Carpenters Jacob Jacobson and Lewis S. Warford to be chief carpenters in the Navy from the 20th day of February, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

WITHDRAWAL.
Executive nomination withdrawn March 19, 1906.
John Hiller, jr., to be postmaster at Kenilworth (late New Orange), in the State of New Jersey.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MONDAY, March 19, 1906.
The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. A. B. Church, president of Buehler College, Ann Arbor, Mich.
The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.
The SPEAKER. There comes up from Friday, as unfinished business, the bill of which the Clerk will report the title.
The Clerk read as follows:
A bill (H. R. 13744) to abolish the office of Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States.
The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will report the amendment to the amendment.
The Clerk read as follows:
Amend, in line 5 of the amendment, after the word "when," by inserting the words "after October 12, 1906."
The SPEAKER. Upon this amendment the House was dividing; the ayes and nays had been ordered upon the amendment to the amendment, which the Clerk has by unanimous consent reported. Those in favor of the amendment to the amendment will, as their names are called, answer "yea," those opposed will answer "nay," and the Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, there is so much confusion we did not hear what the question is, and I ask that the amendment be reported again.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment to the amendment.
The amendment was again reported.

YEAS—188.

YEAS—188.
So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to. The Clerk announced the following pairs:

For the session:
- Mr. Patterson of Pennsylvania with Mr. Patterson of North Carolina.
- Mr. Moreell with Mr. Sullivan of New York.
- Mr. Wanger with Mr. Adamson.
- Mr. Bradley with Mr. Goode.

On this vote:
- Mr. Powers with Mr. Pojo.
- Mr. Gaines of West Virginia with Mr. Wachter.
- Mr. Howe of Louisiana with Mr. Cockman.

Until further notice:
- Mr. Barthold with Mr. Shackelford.
- Mr. Dale with Mr. Bowles.
- Mr. Liley of Nebraska with Mr. Liley of Pennsylvania.
- Mr. Beidler with Mr. Hunt.

The Clerk read as follows:

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and passed.

The amendment as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and passed. There was no objection.

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The Speaker desires to state that this and several succeeding bills of importance will be brought to the attention of the House, this being suspension day, and the Chair will ask Members not to indulge in conversation on the floor, and to be seated. The Clerk will proceed.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 8 strike out the words "used" and insert instead thereof the words "deposited in the United States Treasury to be expended."

In line 10 strike out the words "in the purchase of stock" after the word "interior" and strike out the words "of all" after the word "benefit."

In line 12 strike out the words "or for such other purpose" and insert instead thereof the words "in such manner, and as so amended the committee recommend that the bill do pass."

The Speaker. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed. On motion of Mr. Prince, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The Speaker. Is there a substitute or amendments?

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 15545) authorizing the sale of timber on the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation for the benefit of the Indians belonging thereto.

The Speaker. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent to strike out the word "hereafter" and to insert the word "thereafter."

The Speaker. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Speaker. The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed. On motion of Mr. Prince, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JICARILLA APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. HOGG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 15545) authorizing the sale of timber on the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation for the benefit of the Indians belonging thereto.

The Speaker. The Speaker. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Speaker. The Speaker. Is there a substitute or amendments?

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1545) to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States, and amendments.

The Speaker. Is there a substitute or amendments?

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania. Amendment.

The Speaker. The Speaker. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to suspend the rules and pass the following Senate bill, with amendments, and the Clerk will report the bill.
The Clerk read the bill as amended, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that the consular system of the United States be reorganized and standardized as provided in this act.

Sec. 2. That the consular-general and the consuls of the United States shall be appointed by the President, who shall have power to discharge, or otherwise alter the classification of, any consular officer specified, with the salaries of each class hereinafter specified.

Consular-General.

Class 1, $12,000.—London, Paris.
Class 2, $8,000.—Berlin, Havana, Hongkong, Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro.
Class 3, $6,000.—Calcutta, Cape Town, Constantinople, Manchester, Mexico City, Montreal, Ottawa, Vienna, Yokohama.
Class 4, $4,000.—Amsterdam, Canton, Frankfort, Marseilles, Melbourne, Panama, St. Petersburg, Seil, Tientsin.
Class 5, $3,500.—Adis Abaka, Bogota, Budapest, Guatemala, Lisbon, Montevideo, New Orleans, Stockbridge, St. Petersburg, Tampico.
Class 6, $3,000.—Athens, Christiania, Copenhagen.

Consul.

Class 1, $8,000.—Liverpool.
Class 2, $5,000.—Bremen, Dawson, Belfast, Hayre, Kobe, Lourenço Marques.
Class 3, $4,500.—Amoy, Amsterdam, Birmingham, Cienfuegos, Fuchau, Glasgow, Kingston (Jamaica), Nottingham, Santiago, Southampton.
Class 4, $3,500.—St. Petersburg, Canton, Cannes, Coaticook, Coburg, Dresden, Guayaquil, Halifax, Hankow, Munden, Munich, Nieuw Haarlem, Port Said, Saigon.
Class 5, $3,000.—Beijing, Bristol, Nepaul, New Orleans, Osaka, Panama, Parma, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Tampico, Tientsin, Trieste.

Sec. 3. That the officers of vice-consular-general, deputy consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and deputy consuls be appointed by the President, except that whenever, in his judgment, the good of the service may require, he may authorize the Secretary of State to appoint any one of said classes of consular office holders to act for a period not to exceed six months as consul or vice-consul as the case may be.

Sec. 4. That the vice-consuls of the United States shall be authorized to receive, as vice-consuls-general, deputy consuls-general, vice-consuls, and deputy consuls, the salaries of their respective classes, or any of them, in like manner as are paid to consular-General, consul, vice-consul, and deputy-consul, and may require such officer to give a bond not to violate the provisions of law.

Sec. 5. That every consular officer of the United States is hereby required to render accounts personally or by his agents of all money received or expended by him in the discharge of his duties, and to be compensated by fees, and to any consular officer, as a consul or consular agent, and may require such officer to give a bond not to violate the provisions of law.

Sec. 6. That the consular General, consul, vice-consul, and consular agent whose salary does not exceed $1,000 a year shall, or may be interested in the fees or compensation of any lawyer; or indirectly, either in his own name or in the name or through the agency of any other person; nor shall he practice as a lawyer for compensation or reward; and he shall in his official bond stipulate as a condition thereof not to violate the provisions of law.

Sec. 7. That all fees, official or unofficial, received by any officer in the consular service for services rendered in connection with the duties of his office or as a consular officer, including fees for notarial services, and fees for taking depositions, executing commissions or letters rogatory, settling estates, receiving or paying out moneys, caring for or disposing of property, shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States, and the sole and only compensation of such officers shall be by salaries fixed by law; but this shall not apply to consular agents, who shall be paid by one half of the fees received in their offices, to a maximum sum of $1,000 in any one year, the other half being accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 8. That all fees, official or unofficial, received by any officer in the consular service for services rendered in connection with the duties of his office or as a consular officer, including fees for notarial services, and fees for taking depositions, executing commissions or letters rogatory, settling estates, receiving or paying out moneys, caring for or disposing of property, shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States, and the sole and only compensation of such officers shall be by salaries fixed by law; but this shall not apply to consular agents, who shall be paid by one half of the fees received in their offices, to a maximum sum of $1,000 in any one year, the other half being accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

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Sec. 10. That fees for the consular certification of invoices shall be, and the same are hereby authorized to be, fixed by the President, and the same shall be paid to the consular officer issuing such certificates.

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Sec. 12. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct a clerical error. On page 2, line 12, strike out the word "Teheran."
fore Congress showed any further interest in our consular service, when the act of 1856 was passed, which slightly enlarged the scale of our consular system but did not increase the supervision of the fees. The shipping statute of 1833 swept away the whole schedule of fees for services to American vessels, which up to that time had been a lucrative emolument to the consuls. But nothing had been given to the consuls in compensation for their loss with any view to the universality of its application.

The continual shifting of the lines of our commercial activity makes great changes in the relative importance of our consulates at different points. This creates a strong demand for the rearrangement of both the grade and the compensation of the various consular functions. The great inequalities in the compensation of consuls at different points is another evil that for many years has been demanding a remedy.

A careful supervision of the various consulates, either by the consuls-general or by a corps of inspectors, has been a long-felt want, and the existence of nonofficial fees, the rates of which have been left largely to the discretion of the consuls, has proved an evil from which our citizens abroad have greatly suffered and made much complaint.

This bill far from fulfilling the desires of those who have worked long and earnestly for a reorganization of our consular service, but it embodies four points of great importance in that direction—the classification of the consuls-general and consulates, the fixing of fees for the United States, Treasury, and provision that all consuls receiving a salary of a thousand dollars or more must be American citizens, and the establishment of a corps of inspectors to see that the incumbents perform their duties.

The advantage of a reorganization of our consular service has been called to the attention of Congress from time to time by various persons, but it was not until 1884, when Secretary Frelinghuysen discussed the subject in his admirable and exhaustive report, transmitted to Congress by President Arthur March 20 of that year, that the strong necessity for action was made apparent. In it he said:

Until recently the demands of Europe, which consumed the greater portion of our exports, and the condition of the producing countries were such as to give us control in the supply of certain products, such as breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and petroleum, etc. The demands of Europe for all these products and of the other continents for petroleum especially were so positive, and our production so far from ample, as to give us practically a monopoly for their supply.

These conditions of international demand and supply are undergoing radical changes. The efforts which have been made and which are being made by those who have been submitted to Congress for consideration are intended by the ambition which prevails in all countries for development which has been made and which are being made by those who have entered the service of foreign countries as student interpreters, consular assistants, etc. Merit is awarded for success in lawful pursuit of their service, and that there is no promotion for efficient service; that a consul can not administered, economical, and efficient manner, until he has been proved himself proficient; that promotion should be an annual and individual basis, not only as citizen, but in the kind of work, should be the touchstone of merit; that the consular service is now organized in a way in which it can not be supported by the Government, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partisanship considerations.

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is as far removed from modern interest shown by the practice of commerce and the relations of the service to the country, as the position of the service as at the present time. Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to Congress, but these have been rejected.

This bill has no principle that appointments to the service should be made only after a practical test of the applicant's fitness, that promotion should be based on personal merit, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partisanship considerations.

This bill will accomplish three great points. Those who have had legislative experience—1 have had twenty-three years—know that all proposed legislation ends in compromise, and have had it beaten into them that a half loaf is better than no bread.

The first great point accomplished in this bill is the classification of the consular service. The classification of the service is necessary and great. This classification is based largely on the present salaries of consuls—most the not the most methodical, I will admit—on the basis of qualifications and service and the standard of excellence can be maintained.

To illustrate: The State Department thought it would be a good idea to reduce the number of consuls-general. The term "consul-general" in our service is an anomaly. My own idea is that the question would take a certain form, and somewhere in the center of that form there is a consul-general. Then give him the power to inspect the neighboring consulates and hold him responsible, as you do in business, government, or
other administration; but such a storm was raised on the question whether a man should eliminate from his visiting card the title "consul-general"—that was all it amounted to—that I assure you interdepartmental consultation avoided the change.

I wish further to assure the House most emphatically and beyond dispute, that there is no civil service embodied in this bill, that no one stands, nor is there any feature of office. Those are two leading objections which the Members of this House have heretofore advanced in opposition to this bill. As I have said, there are four good purposes to be accomplished by this bill: First, consuls are classified and put on a closer equality in regard to compensation; second, all the fees are to be turned into the Treasury of the United States and accounted for; third, every appointment in the consular service with a salary of more than $1,000 must be an American citizen, which up to this time has not been the law, and, fourth, there are to be five inspectors, whose duty it shall be to inspect the various consulates that exist in the service.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will pardon me, I have not the time to answer now. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Denny] will answer all questions. Now, in the opinion of the State Department and those familiar with the service, this provision is one of the most important features of the bill. While the personnel of our service is good, still there are instances when men sent out a representative of our Government and perform their duties; when you find that not an American citizen shall be appointed to the position of consul-general, that the consul shall have the higher title for whatever functions he may perform here by law, you will find more compensation than our ambassador "near the Court of St. James." So, also, at Paris. The compensation at those places will be reduced by this bill. The consuls are given $12,000 a year, a very great cut, which I must say will bear hardly upon our present incumbents, for they naturally had a right to expect that during their terms of office they should receive the same compensation as they received at the time they entered the service.

On the other hand, when you find men in tropical countries, who have to take their lives in their hands in order to represent their Government and perform their duties; when you find that such men were receiving mere pittances, disgraceful to our country, we may be somewhat reconciled in our personal feelings for the consuls who have been here.

The next great evil that is cured by this bill is that all fees, official and unofficial, must be turned into the Treasury of the United States. One of the greatest causes of complaint by our merchants abroad and by the traveling merchants, and, therefore proper fees, which have to be performed by him.

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Mr. CRUMPACKER. Will the gentleman from Michigan inform me on that point?
Mr. DENBY. The consuls at Calais under this bill, if it passes, will receive an increase of $350. The attempt of the bill is to equalize the salaries to-day. Under the proposed bill that is what it amounts to, modifying fees for an amount to.
Mr. CRUMPACKER. So that there will be an increase there?
Mr. DENBY. So that in the case of Calais there is a slight increase.
Mr. CRUMPACKER. I think there ought to be at that point.
Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, this bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs with the unanimous indorsement of the members of that committee. It represents an evolution in the consular service. It makes a step forward. This service was instituted by the act of July 1, 1790, and April 14, 1792, and half a century elapsed before Congress showed any further interest in our consular service. When the act of 1856 was passed it slightly enlarged the service and corrected certain abuses therein by closer supervision of the fees. No legislation of importance in reference to this service has been enacted since that time.

The pending bill provides, first, for the classification of the consular service; second, for the appointment of inspectors to regularly and carefully inspect the consulates; third, to abolish all fees and fix a stipulated salary for all consuls; fourth, to Americanize the service; fifth, to prohibit consuls from being paid dollars or more to American citizens, and the query arises, what salaries do clerks receive that are not American clerks? Our Government now has a classification of salaries of clerks? My question is, what salaries do clerks receive that are not American clerks? It is a question of the service being crippled, this trouble can be corrected in the annual appropriation bills.

Mr. Speaker, this bill further proposes to pay all consuls a salary fixed on the basis of the commercial importance of the place, the cost of living there, and the present salary received, and required all fees collected by the consul to be turned into the Treasury. There is no doubt about the fact that the fee system has made some of the consulates scandalously profitable and scandalous in other ways.

It is the policy of this Government to abolish the fee system in all of its branches, and there never was a branch of the service in which this reform was more needed than it is in the consular service.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Virginia yield?

Mr. FLOOD. Certainly.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I would like to ask the gentleman if this bill, which I have only just received and looked at casually, provides anywhere the manner of appointment of consuls hereafter and the tenure of office?

Mr. FLOOD. No; it does not change the present system.

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Mr. SLAYDEN. I would like to ask the gentleman if this bill, which I have only just received and looked at casually, provides anywhere the manner of appointment of consuls hereafter and the tenure of office?

Mr. FLOOD. No; it does not change the present system.

Mr. Speaker, this bill further proposes to pay all consuls a salary fixed on the basis of the commercial importance of the place, the cost of living there, and the present salary received, and required all fees collected by the consul to be turned into the Treasury. There is no doubt about the fact that the fee system has made some of the consulates scandalously profitable and scandalous in other ways.

It is the policy of this Government to abolish the fee system in all of its branches, and there never was a branch of the service in which this reform was more needed than it is in the consular service.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Virginia yield?
Mr. MANN. Now will the gentleman from Virginia yield to a question?

Mr. FLOOD. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. As I understand the position of the committee in reporting the bill, the first is that they have fixed salaries?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Now the first proposition we meet in the bill is an amendment offered by the House Committee, inserting for the consul at Manchester, England, a salary of $9,000 a year. Will the gentleman say what the salary of that office was before? If the gentleman can not inform the House, I can.

Mr. FLOOD. If the gentleman will allow me.

Mr. MANN. In the appropriation bill for last year we provided a salary for the consul at Manchester of $3,000.

Mr. FLOOD. But he got the fees in addition to the $3,000 salary.

Mr. MANN. But what was the amount of the fees?

Mr. FLOOD. The fees and the salary amounted to about $4,500.

Mr. MANN. Is not the consul provided for in class 3, and you propose to make a consul-general of him?

Mr. FLOOD. He is a consul-general now, having been appointed by the President since the last appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. MANN. The President had no authority to appoint him.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Nobody but the President has authority to appoint a consul under the Constitution.

Mr. MANN. And the President cannot appoint him unless Congress authorized him to do so.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Under the Constitution the President has the right, and Congress can not create any person consul without being guilty of an infraction of the Constitution.

Mr. MANN. What are we doing if we are not creating them now?

Mr. FOSTER of Vermont. We are not creating them; we are fixing the salaries.

Mr. MANN. You are creating them. You are creating this consul-general.

Mr. FLOOD. We are classifying the service and fixing the salaries.

Mr. MANN. That is what I want to get at. Now, here is this position which the committee submits, and I ask the committee why they have a consul-general there?

Mr. FLOOD. Because there is a consul-general there now. The grade was changed by the President to a consul-general at any post where European countries have this grade. The consul has been raised by the President to a consul-general, with salary and fees amounting to about $6,000. The policy of the Administration is to raise the grade to consul-general at Manchester, England, a salary of $3,000.

Mr. MANN. The President had no authority to appoint him.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Nobody but the President has authority to appoint a consul under the Constitution.

Mr. MANN. And the President cannot appoint him unless Congress authorized him to do so.

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Mr. FLOOD. We are classifying the service and fixing the salaries.

Mr. MANN. That is what I want to get at. Now, here is this position which the committee submits, and I ask the committee why they have a consul-general there?

Mr. FLOOD. Because there is a consul-general there now. The grade was changed by the Senate and we thought it proper to restore it.

Mr. MANN. I find that we make an appropriation for a consul there at $3,000.

Mr. FLOOD. And since that appropriation was made the consul has been raised by the President to a consul-general, with salary and fees amounting to about $6,000. The policy of the Administration is to raise the grade to consul-general at any post where European countries have this grade.

Mr. MANN. Now, why does the committee propose here to appropriate $3,000 for a salary of a consul-general at this place? He has no authority outside of Manchester.

