

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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No. 1919

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS ON THE REPEAL OF THE TARSNEY ACT

MR. WALTER COOK, *President, American Institute of Architects,*

Dear Sir:

IT is with profound regret that I have to report the repeal of the Tarsney Act. The efforts of your Committee, together with those of architects in general throughout the country, and many members of the Senate and House of Representatives, as well as many leading citizens and newspapers, to prevent the repeal of the law, have failed, and after having been in operation for about fifteen years, the act has been stricken from the statute books.

Upon receipt of your letter of June 7, 1912, appointing a special committee to take such action against the repeal as might be possible, immediate steps were taken to do whatever might be done. The proposed repeal came as a surprise, it being generally believed among architects that the law was satisfactory, and that the improvement in Government architecture effected by its operation was generally recognized. Your Committee conferred with the President, and with various members of the House and Senate. The Chapters were notified by wire and a later notice was sent to every member of the Institute. The aid of the Federation of Art was enlisted, and many letters were sent to prominent citizens all over the country. The effort was continued along this line until the last week in August. Members of the Institute all over the country gave assistance to the Committee, and architects not members of the Institute also co-operated in the most gratifying way. The active work of the Committee naturally devolved upon those members to whom Washington was most accessible, although most valuable advice and assistance was received from those who were not able to take up the labors so actively.

The efforts to prevent the repeal received the hearty co-operation and support of the various art societies throughout the country, and of such organizations as the Merchants' Association of New York. The

leading newspapers opposed the repeal and many of them contained strong editorials on the subject.

The history of the case is as follows:—The Sundry Civil bill as submitted to the House of Representatives by its Committee on Appropriations, carried a clause repealing the Tarsney Act, and that portion of the bill containing the repealing clause got its first reading in the House prior to the appointment of your Committee. At its first reading any member of the House could have objected to the repealing clause as new legislation, and it would have been stricken from the bill under the rules, but the friends of the Tarsney Act were not forewarned and the clause went through without realization on their part of what was involved. It was then too late to have it taken out without a majority vote of the House, which was impossible to obtain as the repeal was distinctly a majority measure. Upon the final acceptance of the Sundry Civil bill by the House, the matter was taken up in the Senate where the Committee on Appropriations eliminated the repealing clause and the bill as it passed the Senate did not provide for repeal, so it went to conference. The House conferees, Messrs. Fitzgerald, Sherley and Cannon, had strong personal feeling in favor of the repeal. While the Senate conferees were naturally anxious to sustain the attitude of the Senate, they apparently had little personal feeling one way or the other, and they finally gave in. It was stated by Senator Warren that the repeal was the last of the 289 amendments upon which the Senate managers yielded.

Those responsible for the repeal, while they may feel satisfaction at having succeeded in their effort, cannot have any pride in the method by which it was brought about. It was really put through by depriving the Senate and the President of their constitutional privilege as co-ordinate branches of the Government. The repeal never actually came before the House in a way to be voted on on its merits, for the House managers would not consent to make the repeal a separate matter and it could be defeated only by failure to pass

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the Sundry Civil bill, one of the most important of the general appropriation bills. In the opinion of your Committee the repeal does not represent the sentiment of Congress, but is an example of the coercive power of the leaders of the House.

Members of your Committee had two conferences with Messrs. Fitzgerald and Sherley, who could at any time have stopped all proceedings against the law, and were heard with patience, but failed to shake them from their position or to get from them any tangible reasons for the repeal beyond the statement that the law gave too much discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the Government building system is in bad shape and the first step necessary for a complete reorganization was the repeal of the Tarsney Law. Various instances were given where additional appropriations were necessary to complete Tarsney Act buildings, but the reply of your Committee to this was that Congress was frequently responsible for such cases, and where it was not, the Treasury Department had full control of the situation. It was also stated that there had been much dissatisfaction with certain matters in connection with the new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the new Washington Post Office, the Boston Custom House, etc., none of which are under the Tarsney Law. In fact none of the criticism had any direct bearing on the law save the one that it gave too much discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury, and this seems rather far-fetched when the great powers of the Secretary in other directions are considered.

What weight was attached to the reports submitted to the House by its Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings and the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, both of which recommend repeal, is not known. Certainly no importance could have been given them by the Committee on Appropriations if it had carefully read the testimony adduced by these committees. To ascertain the facts relating to the architectural side of public buildings, these committees apparently called as witnesses only the late Supervising Architect and one or two of his subordinates, and the conclusions of the committees, in so far as they relate to this law, are absolutely unjustified by the testimony. One reads the hearings with amazement and wonders how it was possible to find in the House of Representatives two members so ignorant of architectural and building methods as the Hon. Cyrus Cline, 12th Indiana District, and the Hon. William E. Cox, 3rd Indiana District, chairman of the respective committees. Such terms as bidders, competitors, architects, builders, contractors, etc., appear to have been considered synonymous, while some of the questions show not only benighted misunderstanding of building practice, but a disposition to regard the things not understood to be unmistakable evidence of the faulty nature of the law.

It is not surprising that such inquiries should lead to reports full of the most childish blunders, or that their

authors should express horror at paying fees of 6% to outside architects, when similar service can be had from the Government bureau at nearly double that rate. The committees seemed unable or unwilling to understand that the expenses of the Supervising Architect's office increase in proportion to the amount of work done by the office. Although the figures show this clearly, the conclusions of the committees are based largely on the assumption that it costs the same to maintain the office whether much work or little is done, therefore if the class of buildings that have been designed by private architects under the Tarsney Law, were to be designed in the Government office, the architectural service on such buildings would cost nothing! What would become of the manufacturer who figures on this basis?

