attention to it at all. That is my judgment.

Mr. Newlands. I assume, Mr. President, that there must be some executive body to attend to this thing. I believe the matter of an agreement for the compensation for the architect's fees is an executive matter; and, while I recognize the right of Congress to limit the compensation which can be paid, I only oppose that kind of a limitation which, in my judgment, will prevent efficient service and prevent the securing of proper talent for this work. I take it for granted that the gentlemen to whom the Senator from Indiana [Mr. FAIRBANKS] has referred—able, as able as any of us are; economical, as economical as any of us are—will guard the interests of the Government in the discharge of their executive work just as well as we can; and I think they will be in a much better position to adjust this matter properly than we are, for they will have the means of judgment and they can secure the information that is necessary for them to arrive at a proper judgment.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] has referred to the architectural history of this city in aid of his contention that it is unnecessary to go to trained architects for work, and he has referred to the Treasury Department, to the Patent Office, and to the Post-Office, I believe, as specimens of good architecture.

Mr. Gallinger. Not the Post-Office.

Mr. Newlands. Not the Post-Office?

Mr. Gallinger. I hope not.

Mr. Newlands. I mean the old Post-Office building, which is recognized as a very pure specimen of Grecian architecture.

Mr. Gallinger. The Senator from Maine referred, at my suggestion, to the old Smithsonian building, which, in my judgment,

is the finest specimen of architecture in Washington.

Mr. Newlands. I do not know the history of the Smithsonian building, but I feel sure that if you will inquire into the history of the construction of that building you will find that one of the best architects of the time was secured in its construction. Its very proportions indicate that a trained, experienced, and artistic architect accomplished that work.

So far as this Capitol is concerned, it was intrusted to the best architects of the time. Doctor Thornton, I believe, one of the great architects of this region, made the original design. His work was followed up by Mr. Walter, one of the great architects of the time; probably the greatest architect of the time. That work was not done under the supervision of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

I am not familiar with the history of the Treasury building or with the history of the old Post-Office building or the Patent Office, but I am sure that the best architects must have been connected with those great works.

In the early history of the Republic the architecture of this country was very much better than it has been in later years. Why? Because our architects were under the influence of the traditions of the European architects. They followed the European architecture. The colonial style of architecture, which is so much admired to-day, was simply a repetition of the continental architecture of that time, some of the colonial buildings being designed by great architects and some of them simply copied after existing plans, and almost all of them excellent. As to public architecture, you have only to read Jefferson's letters to see how solicitous he was that we should follow the best classic models.

But in the middle of the last century we fell upon a most unfortunate era in which, disregarding all the traditions of this art and of this profession, trusting ourselves to carpenters and builders and stone masons, we erected all over this country the most amazing structures of hideousness. It has only been since the Chicago exposition that there has been a revival of architecture in this country. That revival was due to the enthusiastic and public-spirited acts of men belonging to this institute of architects which is so much criticised here to-day.

You will find that during the middle of the century and up until recent years almost all the buildings in Washington of a public character were inferior in their architectural effect. The Pension building—a monstrosity—the new Post-Office, designed in the office of the Supervising Architect, which we all admit is inferior, and the State, War and Navy Building also designed in the office of the Supervising Architect, which, while perhaps not so bad, certainly will not compare with the Capitol or with the Patent Office or with the Treasury or the White House in artistic effect, though it involved a very large expenditure of money.

It does seem to me that we are fortunate to have so large, able, public spirited, and capable a body of men banded together in this association, not for the purpose of spoliating the public, not for the purpose of monopoly, but simply for the purpose of guarding the profession itself in the interest of art, and protecting the public itself from spoliation by men who otherwise would charge what they choose.

Recollect that the association limits the man of genius and talent as well as the inferior man, and that the compensation is the same, the only difference between them being that the man of recognized talent gets the great work. No man of talent can continue to secure such work unless he does the work well, unless he does good service.

These great corporations, like the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, like the Pennsylvania Railroad, like the great insurance corporations of New York, and these great banking companies, which are putting up

these monumental structures throughout the United States—companies composed of men of business who measure every cent—certainly would not yield to this association of architects if they were a band of robbers simply gotten together for spoliation and robbery. It seems to me a word ought to be said in behalf of these men who are doing more in this country to make it beautiful and attractive than any other body of men in the country and who, in my judgment, are doing a higher public service to the country than any other association of men.

Now, criticism is passed upon the work in the White House. We limited the appropriation. They had to get along with \$500,000, I believe, for the entire work, and the question was whether they should put on additions to that building which would entirely subordinate the old building and destroy its individuality in the beauty and the grandeur of the new, or whether they should maintain the simple individuality of that historic building; and we owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. McKim, if for nothing else, that he decided to hold to the individualized White House as it existed for a hundred years, not changing it or altering it at all, but completing it according to the original plans.

Mr. Allison. The law required him to do it.

Mr. Newlands. Very well. The law probably required him to do it, but it was at the suggestion, no doubt, of Mr. McKim. Mr. McKim, I understand, was in communication with the White House.

Mr. Bacon. I may be mistaken, but is not the contrary true, that Congress had reason to apprehend that there was going to be some undesirable changes, and Congress put this limitation on him to prevent him? Am I not correct, I will ask the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. Allison. I do not remember the circumstances. I remember very well that the law required him not to change the exterior appearance of that building or to add to it or take from it.

Mr. Bacon. I will ask the Senator this: Was not that law passed after it was shown that the changes were about to be undertaken?

Mr. Allison. The law was passed because there was a consensus of opinion that no one should interfere with the appearance of that old building.

Mr. Bacon. And Congress had reason to believe that there was about to be such interference?

Mr. Allison. There may have been people who had that fear; I do not know.

Mr. Bacon. And there was foundation for that apprehension.

Mr. Gallinger. I will say to the Senator from Georgia that in fact a plan had been made and exhibited in the White House showing the proposed changes.

Mr. Bacon. It did change the exterior?

Mr. Gallinger. Very materially.

Mr. Bacon. Very materially changing the exterior, and at that time some of our leading Senators, as I recollect, who are very much to be thanked for the service performed, saw the necessity for such legislation and initiated it and carried it through. I think the thanks of the country are due to them for the protection of the White House against those changes.

Mr. Newlands. I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia whether Mr. McKim was not in consultation with somebody regarding that building before the Senate took this action?

Mr. Bacon. I think so, undoubtedly. That is exactly what I have allusion to. Of course I have no definite knowledge other than that which is generally shared by Senators and Representatives—

Mr. Newlands. I will ask the Senator from Iowa whether it is not true that Mr. McKim was in consultation either with the President or some one in regard to that

structure before the appropriation was made?

Mr. Allison. I have no doubt he was in such consultation. Of course there were many plans and suggestions as respects what should be done with that building, and Mr. McKim, among others, was consulted on the subject. The superintendent of public buildings and grounds at that time also had some decided views on the subject, but those views were all laid aside, if I may use that expression, by the committees having charge of the matter, and the request was made that an estimate be provided which would declare that the building should not be disturbed or the harmony of it or its general appearance changed, and that it should not be added to or taken from.

Mr. Newlands. I will ask the Senator from Iowa whether that conclusion was not in accordance with the views of Mr. McKim?

Mr. Allison. I do not know as to that. Mr. McKim did not appear before the Committee on Appropriations, which dealt with this subject, although they had his estimates before them. But there was sufficient reason, so far as concerns the committee and the Senate, to induce the committee to restrict these changes in such a way that the exterior of the building should not be disturbed.

Mr. Newlands. I think the committee acted very wisely. All I contend is that I have always understood that Mr. McKim was brought into consultation regarding that building before the appropriation was made, and that the general views of the committee coincided with the views of Mr. McKim, or, if you wish to put it the other way, that the views of Mr. McKim coincided with the views of the committee.

Mr. Hale. I can add a little something to the testimony of the Senator from Iowa with reference to this matter, not in any way contradicting it.

When the matter finally came up, as these things do, on the question of money, the appropriation to pay the bills, a subcommittee waited upon the President. I will say to the Senator that instead of in any way assenting to his general proposition, that not only a distinctive suggestion, but I may say an adjuration was imposed upon the President that this man McKim should not be allowed in any way to interfere with the architectural beauty of the White House; and the only man from whom any danger was contemplated as likely to arise was this same architect.

I am free to say that I believe had not the committee jealously guarded that building and kept it in a way intact, preserved its fine, beautiful features, it would have been stripped, dismantled, ransacked, changed, and perverted and practically destroyed, if we had let it go into the hands of the architect.

Mr. Newlands. Do you base that upon any statement of Mr. McKim's?

Mr. Hale. Knowing what was generally in view, knowing that his scheme was to carry the Executive office over to a new building on Jackson Square, we were very careful in every way to exclude the idea. We knew enough. I did not want any statement from Mr. McKim that he knew more about that building and what ought to be done than I did. No member of the committee wanted it. We did not go near him.

Mr. Newlands. Let me suggest to the Senator from Maine that, if he had no statement from Mr. McKim, it is hardly fair for him to state that he has no doubt that Mr. McKim would have dismantled that building and changed its whole structure.

Mr. Hale. I have no doubt whatever of it.

Mr. Newlands. Very well. It is hardly fair, it seems to me, unless the Senator had some information from Mr. McKim to that effect, so to charge.