Mr. DENBY. Let me answer. The consul-general at Manchester.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman from Virginia can not answer, I will allow the gentleman to answer.

Mr. FLOOD. I believe I have answered the gentleman fully.

Mr. DENBY. In answer to the gentleman from Illinois, I will say that the net increase in the salary by the present bill will be $402.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That is, over the amount of the fees, it will be that much more?

Mr. DENBY. That is, for the last year the fees as reported to the State Department, plus the salary, considering that in comparison with the salary allowed in this bill; in the future it will be $402 more than by the last fiscal report.

Mr. MANN. For the last year.

Mr. DENBY. It has only been in operation one year.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the appointment of five inspectors, to be known as "consuls-general," to be located in different territories, to make annual inspections of all of our consulates.

There can be no doubt about the imperative necessity of such a provision. That the State Department can become acquainted with the character and competency of our consuls, is a question that the State Department can become acquainted with the character and competency of our consuls, to prevent incompetent, dishonest, and disreputable consuls from bringing dishonor on our nation. Instances where this has been done for long periods of time without the knowledge of the State Department are numerous, and under the present law the State Department has no method of ascertaining these conditions, except by casual reports sent in by the consuls or people having business with them. This is a long-felt need of the consular service and will result in much good.

Mr. LACEY. I would like to ask the gentleman from Virginia a few questions.

Mr. FLOOD. I yield.

Mr. LACEY. This bill does not require consuls to settle estates, but you do provide that they may hold the fees if they receive for settling estates shall be turned into the Treasury. What is to prevent the consuls from declining to settle estates? You require him, if he does settle an estate, to turn the money into the Treasury, but you do not require him to do it.

Mr. FLOOD. I will say to the gentleman that that question was not carefully considered by the committee. It was assumed that any consul would take pleasure in doing any proper and reasonable service for a countryman. I do not know that the settlement of estates is a proper function of a consul.

Mr. LACEY. The statute requires them to take a deposition. They are required to take it by section 7. They ought to be made to do that and the fees should be turned in, but you do not require them to settle estates.

Mr. FLOOD. The gentleman from Iowa is right about that.

Mr. LACEY. Well, it is a convenience to get a consul to settle an estate, because you want some one you have confidence in.

Mr. FLOOD. The information before the committee was that many consuls do not now do such work as settling estates, but that they refer all parties interested to some native lawyer who would charge a large enough fee to divide with the consul, and that was the reason a provision was inserted in this bill prohibiting a consul from practicing law or being interested in any way in the practice of law.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. In other words, he uses the office as a means of graft.

Mr. FLOOD. That was the conclusion reached by the committee.

Mr. LACEY. Section 8 says that all fees received for settling estates should be accounted for. What I am trying to get at is this: A few days ago I sent a power of attorney to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, charging the consul there with the business of the bank and draw some money for a constituent. Now, under the custom, he would charge a reasonable amount for that, but he can decline to perform that duty under this bill because he is not required to, and if he does perform this duty on that account he must turn the proceeds into the Treasury, consequently he declines to perform the duty. I think the bill should be amended so as to require that the consuls should not only take depositions but he should settle estates.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. MANN. I yield a few minutes more to the gentleman.

Mr. FLOOD. I thank the gentleman from Illinois for his courtesy. I do not agree with the gentleman from Iowa. I do not think any consul would refuse such a request as he made of the consul-general just mentioned to, and therefore do not think his amendment important.

Mr. Speaker, while most of the provisions of this bill are important, undoubtedly the most important of all is the classification of the consular service.

This classification makes a new departure, a distinct forward step in our national career.

The history of the country from the beginning to the present day has been a series of forward movements, making an evolution, so to speak, in our career as a nation. The Constitution under which we live was the first instance of the process of evolution. The Articles of Federation under which the war of the Revolution was fought were found sufficiently strong as long as the cohesive power of a common danger held the colonies together, but when independence was accomplished they proved to be a rope of sand. When "in order to form a more perfect union" the convention at Philadelphia framed the Federal Constitution of Government, a great stride was made, for it was, as Lord Chatham declared, the most consummate achievement of statescraft that ever emanated from the human brain. The thirteen original States have grown to be forty-five States, and yet such is the adaptability of the Constitution that as State after State has been admitted it has included them all, extending itsegis across the continent, as—

You have seen on high

The rainbow, based on oceans, span the sky.

Advancing as we now are into the second century of our national existence, if from a mount of observation we look back upon the road which we have traveled we shall see that it is—
marked by successive steps of growth or evolution of nationality.

This evolution has been chiefly along three lines—commercial, belligerent, and political. The commercial evolution is the most inconsidered. For 1900 the imports to the whole country were $129,000,000 and our exports to $25,000,000, the balance of trade being against us to the extent of $25,000,000. In 1855 our imports amounted to $89,000,000, and our exports to $39,000,000, a greater balance of trade against us. In 1904 our imports were $281,000,000 and our exports to $1,490,000,000, the balance of trade being in our favor by $1,429,000,000. These figures show a most remarkable development in our commerce.

In order to secure to an American citizen as much security for his property as he enjoys upon American soil we fought the war of 1812 with England. The successful termination of that war gave us prestige and increased consideration in the eyes of the world.

As a consequence of the annexation of Texas, we fought the Mexican war, carrying our victorious flag from the Rio Grande to the halls of the Montezumas, and acquired by the terms of peace the vace territory of New Mexico and California. This gave us a new sense of power and still greater consideration in the family of nations.

The last display of our military prowess was when we went to war with Spain in order to deliver the neighboring people of Cuba from the unendurable oppression of a foreign yoke. I am not able to contemplate the sequel of that war with much satisfaction. It introduced into our nomenclature the phrase "a war in which it is said to account us with dangerous capabilities. If to account ourselves "a world power" means to forget the admonitions of the fathers and founders of the Republic against intermeddling with the affairs of European nations and to enter upon a scheme of foreign conquest and territorial acquisition, then indeed the sequel of that war was most deplorable. By the treaty of Paris, in an evil hour we laid our grasping hand upon a savage archipelago 10,000 miles away, in the very sight of the domes and turrets of Asiatic cities. Now, to hold it and to preserve the peace our soldiers are engaged in that country in the service of masters and children.

As the silver queen of night passed over this continent she looked down upon us and we were written out of the stormy Atlantic to the yellow sands of the Pacific. As in her westward journey she passed through the Golden Gate, we should have bid her adieu, and not have followed to where she held midnight court with her Australian stars.

In the evolutionary steps along political lines are those that are connected with our diplomatic service. The creation in 1894 of plenipotentiaries with the rank of ambassador to represent us in the most important foreign countries marked a forward step in our diplomatic service. Inasmuch as the representatives of other governments at these courts enjoyed this title, being one of precedence over that of minister, it was necessary that our representatives at these courts should possess this rank in order that they might enjoy an equal consideration with the plenipotentiaries of other nations.

This bill, if enacted into law, will constitute a similar improvement in the commercial service. While the organization of progress has characterized other branches of our Government, this has not been the case with the consular service. This service has not kept pace with the progress and development of the country.

I believe the changes in the present system are needed. The President and Secretary of State believe it. Commercial bodies all over the country are asking for the passage of this bill. The commercial interests of the country demand it. The press, that mirror of public sentiment, is almost a unit for it.

I have heard but two objections urged to its passage. One is that it would cut down the compensation of some overpaid consuls; the other that it would deprive some Members of the other side of this House of the political patronage which they now possess. These are hardly objections that could be seriously urged. It is not claimed that the consuls whose compensation will be reduced will not, under this bill, be well paid for both services, and surely the time has not come when "guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection to American citizens resorting to foreign countries in the lawful pursuit of their affairs, and the maintenance of our national dignity should be subordinated to the petty desire for political patronage.

I am glad to say that no such considerations as I have indicated will influence a single vote on this side of the House. The Democrats accept this measure because they believe it is right and that it is necessary.

In examining this question I have been surprised to learn that the South is practically unrepresented in the consular service. Notwithstanding this fact, which is a great injustice to that section, the southern Members are supporting this bill—supporting it because its passage will advance the commercial interests of the South and to the rightful and just consideration which I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor.

Is the Republican party of these States as poor in material that they cannot be found in them any man belonging to that party whom a Republican President would trust with a commission of this kind? [Applause.] If this is the case, is it not expected too much of a National Administration to put aside party politics and, rising to a higher plane of patriotism, appoint some men whom it could trust though they belong to the opposite political party—men who know the South's history, her struggles, her interests, and her vast development during the past quarter of a century? The South is advancing in commercial prosperity more rapidly than any other section of this country. It is striding forward to that splendid destiny which we have every reason to believe a kind Providence, aided by the energies of man, has in store for her. A few figures will show how tremendous this progress of a quarter of a century has been:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Capital invested in cotton mills</th>
<th>Number of spindles</th>
<th>Value of cotton crop</th>
<th>Value of lumber products</th>
<th>Foreign exports through southern ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>$21,000,000</td>
<td>367,000</td>
<td>$263,866</td>
<td>4,397,000</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>$230,000,000</td>
<td>261,000,000</td>
<td>$660,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This magnificent progress, with greater promise for the future, is entitled to more consideration than it has received from the present Administration. Secretary Root admits this, but it remains to be seen whether the President will recognize by his consular appointments in the future this stupendous increase of southern products and exports and the commanding place they occupy in our foreign commerce.

In the rapid evolution or development which I have described our country is differentiated from all other nations. The two great republics of antiquity knew no such experiences of freemen of expansion, nor has any modern nation experienced them.

The march of nations through history has been akin to the steady progressions of the gods in Homer—a stride is taken and centuries pass between. How different it is in this Republic! In the first century of our existence we have developed into a great power and have carried our prowess in arms and our achievements in commerce to the point where we possess the respect and deference that belongs to the foremost nation of the world. [Loud applause.]

Mr. MANN. Now, Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN].

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, the very beautiful and eloquent peroration with which my friend from Virginia has just closed his speech suggests the intense interest in this question, that is based either upon the personal equation or upon the denial to him and to me of the right of selection for these places, and that he touches directly upon the point I had in my mind, concerning which I want to interrogate the acting chairman of the committee [Mr. ADAMS].

I thought from his cry of jubilation when he got the floor that was to have to a consular bill that would conform with the principles of the Republican party. The North is practically unrepresented in the consular service; [Mr. MANN], that this is almost exclusively confined to a classification of the political parties, the point where we were possessed of their compensation, the net result of which is an additional charge upon the people of the United States of $170,000 a year, now any party has been unable to bring forward a system of the increased cost. I had hoped, Mr. Speaker, that this committee would bring forward a measure for the complete reorganization and reformation of the consular service. It has been shown that through the whole quarter of a century, and in the course of my business career I have had considerable experience in foreign countries. I regret to say that in too
The for five inspectors of consulates. I offered that provision in connection with the Department of State; and met with the objection of the committee, hence the importance of these inspectors. Hence the importance of these inspectors. Mr. SLAYDEN. Yes; but suppose their recommendations were in conflict with the wishes of an eminent Senator who has sent some friend of his to the foreign land, and he is referred to the consular service of this country. Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman permit me to ask the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPSHBN] undoubtedly did not hear the colloquy which took place over here a little while ago when I asked the identical questions of the Members of the House and without any answer. Mr. FLOOD. But the gentleman from Illinois is mistaken. Mr. MANN. No explanation has been given. Mr. FLOOD. But here is an explanation. Mr. MANN. There is no correction. Mr. FLOOD. But the gentleman will not hear an explanation. There is an explanation, but the gentleman from Illinois persists in not hearing it. Mr. MANN. Why, Mr. Speaker, I gave the gentleman seven minutes to make an explanation, through my courtesy, and if he made one I did not hear it. Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. But who pretends to answer questions on this measure? Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Why, Mr. Speaker, there are plenty of questions that have been answered. The gentleman has been answered, and has no right to ask questions.

Mr. DENBY. The condition with regard to Manchester is simply this—Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time. Mr. DENBY. Will the gentleman from Illinois permit an answer to the question? Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Illinois has already yielded seven minutes to the gentleman's side of the question, and he should now take a little of his own time. Otherwise I would be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DENBY]. Mr. DENBY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois insinuates there is some crooked work in regard to the classification of this service, and he again by pointing out Manchester. Now, the only reason why Manchester was restored by the committee to the position of consulate-general, which it held before, and from which the Senate lowered it to a consulate, was because there were three or four consular districts so treated, concerning which a great protest went up throughout the country from various persons because there seemed no reason why we should take consulates which had been consulate-general and lower them to consulates.

Mr. PERKINS. Will the gentleman permit me to ask a question? Mr. DENBY. Certainly. Mr. PERKINS. I will be glad for the gentleman to state for the information of the House what is the difference between a consulate-general and a consulate. In a word, what does it amount to in respect to rank, and does it because he is paid for it, unofficially. Under this bill he can not take the pay without turning it into the Government. The result will be that he will not do the work.
eral is maintained in the American service is because our service conforms to the usage of the world with regard to the consular service.

Mr. HEPBURN. May I ask the gentleman a question? Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEPBURN. Is not that distinction a matter of very great importance abroad, however? Mr. DENBY. It is a matter of great importance abroad.

Mr. HEPBURN. Now, will the gentleman kindly answer as to the relative importance of Manchester and of Liverpool, as to our interest in those two places, and the necessity of having a good representative of our representatives abroad at those places? Mr. DENBY. I will say in regard to Manchester that under the bill it receives an increase of $402. In regard to Liverpool it has an increase of less than $25. Liverpool is, of course, very much more important than Manchester. The population of Manchester is 534,000, and the exports to the United States are over $10,000,000 annually and the notarial fees amount to $1,500. We did not, however, take Manchester and create a consulate-general out of it. We simply restored what we found existing and what the Senate of the United States had reduced to a consulate.

Mr. MAHON. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question? Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHON. Taking it from a commercial standpoint, is not Liverpool a hundred times greater than Manchester? Mr. DENBY. The commercial standing of Liverpool is less than double that of Manchester, according to the reports made to the United States.

Mr. MAHON. But the exports? Mr. DENBY. Liverpool exports to the United States $18,000,000.

Mr. MAHON. How about Manchester? Mr. DENBY. Manchester exports $10,000,000.

Mr. MAHON. Then why do you not give a consulate-general to Liverpool? Mr. DENBY. Because, as I stated before, we did not create a consulate-general at Manchester. We found it in the service, restored it because there seemed to be an urgent demand of the business interests of this country in that direction. Mr. MAHON. Then why did you take the consulate-general from Liverpool? Mr. DENBY. Because we did not find it a consulate-general.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield to a question? Mr. DENBY. Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman from Michigan please tell us what the receipts were at Bordeaux last year? Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, may I make a suggestion to the gentleman from Michigan? Mr. DENBY. Certainly.

Mr. FLOOD. Is it not a fact that the Administration fixes the time of consulate-general in order to meet the consular offices of other countries? Mr. DENBY. I have so intimated, and stated our system conforms to the system of the countries abroad, and our service would lose in dignity if we attempted to abolish the office of consulate-general. The exports to the United States from Bordeaux amounted to $4,900,000.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. How about Antwerp? Mr. DENBY. I would like—

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. I am very sorry to break in on the gentleman’s time. I understand we have but one hour on each side for the discussion of this bill. Mr. PAYNE. Only twenty minutes. Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman such time as I have left.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania (continuing). Without any opportunity to amend it. Mr. SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman such time as I have remaining.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. I ask now in all fairness.

Mr. DENBY. I will tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania anything I can in reference to the bill. The exports to the United States from Antwerp amount to over $11,000,000 by the last fiscal report.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Four million dollars at Bordeaux, and $11,000,000 at Antwerp.

Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir. Now, I would like, if I may, say I am very glad to answer any questions I can in reference to the bill. If I might add a few words in reference to what the gentleman from Illinois says, that we should not take half a loaf because we can not get a whole loaf, I have only to say that it has been notorious that all the business interests of the United States have been in favor of consular reform for a great many years. The gentleman from Illinois says that this bill does not conform to the demand of the business interests of the city of Washington last week a consular-reform association, composed of business men of the highest standing from all over the United States, and they indorsed this bill as it came from the committee.

Mr. MANN. After they had been told they could not do any better.

Mr. DENBY. They indorsed it with regret that it did not contain the section of the bill passed by the Senate. However, they indorsed it and asked that it pass. That is the answer of our business interests of the country with reference to this bill. In regard to this bill, specifically, it does four great things that we regard as necessary. It makes a system of consular inspection, the need of which has been felt ever since the service has been founded, because the consuls are often appointed to places of obscurity and left without supervision; and every other branch of the service of the country is under a system of inspection quite as drastic as that of consular inspection as proposed. As to the expense of the service, it is the cheapest service in all the world, and it would not become as great a country as this to hesitate to increase the pay of the consular service $10,000, if by so doing we can greatly benefit that service. It is a matter of absolute certainty that the abolition of the fee system will destroy the most fruitful source of difficulty and disorder in our system of consular service. It is a matter of absolute certainty that the inspection system will add so greatly to the efficiency of the service that within three years, I venture to predict, the service will not alone be self-supporting, but will return revenue.

Mr. FLOOD. Does the gentleman mean to be understood that our representatives abroad are men who for a fee would do anything? Mr. DENBY. Not the slightest. I say in regard to our present consular service, it is the best in the world, and I think there are in the service many men looking after the interests of fellow-citizens by protecting them from foreign dangers. I think of absolute heroes, and who have carried the flag for us under inadequate salaries and under very great discouragement for years. [Loud applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in the two minutes’ time that I have remaining I wish to say to my colleagues that this legislation is before this House entirely for the benefit of the business interests of this country. There were certain forces opposed to this legislation, and, as I said before, for six months efforts have been made to secure the proper legislation. It does not go so far as the believers in consular reform would have it go, but it does and will accomplish a great deal in the direction of the interests of the service, and it is a matter of absolute certainty that the inspection system will add so greatly to the efficiency of the service that within three years, I venture to predict, the service will not alone be self-supporting, but will return revenue.

Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania. I ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen who have spoken may have leave to extend their remarks in the Record.