A portion of the partial report of the Committee on Expenditures in Treasury Department relates entirely to the Tarsney Law. It is an indictment of the "American Institute of Art" (sic) and is little more accurate than the Cline report, although it goes somewhat further in its incoherent expression. It charges by insinuation that the American Institute of Architects through its members who have acted on juries appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to pass upon drawings submitted in Tarsney Act competitions, has controlled the awards so that only members of the Institute have been successful competitors. This is obviously and ludicrously preposterous. The most elementary knowledge of how architectural competitions are conducted, knowledge that might have been acquired by the committee with slight effort, would have shown that to carry out such a scheme would be as impossible as it would be for the American Bar Association to control the decisions of the courts. It is moreover an actual fact that about 25% of the competitions under the Tarsney Act have been won by architects not members of the Institute, really a large proportion considering the fact that the Institute is the representative professional organization, and includes in its membership a large majority of the ablest architects in the country.

The work of these two committees shows the injustice of a system whereby matters involving highly technical subjects are investigated by men who are absolutely ignorant along the lines of their inquiry. This lack of knowledge of the subject, supplemented by a desire to attract attention to dormant or unrecognized legislative ability, frequently obscures whatever sense of justice the committee may have started out with. The Cox Committee accuses the Institute of what would involve practically every member of the organization in professional dishonor, although Mr. Cox apparently does not appreciate the fact, and merely regards the collusion he charges as an objectionable form of practice. Upon no other assumption could he justify his failure to call the officers of the Institute as witnesses, before bringing accusations against the organization which if true would make it unworthy of existence.

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The real purpose back of the repeal was not discovered, although your Committee believes there is no intention to depend entirely upon the office of the Supervising Architect for future architectural service, and the only definite statement on this point that has come to our notice is the reference to the repeal by Mr. Fitzgerald in a speech on the floor of the House on Aug. 26th setting forth his views as to what had been accomplished in the way of administrative reform by the session of Congress then about to close. In referring to the Sundry Civil bill, he says:—

"A provision repealing the so-called Tarsney Act, authorizing the employment of outside architects in the construction of public buildings. Experience under this law begot the well-founded criticism that construction was delayed, extravagance encouraged, and the American Institute of Architects required of its members that they charge the United States for services 1 per cent. more on the total cost of buildings than was required of individuals. The Government maintains a well-organized architect's office costing upward of \$1,000,000 a year. In the judgment of three of the committees of the House there was no sound reason for the employment of outside talent under the conditions imposed by the architects by which they charged the United States 20 per centum more than they received from other clients. While the service of the best architectural talent at times is required by the Government, it should, and as experience has shown, can be had upon reasonable terms fair to the Government as well as attractive to the architects."

Your Committee has no knowledge of any delays caused by the Tarsney Act. There was no feature of the law that need have caused any undue delay under proper administration. The statement that "the American Institute of Architects required of its members that they charge the United States for services 1 per cent. more on the total cost of buildings than was required of individuals," is absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue, and shows a total misunderstanding of the facts as well as a misconception of the purposes, aims and powers of the Institute. The only testimony known to have been taken along this line of inquiry was that of the late Supervising Architect before the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department. Unsatisfactory and inadequate as this testimony was as a presentation of the architects' side of the question, it was not justly capable of the construction that has evidently been put upon it. Four years ago the customary rate charged by architects was advanced from 5% to 6% and the new rate was accepted by the Government as it was by individuals and corporations generally. The advance was a legitimate business action made necessary by the increased expenses which modern conditions have brought about. These have borne heavily on the architect, whose work has become much more technical in recent years, with a consequent advance in his cost of production, and the average profit from the present 6% fee is less than from the 5% fee twenty years ago.

Mr. Fitzgerald makes one assertion, the significance of which he probably does not realize, when he admits that it costs upwards of \$1,000,000 a year to main-

tain the Supervising Architect's office, although he is too clever to have made the mistake of Mr. Cline's committee, which gave the cost of such maintenance to be about \$150,000. If it costs upwards of \$1,000,000 a year to maintain the Supervising Architect's office, how can he consistently claim that there is no economy in the employment of private architects at the 6% rate? As a matter of fact the Secretary of the Treasury in an official statement dated Aug. 6, 1912 (Senate Document No. 916, 62nd Congress, 2nd Session), concedes that the cost of preparing drawings and specifications alone, in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury during a period of years ending with 1911, has averaged 6.02%. This includes no expense for supervision of construction such as salaries of superintendents, traveling expenses, etc., which amount to about 5% additional, and the 6.02 percentage has been arrived at after deducting 35% of the total administrative cost as an estimated amount of expense not chargeable to new construction. If Mr. Fitzgerald will apply to the study of the expense figures of the Supervising Architect's office the same energy and ability he devotes to the larger problems of the Committee on Appropriations, he cannot escape the conclusion that 6% is a reasonable and fair compensation for complete architectural service, properly performed. In this connection it should be said that the Institute cannot properly condemn an honest difference of opinion as to the manner in which architectural service for the Government shall be performed, but it can and should denounce in the strongest way the use of statements concerning the organization in public documents or in Congress, that are not in accordance with the facts.

Your Committee believes that the repeal of the Tarsney Act is reactionary to the last degree, and that it is a serious blow to Government architecture, which will indirectly have an adverse effect upon the architecture of the country if matters are permitted to remain in their present condition. It is quite impossible for the office of the Supervising Architect to turn out all the work under the Treasury Department and do it with reasonable efficiency, and we fear a return to the evils that prevailed in the days when architects were selected for political and not for architectural reasons.