Mr. President, I am very glad to be corrected regarding the history of the White House construction. If the retention of that building in all its old simplicity is entirely due to the committee, great credit is due them. If any part of it is due to the President, credit is due him. If any part of it is due to Mr. McKim, credit is due him; but I do say that an appropriation of \$500,000 was made, and with that appropriation it would have been possible for an architect to have departed very considerably from the present individualized appearance of the White House.

Mr. Hale. Not under the injunctions that we laid down, and we never should have appropriated unless we had had the assurance that none of those changes would be made.

Mr. Newlands. It would have been very easy, had an inferior architect been selected, to have put up the executive building right adjoining the White House, and in such a way as to interfere with its architectural completeness, and yet the architect would have done it under the appropriation. No particular place was designated where a particular structure or improvement was to be made. You gave general instructions, it is true—

Mr. Gallinger. Does not the Senator think it would have looked better if it had been put in the rear of the White House instead of where it is?

Mr. Newlands. So far as that building is concerned, I was going to say that all lines pointed out by the original architect of the White House were pursued. The original plans were looked up. Those original plans provided for the arcade upon each side which has been the subject of criticism. They were in the original plans of the White House, and in providing for them Mr. McKim only carried out the original design.

It was essential that there should be executive offices. The White House was crowded and was almost deprived of its character as a home by reason of the executive offices. They had to be placed somewhere, and where it would be convenient. Now, architecturally that structure, I say, was located at the right place. I do not say that simply from my own judgment, but the judgment of the best architects of the country—I state that the architects of the country have come to the protection of Mr. McKim against the assaults which have been made upon him.

He is the president of the Institute of Architects of this country. Do you suppose that that great body of men would select an inferior man as their chief official? He is the man who designed the public library in Boston, where they have greater taste for art than in any other city in the United States, and he has done the very best work in the country. He is so generally recognized, not only in this country but throughout the world, that he received some decoration at the hands of the King of England only a short time ago. This decoration was regarded as a proper tribute to the character and the artistic quality of the man by architects all over the world.

Now, then, as you view the White House from Jackson Square, so far as proportion is concerned, there is nothing to find fault with.

Mr. Bacon. I should like to inquire of the Senator whether that decoration was conferred before or after the construction of the Executive office? Was a photograph of it submitted to His Majesty before the decoration was conferred?

Mr. Newlands. I do not know about that.

Now, so far as the material is concerned, it is the only thing you can question about the Executive office. If he had put a high structure there, it would have subordinated the White House. It had to be a low structure, almost unobscurable. So far as the color is concerned, it is just as is the White House. So far as proportions

are concerned, it is perfect in its proportions.

Now, you can criticize the material because it is made of brick, painted white. I have no doubt the architect would have used marble if you had given him the money to do it, but he was limited by the appropriation, and he had to put it up. It is regarded simply as a temporary structure, costing, I think, only fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. Bacon. Sixty thousand dollars.

Mr. Newlands. Perhaps \$60,000; I do not know.

Mr. Foraker. I have heard it stated, however, and repeatedly, that it cost \$65,000.

Mr. Gallinger. That is correct.

Mr. Newlands. Then, it seems to me, it cost too much.

Mr. Foraker. Yes; that is the popular impression.

Mr. Newlands. But so far as the design itself is concerned, its proportions, its relation to the White House itself, I insist upon it that it could not have been more perfect, and that the only thing to be complained of, regardless of the question of cost, is as to the material of which it is composed. Doubtless many would have been better pleased had a striking structure been placed there, but its very merit is its simplicity and unobtrusiveness.

Senators have spoken of a plan that was on exhibition there, the plan that was gotten up by the army engineer in charge of public buildings. That elaborate design, involving an extensive wing upon each side, as did the design that was presented to Congress at one time by the wife of President Harrison, involved a very large expenditure of money and involved almost a destruction of the individuality of the White House itself.

Now, here is a sample of a design cheaply secured. The army engineer in charge of the public buildings had in his employ at that time a designer, not an independent architect, not a man who could go out in the world and wrestle with others and secure work, but a man who, having had an architectural training, lacked the peculiar qualities which would have given him success in his profession, and therefore could be secured for a very small salary; and he made that great design which would have cost a very large sum. Suppose you had accepted it. You would have saved in the architects' fees and you would have lost in the great expenditure for the building. That is what I say is the advantage to be secured by getting these men of training and experience. You not only get art, you not only get efficiency, you not only get perfect construction, but you also get the most economical construction.

Senators have referred to the Supervising Architect's Office. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] referred to it as if that Office were almost conducted without cost, and he hopes that the time will come when the construction of these buildings will be turned into the Supervising Architect's Office. The present Supervising Architect is one of the very best men who has ever occupied that position, but I assume he would not accept a position yielding only \$5,000 a year if he could contend in the world with such men as Carrere & Hastings or McKim, Mead & White. I suppose he will not assume that he stands in the same grade with them. He runs this Office, and he has an expenditure in this Office—

Mr. Gallinger. I interrupt the Senator to say, if that be so, why should not the Government get in that Office this high talent for which the Senator is contending?

Mr. Newlands. Very well. Pay a man \$50,000 and you will get it.

Mr. Gallinger. Why should we keep an inferior man there who is really in charge of our public buildings?

Mr. Newlands. Pay a man \$50,000 and you will get him.

As to the cost of that office, I do not

know what the annual expenditure for public buildings is. I have had no opportunity to prepare myself on this subject. I came into this Chamber only a few moments ago and found this matter under discussion. It is a new question to me, but I imagine that the total expenditures of this country for public buildings does not exceed \$5,000,000. Am I right, may I ask the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. Allison. The appropriation for the Supervising Architect's Office is a very small sum relatively; but the custom of the Supervising Architect's Office is to retain 5 per cent of every appropriation for supervision, plans, etc., and therefore I should say that the annual expenditure would be more than 5 per cent upon the amount expended annually.

Mr. Newlands. So it seems that now the Government is paying 5 per cent for the work that is done in the Supervising Architect's Office. From every appropriation that is made for a public building, costing, say, a million dollars, \$50,000, 5 per cent, is set aside by the Supervising Architect for the expenses of the plans and supervision. How can you object to 5 per cent being paid to men of talent outside?

Mr. Hale. That is done for emergencies, general supervision, janitors, and this fee that the architect gets is besides that. It is in addition to it. That is the whole point of the matter. There is not a dollar of this sum saved by employing an architect. It is a wise thing in a large building to reserve something for emergencies, things that come up which are unanticipated, and that is always done. But the architect's fee is aside and independent of that entirely, and it does not cut off a cent from the building—not one cent—if you employ an architect.

Mr. Newlands. As I understand, the architect's fees cover not only the plans, but the supervision.

Mr. Hale. Only what they call the "architectural" work.

Mr. Newlands. Yes; construction.

Mr. Hale. After a building is started the architect does not go near it more than once in several weeks.

Mr. Newlands. Well, he would—

Mr. Hale. Well, he does not. But we do have a superintendent of buildings, and if it is a large building he has his subordinates, he has janitors, he has everybody else, and the 5 per cent is reserved to cover all that. But the architect has nothing to do with that.

As I said, he does not appear, he does not show himself near the building after he has put his plan in and got his fees started; at least not often.

Mr. Newlands. The Senator from Maine has had an entirely different experience among architects than I have.

Mr. Gallinger. If the Senator will permit me, in the Tarsney Act it is specifically provided that the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department shall superintend these buildings.

Mr. Dryden. I should like to state what my information is as to the practice of architects in superintending the construction of a structure.

He enters into a contract with his employer that he will not only prepare the plans and designs and prepare the specifications, but that he will superintend the work. Now, it is true that a great architect does not personally go every day and walk over the beams and climb onto the different stories to look at the work, but he keeps his superintendents there to do it, men who are in his employment, men who are paid by him, and they do the work and they are skilled men in their work. If a contract is made with one of these big architects, those men take the place of the very force which it has been stated here the Government keeps in its architectural office.

Mr. Hale. That is not experience, nor is it my experience in the erection of private structures. I have had to build, from the desires and the necessities and the ravages of fire within the last fifteen years, three pretty good sized houses. I paid the architect for the plans, and just paid him his percentage, a big price, but I had a contractor to manage the whole thing and I had to pay him. The architect never in any way reduced by one dollar the expenses that I was at with reference to the supervision of the structure. It was all extra. And I say that the architect who furnishes plans for Government buildings is all additional. It does not take the place of anything. Five per cent is reserved by the Government, as it always was before.

Mr. Dryden. My experience has been directly contrary to that of the Senator from Maine. I know it is customary when large structures are to be erected to stipulate such a condition in the contract with the architect, that he shall furnish these men to examine the work as it goes on and certify to its correctness, and if the work is found to be improper it is rejected, and rejected on the certificate of these men whom the architect keeps there to act for him. If the Government was to enter into a contract with any of these big architects who construct these enormous buildings, it can make such a condition in the contract, and the architect will agree to it.

Mr. Fairbanks. I wish to say what the Senator from New Jersey would be too modest to say, that there is nowhere, neither in the Senate nor anywhere else, a person more capable or speaking upon this subject than the honorable Senator from New Jersey. One of the most splendid office buildings in the United States—yes, one of the finest in the world—has been constructed by him, and while I have no certain knowledge upon the subject, I am very well satisfied to follow the better opinion of the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. Newlands. Will the Senator from Maine permit me to inquire whether or not he paid the architect to who he referred 5 per cent commission?

Mr. Hale. Two and a half per cent.

Mr. Newlands. Then you paid two and a half per cent simply for the plans which did not involve supervision.

Mr. Hale. I was younger then than I am now, and greener. I paid him what he asked.