There was no objection.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. OVERSTREET, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, reported the bill (H. R. 16853) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Moore] had intended to ask that all points of order be reserved. Mr. PAYNE. I reserve all points of order. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York reserves all points of order.
EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary for the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, pending the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman if this is preliminary to an investigation of the expenditures in that Department?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. This is offered with the expectation that there will be no formal objection.

Mr. CHARLES B. LANDIS. I should like to ask the gentleman the character of the printing.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. It will be matter for the use of the committee. As the gentleman from Alabama put it, I believe, the committee is the list of expenditures made by the Department of Agriculture, when that list shall be submitted to the committee. We wish it printed for the use of the committee. Whether there will be any other items will depend on what is developed before the committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

SHOSHONE INDIAN RESERVATION, WYO.

Mr. LACYE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for present consideration of the joint resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution which will be reported by the Clerk.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 117) extending the time for opening to public entry the unallotted lands on the ceded portion of the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation, in Wyoming, being fixed by law as the 15th day of June, 1906, it is hereby provided that the time for opening said reservation shall be extended to the 15th day of August, 1906, unless the President shall determine that the same may be opened at an earlier date.

Mr. LACYE. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is introduced at the request of the Department.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill having been ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Lacey, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

DELEGATE FROM ALASKA.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its amendment to the bill S. 956—the Alaska Delegate bill—and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Speaker's decision in the matter shall seem to be at the Clerk's desk. While search is being made for it the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. Brooks].

LA PLATA COUNTY (COLO.) LAND GRANTS.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 16381) leasing and demising certain lands in La Plata County, Colo., with the privilege of purchasing at the termination of the lease. There is very little to say in addition to what was said at that time. The necessity for the development of the rubber industry in this country is something pretty well recognized. The demand has increased very much more rapidly than the supply, and meanwhile no new sources of adequate supply are being found. Last year we imported about 25,000,000 pounds of crude rubber, and in the interval of five years the price of rubber has increased so rapidly that the pure rubber itself has become very expensive and is a most important article of commerce. New uses are constantly arising. The development of a domestic supply would be of very great value to the whole country.

Various departments to which this bill was submitted have unanimously approved of the passage of the bill making certain recommendations, every one of which have been incorporated into the bill. The land that is sought to be affected is nonagricultural and nonirrigable lands, lying on the foothills of the mountains beyond the possibility of any useful purpose as far as agriculture is concerned, except grazing to a limited extent. There are no minerals thereon and the provisions of the bill exclude the grant of mineral found to be contained in the lands.

To render this restriction effective there is a further provision in the bill that during the time that the bill is in the hands of the Department shall have the lands examined to determine the presence or absence of minerals. The Department of Agriculture has recognized the importance of this development, the President of the United States has concurred in it, and the Department of the Interior approves of it. The provisions of the bill direct that the proceeds of the land be devoted to the use of the Indians. I should like to ask the gentlemen further stipulate that in the operations to be carried on under the bill for this period of ten years preference shall be given, so far as may be, to the Indian labor. Mr. Speaker, I think I do not care to say anything more at this time.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Certainly.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What are the terms of the lease?

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. The rental is to be not less than 3 cents an acre, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds of this rental are to be paid to the Department for the use of the Indians. I will say that this is about the ordinary rental price of such land in that section of the country, perhaps a little lower, but there is much land leased at 5 cents an acre.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Only 3 cents an acre? I would give it to them before I would take as little as that.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. I think the gentleman from Georgia is in a measure, correct, because there is very little present rental value to that land. That figure is based largely on the rentals of State lands similarly situated and of as little value.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the situation of the lands at the end of the lease? Can they then lease them in another way?

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. It will simply be cultivated; that is all. There is nothing that can be done to it that will injure it. There is a high, elevated mesa, above the line of any irrigation ditch, beyond the possibility of irrigation, beyond any possibility of being watered by artesian wells. It is simply a high foot-hill mesa, as it is called.

The Speaker asks the gentleman to continue.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think there is some imagination in the minds of the people in this country. I think that wheat and sunflowers and other crops will grow under those conditions. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to add anything more at this time.
Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. This plant is a perennial weed.

It is a little shrub; it is pulled by the roots; there are small nodules left in the ground, and the plant requires both reproduction, and it is a ten years' lease with the option. I reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to state candidly that I think with a little amendment this is a really meritorious proposition. It was shown to the Committee on Public Lands that this was land that was perhaps unsuited for almost anything else, and that these gentlemen were proposing to develop and exploit this rubber plant. It was shown to the committee that before there could be anything remunerative gotten out of the land to the company it would take three years' cultivation and development. An amendment was placed upon the bill making the minimum rental of 3 cents per acre, beginning at the time of the contract with the Secretary of the Interior. I believe these propositions are proposed to operate it instantly to do it in good faith. There is one proposition involved in it, and it is that alone that I desire to interpose my objections to, but I understand that the gentleman who offered the bill will object to the consent to the amendment that I desire to propose. That objectionable proposition in the bill is that any time they may go and buy this land from the Government at $1.25 per acre. In the hearings before the committee I asked gentlemen if they would lay out the land now and take the chances and pay $1.25 an acre. That they would not do. It seems to me it was unfair to demand all from the Government in desiring to develop the Government, and if the land should be found to be worth more than $1.25 an acre after these developments were made, I think the company should pay more for it. My desire is that it should be amended in line 24, on page 4, by saying that the President may, in his discretion, convey all of said lands, or any part thereof, by patenting the same and the amending thereof in case the experiment is to see if the plant cannot be reproduced from a small rational, with the option.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield? Mr. BURNETT. Yes. Mr. BURNETT. The period of reproduction is about three years. Now, the experiment that is to see if the plant can not be reproduced from a small rational, with the option.

Mr. BURNETT. In line 24, page 4, after the word "at," insert the words "such price as the Secretary of the Interior may fix, not less than $1.25 an acre." Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, while I do not think the amendment is entirely unnecessary, I am willing to defer to the gentleman on the committee, and I accept the amendment.

Mr. MANN. Let us see what the amendment is. I understand the gentleman to say that he wanted to let anybody come in there for any purpose.

Mr. BURNETT. Oh, no; only for this company and for this particular land at such price as the Secretary of the Interior may fix, not less than $1.25 an acre—this particular land and company.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state the amendment. The Clerk reads as follows:

In line 24, page 4, after the word "at," insert the words "such price as the Secretary of the Interior may fix, not less than $1.25 an acre—this particular land and company.

The SPEAKER. This would have to be by unanimous consent. Is there objection? Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would ask if this bill authorizes the sale of this land now to these people? Mr. BURNETT. Yes; I will read the second clause.

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States may at any time during said period of ten years, at his discretion, terminate and cancel this lease by revoking the same and the amending thereof in case the said experiment proposed or the use to be made of said lands shall be unsatisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior; or the President may, in his discretion, convey all of said lands, or any part thereof, by patenting the same. As I understand, that is within the ten years. I would ask the chairman of the committee whether that is not his understanding? Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, that is my understanding—that it is limited to the operation of the ten years.

Mr. MANN. The sale.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I would say to my colleague on the committee that the title of this land is in a rather peculiar situation. It is the Ute Reservation, and under the treaty by which it was opened to settlement it was open to cash settlement only. No homesteads were allowed on it. It was open to cash settlement at a dollar and a quarter an acre without limit, and that law is still in force; but two years ago a bill was introduced and opened all that land, and it could now be bought by these parties for $1.25 an acre by paying cash for it. They simply want to experiment to see if anything can be done with this rubber plant.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that the committee guarded the proposition as to the mineral deposits in the bill. Mr. LACEY. All mineral rights are excluded.

Mr. BURNETT. Yes; that is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the modification proposed?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do I understand that this amendment proposes to sell it at a dollar and a quarter an acre?

Mr. BURNETT. No; at such price as the Secretary of the Interior may fix; not less than $1.25 an acre.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I now yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES]. Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday I received information that this is coal property, and while in a general sort of way, possibly, this bill guards the mineral rights of the Government, yet I doubt the wisdom of this clause and the amendment since the new lights I now have. The information which I have in my hand, stating that this is coal land, was not before the committee a few days ago when this bill was first considered. Not a word was said then about coal. I was not present when it was finally considered, as I was ill and absent. Nothing was said Friday last about coal when this bill was being considered in this House.

Mr. LACEY. I will answer my friend.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Just wait a minute; I think I have a little later information than the gentleman has. I telephoned a few minutes ago to the Geological Survey to find out whether any facts were about this coal, and now I have a special message, which I have received since this bill was taken up, which telegram is addressed as follows:

Hon. J ohn Wesley Gaines.

In accordance with your telephone inquiry, township 24 north, range 11 west, Colorado, is classified as coal lands by our coal experts. Coal is found here. The coal is claimed directly by the northeast corner of the township. The coal lies deep and has not been developed so far as we know, Mr. Campbell visited the region in 1906.

Chas. D. Walcott, Director.
Mr. Wulcott by phone stated to me, "Everybody believes that land is valuable coal land." Mr. Speaker, the committee reported the bill here without this late information before it. "You do not know me," Mr. Wulcott said. His men have just returned from out there, he said.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Pardon me.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I would like to state further, notably, that land is selling at $1.25 and $1.50 and $2 an acre which is worth five, ten, thirty, fifty, and sixty dollars an acre. The President and Secretary of the Willard Hotel yesterday, in a private conversation, said to me that the government has recommended the repeal of certain laws, the stone and timber laws—which I expect ought to be repealed and better ones enacted simultaneously, but I am not fully advised of all the facts, but am investigating—to protect the Government rights in these lands, prevent them being sacrificed at $1.25 per acre, and yet the committee in this case, without this information, certainly not this definite and late information I have just received, have reported a bill here to give away this land at no more than a dollar and a quarter an acre; but by the wisdom and the industry of the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Buc­ xar) we have now opened a gap, so it is possible the Government can sell it for more. Now, if you will read this bill you will see that it contains language which gives exclusive rights to Mr. Denby. This gentleman withdraws them from the public land laws. Can we properly sell these coal lands thus encumbered? Why not sell them, if at all, just as they stand, to the highest and best bidder? Mr. Speaker, why should we agree to sell to this company and no other company, not the highest bidder, not open to the world these coal lands of the West, when coal is scarcer out in the West than chicken teeth? I say, with this new evidence before us, the bill to that extent is absolutely vicious. Why not sell it, and as gum and coal land? We know to-day they are coal lands. Last week we did not.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Dewey) agreed privately to an amendment which I wanted to propose and did propose, and in the best of faith. He came to my desk and did so during the debate. The gentleman who represents this concern and was before the committee came to the Willard hotel yesterday, in a private conversation that I offered on Friday, when he agreed to accept it. So I offered this amendment to help him to stand up against and defy the trust. I will read the amendment, if it is possible for me to do so; the Government has made me as big as you; the Government will not let me do so. I move that the government sell to this company from selling out to an unlawful monopoly, and prevents the monopoly from swallowing him and having his property transferred to this great rubber trust, that has been described by gentlemen from Colorado with such forensic and fiery eloquence.

Mr. GAINES. I have no knowledge of what the gentleman in the Willard stated voluntarily and unqualifiedly that he would accept it and wanted it. This amendment is to prevent this company from selling out to an unlawful monopoly, and prevents the monopoly from swallowing him and having his property transferred to this great rubber trust, that has been described by gentlemen from Colorado with such forensic and fiery eloquence.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The amendment provides exactly this. It is in the Record.

Mr. DENBY. Then may I change the form of my question? Denby and the amendment provide that they may not unlawfully alienate this land?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I will read it again:

That all rights acquired hereby shall revert in the United States in the event that said company, or its successor or successors, enter into, directly or indirectly, any trust, combine, company, or other combination of copartnership or existing companies, or any such combinations as are entitled "an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restric­tion of competition," and its amendments.

If this company disobeys this condition, all rights revert to the United States.

Mr. DENBY. Then, Speaker, in effect the amendment is simply that the company shall not unlawfully alienate their land after once coming into possession of it?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Not at all. I do not want the gentleman to take up all my time.

Mr. DENBY. I wish to explain the matter. You have brought my name in question.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I would like to yield to the gentleman, but you can get time from your side and answer me.

Mr. DENBY. Did you not call me to my feet?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I did, and you decline to accept the amendment.

Mr. DENBY. So far as I am concerned, and speaking for the company, I decline to accept the amendment.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, all right; you agreed Friday to accept it.

Mr. DENBY. I did. Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, the gentleman in the Willard stated voluntarily and unqualifiedly that he would accept it and wanted it. This amendment is to prevent this company from selling out to an unlawful monopoly, and prevents the monopoly from swallowing him and having his property transferred to this great rubber trust, that has been described by gentlemen from Colorado with such forensic and fiery eloquence.

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Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. How much time have I remaining, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. How much time have I remaining.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Gaines), to an apparent oversight on his part. The original bill was not in the form of the bill reported. A provision was inserted in the new bill introduced to be reported by the committee in order to meet this question about coal, to prevent any complication arising under this bill as to this land being coal land. The suggestion was made that it possibly was coal land. To prevent the possibility of this bill being utilized to get coal lands from the Government at a reduced price, it was proposed to insert an amendment in the bill, and a new bill was introduced with this provision which I will read now, and then I will yield to the gentleman.

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Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. How much time have I remaining, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. SPEAKER. The gentleman has ten minutes remaining.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Gaines), to an apparent oversight on his part. The original bill was not in the form of the bill reported. A provision was inserted in the new bill introduced to be reported by the committee in order to meet this question about coal, to prevent any complication arising under this bill as to this land being coal land. The suggestion was made that it possibly was coal land. To prevent the possibility of this bill being utilized to get coal lands from the Government at a reduced price, it was proposed to insert an amendment in the bill, and a new bill was introduced with this provision which I will read now, and then I will yield to the gentleman.
Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. They have investigated, and here is the report, which says there is coal there; they asked me for the purpose of bringing it in before this body to-day.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. I want to say that the gentleman can not say that time and place. I yielded to the gentleman from Iowa and not to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The gentleman from Colorado has no right to interrupt in this way.

Mr. LACEY. Now, if it is correct...

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LACEY. I can not yield. If it is true, as the gentleman from Tennessee states, that they have ascertained there is coal there, then this provision is immediately operative. We went a step further and provided that the Secretary should ascer­tain by mineral tests whether there was any coal there or not, and if there was to reserve it. The gentleman from Tennessee says coal is already found. If so, under the provisions of this bill the coal will be reserved. The gentleman from Iowa was not present in the committee when the bill was considered; if he had been he would not have made the objection. The mat­ter was examined and the question of coal was provided for in the bill. It is fully protected. The rubber company can not use this bill to obtain title to coal lands.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. I now yield three minutes to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, this legislation ought to pass. Several years ago the discovery was made that the pluquay weed of the Southwest contained in its roots a substance that might be used, or certain gentlemen thought might be used, as a substitute for rubber. In order that these interested in demonstrating the fact whether this plant can be so used may have an opportunity to do it, it is proposed that we lease to them, at a rental to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, a small tract of land now practically valueless, yielding the Government nothing. Which we would have been glad to have sold any time in the last twenty-five years for $1.25 an acre. These people propose on that tract to erect buildings, select and cultivate the pluquay weed, and it is provided that any time within ten years after the passage of the act they may purchase it if they see fit, the land, at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior at not less than $1.25 an acre.

The moderation and modesty of these gentlemen is marvelous. Ordinarily gentlemen desiring to have experimentation carried on in the line of agriculture come to the committees and ask large and juicy appropriations for carrying on the work. We ask for only a small sum, $10,000 or $20,000 a year for some years, and I suppose will continue to do so indefinitely, for the purpose of experimenting in this line, and occasionally by the Members of Congress receive a package of this tea as a token of the fact that the money is actually being expended. These gentlemen who propose to carry on the experiment for the purpose of determining whether this now worthless weed of the Southwest can be made valuable and useful, not only for their benefit but to the vast advantage of us all, ask nothing of us except that we shall give them an opportunity to lease a small tract of the pub­lic domain, now practically valueless, for this purpose. The gentleman from Tennessee, armed cap-a-pie, with a pluquay­weed lance, as becomes the champion trust buster of the House, is fearful that these gentlemen, while carrying on their experi­ments, will be overwhelmed by the rubber trust, and he rushes to their defense with an amendment that they shall not sell out. Gentlemen, let us give them an opportunity to begin their opera­tions at least before we allow ourselves to become alarmed lest they capitulate to the rubber trust, if such there be. It does not occur to us, yet it is the very purpose of the trust to prevent this very thing, and let us protect the trust with the very thing that is exactly an effective way to begin the operations; it is beginning at the very small end of the horn. [Applause.]

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining? The SPEAKER. The gentleman has three minutes.

Mr. BURNETT. I yield that time to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this coal testimony was not before the committee when this bill was first considered. I know it was not. I was present that day, but not the day it was. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] has been trying to get certain laws—the stone and timber acts—repealed so as to keep the Government from being compelled to sell these lands at $1.25 an acre, inasmuch as the land is far more valuable, and yet the gentleman agrees to report this bill with the $1.25 proposition in it, and not only that, but instead of giving the people—all the people—a chance to purchase it, he compels the Government to sell it to this rubber concern. Now, selling it for $1.25 is no bargain at all. That is not the intention of the committee, but it is the intention of the gentleman. Why does not the gentleman open the gates by striking out this provision, and if it is a coal territory—and Mr. Wal­cott says that it is—sell it as coal land and it will be carried out the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Interior as to these lands instead of sacrificing them to this syndicate corporation? Here is land worth from $10 or $15 an acre, and it can be sold for $1.25 an acre. And this after the gentleman from Iowa has been trying to get the laws repealed which compel the Government to sell them for $1.25 an acre.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. Will the gentleman from Tennessee yield?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No; I do not yield to the gentleman. The gentleman can reply in his own time; my time is too brief, though I want to be courteous.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. You can go out there now and get any quantity of the adjoining land for one dollar and a quarter an acre. It has been opened to entry for twenty-five years.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I can not yield to the gentleman. The gentleman never said one word Friday or in his speech to­day about this being coal land. He said these were not farming lands. I do not know whether they are or not, but I do say that you are giving away these Indians' lands, held in trust for the Government, to this rubber concern at a dollar and a quarter an acre. The Government ought to go and mine this coal or allow some one to do so and use it with our Philippine vessels and service, or at least leave the right to sell open so that the Government can get full value for it when put upon the market—rubber plant, coal, and all. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Speaker, this bill is so far as the ques­tion of coal is concerned, the gentleman from Tennessee need not get excited. He or any of his constituents can go there and acquire this land, under our laws, for a dollar and a quarter an acre, as they could have done for twenty-five years, or they can homestead it for nothing. That land has lain there all this time subject to entry and occupation, and there has been just one location in that vicinity.