On the other hand the House leaders have been led to believe that the Government has been imposed upon by architects as a class, and from their point of view the repeal of the law was a public benefit. We know that this view is erroneous, and believe that these leaders have been deceived by the findings of incompetent minor committees. Nor does it appeal to our sense of justice to have the entire profession put under the ban without its representatives having been given any opportunity to state its position. It seems to your Committee that architects should be encouraged to take a more lively interest in the views on art subjects of representatives in Congress when they come before the primaries, and if necessary when they come up for election. The repeal of this law affects directly

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or indirectly every one of the many thousand architects of the country, yet they received no consideration whatever from the committees who held hearings on the subject. The influence of these architects through their clients reaches hundreds of thousands of voters, and this number is increased by their affiliations with the various art organizations. The art sentiment of the country is a force to be reckoned with and its influence should make itself felt in the halls of

Congress. Certain it is that the repeal of the Tarsney Act was entirely against this sentiment.

Respectfully submitted,
for the Committee,

(Signed) JOHN HALL RANKIN, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE: R. Clipston Sturgis, Frank C. Baldwin, Glenn Brown, C. Grant LaFarge, D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Burt L. Fenner, Electus D. Litchfield, Edward A. Crane.

A CRITICISM AND AN APPRECIATION

AT the meetings of the Architectural Association, London, it is customary for one of the members to read a paper on a selected topic, at the close of which a debate is held. It often happens that the remarks brought forth in the debate so admirably supplement the ideas advanced by the principal speaker, that one is really incomplete without the other.

Mr. C. A. Daubney not so very long ago addressed the Association on the subject of "American Architecture." His remarks showed a knowledge of his topic not always possessed by our critics abroad.

Supplementing Mr. Daubney's paper, Mr. C. C. Brewer made a short address, during which he stated as quoted below.

We are sure that members of the profession in this country will feel a source of satisfaction in the knowledge that their efforts are so well appreciated and that the ideals towards which they are striving are understood and approved.

With particular reference to the dignity and repose shown in modern examples of large work in America, Mr. Brewer stated:

"Imagine an entire railway-station with fittings and furniture, even to the spittoons, designed by the architects; a railway-station so planned and so contrived that there is no noise nor bustle, where no porters intrude with luggage, and where it has even been thought worth while to forego the profits of the bill-sticker that all may be well ordered and dignified. It is as if the directors had said: 'We will startle the public, not with glare and noise of our money-making, but with dignity and repose.' And so today the conception of a railway-station as a dignified thing seems to have

taken hold of the Americans, and we have the big Washington station and others in the same spirit. Comparing these with the three latest termini in London—the Great Central and the two at Victoria, which had not even the sense to be one—we weep for London. The idea of the dignity of commercial enterprise seems growing upon the business men and showing itself in the stores, office buildings, and banks. Can the Americans be learning the market value of repose in the midst of their strenuous life? It may be argued that there is no real newness in this great Pennsylvania station, that the hall is a mere translation of the Baths of Caracalla on, I believe, a larger scale; that the detail on this and most other buildings of the same type in America is directly taken from Italy or Greece. This brings me to the wider criticism of their architects which is so often made by Americans today—that they are not evolving a national style. It is surely difficult for contemporaries to judge whether or not a style is being evolved in any art, and it is probable that the same critics, had they lived in the fifteenth century in Italy, would have been chiding the architects for being mere copyists of the Romans. I cannot believe that men who are approaching architectural problems with the freshness, vigor, and clearness of thought of the Americans of today will not leave behind them something worthy to be called a national style, even if they are content, for the while, to use and reuse the language of the past. Speed and hustle are the natural parents of copying in architecture. The man, set face to face with enormous problems to be tackled at great speed, turns naturally to the text-book for his

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details, and I am not sure that, given speed as one of the conditions, the results do not gain in the process, for the architect has the more time for mass and the big idea. Certain it is that the trend of architectural training in America is to this end—to train competent architects and competent assistants, not thinkers and writers on architecture. The man who knows where to find chapter and verse in those wonderful libraries which seem to be a sine qua non in every large office, and how to use the matter when found with a competent good taste and discretion, is the man to help the designer of big schemes."

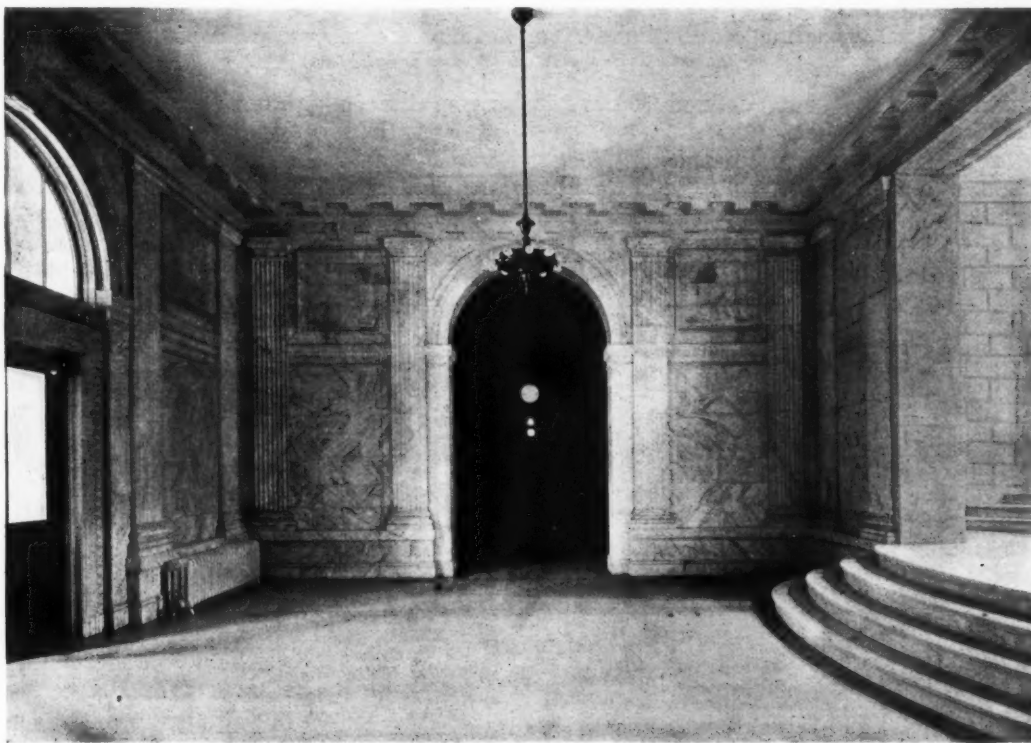
RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS

"SPECIFICATIONS" DEFINED — NECESSITY FOR THEIR SUBMISSION TO CONTRACTOR

An action was brought by a builder to recover for certain extra work. A blue

print of plans prepared by an architect was submitted to the plaintiff, who thereupon gave an estimate and a written contract was entered into between the parties. The extras claimed for, a slate floor and base for the toilet room, were not shown on the plans. The owner claimed the work was under the contract, first, because they appeared in the statement filed with the tenement house department by the architect; second, because the contract provided that the second payment should be made when dismissal was secured; third, because the architect expressed his opinion that the owner was not bound to pay plaintiff for the work.

The first claim was based upon the word "specifications" which appeared in some parts of the owner's copy of the contract, but which was stricken out of the builder's copy. The owner contended that these specifications referred to the statements filed with the tenement house



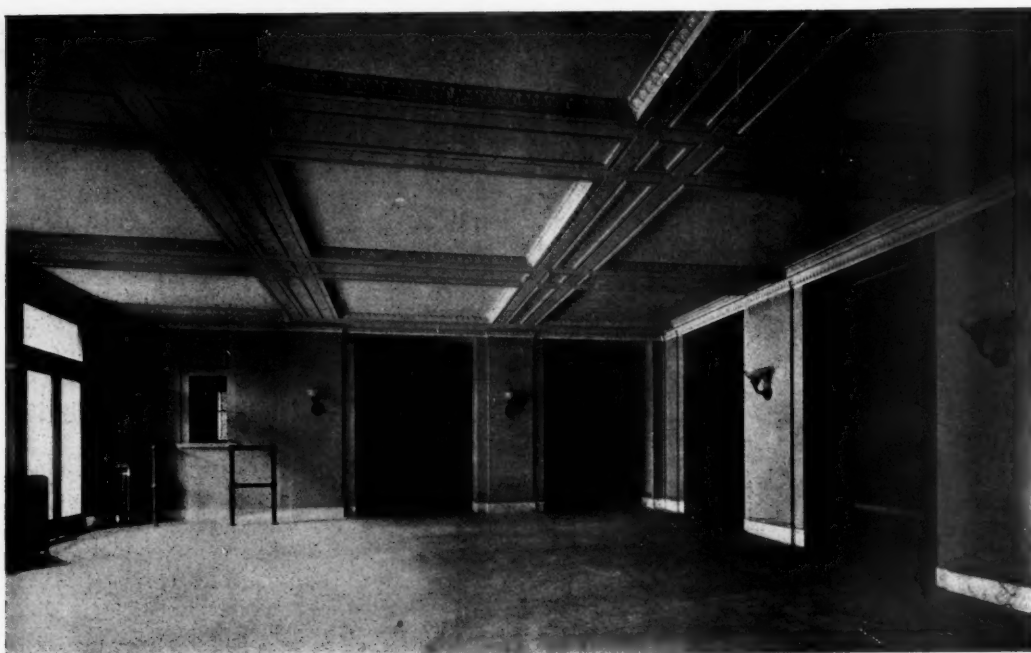
THE ENTRANCE HALL, THE CITY HALL, PORTLAND, MAINE

MESSRS. CARRERE & HASTINGS, ARCHITECTS

MR. JOHN CALVIN STEVENS AND MR. JOHN HOWARD STEVENS, ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS

(For other illustrations on this subject see preceding issue)

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THE ENTRANCE HALL, THE CITY HALL, PORTLAND, MAINE

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(For other illustrations on this subject see preceding issue)

department. The court defined the word "specifications," when used in a building contract, as "a detailed statement of each particular of the work to be done, usually prepared by the architect in amplification of the details of drawings or plans." No such specifications had been submitted to the builder. The statements filed by the architect with the tenement house department were not shown to him nor did he know anything about them. It was evident that it was intended to eliminate the words "and specifications" entirely from the contract, making it refer only to the drawings, which alone were before the parties at the time of making the contract. Second, it was held that the provision that the second payment should be made when dismissal was secured fixed the time of payment, but was not an obligation on the builder to do work not covered by his contract in order to satisfy other demands of the tenement house department.

RECOVERY FOR EXTRAS

A contractor for the construction of a house in a workmanlike manner found,

when the cellar was dry and a dry wall started, that the character of the soil would require the wall to be laid in cement. The owner directed him to build the wall so it would stand, regardless of cost. The contractor charged for the foundation as an extra. It was held that he was not entitled to this, as it was his duty under his contract to make the foundation he did, and without extra compensation, for he was bound by implication to do everything necessary to enable him to perform his contract. The owner's promise to pay for his extra work was without consideration and void.