Mr. Newlands. Two and a half per cent for all these structures that you referred to? You spoke of having put up three.

Mr. Hale. I paid all expenses, all incidental expenses. I found no fault with him. He was a very competent, bright architect, one of the very best, but he did not manage the construction of the building.

Mr. Newlands. What is that?

Mr. Hale. He did not manage the construction of the building. He turned over his plans to the builder. The builder employed his joiners, his carpenters, his day laborers, and built the building, and when he had a bill to present he presented it to me and I paid it. But the architect did not manage it, and there is no necessity in these cases, with this bureau that we have here, for the architect charging for the management of the building.

Mr. Newlands. It is very clear to me that the Senator must have made an arrangement such as is often made covering simply the plans and involving no supervision whatever as to details and no responsibility whatever as to construction.

Now, the architect's duties are defined in the annual report of the Supervising Architect, in which he speaks of the Tarsney Act:

"The law that authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt this method of procuring designs, known as the 'Tarsney Act,' provides that in

'carrying it into effect the successful architect is to have local supervision of the construction, the function of the office of the Supervising Architect being of an advisory or a supervisory nature.'

So that the architect is to have the local supervision of the construction. He is to have supervision of the contract, and if the contractor puts in inferior material he orders it to be taken out; and my experience is that a very valuable part of the architect's work is that which comes under this head.

Mr. Gallinger. Now, Mr. President, at that point—

Mr. Newlands. Let me keep the floor just one moment longer and I will yield.

Mr. Gallinger. I wish to call the Senator's attention to something on that very point. He has the report of the Supervising Architect on that point, from which he reads?

Mr. Newlands. Yes.

Mr. Gallinger. If the Supervising Architect had turned to the statute enacted in 1893 he would have found this provision, which relates directly to his office:

"That the general supervision of the work shall continue in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, the Supervising Architect to be the representative of the Government in all matters connected with the erection and completion of such buildings, the receipt of proposals, the award of the contracts therefor, and the disbursements of moneys thereunder, and perform all the duties that now pertain to his office, except the preparation of drawings and specifications for such buildings."

It seems to me that so far as the supervision is concerned, under this statute, which provides for competition between outside architects, the Supervising Architect is specifically charged with the supervision of the construction.

Mr. Newlands. The Supervising Architect does not say so in his report.

Mr. Gallinger. Well, he forgot to quote the language.

Mr. Newlands. He says 'the architect is to have local supervision of the construction, the function of the office of the Supervising Architect being of an advisory or supervisory nature.' It is true that the Supervising Architect represents the Government, just as my agent would act for me if I were putting up a building. I would have a certain degree of control over the architect, but that would not involve my assumption of his duty in the supervision of the construction itself.

Now, Mr. President, I was just getting to one point. I sent to the room of the Committee on Appropriations a few moments ago to inquire what amount was allowed the Supervising Architect's Office for the supervision of the construction of the various public buildings of this country. I find that while the specific allowance to that Office is only \$5,220, yet there is authorized to be paid from public-building appropriations \$300,000, making a total of \$305,000, which is 5 per cent on—

Mr. Allison. Six million dollars.

Mr. Newlands. It is 5 per cent on \$6,000,000, and I assume that the annual expenditures of the Government for public buildings in this country does not exceed that amount. So it seems that even when we assign this work of making plans to the Supervising Architect, the plans and supervision of the Government buildings involve an expenditure of 5 per cent.

It is true that you can pay an architect, if you choose, simply for his plans, and you can get them for a less sum than 5 per cent; but it seems to me that no greater mistake could be conceived than to get a great design for a great building from a great architect, and then when the time for

construction comes absolutely absolve him from all responsibility regarding it. I should call that in the highest degree unbusinesslike, involving possibly great defects in construction, great defects in de-

sign, and great defects in the artistic perfection of the building.

[Although the debate wandered along through several more pages of the *Congressional Record*, a sufficient extract has

here been given to show that certain Senators, and they are not the least influential on the floor of the Chamber, stand in need of some very elementary instruction in the actual practice of architects.—Eds.]

ILLUSTRATIONS

[Contributors of drawings are requested to send also plans and a full and adequate description of the buildings, including a statement of cost.]

DETAIL OF THE REREDOS: EMMANUEL CHURCH, NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON, MASS. MR. FRANCIS R. ALLEN, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

DESIGN FOR A \$5,000 HOUSE. MESSRS. DAVID C. MYERS AND MAHLON L. FISHER, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD STATIONS AT BISMARCK, N. D., AND MISSOULA, MONT. MESSRS. REED & STEM, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STATIONS AT CHAPPAQUA AND SCARSDALE, N. Y. MESSRS. REED & STEM, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH SCHOOL, NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. ELLIOTT LYNCH, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

NEW CHANCEL AND REREDOS: EMMANUEL CHURCH, NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON, MASS. MR. FRANCIS R. ALLEN, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

NEW ENCLOSURE FOR THE "GOLDEN GATE," FREIBERG CATHEDRAL.

This plate is copied from *Blätter für Architektur*.

AN ENTRANCE TO THE PALACE OF ART: LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, MO. MR. CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

VILLA OF M. LACROIX, PLACE FAMARS, VALENCIENNES, FRANCE. M. P. DUSART, ARCHITECT.

This plate is copied from *l'Architecture dans le Nord*.

THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING: LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, MO. MR. E. L. MASQUERAY, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

IRISH PREPONDERANCE IN TRADE UNIONS.—The racial heterogeneity of our American population affords a rare opportunity to the Irishman. It will never cease to be a surprise to me that the Irish, who have never been allowed to govern themselves, should show among all the races of the earth the greatest aptitude for the control of political organizations. One of the most peculiar features of our American labor problem is found in the leadership which the Irish have assumed in the movement. Thus, for example, while not more than one-fourth of the United Mine Workers are of Irish extraction, it appears that more than three-fourths of the officers and organizers are of this stock. Curious upon this point, I have taken some pains to examine the available data. Two years ago the United States Industrial Commission took testimony from nearly seven hundred witnesses from all parts of the United States. Seventy-nine of these were representatives of organized labor. Judging by their names—an imperfect criterion, to be sure—thirty of these seventy-nine, or about forty per cent, were of Irish blood, while only twenty-eight of the labor leaders bore English names. The remainder were Germans or Jews. The American Federation of Labor annually publishes a list of officers of its affiliated national unions; twenty-nine out of ninety-six, or about thirty per cent, so listed a year ago were officered by men of Irish extraction. The proportion of Irish leadership varies greatly, of course, as between different trades and sections. It is but natural that Irish trades should be officered by men of the same nationality. One would naturally expect the bricklayers, stone masons, lathers and plasterers, and street and dock laborers, to elect Irish leaders. The Irishman domi-

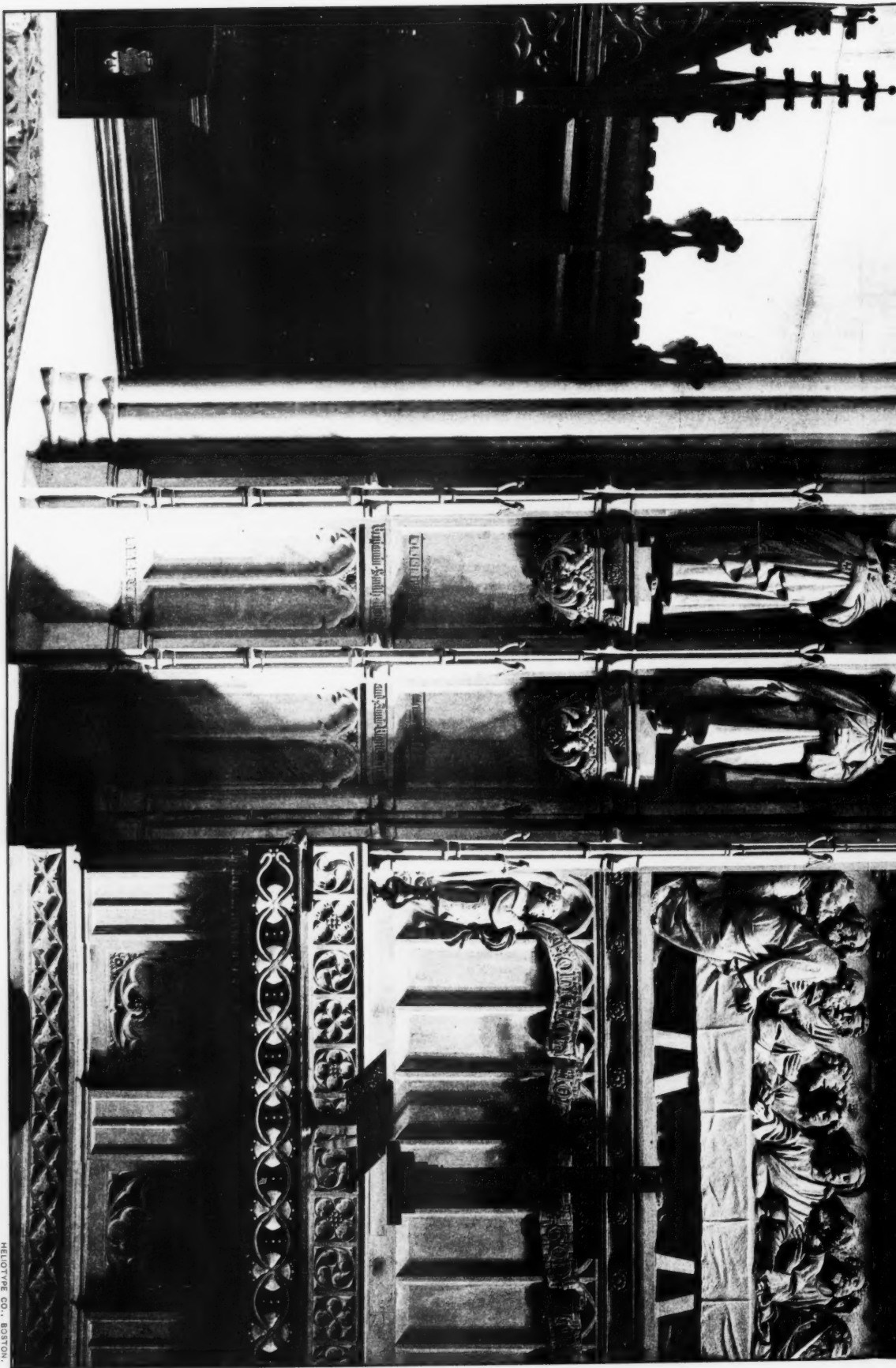
nates the building trades all over the country. Nineteen witnesses before the Industrial Commission represented organized labor in testimony concerning the Chicago strike of 1900. Of these more than half were Irish. In one hundred and twelve unions in the building trades in New York, about forty per cent of the officers were of the same nationality. Analyzing the returns from different parts of the country, the same high proportion is manifested. In Massachusetts twelve out of twenty city Central Labor Unions were officered by Irish; and of twenty-two local unions listed for Connecticut fourteen were so officered. The Irishman tends to monopolize the situation, not alone in the distinctly Irish trades and States, but peculiarly in proportion as the rank and file in the organizations are composed of the inert, non-Teutonic, unpolitical peoples of the earth. He will hold his fair proportion of the offices in a company of Scotch, English, Swedes or Germans; but his place is securely at the head of the line in a company comprising Bohemians, Slovaks, Huns and Italians. The reasons are perfectly obvious: a ready command of English makes the Irishman their natural spokesman; his native eloquence makes him a most effective organizer; his strong sense of personal fealty makes him peculiarly faithful to the organization. Add to these qualities, tact, a generous good nature, and aggressive fighting qualities, and a rare combination is the result. They are precisely the qualities which have given the Emerald Isle so predominant an influence in the direction of our municipal political affairs. Kipling has put it well:

"There came to these shores a poor exile from Erin;
The dew on his wet robe hung heavy and chill;
Yet the steamer which brought him was scarce out of hearin'
Ere 'twas Alderman Mike inthrojucin' a bill."

One of the strangest features in the American situation, as contrasted with Great Britain, is revealed by this unique position of the Irish. They tend to dominate and direct the policy of our American unions; while in the United Kingdom, they seem not only to have been backward, but rather unsuccessful, in the councils of the trade-unions. — W. Z. Ripley in the *Atlantic*.

TUPELO WOOD.—Through the instrumentality of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, represented by T. K. Edwards of Chicago, its lumber agent, persistent and systematic plans are being made to introduce the Tupelo gum on the market, and if these efforts are successful certain sections of Mississippi and Louisiana will be enriched to the extent of millions of dollars. This wood, which up to this time has been utilized largely in an experimental way, is indigenous to the overflow sections of Mississippi and Louisiana, as well as along certain streams in the latter State. Mr. Edwards says regarding this wood: "Tupelo gum is a recent discovery as a valuable wood product. It abounds in the bottoms along the Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers in Mississippi and in sections of territory tributary to Litcher, La. It is also to be found in great quantities near the gulf coast of Mississippi. It grows in the low swampy places with cypress, and has the appearance of the latter. The experiments that have been made with it have demonstrated that it is better than poplar and that it will take a mahogany finish. Recently two carloads were manufactured and shipped to Chicago for use in the manufacture of threshing machine rollers, and so successful was the test of the wood that it is to be used largely for this purpose in the future. Tupelo gum also makes a splendid flooring, because of the fine polish it will take. Owing to the fact that the wood is comparatively new and that the lumber companies now in the field are devoting all of their time to the manufacture of woods that are staple, little attention has been paid to it so far. There is no doubt that, to start with, it will bring from \$24 to \$26 per thousand, delivered in Chicago, and that it will find a ready market, selling better than red gum, which commands about \$40 per thousand, delivered in the same market, as soon as it is better known and more thoroughly appreciated. We have booked orders from the Milwaukee Harvesting Company, and we anticipate that, as soon as some of the staple woods, including poplar and cotton wood, become scarcer there will be a good demand for it. Some of the mill men at Memphis, including the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, with its branch plant at Berclair, Miss., are cutting large quantities of Tupelo gum, and they report that the demand for it is increasing. The box plants of Memphis, owing to the scarcity of cottonwood, are using it to some extent. Tupelo gum is without grain and is very hard, a fact which makes it capable of a very high degree of polish, and already the attention of the lumber manufacturers of the South is being attracted to it on an increasing scale. — *Exchange*.

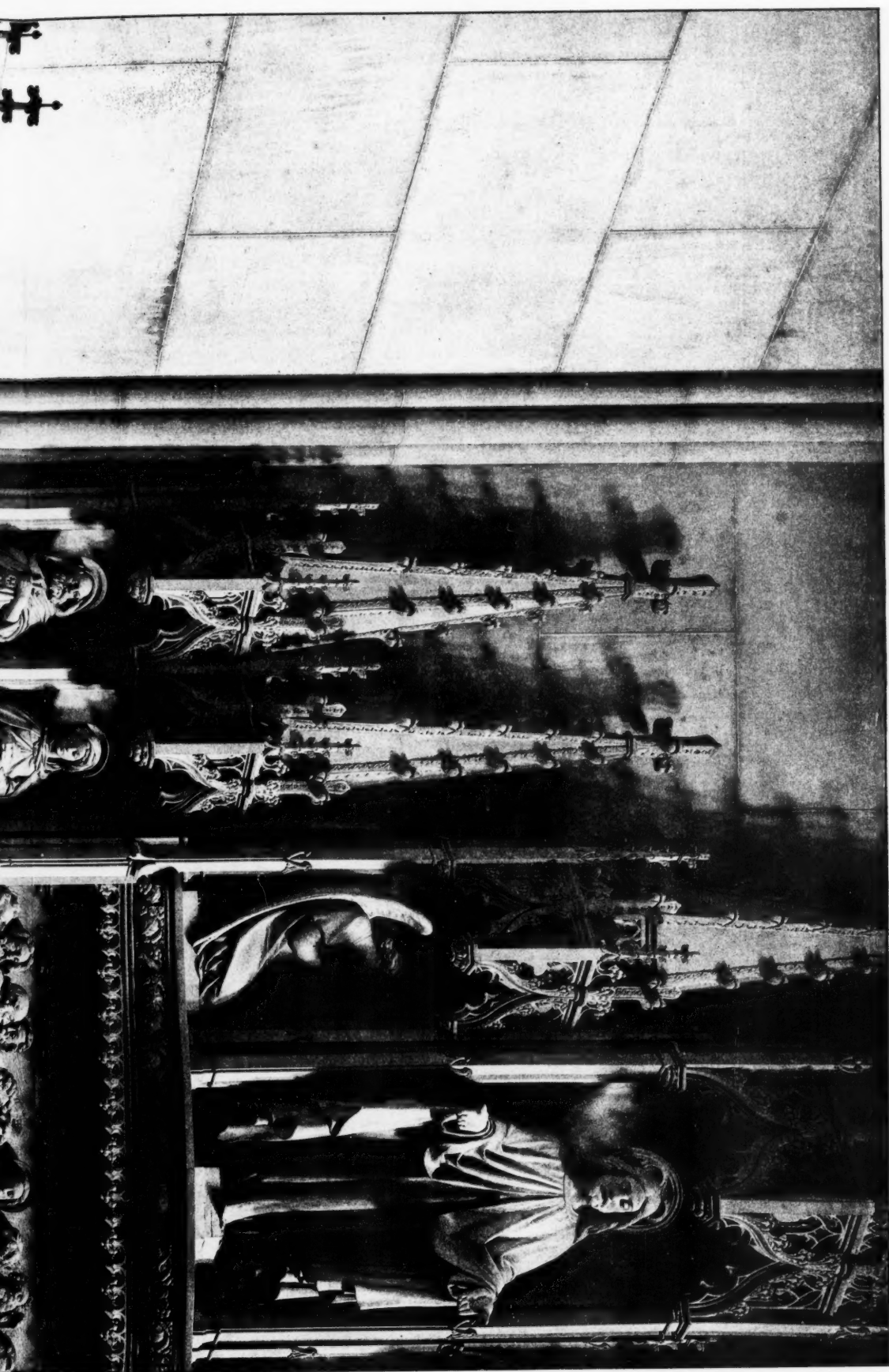
OPTICAL DEFECTS OF CERTAIN NEW WINDOW GLASS.—Peculiar glass in the windows of the new \$250,000 factory of the Elgin National Watch Company may lead to a strike which will involve 500 employes. When the building was opened six weeks ago it was found the windows were of peculiar manufacture, and would admit light readily, but could not be seen through. Because of the glamor in the rooms the employes objected when moved from the old building. Foremen advised them to wait until a trial had been made, and quiet was then restored. Five weeks' test has resulted in severe eye troubles, and, it is said, severe headaches. A mass meeting was held and committees appointed to draft a resolution for presentation to President Hulburd and Superintendent Hunter. — *Chicago Tribune*.