The bill is guarded in every possible way against the alienation of any mineral rights, and the fullest opportunity of ex­amination is accorded during the life of the lease.

It was not the intention of the framers of this bill, and it was not the intention of the committee, to sell one particle of mineral land. The gentleman from Tennessee has obtained certain in­formation from the Geological Survey, and he has reported to me for the purpose of bringing this bill before the House. He is fearful that these gentlemen, while carrying on their experiments, will be overwhelmed by the rubber trust, and he rushes to their defense with an amendment that they shall not sell out.

The bill is guarded in every possible way against the alienation of any mineral rights, and the fullest opportunity of examination is accorded during the life of the lease. It was not the intention of the framers of this bill, and it was not the intention of the committee, to sell one particle of mineral land. The gentleman from Tennessee has obtained certain information from the Geological Survey, and he has reported to me for the purpose of bringing this bill before the House.
Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 16472—the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill—with Mr. OMSTED in the chair. Mr. LITTAUER, as Mr. OMSTED explained, has two hours of general debate, one-half of which time is to be controlled by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON] and the other half by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DENBY].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. LITTAUER. Mr. Chairman, I yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR].

Mr. GROSVENOR. I understand it, we now are to receive into the House the bill which the Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress, and by that means to the country and to the world, the information that was communicated to the Secretary of the Navy in the message, and in the same occasion transmit a copy of a letter which he himself had written to the Secretary of War commenting upon the character of the transaction, and we knew by the publication in the public press that the President had congratulated the troops in the field, with as full knowledge of all that had taken place as any one person has had with possibly very greatly superior opportunity of knowledge. His letter or telegram of congratulation has been spread before the American people, so that the assault made upon the Army and the attack upon the good name of the American soldier on the floor of this House went as a rebuke to the President and the condemnation of the conduct of the Army over a direct compliment that the President had made; so that when gentlemen assault the Army they assault also the President of the United States. Now, the President can take care of himself.

However, I may say that the President of the United States has some knowledge of war, has some knowledge of what is due soldiers operating under these circumstances, has some patriotic regard and affection for good soldierly conduct and efficient soldierly behavior, while he is an admiral of galantry and soldierly courage, he is at the same time imbued with a rare spirit of condemnation for anything cowardly, for any act of unnecessary brutality, and he would no more countenance or justify an act of unnecessary brutality than he would do any other mean act. I think this bill is exciting great solicitude among the rubber manufacturers of the country, or I should not have received this telegram.

Mr. LITTAUER. Mr. Speaker, I think this bill is exciting some solicitude among the rubber manufacturers of the country, or I should not have received this telegram.

Mr. Speaker. I am very glad to tell the gentleman from Massachusetts the names of all the persons who are interested in this corporation. The president is Mr. J. L. HUDSON, the vice-president, of one of the largest manufacturers of rubber goods in New England and an ex-member of this body, asking me to ascertain, if possible, who is back of this bill.

Mr. BROOKS of Colorado. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DENBY] to answer that question. I want to say that not one citizen of Colorado has any interest in this matter other than the interest that we all have in the development of the country.

Mr. DIX of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to tell the gentleman from Massachusetts the names of all the persons who are interested in this corporation. The president is Mr. J. L. HUDSON, the vice-president, of one of the leading merchants of this State and a very prominent Democrat and splendid citizen. The vice-president is Mr. H. P. Williams. The secretary and treasurer is Mr. Bethune Duffield. The other directors are Mr. Charles Dana, Mr. E. S. Silliman, Mr. M. Silliman, Mr. J. C. Bigler, Mr. Robert Thuner, Mr. David A. Whitney, and Major McCabe.

Mr. Speaker, I think the bill should not have received this telegram. I have just received a telegram from Mr. Robert Thuner, a lumber merchant, in which he himself had written to the Secretary of War regarding the discharge of the troops, and I will read something which I consider a fair synopsis of the ground of the complaint made on the other side.

The Speaker. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LITTAUER. I wish to speak a few words in defense of the soldiers of the United States, who made the desperate battle at Mount Dajo, in the island of Jolo, in the archipelago of the Philippines, and a certain band of Moros. The startling feature of it naturally was the disarrangement in the numbers of the slain and the further fact that it was said that women and children were among the killed. As to the statement that no prisoners were taken, the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The Speaker. The time of the gentleman has expired. The question is, Shall the rules be suspended and the bill as modified by unanimous consent pass?

So, two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended, and the bill was passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (S. 956) providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the district of Alaska, with House amendments disagreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I now move that the House instruct its amendments and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The Speaker. The question is in the motion of the gentleman from Michigan that the House insist upon its amendments and agree to the conference asked for on the part of the Senate.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The Speaker announced the following committees on the part of the House: Mr. FOWLER, Mr. LLOYD.

Mr. LITTAUER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 16472—the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.
dered the succor of the wounded among the natives, is that this statement is without any basis whatever of truth. As to the casualties among the Moros, the official report states that there were 300 slain, of course, an exaggeration beyond an excessive number of killed where the action lasted several days against that number of troops, and the fight terminated in a howling retreat of the insurgents. Many of them had been the case at the foot of Mount Dajo. Every preceding, and especially every precedent in the history of the Moros, shows very clearly that had the action been to the same extent reversed no American soldier would have lived to tell the tale.

Now, it is but fair to suppose that when the full facts are known it will be found that quite a number of prisoners were taken, and many wounded for which the medical officers of the Army, and that among these prisoners will be a great number of women and children. As to the method of attack, it has been suggested that this mountain should have been surrounded. The gentleman from Virginia, who believes in a farmer by profession, explicitly stated as a matter of military strategy that that mountain, which some of us have seen and which he himself had an opportunity to see, ought to have been surrounded by the troops. I am told that a cordon of troops to have successfully surrounded that mountain to prevent an incursion or excursion of Moros would have required a force of from eight to fifteen thousand men. That mountain is not a mere apex. It is a mountain miles in circumference, and therefore the whole story or whole idea that it ought to have been surrounded falls to the ground. That was the first place Moros surrendered. This gang of Moros, as I will show you as I go along, belong to a class of pirates, professional thieves, an organized band of murderers, who never surrender and fight until the last man of them has fallen. Now, the only way it seems to have thought this was a sudden outbreak, something that came just suddenly upon our troops, and they went right at it and murdered all of these two thousand pirates, but the fact about it was that for more than a year this band of pirates have been occupying the crater of that mountain. For more than a year their expeditions of murder and robbery have been going on that stronghold, and all attempts to induce them to surrender long ago failed, and the alternative was presented to the commander of these troops or the governor of that island to invite the Moros to make a system to give them the surrender of that mountain, which is a mountain miles in circumference, and there to stretch out a protecting band to a certain extent the same as Gibraltar is against an assault by artillery, to maintain that body of criminals, that body of murderers, that gang of representatives of a condition which I will show you has existed over a hundred years in this island of Jolo, or else go to work to do exactly what he did do. The thing had become intolerable. The matter had become a cause of murder of both men and women and robberies unparalleled, as I will show you, and there was no alternative but to get them out of that crater. There was one only that could be done. It is as follows: the skill of the American soldier, executing the command of his superior officer, succeeded in doing, and the President is already informed be telegraphed with full knowledge of that had been going on there during all this period of time, that it was a significant and commendable feat of arms. Now, Mr. Chairman, I know the time is exceedingly precious here, and I do not wish to occupy it beyond reaching the particular purpose which I have in view. I ask unanimous consent at this point of my speech that I may put into the Record certain documents in connection with this phase of the existing body of pirates upon that particular island of the archipelago as illustrative of the whole condition that our troops found when they made the assault.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks for the purpose stated.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Reserving the right to object, I would like to read the gentleman what is the particular character of these documents, from whom do they come, and when did he get them?

Mr. GROSVENOR. They come from published statements. One of the principal was The Inhabitants of the Philippines, by Frederick H. Sawyer, 1900, page 361.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does the gentleman call that an official document?

Mr. GROSVENOR. These are official documents. They come to me from the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and they relate to the Philippines.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Are these all magazine articles?

Mr. GROSVENOR. That was an official report published in a magazine, and I have an extract from it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. From whom was that official report?

Mr. GROSVENOR. It is an official report, "Historia de Mindanao and Jolo," by P. Francesco Combes, and originally published in Madrid, Spain, in 1667, page 39.

Mr. WILLIAMS. 1667.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Extracts from the "Gems of the East," by A. Henry Savage, London, Harper Brothers, 1904, and official reports.

Mr. WILLIAMS. One moment, if the gentleman pleases. That is an extract from what?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Well, if the gentleman wants to object he can do so.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Not I.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Every word of it will appear in this Congressional Record.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I only wanted to know the character of the official documents which the gentleman proposes to insert.

Mr. GROSVENOR. They are official documents.

Mr. WILLIAMS. One of them is a Spanish book printed in 1806 and odd.

Mr. GROSVENOR. That is a part.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The other was published along in 1800 and odd.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The larger part of the documents come from the official reports of the Commission governing these islands within the last six months; and now I do not want to consume the time. If the gentleman wants to object, he can do so.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I shall not object to their insertion, but I only want to know how they came.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I have here official reports touching all the connections heretofore reported: Scott on government of the islands, the report of Captain Cummings, of the Thirty-first, a word about the history. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out the gentleman the ancient and the modern history.

Mr. DALSELL. I ask the gentleman from Ohio if there are any doggerel poetry and nothing about works of art.

Mr. GROSVENOR. No; there is no doggerel poetry and nothing about works of art.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It seems to have something about the people.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I have not relinquished the floor, and have nothing further to say upon that point. It is greatly to be regretted that gentlemen should have given out to the honor and integrity of the United States Army, and that has assailed the intelligence and wisdom of the President by inference necessarily, and planted a hostile feeling in the charge made. I will show you that this wonderful victory ought to have a vote of Congress rather than the implied censure of Congress. I believe that the leave to print has been granted.

The CHAIRMAN. The leave has been granted.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Now, Mr. Chairman, the first reference I desire to make is to the publication Historia de Mindanao and Jolo, by Don Francisco Combes, originally published in Madrid in 1667.

[Extract from the new edition, published by W. E. Reina, Madrid, 1897, of the Historia de la Moros and Jolo (p. 30), by P. Francisco Combes, originally published in Madrid in 1667.]

The history of the depredations of the Moros in our islands is much older than our domination. Our privileges, our previous insults, their iopliosis [sic] the bloodiest scenes; they are the essence of history, and bad faith; all that is written in characters of blood. They have been the incessant scourge of our coasts, the most terrible plague of our towns, the greatest obstacle to our arms, and a great difficulty to the government at all times. They have devastated the lands, withered the towns, profaned the temples, captured their ministers, wiped out towns and provinces; in a word, they have been a bane against which our armies and our glorious have been dashed to pieces.

Here follows an extract from the valuable work The Inhabitants of the Philippines, to which reference has already been made:

[Extracts from The Inhabitants of the Philippines, by Frederic H. Sawyer, 1900, page 361.]

Page 361: These terrible pirates, who have for centuries laid waste the coasts of the Philippines and the adjacent islands with fire and sword, overrunning tens of thousands of Christians or heathen into slavery, have only within the last few years had their power definitely checked by the naval and military forces of the Vizayas Islands and even southern Lason, and they have been, up to the great obstacle to the deportations of the southern Philippines. In Culion, Cuyo, and other islands the churches are built for a stone fort, in the rear of which the Moros appeared. The old Spanish sailing men-of-war could not cope with these sea-revers, who in their light prahus, salisipanes, or vintas, keep up in shallow water or in deeper reefs where these vessels could not reach them. Of course, if the pirates were surprised when crossing the ground, they ran great risks; if they tried to make their escape, they were often defeated, but they sailed in great numbers, and if it fell calm they would cluster round a solitary man-of-war and take her by boarding.

In consequence, a special force was raised in the Philippines to protect the sugar against these pests.

Page 364: It now falls to the United States to complete the task of centuries, to stretch out a protecting hand over the Christian natives.
of Mindanao, and to suppress the last remains of a slave-raiding system as of old in Rajah Solano. Many of these Moro bands are nearly all the forces and have made inefficacious all possible measures. Neither whipping quiets them, misfortune softens them, for those who do not believe in the Koran, for one reason he becomes a pandit, run — down. They were all three bore marked characteristics of criminal lunacy, they all nearly hid the excessively flat noses: weak and small receding chins, and one or two inches of ordinary, repulsive-looking hands typical of criminals—as cruel hands and heads as I have ever examined—the animal of a thousand of the towns of the Philippine Archipelago. For the red reflections that are given them by the blood spilt in a hundred fights in front of their dwellings, while a third was crippled for life, row their boats, provide them with pearls, frequently at the

The inhabitants, not being provided with firearms, sought safety in flight, as the Moros captured 14 of them. They profaned the church, hacked to pieces the image of Our Saviour, and cut up a painting of Our Lady of the Rosary, and with the heads of the natives we met was a hambang in the middle of the church, which, strange to say, however, did not even make them pause. They stole the cattle and horses, looted the village, and marched off with all the值物.

When, however, they reached the ford on the River Mulita, five of the Moros refused to fight. Those until the Moro had disappeared, and with the square-fingered, stumpy, repulsive-looking hands typical of the sandals of whose shores are brilliant with the rays of the sun, with the

These men had square faces, very flat skulls, and low foreheads, cheek bones low down in the face and so prominent that when in profile they It is "most bold and daring act of the age," and do not hesitate to break up this last community of ex-pirates and murderous slave hunters. And then extracts from The Gems of the East, which have been already printed by the

Military operations on a considerable scale will be required there some or later against the Moros of Lake Lanco. This would be a holy war, a war of humanity, and I would say to the Americans: Look back on the deeds of your forefathers, on days when your infant Navy covered itself with imperishable glory, when it

\[\text{Extract from The Gems of the East, by A. Henry Savage Landor. Harper & Bros. 1904.}\]

\[\text{Fascinating as it is, Jolo (a Spanish corruption of Sulu) is much better known.} \]

These are inaccurately called Moros. They call themselves—and we call them Moros. They are called Moros or Sulus. They are a fierce people, with curious fanatic notions, such as most nice people possess in very small degree. But certain Moros, last captured in Europe, have made them very treacherous, and innocent people frequently suffer from their fanatic enthusiasm.

The American military colony was in a condition when we arrived. A soldier had been terribly gashed and disfigured, and a judge had been murdered, and the Moros were in a state of nearly all the forces and have made inefficacious all possible measures. Neither whipping quiets them, misfortune softens them, nor victory makes them better able to protect themselves, and although the Moros

Spain has not yet been able in Jolo and Mindanao to fulfill the civilizing mission that she has undertaken. The Moros have made them very treacherous, and innocent people frequently suffer from their fanatic enthusiasm. The American military colony was in a condition when we arrived. A soldier had been desperately gashed and disfigured, and a judge had been murdered, and the Moros were in a state of

* See in Court and Kampong, by Hugh Clifford.
cost of their lives, augment their power and influence according to their number, and are at all times merchandise of ready sale. For these reasons, it was the fate of that happening to take place. The Moro Malaysians, recognizing no benefit, nor pardon injury, are cruel, revengeful, artful, treacherous; and the Moros, when they observe of casual affronts, or arms, they have agreed to a treaty, so many times have they failed in it. The most of them are little more than brutes, for they have lost faith or notions of morality. The isles which they inhabit constituted from the first an exception to the rest of the Archipelago, and they are the Moros there. We have already heard of the vast archipelago discovered by Magellan. The renowned Legazpi, at the head of his brave crew, with a brave fleet, around the Bay of Luzon, with the adjacent and important Visayan Islands, but not those to the south of the archipelago, inhabited by this warlike and fanatical race, and the free acquisition of which, among the other nations, excited great jealousy. The religion of Mohammed, spread among its inhabitants, has made them the best soldiers of the world, and they are, according to which, the other inhabitants of the archipelago, whose inhabitants were idolatrous and pagans, could not but have continued the wars, not only for those of the most absurd and frivolous causes, but for those of Indifference.

About 1599, one of the valiant captains that accompanied the Legazpi expedition—the Quintermaster Martin de Góis—sustained a bold flight in the waters of Cebu against a little galleon of Joio and Borneo pirates. From this remote date, there has hardly passed a year in which the Spanish-Pilipino navy and army has failed to measure areas with the Malay-Malayans. This continuous struggle has resulted in a brilliant series of feats of arms worthy of the legendary epoch of the ancient states of Greece and Rome. The army and the navy have earned the Spanish patriotic history with pages of glory that, once known, must serve for the admiration of future ages, and to an stimulus to the present generation, resulting in the delivery of our Philippine Islands. The wisdom of the governments of the Philippine Islands. If the resources of the territory, and the social state of the country had kept pace with the value of the sailors and soldiers, certainly to-day the Spanish flag would have been the only one that would be honored with the praise of that nation, who has been the deliverer of its twin-honored and constant effort to convert to Catholic people so wedded to their beliefs as are the followers of Mahomet, in addition to the causes before enumerated, having been the cause that the children were able to live a summing lives, wealth, and time, which, used in better employment, would yield a more expensive and greater compensation.

Spain has been proflig with the blood of her sons and of the wealth of her territory. To this, we must add the treachery that an oppressive friary of that barbarian and bloodthirsty race, a curse on humanity and the earth, has imposed on the islands. It is known that in Mindanao, would the employment of armies have been necessary at all, could have been obtained from the Mathers. Still, the Moros were made impossible of the vassals of whose property they had charge of, and the accused was unable to pay he was carried into captivity to the execution there of, making ridiculous the good faith of the gentlemen who came with the American civil commission that recorded that in Jolo he had seen a Moro who had always carried a market knife, and a Moro who had always carried a market knife, and that he was a Moro. The said presents were of some value and things appreciated by them, and it was done with a kris, transversely, deepening it up to the articulated layer of the Moros. The dato went there and, beside the governor, claimed the said family. The dato was carried away in a banquita. It was a new attempt to escape.