But the specifications called for a certain kind of cellar wall and for the underpinning to be lined with mortar. The contractor, at the direction of the owner, put in a better wall and lined the underpinning with brick. It was held that he could recover against the owner for these extras, as he was not obliged to put in a better wall or lining than that called for by the specifications.

Creamery Package Mfg. Co. v. Russell, Vermont Supreme Court, 78 Atl. 718.

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VOL. CII

OCTOBER 2, 1912

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AN UNJUSTIFIED CONGRESSIONAL REPORT AND ITS UNFOR- TUNATE EFFECTS

BYOND doubt the American people are entitled to the sympathy of more favored nations whenever the subject of art in any form attracts the attention and inspires the activities of their putative representatives in Congress. The men who have been selected to act as servants of the people, and sent to take their places in legislative halls to conserve public interests and maintain national dignity too frequently become dictators, and fail to properly represent their constituents. Such action is reprehensible even in matters where the "representative's" judgment might be expected to equal in value that of anyone else, but when it occurs in connection with such subjects as architecture, it becomes unbearable.

As if it were not enough to have the Tarsney Act repealed (an act by the way that has worked a marvelous transformation in our Federal architecture and one that in its operation has received the commendation of every critic competent to sit in judgment) we are now menaced with a further misfortune as the result of the activities of Representative Cyrus Cline, of Indiana, who as Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures, has laid before the House a report, which if adopted will

retard beyond measure the present steady progress being made toward good Federal architecture. It irks us to note the economy preached in Congress in matters which pertain to the æsthetic betterment of the country as compared with the careless indifference displayed when a matter of local appropriation to satisfy the hungry demands of office holders or provide a means of profit to professional politicians is under consideration.

Mr. Cline's report is conciliatory in its wording. Its introduction, we are told, is merely to enable the committee to get at facts, and it does not "scent a scandal." The tissue of this fabric is too thin. After incorporating a mass of irrelevant material, designed to cast reflection on the conduct of the Supervising Architect's office, Mr. Cline advances with apparent satisfaction what he evidently considers to be an entirely original plan by which Government buildings are to be standardized and dealt with the same as any article of merchandise, thus eliminating all expense, or a large portion of it, incident to the employment of architects, either in private practice or in the Government service.

In order to accomplish the various ends desired Mr. Cline's proposal provides that the entire matter of considering Federal buildings shall be taken from the control of the Treasury Department and be transferred directly to a separate bureau where Congress would have complete and uninterrupted control. Could anything be simpler? Or, for that matter, any motive more easily apparent?

The authority for the vast number of buildings before which Mr. Cline stands aghast did not come from the office of the Supervising Architect, or from the Treasury Department, but from Congress, as everybody knows. Other statements, deductions and proposals pertaining to the work are not less inaccurate than the assumption made or implied that the Treasury Department, or the Supervising Architect, has in some way been responsible for the number of buildings erected during the past ten years. At the very outset of his proposed reforms, the standardization theory is advanced as follows:

"If there is one reform more than another that ought to be inaugurated in the office of the Supervising Architect it

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is that of standardizing public buildings. The Supervising Architect has had under his charge for fifteen years a corps of draftsmen, designers and computers busily engaged in designing and writing specifications for \$50,000 public buildings under the absolutely frivolous plea that location, topography and latitude gave rise to such difficulties in construction that the plans and specifications must be rewritten in each and every case.

"This office for years and years drags along, doing the same kind of work over and over again. It does not need a trained mechanic or a skillful architect to know that very much of the work done along this line is positively unnecessary and entails a useless and uncalled-for expense upon the government, both in time and money. It is said that the office is now standardizing. It is making the merest feint at this reform. It is now carrying on its rolls ninety-two draftsmen and architects to supply this particular line of work in constructing the public buildings provided for in the last act. It cannot be claimed successfully that a \$50,000 building properly designed, specifications correctly drawn, for a town in one locality is not the proper thing for a town similarly situated in another locality.

"Even if a slight change in the topography of the location is necessary, that condition can easily be met. The materials used need not interfere in the use of a working model of brick, stone, sandstone or granite. The office having been in existence ought now to be provided with models to be constructed with different materials with correct and perfect designs and specifications for any \$50,000 building in any locality. There is no reason why models ought not to be available now for the construction of all classes of public buildings. This standardization ought to be carried up to buildings costing at least \$100,000 or \$150,000, and that would cover at least ninety per cent. of all the public buildings to be constructed. Possibly special designs for the more expensive buildings might be necessary.

"In large cities, where much more room might be necessary, where several branches of the government's business, for instance, where a federal court, internal revenue office, civil service commission, customs collections, etc., might be located in the same building, special individual plans might be necessary. If standardization was adopted, as it could be, economy in designing, drafting and computers' division would be effected and the work more rapidly advanced."

We have quoted at some length that the reader may be thoroughly able to appreciate the artistic ideals of a man who seeks to reform our architecture, to take out of concededly competent hands its further control and direction. Could anything be more unfortunate than for the progress of architecture in the United States to be dependent upon minds of a breadth and

intelligence indicated by this report which was apparently made in all seriousness?

We published in our issue of August 14th, an extract from this same report, together with a letter addressed to Mr. Cline by the chairman of a Committee of Architects making an effort to prevent the repeal of the Tarsney Act by calling attention to palpable misstatements.