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DETAIL OF NEW REREDOS: EMMANUEL CHURCH, BOSTON, MASS.
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The American Architect
April 9, 1904.
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Station at Bismarck, No. Dakota.



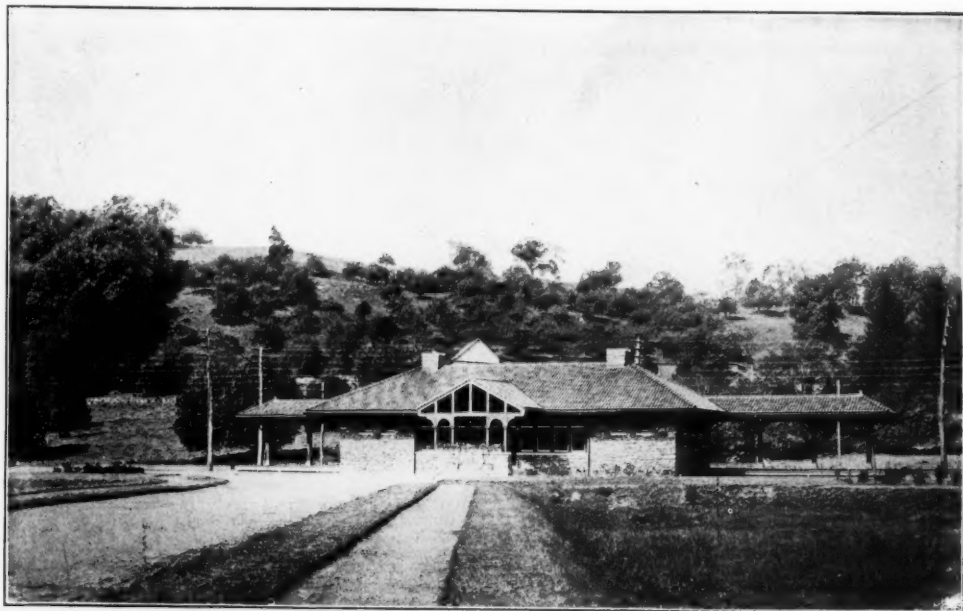
Station at Missoula, Montana.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD STATIONS.

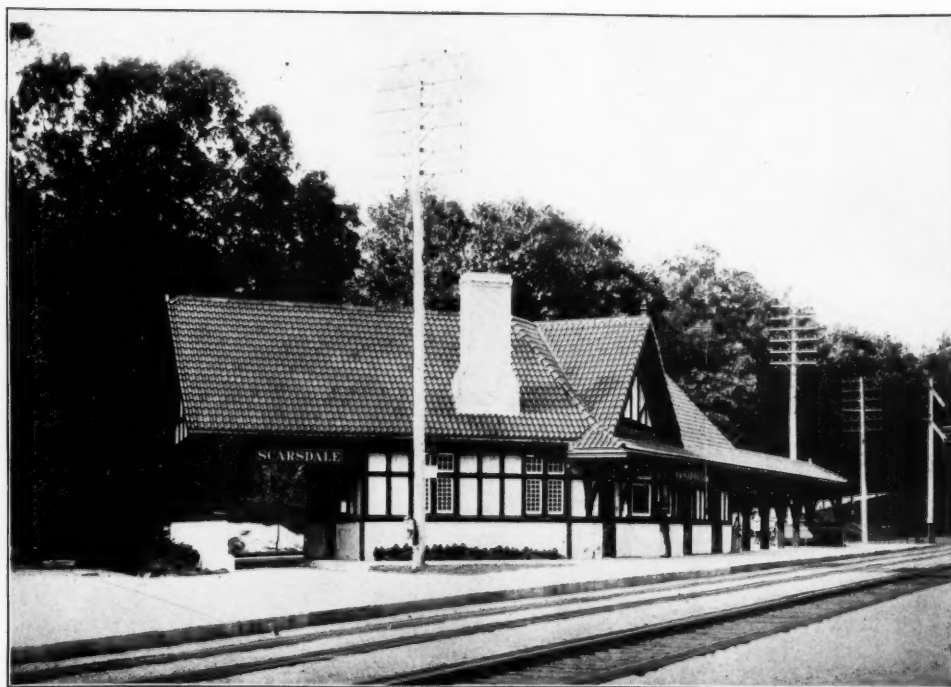
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Station at Chappaqua, N. Y.



Station at Scarsdale, N. Y.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STATIONS.

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New Chancel and Reredos: Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

Francis R. Allen, Architect.

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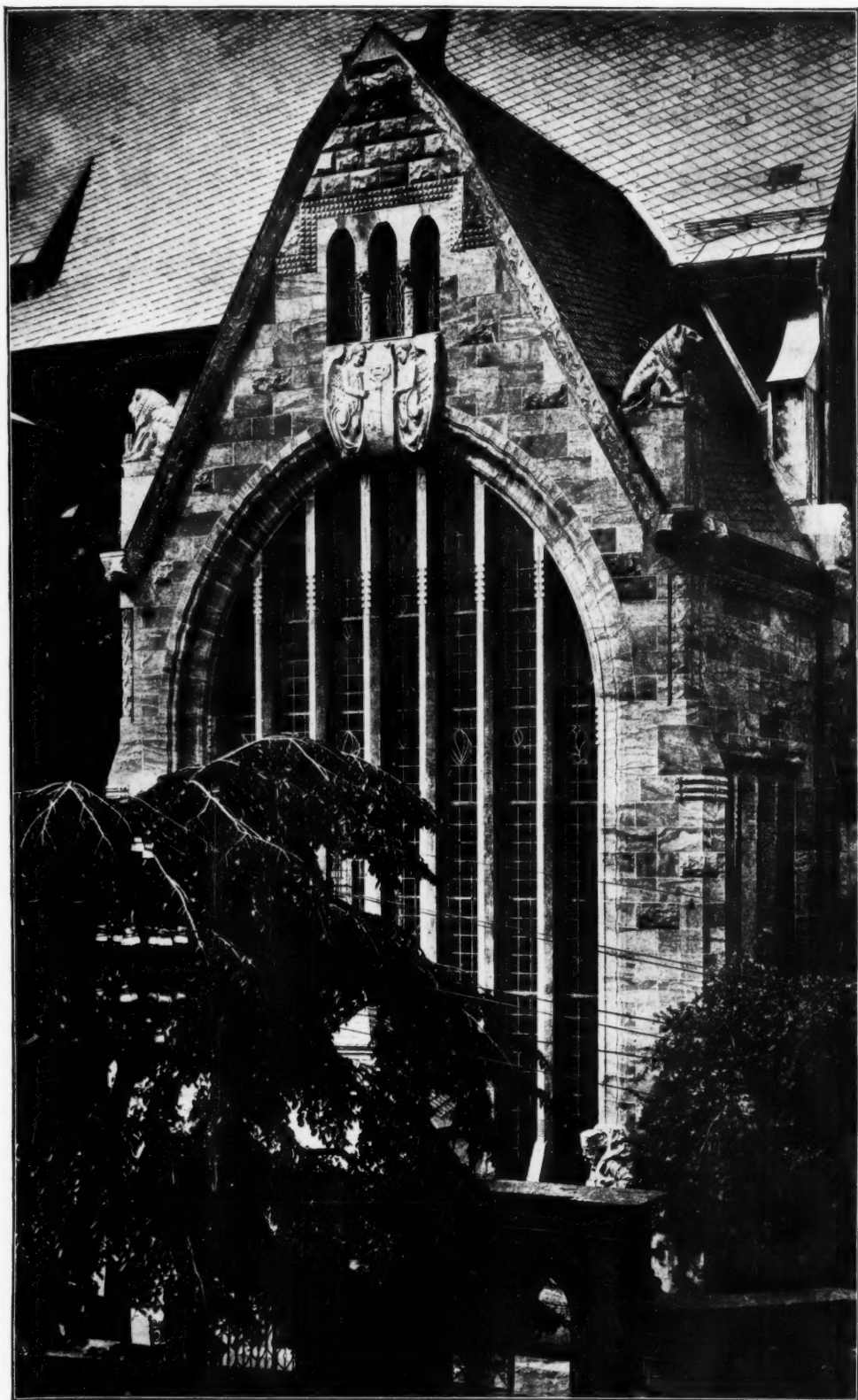


An Entrance to the Palace of Art: Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

Cass Gilbert, Architect.

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New Enclosure for "the Golden Gate," Freiberg Cathedral.