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1. Gambling—Perhaps there will not be wanting some who wonder that we speak of gambling as a vice of the Moros, seeing that it is a questionable point whether the analogy of the human animal is better than the animal. It is through this be true, but gambling among the Moros is especially worthy of attention.

It is frequently seen among the Moros traveling in the island as speaking of its present organization, with its sultans, datos, and pagan ceremonies, they may have no idea that the practice of gambling should disappear the other Moros would obey the constituted authority of the country.

I will point out here a few facts that will serve to make known a few of the gambling practices of the Moros.

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In two years. In this respect we have retrograded to the times of

In concluding this subject, I will mention the following: Some time silence at the Washington and the American consul at Zamboanga and with the

The following occurrence dispelled their doubts:

The captain, when I reached him, which had come to Zamboanga three days before, returned, having as passengers myself

In Spanish times this boat would have been examined. 'Shall we examine?' said the captain, as though defending his honor. No sooner said than done, and in fact a Joloan panco, the crew of which seeing us bearing down upon it let down its sail and hoisted the American flag. However, the flag proved to no value to them. The captain boarded her with four marines and commenced his examination. In half a minutes they had turned things upside down, and then and there went through various classes, rifles—Remingtons—and a large class of car- in the manner in which they had been of Uto. The former ordered the death of one native, the latter always a great friend of the

Our task is done. It will be a happy day when the Government of the United States becomes convinced of the necessity of removing it for the common welfare of the country.

I present certain official reports from our own officers of re-cent expeditions—Major H. L. Smith and Go- and other officers, all making official reports to their Gov-ernment. Major Scott was most treacherously trapped into an camp and chopped almost to pieces by a Moro pretending to be friendly.

Extract from report of Capt. S. A. Coman, Twenty-third Infantry, dated Bonggo, P. I., February 2, 1900."

I have the honor to report for information of the taking place in the Tawi-tawi group of islands, within my jurisdiction.

The aforesaid party left the post about 8 a.m. Friday, January 26, 1900, and proceeded up the Tawi-tawi about 32 miles where they camped on the beach for the night.

The party next went into camp on a small uninhabited Island about 8 miles from Balimbing, and about 500 yards distant for the

At this time Corporal Mygatt was taking off his clothes in a corner of the tent, while the others were sitting about and drinking. In the center, being surrounded by the natives, who seemed greatly in-}
friends or help, with one man to sail the boat and take care of the three wounded.  

THE JURAMENTADO.

The Moros are accustomed to suffer to the caprices of their despotic authority. The laws of centuries permit the men to be recruited for armed service, and they can not bear heavy taxes, but can not pay heavily. The life of his family, the slave of the creditor, and the Moro are so indifferent to these conditions. The desire to force was used in the conquest of the country by the Spaniards, and to this day the Moro of arms has diminished these devils in human form, and only a few will make you take a kris and kill for the sake of interest.

The soldier was killed by stray bullet fired by soldiers. The run-amuck Moros were killed by the soldiers.

September 25, 1903.-Three Moros ran amuck at the market, near the Sultan of Sulu, and his principal datos.
and children were killed by the assertion of General Wood that those people "made shields out of their children" and charged bravely, with their children as shields, upon the serried ranks of the enemy. We assert that they were not driven to it, but were devoted to the profession of robbery, a degree of immolation of themselves and their families that no band of mere robbers ever devoted to such a cause. They immolated themselves, if Brigadier-General Wood's statement be correct. More robbers, with no higher aim than robbery, do not take their children and array them as shields and, armed and best disciplined troops in the world, and die—men, women, and children. But that is the way it was accounted for.

Now, later on, I see it is accounted for in a different way. It is said that such women and children as were killed were killed by long-range shell firing. If that be true, of course, that could not have been helped. I understand that when you are shooting a place you cannot choose just where your shell will fall, and if women and children are in the way, women and children suffer, as they did at Vicksburg, as they did at Saratoga, as they did at Meza, as they have done in many other places in the history of the world. Which of the two explanations is going to be taken? Or, is it true that later on we will have still a third one? Perhaps when American sentiment demands the there will be prisoners reported and perhaps wounded reported. And if hereafter prisoners and wounded are to be reported, why were they not reported in the official report of the battle, giving the casualties on our side and the casualties on the other?

Mr. GRAHAM. I have no doubt the gentleman does not desire to misrepresent things; but the official reports state that there were no wounded reported and there was the Philippine Constabulary, and there were other casualties besides the eighteen referred to. The eighteen does not cover all the casualties.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What were the casualties among the constabulary?

Mr. GRAHAM. Quite a number.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Not "quite a number," or it would have struck me. It did not go into three figures, I know, or it would have struck me as "quite a number."

Mr. GRAHAM. At any rate, away ahead of the casualties among the United States troops, as you will find.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not remember about that, but I am talking about the losses among our soldiers; because, in answer to the suggestion of charging the American Army with dishonor in connection with this "desperate battle," I want to prove how "desperate" it was for our troops. Knowing the American soldier, as I think I do, and knowing the Philippine Constabulary, and there were other casualties besides the eighteen referred to. The eighteen does not cover all the casualties.

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Investigation which involves a vast amount of labor and a large number of Government employees, there is thereby created a need for additional expense, additional positions and increases in salaries for which that Department will submit to Congress its estimates, and thereupon the Committee on Appropriations has reported an extra appropriation for the purpose of meeting this additional expense.

I am glad, sir, that, as I have heretofore said, the present appropriation bill is not open to this criticism. It is the first one that the Committee on Appropriations has reported in about ten years which has not carried an aggregate increase in salaries and positions greater than the last preceding appropriation bill of the current law.

I was therefore very glad to observe the independent investigation and inquiry which the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Littlefield] has given to the subject-matter of the appropriation bill now under consideration and to the subject-matter of the same bill reported and enacted in previous Congresses. If other Members would exercise their right and privilege in a similar way, and devote time to the investigation and inquiry into the expenditure of public money and into the estimates submitted by the Departments, I feel confident that it would be of material benefit to the House and of great advantage to the Government and to the people. It would tend to prompt committees having jurisdiction of appropriation bills to be more careful in their investigation, more searching in their inquiries into the estimates submitted, and when their bills come before the House there would be less occasion and less justification for the superfluous criticism which is so frequently indulged in upon this floor.

Mr. Chairman, I have realized for some time that the Federal Government was rapidly increasing its police supervision throughout the entire country. I have realized to some extent that we were rapidly assuming control and general supervision of the domestic affairs of the people of the States in the doing of that which belongs peculiarly to the States. But, sir, not until I came to examine the estimates of the several Executive departments of the Government for appropriations for the next fiscal year did I have any conception of the rapidity with which this extension of the Federal policing and Federal supervision of the domestic affairs of the people of the States was being rapidly increased. For the purpose of ascertaining with some degree of certainty the extent to which the power of the Federal Government, as developed in this respect has been extended, I have ascertained from all the Executive departments of the Government the growth of the inspection and general agents service during the past decade. I selected this branch of the public service for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the growth of the Federal Government in engaging to-day in the work of doing that which belongs peculiarly to the States. I have done this because it is through that service that this power is exercised to a greater extent than through any other branch of the public service. In the statement I have prepared and will submit as a part of this bill I have detailed and given each branch of the inspection and special-agent service of each Department separately.

An examination of this statement shows the total number of inspectors and special agents employed in the public service in 1896, the aggregate amount appropriated for that service, and also the aggregate number who were employed in that service in 1896 and the aggregate appropriations therefor. From this statement it will be observed that since 1896, or in the last decade, the number of special agents and inspectors in the Bureau of Labor has increased 100 per cent, and the amount expended for that service has likewise increased about 100 per cent. It will also be observed that the increase in the number of inspectors, examiners, and special agents of the Interior Department during the last decade has increased 79 per cent, and the amount of the expenditure for that service has increased 85 per cent, while we have increased the number of examiners, inspectors, etc., by the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor. In addition to the increases in the bureaus which were taken into that Department, to the extent of thirty-five.

The most notable increase, perhaps, will be found in the Department of Agriculture, where in 1896 they had only 100 inspectors, special agents, etc., and in 1906 they have 773. The total number of special agents and inspectors employed by the Government in the field and outside of the District of Columbia in 1896 was 931, while the total number in 1906 employed for that service is 3,132, an increase of 320 per cent. In 1896 we were expending for this special-agent and inspection service only $1,215,526, while to-day, ten years thereafter, we are expending $4,567,728.

As tending to show the character of the work done by the inspectors and special agents of the Department of Agriculture, I herewith submit and will publish as a part of my remarks a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, which gives the inspection and special-agent service of that Department in detail.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Hon. James A. Tawney, M. C.,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

Dear Sir: In reply to your communication of the 23d ultimo, requesting to inform the Committee on Appropriations of the present number of special agents and inspectors who were employed in the fiscal year 1896 and the number for the fiscal year 1897, I herewith submit the enclosed statement, and the number of special agents and inspectors which I send, in order that the Committee may comprehend how these special agents and inspectors are employed.

Very respectfully,

James Wilson,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Statement showing the number of special agents and inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture in the work of the Department for the fiscal year 1896.

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<th>Title</th>
<th>Where employed</th>
<th>1896</th>
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<td>Special agents</td>
<td>Bureau of Labor</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>Treasury</td>
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<td>Special agents</td>
<td>Mine Inspectors</td>
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<td>Pension Office</td>
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<td>Inspectors</td>
<td>Bureau of Animal Industry</td>
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<td>145,000.00</td>
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<td>Department of Commerce and Labor</td>
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<td>Inspectors</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>931</td>
<td>1,385,526.00</td>
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<td>Amount from which authority is given to employ agents, inspectors, etc.</td>
<td>$242,300.00</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>$311,800.00</td>
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<td>Steamboat Inspectors</td>
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<td>Agricultural Department</td>
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<td>931</td>
<td>1,385,526.00</td>
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$189,000.00

4,567,728.00
Statement showing the number of special agents and inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture in the work of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, to this date, February 27, 1906.

In the Bureau of Plant Industry 105 special agents were employed, being assigned to duty as follows:

- Investigating cereals in the field.
- Working with cotton-growing States and in investigating the cotton-boll weevil
- Field work at the Association Cottonseed, Chico, Cal.
- Field work with cotton... etc.
- Mushroom investigations and experiments.
- Taking notes on vegetable trials in Mississippi, Alabama, New Hampshire.
- Investigating the Scuppernong grape.
- In charge of forage crop testing station at Chillicoth, Tex.

In the Bureau of Statistics, 54 special agents were employed, being assigned to duty as follows:

- Collecting statistics of farm management and cost of production of farm products.
- Co-operating the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. Commerce.
- Investigating and feeding cotton boll weevil investigations.

In the Bureau of Biological Survey three special inspectors are employed, who are authorized to represent the Department in issuing permits for the entry of foreign animals and birds and to decide all questions in cases involving the identity of imported animals or birds as to whether they are necessary or whether species are required by law, have to be transported or are not now on the rolls of the Department.

In the Bureau of Animal Industry 7 special agents and 522 inspectors were employed, being assigned to duty as follows:

- Preparing and caring for exhibits made by this Bureau at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon.
- Supervising the cleaning and disinfection of cars which have been used for transportation of animals affected by contagious diseases.
- Supervising the cleaning and disinfection of steamships transporting cattle and other live stock from the United States to foreign countries.
- Supervising the transportation of southern cattle.
- Supervising the transportation of southern cattle.

In the Forest Service twenty-three inspectors are employed, being assigned to duty as follows:

- In charge of the computation of all field data in forest measurement and inspecting the taking of measurements in the field according to the capacity.
- Consulting in regard to cotton statistics.
- Engaged in investigations.
- Collecting statistics on consolidated rural schools, etc.
- Co-operating the Bureau of Entomology, U.S. Dept. Agriculture.

James Wilson,
Secretary of Agriculture.
I call attention to these facts, Mr. Chairman, in the hope of arresting the attention of Congress and the country to the menace of the past deplorable state of things. The past decade has been one of growing efficiency. Hence we are told that one reason why this provision of compulsory and voluntary retirement, allowing the retired head himself to ascertain the question of efficiency or inefficiency, shall be dismissed, the duty of reporting the fact of inefficiency to Congress, to a degree utterly inconsistent with good administration. The investigation showed that there was a very grave responsibility in respect to the appropriation of money for the public service or for any other purpose. The discharge of this duty demands labor, time, and thorough investigation into all the intricate and minute details of departmental administration.

The Committee on Appropriations devoted five weeks to the investigation of this service and to a most careful inquiry into the estimates of the respective departments concerning their needs for the coming fiscal year. I am free to say, Mr. Chairman, not having had any previous experience on the Committee on Appropriations, and like most Members, having paid no attention to the subject than perhaps I ought to have done, that I was amazed at many of the disclosures revealed by that investigation. I do not insinuate or intimate that there is to-day or to-morrow any corruption in the government, but in an administrative officer of the Government; but I was surprised to find that the heads of the administrative departments of the Government pay so little attention to the details of the service in their respective Departments. I was amazed at many of the disclosures revealed by that investigation yielded. The grave and enormous responsibilities in connection with the work of their Departments and the policies they must inaugurate and carry out, but at the same time the discretion necessarily vested in them by law is delegated to subordinate officers and clerks, who are not directly responsible to Congress, to a degree utterly inconsistent with good administration. The investigation showed that these heads of Departments, in almost every instance, are as susceptible to sympathy and influence as their superiors. The result is that when Congress says that a clerk, who is inefficient for any cause, shall be dismissed, the duty of reporting the fact of inefficiency has been delegated to the chief of the division in which that clerk is employed. Because of his intimate relation to the clerk or because of favoritism that chief is not as apt to enforce the law as he would be if it were practical for the departmental head himself to ascertain the question of efficiency or inefficiency. Hence we are told that one reason why this provision of law is not enforced is the fact, first, that they have not or almost entirely the heart to turn these old people out, and, second, if they had, they are not reported to them as being inefficient, and having extensive hearings, I abandoned it. I became convinced, as other Members admits. It is a subject that has commanded more or less of attention on the part of Congress ever since I have been a Member of this body. Eleven or twelve years ago I became impressed, as other Members of Congress did, that our present system of getting into the service, with no means of getting out except by the voluntary act of the clerk or by the act of God, would not only lead to a condition of affairs that may break down efficiency and require the appropriation of many millions of dollars for the payment of salaries unearned because of old age. To provide against this unfortunate condition in the public service I prepared and introduced in the Fifty-fourth Congress the first bill introduced on the subject of the retirement of Government employees. This bill proposed to deduct a certain percentage from the salaries of clerks and deposit the same in the Treasury of the United States, as a condition United States. The bill was reported by the fiscal committee. The Secretary of the Interior cited several instances of a similar character. The Secretary of War informed the committee that it was practically impossible for any head of a Department to enforce that law, not alone because of his sympathy for the clerk who had arrived at that age when he or she was the result of inefficient and competent service, but also because of the pressure brought to bear by Members of Congress and Senators and other public officials in order to continue the employment of that particular clerk. This is not a condition, generally, to the Administration, that has obtained in all Administrations, and it will always obtain under our present system. It is, for this reason that the Congresses of the United States passed a law whereby presumptive inefficiency resulting from age must be accepted as sufficient cause for separation from the public service.

In this, investigation, Mr. Chairman, there are several matters of administration that the committees thought ought to be remedied. First let me call your attention to the fact disclosed in the investigation of the Department of the Interior that in the last two years it has been impossible for him to keep a stenographer and typewriter in his Bureau much more than six months. Why? He informed the committee that by the law they had served in the States, or covered that in the Treasury Department they were paying higher salaries for clerks doing identically the same work, and therefore it would not be worth while to ask for a transfer. The chief of that Bureau says he has not the heart to refuse to consent to his transfer when he is told the clerk can better his condition by transfer to the extent of from four to five thousand a year.

This practice, Mr. Chairman, leads to a demoralization of the public service. The complaint is so universal on the part of the heads of Departments that your committees has deemed it necessary to report a provision prohibiting the transfer of clerks from one Department to another until the clerk has served in the Department from which he seeks to be transferred at least three years. I am informed by the heads of Departments and bureau chiefs that from the standpoint of the public service this provision will be of great value. It will not tend to produce greater contentment among the clerks, but will also tend toward an equalization of compensation for the same general character of work.

The other provision which has been reported, and which has been commented on more or less in the press on the public press of this city, is the provision respecting superannuation in the Executive Departments and governmental establishments in the District of Columbia. That some legislation is necessary to stop this practice Mr. Chairman, which has led up to this condition of

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affairs. They are so patent as not to need discussion to prove them. They are the logical result of our system of taking people into the service with no provision for taking them out who are no longer capable of performing efficiently.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I want to ask the gentleman a question for information.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I am unable to answer the question of the gentleman from Tennessee specifically, for the reason that the committee did not have time to go into each subdivision of the several Departments where these aged clerks are now. It may not be true that in every instance the aged clerks, due to their age, necessitate an increased number of clerks. I will state this, that upon investigation, and according to the report of the President of the United States made to the House, there are to-day in the Executive Departments of the Government and Government establishments here in the District of Columbia 385 reported to be over 70 years of age. Now, I want to call attention to the marvelous increase in superannuation. There are almost as many in the Department of the Interior.

Now, gentlemen, this marvelous increase in superannuation, whether due to the present civil-service law or due to the fact that many of these old people were appointed under the so-called "spoil system" and have since been covered into the classified service by Executive order, the fact remains that the public service and the Treasury is suffering from the effect of superannuation and that superannuation is rapidly increasing. It is also true that to-day in the District of Columbia there are 355 clerks who are 70 years of age, over 90 per cent of whom it is said are incompetent for the discharge of the duties of the positions which they occupy and for which they receive from the Government their annual compensation.

The retention of the committee to another important fact. Of the people in these Departments who are 70 years of age and over, 703 per cent are drawing salaries of from $1,000 up to $4,000 per annum. Only 188 out of the 355 reported who are 70 years of age over receive $1,243.88. The salaries paid to the clerks who are 65 years of age and less than 80 average $1,253.86, or an average of $8 a year less than the compensation paid to the clerks over 70 years of age receive. This shows conclusively that these clerks who have grown old in the service and who as a rule with increasing age have grown steadily more inefficient are to-day occupying positions of the highest responsibility, positions demanding the highest degree of efficiency, and for which the Government is paying them the highest salary paid to any clerks in the service.