It is in truth far from edifying to read the proceedings of Mr. Cline's Committee, and it is impossible to imagine a greater exhibition of ignorance of building matters, although the Committee is charged with investigating the comprehensive subject indicated by the title. Architects are referred to from time to time as "bidders," builders are designated as "architects," and there is a confusion of various other terms which remind one of the intentional mixing of titles in a mock trial. Some of the questions are quite unintelligible as for example the following:—

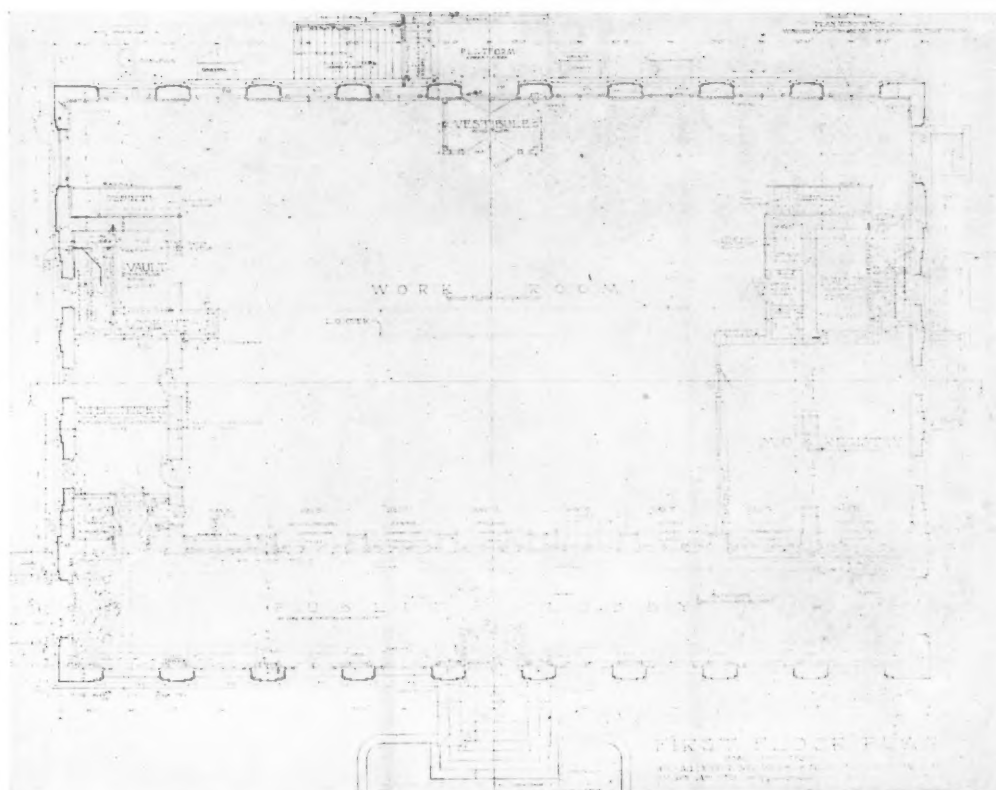
The Chairman.—"Is the work of the Computers' Division revised after the bids are made, without any additional plans or specifications, or any change in them ever?"

The witness: "I did not quite catch your question."

The Chairman.—"I want to inquire whether there is ever any change made in the figures by the computers, without there is a change in the specifications, after the bid has been awarded."

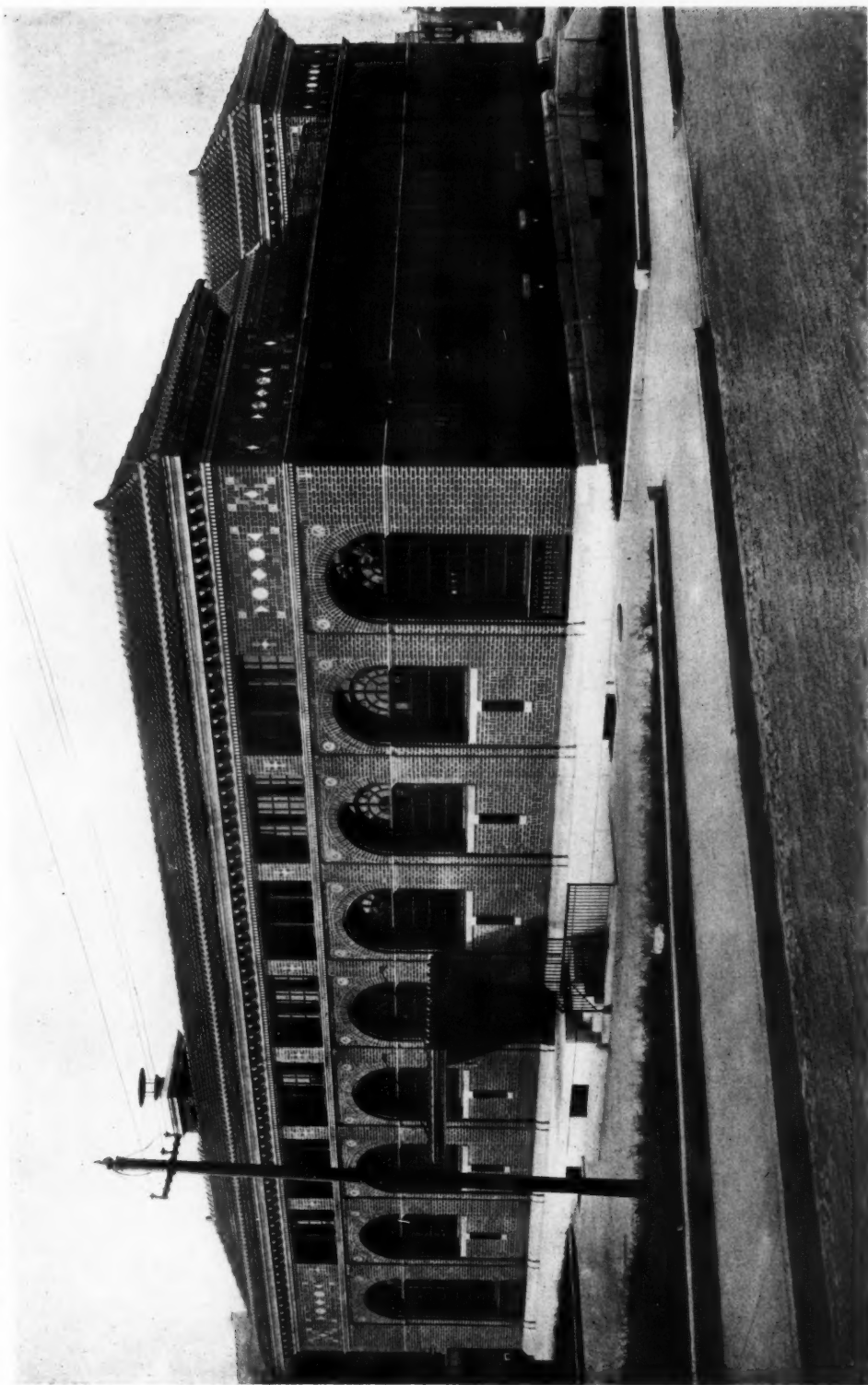
Any man who can frame such questions is wasting his time in Congress. His talents are worthy of a larger field.