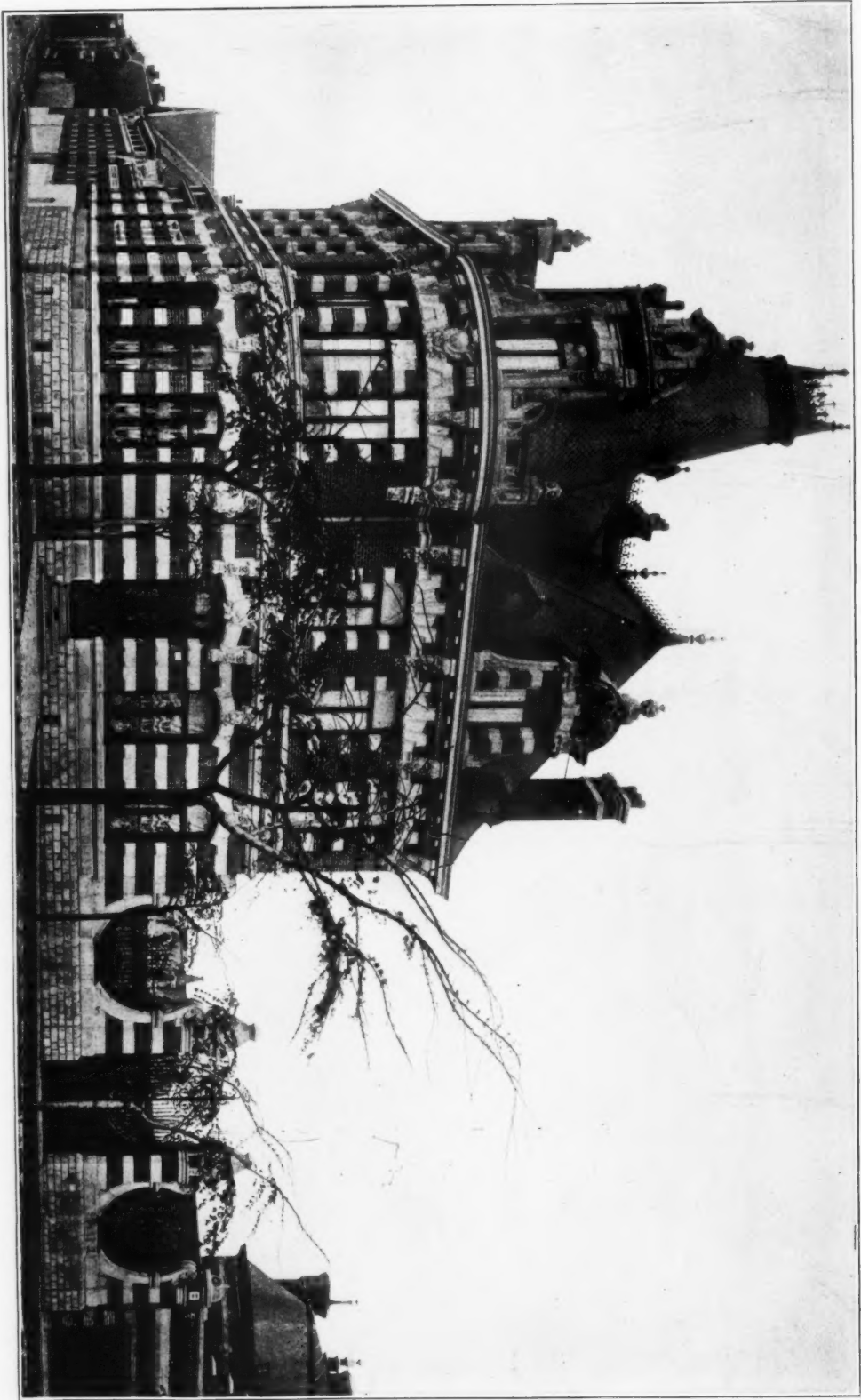
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Villa of M. Lacroix, Place Farners, Valenciennes, France.
P. Dumas, Architect.

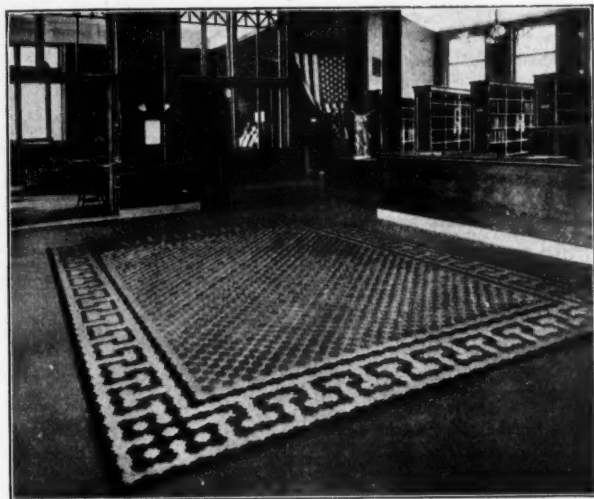
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*The Transportation Building: Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.
E. L. Masqueray, Architect.*

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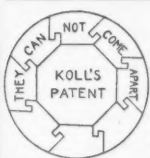


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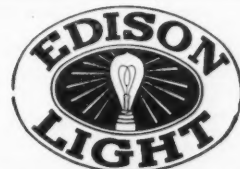
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New Advertisements.

SOUTH NORWALK FOUNDRY AND SALES COMPANY (South Norwalk, Conn.), Castings. Page vi.

NEW ENGLAND TANK AND TOWER CO. (Boston, Mass.), Tanks. Page x.

See last or next issue for the following advertisements:—

Chicago & Alton Railway.
Cadell, F. E.
Charles J. Jager Co.
Keasbey & Mattison Co.
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Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
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See the first issue of the month for the following advertisements:—

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ARCHITECTS' REMOVALS, Etc.

MR. THEODORE C. VISSCHER desires to announce that owing to the death of Mr. David W. Wilson, Jr., the firm name of Wilson & Visscher has been changed to Theodore C. Visscher and that the office has been removed to the Siebrecht Building, 425 Fifth Ave., corner of 38th St. New York, March 25, 1904. Telephone 3520, 38th St.

WM. MARTIN AIKEN, architect, 33 Union Sq., West, New York, having resigned the position of Consulting Architect for the Borough of Manhattan (City of New York) begs to announce that he has resumed the practice of his profession at the above address. 1476

THE partnership of Thayer and Bowser, architects, 633 Atlantic Ave., Boston, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. O. A. Thayer will open an office at 6 Beacon St.

MR. FRANK S. FORSTER, architect, has opened an office in Mt. Clemens, Mich., and would like catalogues from the leading manufacturers.

BROOKS & FERGUSON are opening up offices in Los Angeles, and desire to get catalogues pertaining to the building trades.

WANTED.

POSITION.—College graduate, four years' experience in construction and superintendence, desires position with architect or builder after April 20th. "T. R." care American Architect. 1476

WANTED.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—Wanted immediately, two draughtsmen, thoroughly competent in scale drawing. Apply with references and state salary demanded. Albert Kahn, 1117 Union Trust Building, Detroit, Mich. 1476

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A NEW Williams typewriter, never been used, \$100 machine, will sell for \$70 cash. Address "Typo," American Architect office. t.f.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for the American Architect and Building News.)

ADVANCE RUMORS.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Andrew Carnegie may be asked to increase his offer of \$2,000 to \$30,000 for the public library building.

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BURLAPS

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Bath, Me.—Captain James T. Morse, of Boston, and his nephew, Charles W. Morse, of New York City, have offered, it is said, \$100,000 to the city of Bath toward the erection of a \$200,000 city-hall, provided Bath shall raise the other half. Mayor Edward H. Hyde has agreed to obtain the \$100,000 balance. Details will be made public later.

Boston, Mass.—McKim, Meade & White, of New York, are preparing plans for the new building for the N. E. Trust Co., to be erected on the site of the present Rialto Building on the corner of Devonshire and Milk Sts. It will be a two-and-a-half story building, 50' x 100'.

Steps towards the razing of the Rialto Building, corner of Devonshire and Milk Sts., will be taken at once. Kidder, Peabody & Co., whose front office is at present in this building, will build a new front, two stories in height, which will be in keeping with the height of the main banking room of the firm on Sewall Pl.

It is rumored that the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. contemplates leasing the old Park Square station, and that it is the intention of those interested to utilize the building for amusement purposes. This rumor may be without foundation, however. It is thought there will be quite a boom in real estate in this section in the next few weeks. Much property in Park Sq. and on Boylston St. has been sold of late. Two estates near Church St. on Boylston will be improved with new structures, and it is reported that a handsome hotel is to be erected in this vicinity.

Brantford, Ont.—It is reported that the public library board has sent an appeal to Andrew Carnegie for \$5,000 more in order to complete the new library building in this city.

Brookton, Mass.—The need of a new public library building is most apparent to those who know about the institution here and its needs.

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Chicago, Ill.—A large apartment will be built on a site of 150' x 160' at the corner of Michigan Boulevard and 51st St., recently purchased by Collins & Morris. The building will be three stories high, 97' x 150', and will cost \$75,000. Architects, J. F. and J. P. Doerr.

Critman & Wells will soon construct a three-story flat building at Austin Ave. and South Boulevard, in Oak Park, after plans by J. M. Hotchkiss. It will be 108' x 150', and cost \$60,000.

William G. Krieg has prepared plans for a three-story building, 60' x 100', to be built at the corner of Ainslie St. and Evanston Ave. for H. W. Dunsmuir. Cost, \$50,000.

Borst & Hetherington have designed a three-story apartment-building, 116' x 125', to be built for J. G.

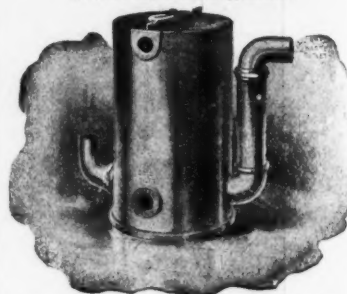
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BURLAPS

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Bath, Me.—Captain James T. Morse, of Boston, and his nephew, Charles W. Morse, of New York City, have offered, it is said, \$100,000 to the city of Bath toward the erection of a \$200,000 city-hall, provided Bath shall raise the other half. Mayor Edward H. Hyde has agreed to obtain the \$100,000 balance. Details will be made public later.