Now, how are you going to dispose of this question? Are you going to dispose of it in the interest of the clerks or in the interest of the service and is it the interest of the service to allow these people to remain in the service at will until death by providing that after July 1, 1913, all clerks on reaching the age of 70 shall no longer have a voice in the service?

Mr. TAWNEY. We did not consider the tenure of office of the members of the committee. The act of Congress prophesied nothing; it is absolutely ridiculous. There is no parallel either between the service rendered or the manner of appointment or the duration of the term of service.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, did your committee consider the advisability of limiting the term of clerks to five years, and making them eligible to reappointment?

Mr. TAWNEY. We did not consider the tenure of office. We want to call attention right here to the marvelous increase in superannuation, over 70 years of age we have a many people in our

Mr. TAWNEY. It is a matter of record.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, did your committee consider the advisability of limiting the term of clerks to five years, and making them eligible to reappointment?

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The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield to a suggestion?

Mr. GRAFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit an interruption?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. GRAFE. Does the gentleman know about the number of soldiers and widows of soldiers who come within this number who have reached the age of 70 years and over in the District of Columbia?

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not, Mr. Chairman; but the number is necessarily very small, for the reason that the total number 70 years of age and over in the Executive Departments here in Washington is but 585. Now, bear in mind that this applies only to the Executive Departments and the Government establishments in the District of Columbia. I find upon inquiry that outside of the District of Columbia the employees of the United States Government are not affected by this provision on account of its affecting the employees outside of the District of Columbia. It is believed that of the aggregate number over 70 years of age not to exceed over 100 or 150 old soldiers will be affected by this, because, mark you, a great many of those who have served in the District of Columbia, 1913, are not served in the classified service, but are receiving to exceed $1,200 a year, and none will be disturbed who is receiving a less amount than $1,200 a year until 1913. Most of them are receiving from $850 to $900, the compensation of their services.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a suggestion?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will.

Mr. PRINCE. I made some inquiries on Saturday last, and I find that the number of veterans who would be reduced and affected by section 8 of the bill now under consideration would be 412, including the amount of money reduction $220,000.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman must bear in mind that he has included there the employees in the District of Columbia, whose number is estimated to be one-half disqualified, and when he has reached the age of 70 he is totally disqualified.

Then to prevent the possibility of a civil pension, or civil retirement with pensions beginning in 1913, under the natural presumption that the clerk who has reached the age of 70 years or over shall not receive to exceed $840 a year.

To prevent the time when clerks must be dropped on account of age or other physical disability his superior officer, responding to a public sentiment, gets rid of him. I repeat that outside of Washington there is no sentimentality that continues a clerk in the employ of the Government when he is no longer able to earn his salary. So that Members need not hesitate to support this provision on account of its affecting the employees outside of the District of Columbia. It is believed that of the aggregate number over 70 years of age not to exceed over 100 or 150 old soldiers will be affected by this, because, mark you, a great many of those who have served in the District of Columbia, 1913, are not served in the classified service, but are receiving to exceed $1,200 a year, and none will be disturbed who is receiving a less amount than $1,200 a year until 1913. Most of them are receiving from $850 to $900, the compensation of their services.

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who are 65 years of age and under 68 years of age are to receive compensation at the rate of $1,400 a year; those who are 68 years of age and under 70 years of age are to receive a compensation of $1,200 a year; and those who are over 70 years of age are to receive not to exceed $840.

I want to know whether they are to be paid that and still continue to do the same service—whether they have hitherto performed, and performed well; whether they are to do as much of the work that other clerks who take their place as the clerk is doing now; or be paid as much as service as others who get a higher rate?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say, Mr. Chairman, in reply to the gentleman from Ohio, a member of the committee, that his question relates entirely to administration. If the administrative officer reduces the compensation paid to a clerk, he would necessarily reduce or diminish the work that the clerk must do in consequence of the reduced salary; or he continues the clerk at the same work at the reduced salary because he is not able to do as much of it as he would if a younger man. Now, further, in answer to the gentleman from Ohio in regard to the matter of men receiving less pay than the positions which they are filling demand, there is no question at all but what there is a great deal of that going on in the Departments to-day, and it is a subject that Congress should give careful attention to. The reason why departments are so short of service here in the District of Columbia is absolutely necessary, so that when a clerk is assigned to the discharge of the duties of a certain position that particular person will pay his full salary, will not be required to perform duties of a higher grade or of a lower grade because of inefficiency on the one hand or because of the whim of a bureau chief on the other.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will my colleague pardon me for a moment? His answer was not gathered on this side of the House to the question of the gentleman from Ohio. I understand the question to be this: Under the clause of the bill as it now stands, if a man were 70 years old and dropped down to $840 a year, and from this time if he should prove to be entirely worthless, it would not carry him through to 1915. No; we do not take from the administrative heads of the Departments any discretion which is now vested in them to dispense with the services of any clerk, efficient or inefficient.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Altogether?

Mr. TAWNEY. Entirely dispense with the services of any clerk who has proven himself to be inefficient. The matter of their retention in the public service or the question of their dismissal from the public service remains just where it is to-day—within the discretion of the head of the Department in which the clerk is employed.

Mr. KIEFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman allow me further? I want to ask what objection there is to saying that in the bill? I ask that question because I have asked the committee in general, and many people as well as much concern as other younger clerks are paid, provided they perform as much labor of the same kind. I want to know what his explanation is, why the work is not to be equal to the work as the young man and he be paid perhaps only half as much?

Mr. TAWNEY. My explanation of that, Mr. Chairman, is simply this: That to adopt the suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio puts this matter right back again to where we are to-day—within the discretion of the administrative officer to determine whether or not that man is as efficient to-day as he was twenty-five years ago, or as he was a week ago, and right here I want, if the gentleman will pardon me—

Mr. KIEFER. Certainly.

Mr. TAWNEY. Adverting for one moment to the remark made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. When my colleague on the committee in charge of the bill was discussing this, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DALZELL) suggested that the reason for his opposition to this provision is that because a man is able to earn $1,800 to-day it was absolutely unjust to say he was worth only $1,400 to-morrow. That suggestion seemed to carry for a moment great weight with the member from Pennsylvania. It seemed to me it was perhaps看看 to some like a twenty-dollar gold piece, but when you analyze it, Mr. Chairman, it does not even resemble 30 cents. The efficiency of the man in a matter of instantaneous growth. He becomes efficient by gradual progress in the service, and by the same reasoning he becomes inefficient by gradually losing the physical power and stamina which helped him to make public efficiency or any public efficiency without the possibility of receiving fourteen hundred dollars to-day, and to-morrow advanced to a sixteen-hundred-dollar position. Is it less logical to say that if he is receiving sixteen hundred dollars to-day he may, because of gradual increasing inefficiency, be worth only fourteen hundred to-morrow? The matter of payment or increase of salary is a matter that depends upon increasing efficiency, and the matter of efficiency and the matter of salary results from increasing inefficiency, after the clerk has reached a certain standard, which, under the rule of life, a man does ordinarily at the age of 65.

Mr. KIEFER. With the permission of the gentleman, I wish to keep to the text. I do not care to answer what somebody else suggested, that the clerk might have been working for less years and he was worth when he was getting $1,400. That does not meet the question I am working upon.

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes; and he might be receiving more than his worth when he was getting $1,900.

Mr. KIEFER. Yes; that is a question of relative salary; but does not the gentleman know that there are in some of the Departments of this Government now old men who some months ago were reduced from salaries of $1,600 and $1,900 and $2,000 to $1,000 or $1,200, who are continued at the same work they were at before because they are better for that work than anyone else in the Department.

Now, I have not been on the subcommittee and I have not read the testimony they have taken, but I would like to know where the testimony is that warrants the general statement that all of these old men are disqualified for the performance of the duty that they are required to perform. I am told that there are some men almost indispensable in the War Department who are nearly 80 years of age, and that if we were legislating for a class we would not get old men out of the Army now to keep all the things that these men know and to do their work as efficiently as they do it.

Mr. TAWNEY. I will answer to that gentleman that the statement has never been made by me that all of these old clerks are inefficient.

Mr. KIEFER. That was your statement to-day.

Mr. TAWNEY. No; it is not. I say that the presumption is that they are, but there are exceptions to the rule, I admit, like the friend of the gentleman from Ohio employed in the Pension Office. There are exceptions to the rule, but when you are legislating for a class you are going to base that legislation upon the exceptions, or are you obliged to be governed by the general rule? In this proposition we have simply followed the general rule in respect to the inefficiency resulting from old age.

Mr. KIEFER. But, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. TAWNEY. One moment further, if the gentleman will permit me—

Mr. KIEFER. Certainly.

Mr. TAWNEY. We have testimony on this subject which I have not yet submitted to the House. I wish that every Member of the House might have these hearings and study them and become as familiar with this question and the facts as the committee is. On page 352 of the hearings, Mr. LITTAUER, in examining General Humphrey, said:

"When your work gets behind, do you call on your clerks to work extra hours?"

General HUMPHREY. Yes; there are some clerks that work extra hours all along. There are some clerks who are not able to work extra hours, but the hours required of a soldier shall not exceed the hours which are required of me. Mr. LITTAUER. What recommendation have you made as to them? General HUMPHREY. I have made none in writing, excepting in my annual report; but I have discussed it with my superior. Mr. LITTAUER. Are they incapacitated otherwise than temporarily?

That is the language of the law—

Are they incapacitated otherwise than temporarily? General HUMPHREY. Yes, sir; there are men who are too old to do a full day's work. Mr. LITTAUER. The law requires that you should make a recommendation.

Then Secretary Taft, the head of the Department, who was present, suggested to General Humphrey:

"Are you required, General, to certify to the efficiency of your officers?"

General HUMPHREY. Yes; there are clerks who are too old to do a full day's work.

Mr. LITTAUER. The law requires that you should make a recommendation.

Then Secretary Taft, the head of the Department, who was present, suggested to General Humphrey:

"Are you required, General, to certify to the efficiency of your force?"

General HUMPHREY. Yes; we send in that. Mr. LITTAUER. Are you required to certify to the efficiency of the men employed in that Bureau? General HUMPHREY. No; but the efficiency marks show relatively just how they stand.

Mr. LITTAUER. But the last time I saw that I remember there was one man, or one woman, who was said to be inefficient and I therewith ordered her discharged, but I did not see from that report that that woman was really efficient or inefficient. What is the form of that efficiency report?"

Then Mr. Scofield, chief clerk of the War Department, an-
swears, giving an explanation why we do not receive the cer-
ification from the heads of the Departments as to inefficiency.

He says:

Mr. SCOFIELD. What you have in mind, Mr. Secretary, is this:
Every head of Department under the law is required to report to Con-
gress every year; and Congress has estimated whether there are any clerks in his Department below a fair standard of efficiency.
The head of the Department makes this report, based upon the reports
made by the chiefs of bureaus.

Mark you—makes this report—

based upon the reports made to him by the chiefs of bureaus. With
a single exception, last year reported that he had not any clerks
below a fair standard of efficiency.

But General Humphreys himself testified that he had clerks
in his Bureau where, because of age, are not even able to do a full-
day's work of any kind, and yet the efficiency reports show
that there was not a single man below a fair standard of effi-
ciency.

Mr. Scofield continued:

One bureau chief reported a clerk below the standard, and the Secre-
try ordered that one be dispensed with.

There are some 70 or 80 odd in the War Department who are
over 70 years of age, and yet when the bureau chiefs come before
the committee of this House and are asked concerning the

efficiency of their force, they tell us that there are employed
clers who by reason of age are incapacitated for the perfor-
ance of the duties of the positions they hold, but they are not
reported to Congress as inefficient. Why? Because bureau chiefs,
to whom this power has been delegated, are in
daily contact with the clerks. They see these people daily in
their daily work, recognize their age, and know that their

eficiency they, from sympathy or other cause, decline to report
them to the head of the Department. Why, Mr. Chairman, I
know in one bureau here where there are four vacancies in one
division. These four vacancies have existed for more than six
months. The division is overcrowded with work. The men
who are in that division are working eight and sometimes ten
hours a day, these vacancies are not filled. Why? Because the
room in that division is more valuable to the division than
the four men would be who are entitled to the promotion. That
is no exaggeration, but the statement of an actual fact. How
many vacancies are there reported in this condition at this

ke know not. One man, when asked if these old clerks, who
are receiving $1,800 and $2,000, were efficient, replied: "Yes; in
the doing of that which has been assigned them to do." "Are
they assigned to do that which their positions require them to
do?" "No; because they are not competent to do it."

Mr. Chairman, such instances as I have stated are very
numerous, and they are not only demoralizing the public service,
but are reducing the standard of efficiency in the public service
far below what it should be. The question for us to determine
is, whether there is some trouble in the matter of performing the duty
by the old clerks, to whom this power has been delegated, 
but is not contrary to the law now?

Mr. KEIFER. I will answer that by asking the gentleman
another question. What would the gentleman do if he had
charge of a bureau at the head of which there was a man called upon
Mr. TAWNEY. I beg the gentleman's pardon, but I made no

Mr. TAWNEY. We have in the public service in the Execu-
tive Department of the city of Washington a very

expensive service, and that service demands of different men
different qualifications; also in the matter of the amount of
physical labor, and we have attempted to equalize the pay of clerks
by creating classes. Class 1 receives a salary of $1,200 a year;
clerks of class 2, a salary of $1,400 a year; clerks of class 3,
a salary of $1,600 a year, and clerks of class 4, $1,800 a year.
Now, then, if one of these aged clerks happens to be occupying
his position, we would naturally assume that he is an exception
to the rule and is reasonably efficient, when he reaches that age when,
as a rule, men are not efficient, and he is obliged to accept the
status of his employment, he would simply be reduced in the class as
well as in the compensation, and receive the same compensation
that other clerks receive who are working in class 3 or class 2, as
an exception to the rule.

Mr. KEIFER. Does the gentleman know of any case of that
kind in cases of reduction?

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not know of many cases of reduction.

Unfortunately the hearings disclosed very few cases of re-
duction in any Department because of inefficiency.

Mr. KEIFER. I was told that there was no inquiry into
Inconveniences made in the Public Office. Do you say that
S 8 of the bill require the classification of the old men, or does it only
require him to go on and do his work and prove himself equal
to the high standard of a clerk and, because of his age, take
less pay for it?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will answer that by asking the gentleman
another question. What would the gentleman do if he had
charge of a bureau at the head of which there was a man called upon
Mr. KEIFER. I would like to answer that. I would not;
but I know that that thing is done now; men are reduced

furloughed and required to perform the same
duty that they did before.

Mr. LITTAUER. What was the character of the work done

Mr. KEIFER. Skilled labor of the highest kind.

Mr. LITTAUER. Upon what basis was the reduction made?

Mr. KEIFER. On the basis that they were old, and nothing

Mr. TAWNEY. The gentleman has one isolated case.

Mr. KEIFER. No; I have plenty of them.

Mr. LITTAUER. And a reduction of that kind outside of one
that was made for political purposes?

Mr. KEIFER. There was no politics in making it at all.

What I want to say is that if this thing is to work as our distin-
united chairman says it should, they should say so in the law

and not say in effect that these men, simply because they are
old, are to continue to do the same work they did as long as
they were in the Department and they be paid very much less than
others that are not nearly so efficient as they are. And fur-
ther, I want to say that if they do not come up to the proper
standard of efficiency I should drop them out entirely.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. As shedding some light upon
the inquiries of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Keifer], I want to
read from the speech of Mr. LITTAUER.

Secretary Taft, Secretary Bonaparte, Secretary Root were all pro-
ounced in their statements on this point. Secretary Hitchcock de-
clared that if the old clerks could be eliminated from his bureau he
would get along with a force 25 cent per salarier.

Mr. TAWNEY. Secretary Hitchcock stated to the committee
that the effect of this provision reducing the old clerks and clerks
who had reached the age of 65 would immediately increase the

Mr. TAWNEY. Does not the gentleman think that an official
who permits it violates the law as it exists to-day?

Mr. TAWNEY. I have in the hearings a letter stating that an

Mr. CHANEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question
of the gentleman. In a case of that kind is it not clearly
against the law and ought it not to be used as an illustration
of this matter?

Mr. TAWNEY. No more than keeping men in the service
who are inefficient for the discharge of their duties. That is
a violation of law.

Mr. KEIFER. That is right.

Mr. TAWNEY. But it is a matter that appeals to the heart
and not to the judgment of men. It is not to the discredit of
a man that he has more of the milk of human kindness in his
soul than he has conscientious regard for the obedience of the
law and the discharge of his duty in this respect. It is a mat-
ter of humanity, and it may be that that is the fact in the case
I referred to a few moments ago of a man being furloughed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?
The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAWNEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] to the fact that classification under the law is classification as to compensation and not as to character of work that is to be performed at that compensation.

Mr. KEIFER. Why not say that in the law?

Mr. LITTAUER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] to the fact that classification under the law is classification as to compensation and not as to character of work that is to be performed at that compensation.

Mr. KEIFER. The work is just as hard in one as the other.

Mr. LITTAUER. There is to-day work done in the Departments by clerks receiving $1,500 that is just as hard and requires as much intelligence and industry as those receiving $1,800, and there is nothing in the law that prevents it. Its bearing on the reduction of salaries that would come under the law that we propose to pass is the same referred to by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANS]. He would say that the character of work he was best fitted to do, but he expected to do less than an active clerk not yet having reached the age of 65 who was receiving a compensation based upon the idea that at least that he could perform an ordinary full day's work.

Mr. KEIFER. Why not, then, say in the law that he should be paid for the amount of work or in the proportion as he performs it?

Mr. LITTAUER. That would be a beautiful topic for administration.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the committee a question. I understand you to say that there are exceptions, where a man has reached this advanced age and could perform the duties of that office. Did your committee, in a case of that kind, find some way in which he could be paid the pay?

Mr. TAWNEY. I would say to the gentleman that we did, and we found it absolutely impracticable for the reason that it could not be done. It is in the business of the Department to make the change. I think that is infinitely better than it is to fix a hard-and-fast rule for the administrative officers, will have a tendency to reduce or equalize salaries and to make a uniform salary for the same character of work, and that will have my own idea, and I think there is nothing in the law.