Seriously, is it not time that the average citizen concern himself more as to the caliber of the men he helps send to Congress, to say nothing of their general moral attitude? It is a public calamity that men are permitted to attempt the solution of technical problems without proper assistance, when as in this instance they are obviously profoundly ignorant of the subject to which they address themselves. The remark of a distinguished statesman concerning a similar committee might well be applied to this group. "What a *Bæotian* committee!"



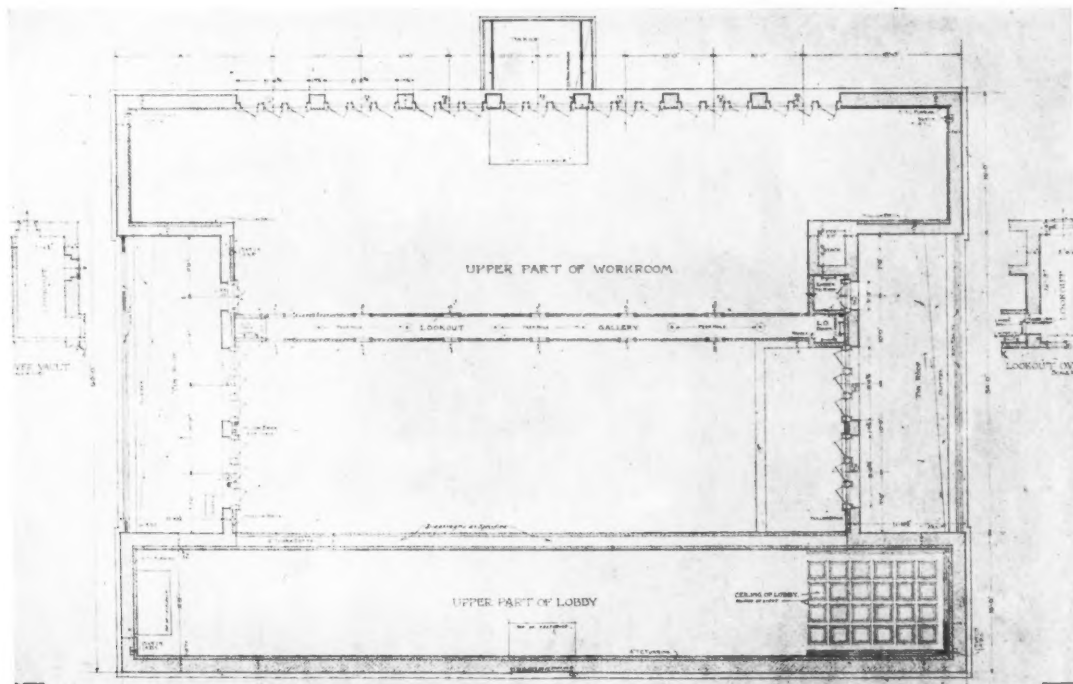
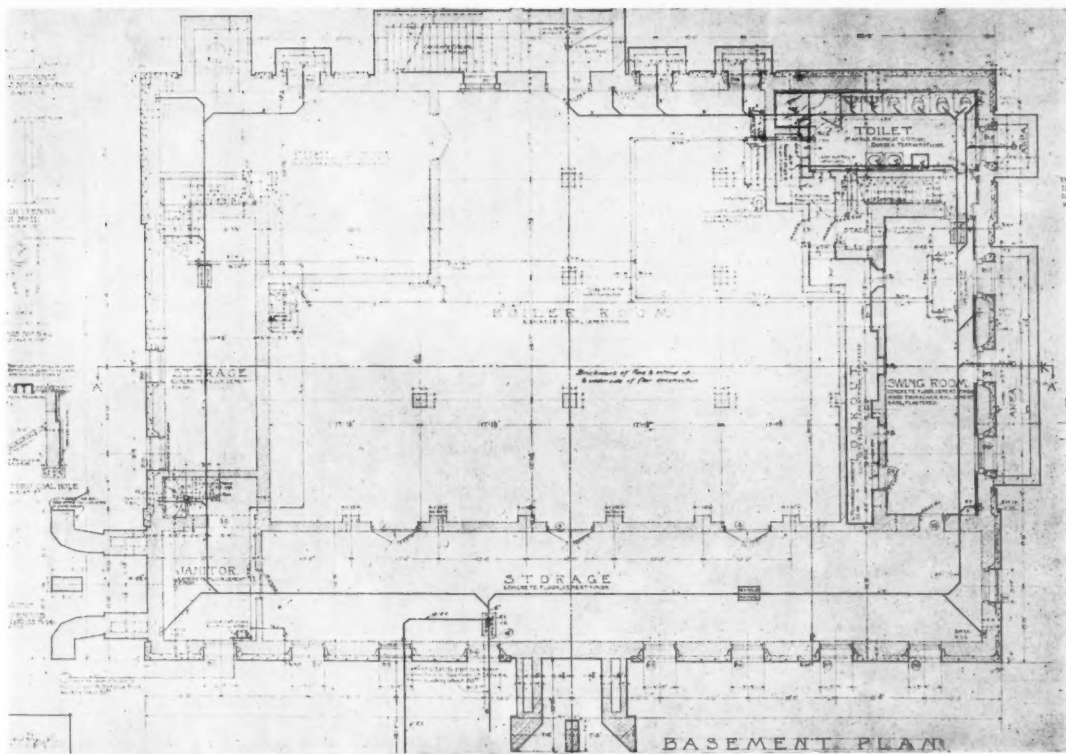
U. S. POST OFFICE BUILDING, CHELSEA, MASS.