Boston, Mass.—McKim, Meade & White, of New York, are preparing plans for the new building for the N. E. Trust Co., to be erected on the site of the present Rialto Building on the corner of Devonshire and Milk Sts. It will be a two-and-a-half story building, 50' x 100'.

Steps towards the razing of the Rialto Building, corner of Devonshire and Milk Sts., will be taken at once. Kidder, Peabody & Co., whose front office is at present in this building, will build a new front, two stories in height, which will be in keeping with the height of the main banking room of the firm on Sewall Pl.

It is rumored that the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. contemplates leasing the old Park Square station, and that it is the intention of those interested to utilize the building for amusement purposes. This rumor may be without foundation, however. It is thought there will be quite a boom in real estate in this section in the next few weeks. Much property in Park Sq. and on Boylston St. has been sold of late. Two estates near Church St. on Boylston will be improved with new structures, and it is reported that a handsome hotel is to be erected in this vicinity.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Weeks on 66th St., near Washington Ave. Cost, \$210,000.

Thomas McCall has prepared plans for an apartment building to occupy the entire south side of 50th St., from Vincennes to Forrester Ave. M. C. Hunter is the owner. It is to be built in two sections and will be three stories high, covering 140' x 290'. There will be 48 suites of from four to seven rooms, and the cost is estimated at \$150,000. Other Hyde Park buildings designed by the same architect are: Three-story building, 100' x 160', at the corner of 59th St. and Calumet Ave., for John Jeffrey, \$65,000; three-story building, 50' x 120', at the corner of 54th St. and Wabash Ave., containing 24 suites of four to six rooms, \$65,000, and another three-story building on a corner farther south, which is to cost \$40,000.

Cleveland, O.—The plans and specifications for the new Rockefeller building have been completed and the contract for the superstructure has been let to the Thompson-Starratt Co., of New York and Chicago. The contract price, it is understood, is nearly \$1,000,000. The work on the substructure is progressing rapidly. The building when completed will be sixteen stories in height.

Concord, N. H.—"The officials of the N. H. Historical Society are endeavoring to arrange for room in the already overcrowded building, for the Hon. Lorenzo Sabin Library of upwards of 4,000 volumes. The valuable library which has been insured for years past for \$35,000, can hardly find the accommodations it deserves in rooms already full to overflowing. It is hoped the Society will be able to erect a new structure the coming summer, on the adjoining lot. A building could be so constructed that enlarged and safer quarters could be had for the present, to which additional wings could be made later as needs and funds increased."

Coshocton, O.—Coshocton Presbyterians will erect a new \$35,000 stone church. Work to begin this spring.

Council Bluffs, Neb.—The action on the part of the senate in approving the report of the committee on appropriations puts an end to the fight for the removal of the School for the Deaf from Council Bluffs and will mean the erection of a new \$250,000 building at the institute to replace that destroyed by fire two years ago.

Falls Creek, Pa.—Plans and specifications have been made by Architect Lukehart for the new Herat Building.

Housatonic, Mass.—The heirs of Theodore G. Ramsdell, in accordance with his wishes, stand



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AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE CO., Frick Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

ready to erect for the town a suitable library building and to purchase books for the same. They ask the town to assume the cost of maintenance, which will probably be done.

Hechester, Md.—The congregation of the Sacred Redeemer, commonly known as the Redemptorist Fathers, contemplate the erection of a monastery here, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Howard County, where the theological seminary of the order in this country is located. The proposed site of the monastery is on a hillside of solid rock and the cost of the excavation alone, it is stated, will be about \$15,000. The new monastery will be a handsome granite structure, and will have one of the most picturesque sites in Maryland.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The Assembly Ways and Means Committee have decided to report favorably the Monroe bill appropriating \$250,000 for a State agricultural college in connection with Cornell University.

Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Thomas Minton has sold to Margaret Sweeney 2,100 feet of land at the corner of Minton a d Cable Sts. The new owner will erect a dwelling.

Kenberma, Mass.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will be asked to establish a new station on the Nantasket Beach Branch between Kenberma and Surfside, and a petition is being circulated to that effect which is being generally signed by property owners and other interested parties.

Knoxville, In.—The former Industrial Home, at this place, will become a State Hospital for Inebriates. \$125,000 has been appropriated for improvements, and new buildings are to be erected and additional ground purchased.

Lexington, Mass.—The appropriation of \$27,000 for a new primary school-house has been approved at town meeting.

Lowell, Mass.—Work on the new Young Women's Christian Association Building, which is to be erected on the John St. Church site, and in which the old structure is to be incorporated, is now in operation, and will be pushed on to completion.

Marblehead, Mass.—A new primary school-house is to be erected at once on Rowland St., and will bear the honored name of the late Samuel Roads, Jr., historian, legislator and for years before his death the foremost citizen of the town. The building will be of brick, with limestone trimmings and slate roof, and costing, when finished, more than \$40,000.

Melrose, Mass.—Plans for a handsome residence and stable to be erected here this spring for Thos. Brady are being prepared by Blakeslee & Andres, Boston.

Milton, Mass.—A tract of high land upon the western slope of Brush Hill, fronting on Brush Hill Road and Fairmount Ave., opposite the estate of Philip M. Saltonstall, has been sold to Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait. The property contains a small dwelling house upon Fairmount Ave. which will be used as a coachman's cottage by the purchaser, who will build directly upon the western part of the property

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

a handsome private residence for his own occupancy.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The plans of Architects Buemling & Dick have been accepted for the new 1st Ward school which will be a brick, stone, steel and concrete structure containing 18 rooms and not to exceed \$67,500 in cost.

Competitive plans for the \$40,000 addition to the 11th Ward primary school on 19th Ave. and Maple St. have been submitted by George C. Ehlers, Van Ryn & De Gellecke and Henry G. Lotter.

New York, N. Y.—C. B. J. Snyder, chief architect of the Board of Education, has filed plans for a new five-story school-building, 63' x 71', to be built on 114th St., near 3d Ave., and designed as an annex to relieve the present Public School No. 57 in E. 116th St. The new structure is to cost \$70,000.

Oakdale, L. I., N. Y.—Plans are being prepared by a city architect for the construction of additional buildings on W. K. Vanderbilt's Idle Hour estate, to cost \$200,000. It is reported that the carriage and stable buildings and the several cottages occupied by Mr. Vanderbilt's superintendent and other employees, which are constructed principally of wood, will be replaced by buildings of stone and brick.

Oberlin, O.—A new chapel, to cost \$95,000, and to be a memorial of a former president of Oberlin College, Charles G. Finney, is to be erected by F. Finney, of Milwaukee, to replace the college chapel built in 1891, and destroyed by fire last year.

Ottawa, Ont.—A new school-house will be erected at the corner of Superior and Guilin Sts. Architect Kesson White is preparing the plans, which will be completed shortly, when bids for the construction will be asked for.

Patterson, N. J.—Work on the new building for the Y. M. C. A. will soon be started if the present plans are carried out. The building will be erected on the site of the old one on Ellison St., and will be of granite, four stories high. It will cost \$125,000. The first floor will contain a reception-room, reading rooms, ladies' rooms, and a social parlor. The gymnasium will also occupy part of the first floor and extension. On the second floor will be an auditorium. The fourth floor will be used as a dormitory.

COMPETITIONS.

Boston Society of Architects.

ROTCH TRAVELLING-SCHOLARSHIP.

Twenty-first Annual Competition.

The examination for the Rotch Travelling-Scholarship will be held at the Boston Architectural Club, 14 Somerset Street, Boston, on Monday and Tuesday, April 18th and 19th, at nine o'clock A. M.

Candidates must be under thirty years of age, must have worked during two years in Massachusetts in the employ of an architect resident in Massachusetts,

COMPETITIONS.

setts, and will be required to pass preliminary examinations upon the following subjects:—

I. Construction, Theory and Practice. (Written examination.)

II. An Elementary Knowledge of the French Language. (Written examination.)

III. History of Architecture. (Written examination.)

IV. Freehand Drawing from the Cast.

Candidates who pass in these preliminary examinations will be asked to present themselves on the Saturday following, for the competition in Design.

Candidates who have passed in the preliminary examinations since 1897 are eligible for admission to the competition in Design without re-examination.

The successful candidate in each yearly examination receives from the Trustees of the Scholarship annually, for two years, \$1,000, to be expended in foreign travel and study; provided always that the beneficiary shows such fitness and diligence as may be required of him.

The Boston Society of Architects has offered the sum of \$75 as a second prize.

Candidates are required to register their names with the Secretary of the Committee three days before the opening of the examinations.

Any further information concerning the Scholarship can be obtained upon application to

C. H. BLACKALL, Secretary,
1 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

THE competition for the Beaux-Arts Scholarship, open to all American draughtsmen under twenty-eight years of age, will begin on Saturday, April 16th. For information, apply to the Secretary of the Committee on Education, 3 E. 33d St., New York. 1476

PROPOSALS.

COURTHOUSE. [At Yankton, S. D.]
Bids will be received April 18 by the Bd. Co. Comrs. for erecting a courthouse here. C. L. LAWRENCE, Co. Aud. W. R. Parsons & Son Co., archts., Des Moines, Ia. 1476

JAIL. [At Kingstree, S. C.]
Bids will be received April 18 by the Bd. Co. Comrs. for erecting a jail and equipping same with steel cells. Chas. C. Wilson, architect, Columbia. J. N. HAMMET, Clk. 1476

SCHOOL. [At Waverly, Ia.]
Bids are wanted April 20 for erecting a two-story school. Murphy & Ralston, archts., Waterloo. 1476

BUILDING. [At Fort Morgan, Ala.]
Fort Morgan, Ala. Sealed proposals will be received until April 21, 1904, for construction of post exchange building and extension and alterations in guard-house building here. Separate bids for each building complete must be submitted. Specifications and plans furnished on application. A. D. RAYMOND, Q. M. 1476



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PROPOSALS.