Mr. MANN. I am talking about what the gentleman from Minnesota said.

Mr. TAWNEY. I think if he is performing the duties of an $1,500 position, if he is doing that work—and he is the exception if he is—receiving $1,800, when he arrives at the age of 65 he would continue to do the same work, but pay him a less amount, because he would do less work of that class that he is familiar with; do not put him down where he would have to do more physical work and get less pay.

Mr. TAWNEY. But the gentleman did not understand me. I said it was purely a matter of employment. If he is doing that work and he is doing the work of an $1,800 position, if he is doing that work and he is doing similar work in the War Department, then I think that classification under the law is classification as to compensation as much intelligence and industry as those receiving $1,800.

Mr. PERKINS. Why, no; I think the gentleman's position would be more that he should be paid for the amount of work or in the proportion as he performs it.

Mr. TAWNEY. That will destroy the evil of transfers altogether.

Mr. TAWNEY. That will destroy the evil of transfers; I grant the gentleman's statement is true. Now, in this connection, that the House may see the necessity for reclassification, let me read from a letter received this morning from a clerk belonging to the Department. I assume he is a clerk, although he does not say so.

**WASHINGTON, March 14, 1896.**

*My Dear Sir:—I wish to call your attention to the following provision and unjust propositions advanced in the legislative bill as reported to the House and during the debate upon it:*

*Inviting the attention of members to this letter, showing the conditions of things we have to deal with:*

*Complaints are made of the irregularities in salaries of employees in different Departments engaged upon the same work. Surely the members of the committee must know that in many cases an employee who may be designated solely as a stenographer or 'book-keeper' does not perform such duties at all, while on the other hand employees designated as 'clerks' are, as a matter of fact, working as telephone and telegraph operators, etc. For instance, when you cut the salary of 'telephone operator,' as now designated 'switchboard operator,' to $750, you are only affecting the one or two who happen to be designated as such on the rolls, whereas those in most of the Departments in high enough to act as stenographers, typists, etc. It is also noticeable that 'laborers,' at $600, and 'messengers,' at $850, are in few cases out of five doing the same kind of work.*

Now, I have no doubt from the investigation made by the committee that this statement regarding the necessity of reclassification for the betterment of the service, for the good of the employees, and for the efficiency of the service, is correct as far as work requiring the same degree of ability and the same hours, and in some of the Departments we have, as this gentleman states here, established a uniform rate of compensation for telephone switchboard operators, and in doing that we still leave the salary a hundred per cent higher than is paid for like service by private telephone corporations.

Mr. LILLEY of Pennsylvania. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question. I understand you to say that there are exceptions, where a man has reached this advanced age and could perform the duties of that office. Did your committee, in a case of that kind, find some way in which he could be paid the pay?

Mr. TAWNEY. I would say to the gentleman that we did, and we found it absolutely impracticable for the reason that it could not be done. It is in the business of the Department to make the change. I think that is infinitely better than it is to fix a hard-and-fast rule for the administrative officers, will have a tendency to reduce or equalize salaries and to make a uniform salary for the same character of work, and that will have my own idea, and I think there is nothing in the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time fixed by order of the House for debate to close has arrived.

Mr. LITTAUER. I move that the committee do now rise.
The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Omsted, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that committees and had under consideration the bill H. R. 16472—
the legislative appropriation bill—and had come to no resolution thereon.

**SENATE BILLS REFERRED.**

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following numbers were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

- S. 1302. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2740. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin S. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2373. An act granting an increase of pension to Minard Van Putten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 563. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 5564. An act granting an increase of pension to John Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 3284. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2837. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 1962. An act granting an increase of pension to Jesse Alderman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 3884. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Quermbeck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2957. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin W. H. to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 3822. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Golder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 520. An act granting an increase of pension to William D. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 4424. An act granting an increase of pension to Nettie E. Tolles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2452. An act granting an increase of pension to L. T. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2511. An act granting an increase of pension to Ephraim Winters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 1293. An act granting a pension to Albert B. Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2988. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Whaley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 396. An act granting a pension to Cecily Cottrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 1434. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Derry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 4424. An act granting an increase of pension to Nettie E. Tolles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 4106. An act granting an increase of pension to Katherine Wilhite—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 337. An act granting an increase of pension to Lydia Ann Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 387. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis J. Keefe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 3803. An act granting an increase of pension to David C. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 226. An act granting an increase of pension to Alfred E. Sears—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 1837. An act granting an increase of pension to Philip Gavin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 1358. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Claiborne—to the Committee on Pensions.
- S. 2793. An act granting an increase of pension to James Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 1919. An act granting an increase of pension to Louise M. Wynkoop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2553. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. McCorkle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2593. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Burr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 1195. An act granting a pension to Harriet Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2532. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Schuare—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2577. An act granting an increase of pension to F. M. Lynch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2574. An act granting an increase of pension to Parker Pritchard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2575. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Waugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 1317. An act to correct the military record of Joseph A. Blanchard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.
- S. 97. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Carey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2198. An act granting to the city of Durango, in the State of Colorado, certain lands described for water reservoirs—to the Committee on the Public Lands.
- S. 4967. An act to correct the military record of Alexander J. McNutt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.
- S. 4954. An act authorizing Capt. Einar Mikkelsen to act as master of an American vessel—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- S. 4885. An act relating to tonnage-tax exemptions—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- S. 4726. An act permitting the building of a dam across the Missouri River at or near 'Elk Rapids, in Morrison County, Minn.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S. 4423. An act granting an increase of pension to C. E. DuBois—to the Committee on Military Affairs.
- S. 2955. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Shedd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 4124. An act granting an increase of pension to Alden Fuller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2290. An act granting a pension to Milford W. Oxlcy—to the Committee on Pensions.
- S. 1614. An act granting a pension to Kate E. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 3618. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Wardlaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2351. An act granting an increase of pension to Antonietta A. Darnall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2725. An act granting an increase of pension to John Mathew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2970. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Keith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 1415. An act granting an increase of pension to Alexander Falter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 3522. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna K. Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 1910. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore McCrory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 3524. An act granting a pension to John N. Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2033. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Hancock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 1012. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2390. An act granting an increase of pension to Patrick Burke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2927. An act granting an increase of pension to George Conklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 3297. An act granting an increase of pension to Luther M. Royal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 3257. An act granting an increase of pension to Walter Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2162. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Lucas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 375. An act granting an increase of pension to James Shaffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 4146. An act granting a pension to John W. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 829. An act granting an increase of pension to James Ganon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 876. An act granting an increase of pension to Lyman J. Slite—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 1349. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Earle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 2410. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Beale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 5520. An act granting a pension to Ada A. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 1067. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Stockwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 3839. An act granting an increase of pension to John T. Beach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
- S. 4168. An act to correct a typographical error in act approved July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to vest in the Commis­
sioner of the District of Columbia control of street parking in said District"—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
Enrolled Bills Stated.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles: when the Speaker signed the same:

H.R. 11516. An act granting an increase of pension to Martin L. Stebbins.
H.R. 1776. An act granting a pension to Alexander Kinnison.
H.R. 484. An act granting a pension to William Mayer.
H.R. 628. An act granting a pension to David L. Finch.
H.R. 1599. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Murray.
H.R. 1803. An act granting a pension to George S. Taylor.
H.R. 1809. An act granting a pension to Leuer McNabb.
H.R. 1837. An act granting a pension to Emilene Malone.
H.R. 2077. An act granting a pension to Emma C. Anderson.
H.R. 2086. An act granting a pension to Florence R. Knight.
H.R. 2395. An act granting a pension to Sarah A. Pitt.
H.R. 2614. An act granting a pension to General M. Brown.
H.R. 2936. An act granting a pension to William Merideth.
H.R. 3284. An act granting a pension to Benjamin H. Decker.
H.R. 4704. An act granting a pension to Alice Rourke.
H.R. 6148. An act granting a pension to Henry F. Will.
H.R. 4278. An act granting a pension to George W. Jackson.
H.R. 7984. An act granting a pension to Henry R. Hill.
H.R. 8836. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Mason.
H.R. 9887. An act granting a pension to George Saxe.
H.R. 3633. An act granting a pension to James W. Baker.
H.R. 1408. An act granting a pension to Thomas E. Davis.
H.R. 10677. An act granting a pension to Maria Elizabeth Posey.
H.R. 10950. An act granting a pension to Mary Edna Cameron.
H.R. 11078. An act granting a pension to Rosa Zurrin.
H.R. 12720. An act granting a pension to Sarah Duffield.
H.R. 12965. An act granting a pension to Lyman Critchfield, Jr.
H.R. 13402. An act granting a pension to John Reynolds.
H.R. 1550. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Scott.
H.R. 1658. An act granting an increase of pension to Alphonso H. Harvey.
H.R. 11357. An act granting an increase of pension to Abraham B. Bigger.
H.R. 12453. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Burton.
H.R. 1381. An act granting an increase of pension to Roswell J. Kelley.
H.R. 1440. An act granting an increase of pension to Matilda E. Lawton.
H.R. 1460. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Belt.
H.R. 1535. An act granting an increase of pension to Harvey J. Pulmer.
H.R. 1568. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Love.
H.R. 1585. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Bedient.
H.R. 17474. An act granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Daughenbaugh.
H.R. 1787. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Britton.
H.R. 1962. An act granting an increase of pension to George C. Myers.
H.R. 2080. An act granting an increase of pension to Sydney A. Assen.
H.R. 2088. An act granting an increase of pension to Sewall A. Potts.
H.R. 2100. An act granting an increase of pension to Hiram Wilde.
H.R. 2151. An act granting an increase of pension to Lydia C. Wood.
H.R. 2244. An act granting an increase of pension to Fred Dilg.
H.R. 2245. An act granting an increase of pension to Troy Cooper.
H.R. 2264. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert McNally.
H.R. 2344. An act granting an increase of pension to Selden C. Seabridge.
H.R. 2443. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Mower.
H.R. 2765. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Hix.
H.R. 2749. An act granting an increase of pension to Agnes Flynn.
H.R. 2763. An act granting an increase of pension to Anthony Shepherd.
H.R. 2982. An act granting an increase of pension to Ansel K. Tisdale.
H.R. 3255. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Ray.
H.R. 3284. An act granting an increase of pension to Jesse Callahan.
H.R. 3297. An act granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Chase.
H.R. 3418. An act granting an increase of pension to John Snoose.
H.R. 3435. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Sullens.
H.R. 3452. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob McGaughey.
H.R. 3553. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi G. Kermant.
H.R. 3577. An act granting an increase of pension to James B. Wilkins.
H.R. 3585. An act granting an increase of pension to James O. Tohey.
H.R. 3698. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Miller.
H.R. 3811. An act granting an increase of pension to James White.
H.R. 3881. An act granting an increase of pension to John McKeever.
H.R. 4219. An act granting an increase of pension to John C. Keener.
H.R. 4237. An act granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Dursey.
H.R. 4304. An act granting an increase of pension to John J. Hughes.
H.R. 4416. An act granting an increase of pension to William Bullard.
H.R. 4470. An act granting an increase of pension to Jane E. Goodsell.
H.R. 4810. An act granting an increase of pension to Jerome Goodsell.
H.R. 4816. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Sheppard.
H. R. 4832. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Yates; 
H. R. 4889. An act granting an increase of pension to Dominick Arnold; 
H. R. 5026. An act granting an increase of pension to Ann Toul; 
H. R. 5215. An act granting an increase of pension to Jennie Little; 
H. R. 5383. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Davis; 
H. R. 5553. An act granting an increase of pension to Oliver L. Kendall; 
H. R. 5594. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert G. Chuck; 
H. R. 5616. An act granting an increase of pension to Edger Schroeder; 
H. R. 5724. An act granting an increase of pension to William O. Gillespie; 
H. R. 5727. An act granting an increase of pension to William T. Harris; 
H. R. 6177. An act granting an increase of pension to John Hanck; 
H. R. 6335. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Ward; 
H. R. 6413. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Marsden; 
H. R. 6597. An act granting an increase of pension to James L. Hersey; 
H. R. 6598. An act granting an increase of pension to John P. Moore; 
H. R. 6936. An act granting an increase of pension to William Miller; 
H. R. 6968. An act granting an increase of pension to Seymour Cole; 
H. R. 7398. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Massey; 
H. R. 7223. An act granting an increase of pension to George Blair; 
H. R. 7229. An act granting an increase of pension to Slater D. Lewis; 
H. R. 7396. An act granting an increase of pension to John E. Ball; 
H. R. 7412. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Collins; 
H. R. 7547. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Allison; 
H. R. 7615. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Tate; 
H. R. 7622. An act granting an increase of pension to Hermann Lieb; 
H. R. 7631. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Foster; 
H. R. 7705. An act granting an increase of pension to George Gaylord; 
H. R. 7770. An act granting an increase of pension to Burgess Cole; 
H. R. 7815. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Covell; 
H. R. 7827. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Uhler; 
H. R. 7833. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Dilts; 
H. R. 8048. An act granting an increase of pension to William F. Bottoms; 
H. R. 8063. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Cohm; 
H. R. 8161. An act granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Douglas; 
H. R. 8178. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Bishop; 
H. R. 8202. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Guy; 
H. R. 8207. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel A. Proctor; 
H. R. 8208. An act granting an increase of pension to Ell Brainard; 
H. R. 8218. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Spengler; 
H. R. 8275. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Aucott; 
H. R. 8289. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac J. Holt; 
H. R. 8376. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary J. McConnell; 
H. R. 8007. An act granting an increase of pension to Arthur Reed; 
H. R. 8042. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Crandell; 
H. R. 8826. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth B. Howell; 
H. R. 9127. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac L. Rerek; 
H. R. 9235. An act granting an increase of pension to Kate H. Kavanaugh; 
H. R. 9248. An act granting an increase of pension to James T. Butler; 
H. R. 9249. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard S. Cromer; 
H. R. 9297. An act granting an increase of pension to William Cook; 
H. R. 9447. An act granting an increase of pension to John L. Edmundson; 
H. R. 9860. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Hirsh; 
H. R. 10047. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Elliscott; 
H. R. 10166. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Morgan; 
H. R. 10217. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Barnes; 
H. R. 10271. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen G. Smith; 
H. R. 10322. An act granting an increase of pension to Edgar W. Calhoun; 
H. R. 10330. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Sands; 
H. R. 10478. An act granting an increase of pension to William McGowan; 
H. R. 10532. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Proston; 
H. R. 10723. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin French; 
H. R. 10724. An act granting an increase of pension to David Bruce; 
H. R. 10725. An act granting an increase of pension to Etta D. Conant; 
H. R. 10817. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Morgan; 
H. R. 10857. An act granting an increase of pension to Frank Crittenden; 
H. R. 10886. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha S. Campbell; 
H. R. 10904. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Riley; 
H. R. 10897. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac B. McCollum; 
H. R. 10914. An act granting an increase of pension to John Hamilton; 
H. R. 11032. An act granting an increase of pension to John P. Vanfossen; 
H. R. 11065. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Pollard; 
H. R. 11071. An act granting an increase of pension to Allen E. Williams; 
H. R. 11107. An act granting an increase of pension to William E. Fritts; 
H. R. 11196. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Joslyn; 
H. R. 11259. An act granting an increase of pension to Barnes B. Smith; 
H. R. 11335. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Chandler, alias Thomas Cooper; 
H. R. 11353. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac Deems; 
H. R. 11406. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Reed; 
H. R. 11415. An act granting an increase of pension to Victoria Bishop; 
H. R. 11416. An act granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Belk; 
H. R. 11557. An act granting an increase of pension to Clinton A. Chapman; 
H. R. 11657. An act granting an increase of pension to Matt Fitzpatrick; 
H. R. 11689. An act granting an increase of pension to Byrd H. Church; 
H. R. 11742. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Culver;

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 9216) granting an increase of pension to Catharine H. Mitchell, with a Senate amendment, which was read.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment. The motion was agreed to.
Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16384) granting an increase of pension to Enos Day, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2351); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. LINDSAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16379) granting an increase of pension to John A. Powell, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2538); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16378) granting an increase of pension to Edward Lilley, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2534); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16343) granting an increase of pension to Marius S. Cooley, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2355); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15928) granting an increase of pension to Theresa Creess, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2356); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15548) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Furer, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2363); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. WEISSE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15002) granting an increase of pension to George E. Wood, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2360); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15119) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Westman, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2365); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15569) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. DuFresne, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2362); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13256) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Greer, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2363); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14868) granting an increase of pension to Robert Timmons, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2360); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13928) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fosher, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2365); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14673) granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Post, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2367); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14688) granting an increase of pension to Marius S. Cooley, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2354); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 16343) granting an increase of pension to Marius S. Cooley, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2355); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15928) granting an increase of pension to Theresa Creess, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2356); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15548) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Furer, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2363); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. WEISSE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15002) granting an increase of pension to George E. Wood, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2360); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15119) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Westman, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2365); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 15569) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. DuFresne, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2362); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13256) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Greer, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2363); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14868) granting an increase of pension to Robert Timmons, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2360); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13928) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fosher, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2365); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14673) granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Post, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2367); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.
Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8513) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Manson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2399); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8514) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Manson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2399); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8513) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Manson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2399); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8513) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Manson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2399); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8513) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Manson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2399); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8513) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Manson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2399); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8513) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Manson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2399); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.
Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6182) for the relief of Henry W. Vioveet, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2407); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas, from the Committee on the District of Columbia: A bill (H. R. 16944) to amend section 878 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia—to the House Calendar.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 16945) to provide for the purchase of additional ground and the enlargement and improvement of the public building at Lafayette, Ind.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 18946) releasing the right, title, and interest of the United States to the piece or parcel of land known as the Quartel lot to the city of Monterey, Cal.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HEARST: A bill (H. R. 18947) to protect trade and commerce against restraints and monopoly—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 18948) relating to lands embraced in what was formerly the Columbia Indian Reservation, in Washington Territory, now State of Washington, on Irrigation and Arid Lands.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 18949) to fix the regular terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the several districts of the southern district of Alabama, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 18950) to enlarge the authority of the Mississippi River Commission in making allotments and expenditures of funds appropriated by Congress for the improvement of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