MR. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.



REAR VIEW

U. S. POST OFFICE BUILDING, CHELSEA, MASS.
MR. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.



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WASHINGTON, D. C.



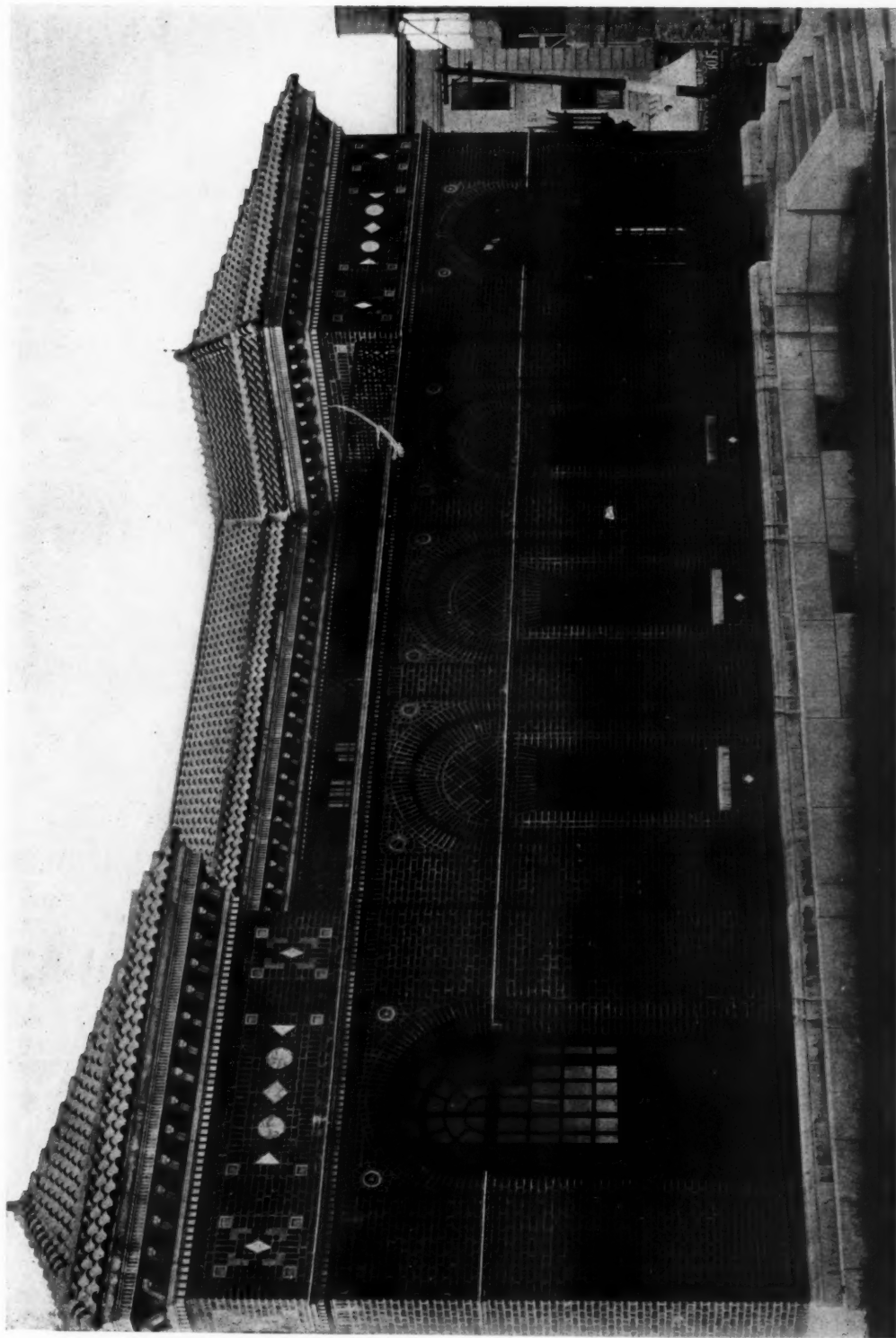
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PALAZZO REALE, FORMERLY PALAZZO DURAZZO (1650)

ANGELO FALCONE, ARCHITECT

(Partly remodelled in 1705 by Carlo Fontana)