CEMENT, ETC.

[At Portland, Me.] U. S. Engineer Office, 537 Congress St., Portland, Me. Sealed proposals for cement, broken stone and sand will be received here until April 18, 1904. Information furnished on application. S. W. ROESSLER, Maj., Engrs. 1476

PORTLAND CEMENT.

[At Kavanaugh, Ky.] U. S. Engineer Office, Room 415, Customhouse, Cincinnati, O. Sealed proposals for furnishing about 2,500 barrels American Portland cement, at Kavanaugh, Ky., for use at Dam No. 2, Big Sandy River, will be received here until April 16, 1904. Information furnished by LIEUT. COL. ERNEST H. RUFFNER, Engrs. 1476

NORMAL SCHOOL.

[At Kearney, Neb.] Bids will be received April 26 by the State Bd. Educ. at Lincoln for erecting the Kearney Normal School; bids will be received on Bedford stone, artificial, pressed and common brick; probable cost, \$50,000. Geo. A. Berlinghof, archit., Beatrice. 1477

LOCK AND GUIDE WALLS.

[At Wellsville, O.] U. S. Engineer Office, Wheeling, W. Va. Sealed proposals for building lock walls and guide walls for Dam No. 3, Ohio River, about two miles above Wellsville, O., in accordance with the river and harbor act of June 13, 1902, which provides \$190,000 for said work, will be received here until April 27, 1904. Information furnished on application. GEO. A. ZINN, Major, Engrs. 1477

LOCK GATE AND ANCHORAGE.

[At Pittsburgh, Pa.] U. S. Engineer Office, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sealed proposals for building and delivering in the harbor of Pittsburgh, Pa., a steel lock gate and anchorage will be received here until April 28, 1904. Information furnished on application. W. L. SIBERT, Capt., Engrs. 1477

SEWER.

[At Grand Rapids, Mich.] Office Board of Public Works, Grand Rapids, Mich. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board until April 29, 1904, for constructing a public sewer along the line of the West Side Ditch (so called) including pump pit, sluice gates, gates, pump station and discharge pipes, etc., according to the plans and specifications on file at the office of the City Engineer. All proposals must be made upon blanks that will be furnished upon application at the office of the Board. By order of the Board. JAMES E. KEEGAN, President, L. W. ANDERSON, City Engineer. Attest: JNO. C. BROWN, Clerk. 1477

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., April 2, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 23d day of May, 1904, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring and elevators) of U. S. Marine Hospital Building at Savannah, Ga., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Custodian, U. S. Marine Hospital at Savannah, Ga., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1476

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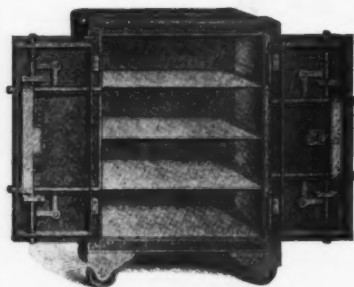
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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of April, 1904, and then opened, for furnishing and placing the lighting fixtures for the U. S. Mint (new) at Denver, Colorado, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1476

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 11th day of May, 1904, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office at Durham, N. C., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Durham, N. C., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1477

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 26, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 17th day of May, 1904, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus) of the U. S. Post-office at Anniston, Alabama, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or the office of the Custodian at Anniston, Alabama, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1476

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 24, 1904. Notice is hereby given that the time for opening the bids for the construction (except heating apparatus) of the U. S. Post-office and Court-house at Deadwood, South Dakota, has been extended from April 18, 1904, to 3 o'clock P. M., May 12, 1904. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1476

PORTLAND CEMENT.

[At Boston Neck, R. I.] U. S. Engineer Office, Newport, R. I. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering Portland cement, broken stone and sand at Boston Neck, R. I., will be received here until April 19, 1904. Information furnished on application. J. H. WILLARD, Maj., Engrs. 1476

LOCKHOUSES.

[At Charleston, W. Va.] U. S. Engineer Office, Wheeling, W. Va. Sealed proposals for building two lockhouses at Lock No. 6, Kanawha River, about four miles below Charleston, W. Va., will be received here until April 18, 1904. GEORGE A. ZINN, Maj., Engrs. 1476

JAIL AND SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE.

[At Jamestown, N. D.] Proposals will be received until May 16 by the Board of County Commissioners for erecting a jail and sheriff's residence, cell work in jail, boiler-house complete, except boilers, boiler and steam plant. ANDREW BLEWETT, County Auditor. 1477

ALTERATIONS TO COLLEGE.

[At New York, N. Y.] Proposals will be received until May 2 by Alrick H. Man, Chairman Executive Committee of the college at the department of education, for repairs and alterations to Normal College buildings. 1477

PROPOSALS.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

[At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.] Office Constructing Q. M., Burlington, Vt. Sealed proposals will be received until April 25, 1904, for constructing, heating, plumbing, gaspiping and electric wiring of two double sets officers' quarters, constructing, gaspiping and electric wiring of one quartermaster's storehouse and construction of one quartermaster's storehouse and one quartermaster's workshop at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. Information furnished on application. CAPTAIN T. B. LAMOREUX, Q. M., Burlington, Vt. 1477

LIGHT STATION.

[At Sapelo, Ga.] Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Lighthouse Engineer, Charleston, S. C., until April 20, 1904, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary for the construction, erection and delivery of the buildings for the Sapelo Light Station, Ga., in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to CAPT. G. P. HOWE, ELL, corps of engs., U. S. A., engr. 1476

ADDITION TO HOSPITAL.

[At Fort Washington, Md.] Office of Constructing Q. M., U. S. Army, Fort Washington, Md. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until April 25, 1904, for the construction of an addition and alterations to the hospital at Fort Washington, Md. Information regarding plans and specifications may be obtained at this office, at the office of the depot quartermaster, Baltimore, Md., and at the office of the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa. F. L. DENGLE, constructing Q. M., U. S. A. 1477

BOAT SHOP.

[At Bremerton, Wash.] Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until April 23, 1904, for constructing a three-story brick building about 808 by 64 feet at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Chief of Bureau. 1477

BUILDING.

[At Charleston, S. C.] Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until April 23, 1904, for constructing a two-story brick and steel fireproof building with one-story wing and brick chimney at the navy yard, Charleston, S. C. Plans and specifications will be furnished by the commandant of the navy yard named upon deposit of \$15 as security for their return. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Chief of Bureau. 1477

SCHOOL.

[At Crescentville, O.] Bids will be received April 26 by the Bd. Educ. for erecting a two-story brick school. 1476

PAVING.

[At Pacific Grove, Cal.] Bids will be received May 9 by F. B. Lewis, City Clk., for constructing 5,269 feet pavement. Estimated cost, \$20,646. 1476

COURTHOUSE.

[At Clinton, N. C.] Proposals will be received until April 20 for erecting a courthouse by the Board of County Commissioners. 1476

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ADOPTED BY THE SOCIETY, FEBRUARY 1 . . . 1895. . .

SECTION 1. No Member should enter into partnership, in any form or degree, with any builder, contractor, or manufacturer.

SECTION 2. A Member having any ownership in any building material, device or invention, proposed to be used on work for which he is architect, should inform his employer of the fact of such ownership.

SECTION 3. No Member should be a party to a building contract except as "owner."

SECTION 4. No Member should guarantee an estimate or contract by personal bond.

SECTION 5. It is unprofessional to offer drawings or other services "on approval" and without adequate pecuniary compensation.

SECTION 6. It is unprofessional to advertise in any other way than by a notice giving name, address, profession, and office hours, and special branch (if such) of practice.

SECTION 7. It is unprofessional to make alterations of a building designed by another architect, within ten years of its completion, without ascertaining that the owner refuses to employ the original designer, or, in event of the property having changed hands, without due notice to the said designer.

SECTION 8. It is unprofessional to attempt to supplant an architect after definite steps have been taken toward his employment.

SECTION 9. It is unprofessional for a Member to criticise in the public prints the professional conduct or work of another architect except over his own name or under the authority of a professional journal.

SECTION 10. It is unprofessional to furnish designs in competition for private work or for public work, unless for proper compensation, and unless a competent professional adviser is employed to draw up the "conditions" and assist in the award.

SECTION 11. No Member should submit drawings except as an original contributor in any duly instituted competition, or attempt to secure any work for which such a competition remains undecided.

SECTION 12. The American Institute of Architects' "schedule of charges" represents minimum rates for full, faithful and competent service. It is the duty of every architect to charge higher rates whenever the demand for his services will justify the increase, rather than to accept work to which he cannot give proper personal attention.

SECTION 13. No Member shall compete in amount of commission, or offer to work for less than another, in order to secure the work.

SECTION 14. It is unprofessional to enter into competition with or to consult with an architect who has been dishonorably expelled from the "Institute" or "Society."

SECTION 15. The assumption of the title of "Architect" should be held to mean that the bearer has the professional knowledge and natural ability needed for the proper invention, illustration and supervision of all building operations which he may undertake.

SECTION 16. A Member should so conduct his practice as to forward the cause of professional education and render all possible help to juniors, draughtsmen and students.

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