By Mr. Aiken: A bill (H. R. 18951) to provide for the erection of a monument to Gen. Andrew Jackson—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 18952) to amend an act entitled "An act in amendment of sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1860," approved May 9, 1900—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads: A bill (H. R. 18953) to regulate the practice of osteopathy, to license osteopathic physicians, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 18956) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Walworth and Dewey counties, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 18957) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase and improve certain lands for Indians in California—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FRECH: A bill (H. R. 18958) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Snake River at or near Lewiston, Idaho—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 18959) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Snake River between Whitman and Asotin counties, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18960) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Snake River between Franklin and Shoshone counties, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18961) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River between Benton, Yakima, and Kittitas counties, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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By Mr. DIXON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 16980) granting a pension to Mary O'Donnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16987) granting an increase of pension to George W. Ash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16988) granting an increase of pension to Ann Overton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16989) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Melton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 16990) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Chittenden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 16991) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Vaught—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16992) granting an increase of pension to John R. Baldwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16993) granting an increase of pension to Melroe Tarter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 16994) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 16995) granting an increase of pension to Jacob B. Storey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 16996) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Delisle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 16997) granting an increase of pension to A. T. McIntyre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 16998) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Curtis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 16999) for the relief of Edward M. Craig, administrator of the estate of George W. Craig, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET of California: A bill (H. R. 17000) granting an increase of pension to W. A. Guster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 17001) to correct the military record of Hugh Donnelly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 17002) granting an increase of pension to Levi Deater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 17003) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor C. Harmon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 17004) granting an increase of pension to Willard F. Sessions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 17005) to authorize the President to appoint Col. Leslie Smith to the grade of brigadier-general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOGG: A bill (H. R. 17006) granting an increase of pension to Founta M. Falin—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 17007) granting a pension to William H. Huggins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 17008) for the relief of the heirs of Ed and Will Holderby—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 17009) granting a pension to William J. Barcroft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 17010) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas A. Merris, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 17011) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Manning Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 17012) granting an increase of pension to Mary Thackara—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MCGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 17013) for the relief of Charles A. Gains—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MCKINNEY: A bill (H. R. 17014) granting an increase of pension to Jackson D. Thornton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 17015) granting an increase of pension to Osebert D. Dickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 17016) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Rock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 17017) for the relief of A. L. Anderson, of Hamilton County, Tenn., to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 17018) granting a pension to Osie B. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17019) to remove charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to James Fisher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17020) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to Benjamin F. Church—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 17021) granting an increase of pension to Emily P. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE (by request): A bill (H. R. 17022) granting an increase of pension to John Nuse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RHINHOCK: A bill (H. R. 17023) for the relief of Fannie Bostwick, widow of Martin B. Strader—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 17024) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Burger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 17025) granting a pension to L. D. Hartwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 17026) granting a pension to Isaac Soine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 17029) for the relief of the Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians on the Red Lake and White Earth reservations, in the State of Minnesota—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEERLING: A bill (H. R. 17031) granting an increase of pension to Hubert Peck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLIVAN of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 17032) for the relief of Richard Robbins, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry, and so forth—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TYNDALE: A bill (H. R. 17033) granting an increase of pension to Robert Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17034) granting an increase of pension to William L. Cannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 17035) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILEY of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 17036) granting an increase of pension to Josephine L. Jordan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WELBORN: A bill (H. R. 17037) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Askew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which bills were therefore referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 8695) granting a pension to Thomas J. Bradshaw—to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 16704) granting a pension to Lucy C. Strout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 16863) granting a pension to William C. Berg­haln—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of various persons, organizations, and corporations, for the passage and enactment of the statehood papers—bill to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of George Hopkins, for repeal of revenue tax on denatured alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, for investigation into the industrial condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the Jewish Exclusion League, for modification of the Chinese law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.
Also, petition of the Board of Railway Trainmen, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of various organizations of railway employees, for the Bates-Penrose bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of various organizations of railway employees, for the Bates-Penrose bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Retail Grocers’ Association of Newcastle, Pa., for a pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of T. H. Glunt, against bill H. R. 12573 (Chinese exclusion)—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania: Petition of George G. Meade Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 1, Department of Pennsylvania, for bill H. R. 854 (previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce, for the Gallinger subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. Onondaga Council, No. 117, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Frank W. Thurbur et al., of Buffalo, N. Y., for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ADAMS of Maine: Petition of Ralph P. Rhodes and 971 others, asking concurrence in the Senate amendment to the statehood bill—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WILLIAM N. Pickering and 272 others, of New Mexico, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BARCHFIELD: Petition of the Beaver Refining Company, relative to the untenable position of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway as to rates on petroleum—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of St. Louis, for revocation of the post-office fraud order—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BATES: Papers to accompany bill (H. R. 15268) for the relief of Charles H. Davison; to accompany bill (H. R. 15748) for the relief of J. R. Deckard, and to accompany bill (H. R. 15288) for the relief of Isabella T. Bostwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the Erie City Iron Works, against the anti-injunction bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the National Foundry Company, of Erie, Pa., against the anti-injunction bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the National Bank of Corry, Pa., against bill H. R. 38—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Twentieth Century Club, for investigation of the industrial condition of women—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the Erie City Iron Works, against the anti-injunction bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Twenty-first Century Club, for investigation of the industrial condition of women—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the Woman’s Club of Union City, Pa., to investigate the industrial condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of C. Bloosser, for the Heyburn pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman’s Missionary Union of the Presbyterian Church of Meadville, Pa., for an amendment to the Constitution abolishing polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of John Doll, M. D., for the Heyburn pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania: Petition of George G. Meade Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 1, Department of Pennsylvania, for bill H. R. 854 (previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of W. H. Hussey, for admission of Oklahoma as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of 78 citizens of Oklahoma, for admission as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James O. Brickles, for service in the United States Military.

Also, petition to accompany bill for relief of J. R. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition to accompany bill for relief of Alfred H. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of William A. Vice, Martin Dixon, John A. Campbell, John Peskine, William N. Colby, and Mr. Williams, for service in the United States Military.

By Mr. BONYNGE: Petition of Mrs. Mary L. Parks, of the Interdenominational Missionary Union of Denver, for the Littleton post-office fraud order—to the Committee on Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Colorado, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Presbyterian Missionary Society of Fort Collins, Colo., against sale of liquor in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcohol and Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Petition of the Republican Club of Farmersville, Ind. T. citizens of Salt Rock, Okla.; Neodesha, Ind. T.; Fairfai, Okla.; Kingfisher, Okla.; Skedee, Okla., and of Oklahoma at large, in favor of the statehood bill as passed by the Senate—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of the Woman’s Club of Pleasanton, Kans., asking for scientific investigation of the industrial condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of citizens of Collinsville, Ind. T., asking for passage of the statehood bill—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of P. B. Sweet and other citizens of Lawrence, Kans., asking for free alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of master house painters and decorators of Massachusetts, asking for free alcohol to be used in the arts—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRICK: Resolution of A. G. Amsden Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Elkhart, Ind., in favor of prohibiting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BROOKS of Colorado: Petition of business firms of St. Louis, for revocation of the post-office fraud order—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of citizens of Colorado, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Beaver Refining Company, relative to the untenable position of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway as to rates on petroleum—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of business firms of St. Louis, for revocation of the Post-Office fraud order—to the Committee on Rules.

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Also, petition of citizens of Colorado, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Colorado, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Beaver Refining Company, relative to the untenable position of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway as to rates on petroleum—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of business firms of St. Louis, for revocation of the Post-Office fraud order—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of citizens of Colorado, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Colorado, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
industrial reciprocity treaties with foreign countries—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Postum Cereal Company, for the pure-food law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of J. M. Evans & Son, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the First National Bank of Coffeyville, Kans., for a law to make loans on real estate—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Theo. Pachles Mercantile Company, the Kansas Retail Grocers and General Merchants' Association, Marshall Field & Co., and the Commercial Club of Hanover, Kans., against the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Midland Publishing Company, against the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Commercial Club of Arkansas City, Kans., against the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of members of the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Leavenworth, Kans., for payment to inmates on forced labor of a Committee of Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Kansas, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Kansas City, for removal of the tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio: Petition of the Association of House Painters, for removal of the tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CHANEY: Petition of the Indiana Retail Merchants' Association, of Terre Haute, petition on letters—to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: Petition of William E. Wall, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, for the Senate amendment to the statehood bill—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. COLE: Petition of merchants of Ada, Ohio, against the parcels-post law—to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: Petition of Pine Lake Grange, Laporte, Ind., for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Arthur Goss et al., for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DALB: Paper to accompany bill (H. R. 3346) for the relief of William H. Wolfe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of citizens of Indian Territory, for admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as States—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. DIXON of Indiana: Petition of citizens of Indiana, for removal of the tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Indiana, in favor of the Hepburn-Dole tariff bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DRAFER: Petition of Robert S. Waddell, for the establishment of a Government powder plant—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of E. G. Lewis, for revocation of the fraud order—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of master house painters of Sommerville, Mass., for removal of the tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Charities Aid Association of New York, in favor of the pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of the Master House Painters' Association, for removal of the tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of master painters and decorators, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the East Buffalo Live Stock Association, for bill H. R. 12915 (extension of time for transportation of live stock)—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, for the scientific investigation into the industrial condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. FLETCHER: Petition of citizens of Minnesota, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Minnesota, against reduction of the tax on oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, for the Gallinger pure-food bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Master House Painters' and Decorators of the United States, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Davenport Trades and Labor Association, for employment of more laborers in the Government works at Rock Island, Ill.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Illinois Board of the National Consumers' League, for the Heyburn pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Japanese and Korean League, for retention of the present Chinese law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Elijah Curtis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Anna E. Marble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of West Virginia: Petition of 102 citizens of Fayette County, W. Va., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of L. B. Childs and 31 others, against the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Montgomery Council, No. 35, Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of City Top Council, No. 120, and Roseville Council, No. 29, Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts: Petition of William E. Wall, the Massachusetts Association of Master House Painters and Decorators, and the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of West Springfield and Wendell granges, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petition of the Buffalo Credit Men's Association, for the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Lawrence Society, of New York City, for bill S. 3002 and H. R. 13193 (the Gallinger bill, against bird and animal killing in the District of Columbia)—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the New York Florists' Club, against free seed distribution—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Lawrence Society, of New York City, for bill (S. 2906) for the protection of birds and animals on Government reservations—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Consumers' League of New York City, for the Heyburn pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of C. F. Clark, of New York City, for amendments to the trade-mark law—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of the Federation of Labor of Chicago, Ill., for bill H. R. 12472—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of J. J. Kennedy, against bill H. R. 8134—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of business firms of St. Louis, for revocation of the post-office fraud order—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Beaver Refining Company, relative to the untenable position of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway on railway rates on petroleum—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of many citizens of New York and vicinity, for relief for heirs of victims of General Electric disaster—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GREENE: Petition of the Warren Avenue Baptist
Church, against conditions in the Congo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Board of Associated Charities of Full River, Mass., for further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SULLIVAN: Petition of W. E. Wall, secretary of the Master House Painters and Decorators, for free alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HASKINS: Petition of Blue Mountain Grange, No. 209, Brookfield Grange, No. 96, and Polk Mountain Grange, No. 297, asking removal of the tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAUGEN: Petition of Gustav Deitsch, of Postville, Iowa, for the removal of the tariff on linotype and composing machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of sundry associations of California, making recommendation in connection with reclaiming and irrigating Sacramento Valley—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, resolution of the International Association of House Painters, for removal of the tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Sutter County, requesting an appropriation of $8,000 to combat blight—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of divers citizens of San Francisco, against the passage of bill H. R. 22973—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill (H. R. 15586) to correct the military record of Henry Finnegans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the San Francisco Labor Council, urging maintenance of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Petition of citizens of Decatur County, Iowa, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Loretto, Iowa, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HIGGINS: Petition of the Wednesday Club of Norwich, to investigate the industrial condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Preston City Grange, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOAR: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John J. Higgins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOOG: Petition of the Esochee Island Memorial Association and citizens of Colorado, for pensions for Indian scouts—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LILLEY: Petition of F. E. Pont of Utah: Petition of citizens of Utah, against the parcel-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of many citizens of New York and vicinity, for relief of Gailers of General Strike disaster—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUBBARD: Petition of N. L. Smith et al., for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of D. M. Johnston, of Pilgrim Presbyterian Church, Storm Lake, Iowa, for a constitutional amendment suppressing polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUFF: Petition of Dean Clark and John L. Hamilton, president of the American Bank, opposing the bill (H. R. 43) to establish postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the secretary of the Retail Grocers' Association, in favor of the pure-food law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of E. Bushwajzer and others, opposing free distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JENKINS: Petition of the Apollonian Cause, against the tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Chippewa County, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KEIFFER: Petition of Samuel Bright and 70 others, for the Senate amendment to the statehood bill—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of H. R. Bryan & Co. et al., against all anti-injunction legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: Petition of the Daughters of Liberty of Walkertown, N. C., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LACY: Petition of Anti-Saloon League of Iowa, in favor of the Littlefield-Doliver bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: Petition of Chariemont Grange, for untaxed denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Martin A. Feeley, Olver S. Robinson and William E. Wall, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Robert S. Waddell, against the Du Pont powder monopoly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Bedford District Board of Trade, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Jared J. Chambers, for construction of an additional battle ship at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill (H. R. 14702) for relief of Christian Schlosser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the State Charities Aid Association, for the pure food and drug bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of citizens of Macon, Mo., against the parcel-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LORIMER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles Main—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: Petition of citizens of Camden, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MCCAII: Petition of the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, for removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MADDEN: Petition of citizens of Indian Territory, in favor of statehood—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of Chicago citizens, against religious legislation—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, for an amendment to bill S. 1345 (the consular bill)—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MARSHALL: Petition of citizens of Dakota, for repeal of the tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of Golden West Lodge, No. 73, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of Kern, Cal., for the Bates-Penrose bill—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of F. H. Messier, of South Bend, Ind.; T. A. Kimman, of Logansport, Ind., and J. J. Milhouse, of Valley Mills, Ind., for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of the Indianap,olis Musicians' Protective Association, for bill H. R. 8745—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of F. H. Messier, of South Bend, Ind.; T. A. Kimman, of Logansport, Ind., and J. J. Milhouse, of Valley Mills, Ind., for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PADDGETT: Petition of John M. McDonald, praying for reference of war claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PERKINS: Petition of the Times, against the tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PUJO: Petition of the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators of America, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Magnolia Club, for an appropriation to investigate the industrial condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of citizens of Kansas, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. REEDER: Petition of citizens of Kansas, against religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: Petition of the mayor and board of aldermen of Florence, Ala., for fast-mail service to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Richard Garner—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Petition of numerous citizens of the United States, urging revocation of the fraud order—to the Committee on Rules.
Also, resolution of the New York Florists' Club, against free distribution to the Congress on Agriculture.

By Mr. SCHNEERBE: Petition of the Commercial Law League of America, for the Lodge bill to reform the consular service of the United States, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of George C. Henry, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Laurance Maxwell and 11 others, for extension of the Federal copyright law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Laurance Maxwell and 11 others, for preservation of Niagara Falls—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Laurance Maxwell and 11 others of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, for a White Mountain reservation—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Retail Merchants' Association of East Mach Newt Chank, for the pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of W. S. Kirkpatrick, for an amendment of national banking law—to the Committee on Banks and Currency.

Also, petition of the Association of Mexican War Veterans, for increase of pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

By petition of the Manufacturers' Association of Illinois, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the New York Charitable House, for bill H. R. 8973—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Wilson R. Solt, for the Heyburn pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. R. R. HENDRICK: Petition of the American Bankers' Association, for bill H. R. 8193—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEENBERGER: Petition of Mannin Brothers et al., against the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on Post-Oﬃces and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SULLIVAN of Massachusetts: Petition of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, for removal of the duty on lindes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo, for the Gallinger subsidy law—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of John Young, against any appropriation for distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators of the United States and Canada, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, for Federal control of railway rates and private car lines—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo, N. Y., for the Gallinger subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of State Charities Aid Association, for the pure food and drug bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the American Bankers' Association, for bill relating to bills of lading, etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Edmund J. James, for an educational commission of the Congress on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Robert S. Waddell, against the Du Pont powder monopoly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, against the anti-injunction law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of business firms of St. Louis, for revocation of the house arrest of the office committee on Rules.

Also, petition of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, Washington, D. C., for printing to be done in eight-hour offices—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of General Federation of Women's Clubs, for a scientific investigation of the health condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of citizens of Ellenburg Center, N. Y., for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Curtice Brothers Company, the Commercial Envelope and Box Company, the Church & Davis Company, the Eastman Kodak Company, the Watson Motor Company, the Barney & Smith Car Company, the Jamestown Lounge Company, the Pioneer Suspender Company, the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, and the Westinghouse Machine Company, against the metric system—to the Committee on Science, Weights, and Measures.

Also, petition of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union and the North American Marine Trades Council, for building battle ships at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: Petition of citizens of Ohio, against bill H. R. 2967—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petition of A. Williams et al., for bill H. R. 12507—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Petition of Boston Grange, No. 142, for removal of the tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of many citizens of New York and vicinity, for relief for heirs of victims of General Slocum disaster—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of citizens of New York, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALLACE: Petition of citizens of Arkansas, for the Senate amendment to the statehood bill—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of citizens of Arkansas, for statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WEISS: Petition of Edmund J. James, of Illinois, favoring sending an educational commission to China—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, for Federal control of railway rates and private car lines—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Master House Painters and Decorators and International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators of the United States, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of A. E. Yoell, of the Japanese and Korean legation, for retention of present Chinese law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILEY of Alabama: Resolution of the State Horticultural Society, at Thorsby, Ala., asking regulation of transportation of farm products—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the Master House Painters of the United States, at Birmingham, Ala., for removal of tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOOD of Missouri: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John C. Farrel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Freda Burrow—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of Rosedale Grange, for repeal of revenue tax on denaturized alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Michigan, favoring bills H. R. 298 and 3029 (the Bates-Penrose bill)—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of Michigan, against restoration of the Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Michigan, against changes in legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1906.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Edward E. Hale.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. Creel, by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. B. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3235) to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States, with amendments, in which the Senate requested the same condition of women in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to