

Statement of appropriations fiscal years 1907, 1908, and 1909.

	Fiscal year 1907.	Fiscal year 1908.	Fiscal year 1909.
Agriculture.....	\$9,030,440.00	\$9,447,290.00	\$11,672,106.00
Army.....	71,817,165.08	78,634,582.75	95,882,247.61
Diplomatic and consular.....	3,091,094.17	3,092,853.72	3,577,403.91
District of Columbia.....	10,138,672.16	10,440,598.63	10,117,668.85
Fortification.....	5,033,938.00	6,898,011.00	9,317,145.00
Indian.....	9,200,599.98	10,125,076.15	9,253,347.87
Legislative, etc.....	29,681,919.30	32,126,333.80	32,833,821.00
Military Academy.....	1,664,707.67	1,929,703.42	845,634.87
Navy.....	102,091,670.27	98,958,507.50	122,662,485.47
Pension.....	140,245,500.00	140,143,000.00	163,053,000.00
Post-Office.....	191,695,938.75	212,091,193.00	222,962,392.00
River and harbor.....		37,108,083.00	
Sundry civil.....	98,539,770.32	110,769,211.30	112,937,813.22
Total.....	673,210,530.70	757,763,924.27	794,614,625.80
Deficiency, 1908, and prior years.....	39,129,035.45	12,408,998.91	50,935,973.65
Total.....	712,339,566.15	770,172,923.18	851,610,599.45
Miscellaneous.....	27,173,239.01	738,900.62	3,000,000.00
Total, regular annual ap- propriations.....	739,512,805.16	770,911,823.80	854,610,599.45
Permanent annual appropria- tions.....	140,076,820.00	149,886,320.00	154,194,295.12
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropria- tions.....	879,589,625.16	920,798,143.80	1,008,804,894.57

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, it is necessary to have a brief executive session. I dislike very much to disturb the occupants of the galleries, but it is necessary to have such a session. I therefore move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

THANKS TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, it affords me much pleasure to present at this time the resolution which I send to the desk, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The Senator from Texas offers the following resolution, for which he asks present consideration. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to Hon. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, for the dignified, impartial, and courteous manner in which he has presided over its deliberations during the present session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution which has been read by the Secretary. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. M. C. LATTA, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed the following joint resolution and acts:

On May 29:

S. R. 6. Joint resolution directing the selection of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of John Witherspoon;

S. 6163. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell and dispose of the surplus unallotted agricultural lands of the Spokane Indian Reservation, Wash., and for other purposes;

S. 1385. An act to authorize the sale and disposition of a portion of the surplus and unallotted lands in the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Indian reservations in the States of South Dakota and North Dakota, and making appropriation and provision to carry the same into effect;

S. 6190. An act authorizing a resurvey of certain townships in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes;

S. 2295. An act to extend the time within which the Washington and Western Maryland Railroad Company shall be required to complete the road of said company, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, as amended by an act of Congress approved June 28, 1906; and

S. 6200. An act granting certain rights of way and providing for certain exchanges of the same.

On May 30:

S. 642. An act to establish an assay office at Salt Lake City, State of Utah;

S. 3405. An act to amend an act to authorize the Baltimore and Washington Transit Company, of Maryland, to enter the District of Columbia, approved June 8, 1896;

S. 208. An act for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation,

in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all the surplus lands after allotment;

S. 5581. An act pensioning the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Texas volunteers employed in the defense of the frontier of that State against Mexican marauders and Indian depredations from 1855 to 1860, inclusive, and for other purposes;

S. 5983. An act authorizing certain life-saving apparatus to be placed at the Farallone Islands, off the coast of California; and

S. 6358. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia."

ADDRESS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT having resumed the chair and the hour of 11 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m. having arrived,

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Senators, I am unable adequately to express the full measure of my appreciation of the resolution which you have been pleased to adopt. I thank you for it and shall always hold it in grateful remembrance.

Permit me to congratulate the members upon both sides of the Chamber upon their devotion to the important work which has engaged the attention of the Senate during the session now closing. No one knows better than the Chair with what singleness of purpose and ability they have addressed themselves to the important public business. Much of the work which has been done has been beyond the reach of the public eye. It has been done in the committee room and in executive session, but whether it has been done in the open Senate with the entire country as witness, or in the unreported executive session, or in the committee room, it has been done with tireless zeal and conscientious fidelity. Many important measures have been debated with that power, fairness, and dignity which should always be observed among the nation's lawmakers and which should always be maintained in this great forum.

You have well earned the commendation of the people by your fulfillment of the oath you solemnly took well and faithfully to discharge the duties of your office. It is a reassuring fact that the nation's lawmakers are as able, patriotic, and worthy of the popular confidence to-day as they have been at any time since our fathers created the Congress as one of the three coordinate departments of the Government.

I trust that good fortune may attend you, and that you may return to the discharge of your important work at the ensuing session.

Pursuant to the terms of the concurrent resolution, the Chair now declares the Senate adjourned without day. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, May 30, 1908.

[Continuation of legislative day of Tuesday, May 12, 1908.]

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 11 o'clock a. m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. CROCKETT, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had disagreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13851) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new immigration station thereon at the city of Boston, Mass., had asked a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. DILLINGHAM, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. McLAURIN as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois reported from the Committee on Enrolled Bills that this day they presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H. R. 19795. An act to promote the safety of employees on railroads;

H. R. 11778. An act to amend an act approved June 11, 1906, entitled "An act to provide for the entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves;"

H. R. 19462. An act to amend section 5438 of the Revised Statutes;

H. R. 17228. An act to promote the safe transportation in interstate commerce of explosives and other dangerous articles, and to provide penalties for its violation;

H. R. 16757. An act for the incorporation of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew; and

H. R. 22029. An act to incorporate the Congressional Club.

CLERICAL SERVICES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following joint resolution, and move to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota moves to

suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 197) authorizing the employment of clerical services in the Department of Justice.

Resolved, etc., That the Attorney-General is authorized to continue the employment of clerical services during the fiscal year 1909 under the appropriation for "Defense in Indian depredation claims," and to pay therefor out of said appropriation not to exceed the sum of \$6,000.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, a second is ordered. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] is entitled to twenty minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] is entitled to twenty minutes.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, the joint resolution which I have just offered is made necessary because in submitting the estimates at this session of Congress for specific appropriations for the clerical services for the various bureaus of the Department of Justice, which service was heretofore paid out of a lump sum for that Department, they neglected to submit specific estimates for a law clerk, stenographer, and another clerk in the bureau known as "Defense of Indian depredation claims." Unless this authority is given for a continuation of the services of these three employees in that bureau, their services will have to be dispensed with, and they are very necessary. In fact, it may materially delay the progress of the work if the officer in charge of the defense of Indian depredation claims can not avail himself of their services during the next fiscal year. It is absolutely essential—

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Will the gentleman answer a question? The resolution describes the services as "personal" services. I want to inquire of the gentleman if that description is appropriate?

Mr. TAWNEY. That is the term that has always been used in the lump sum for "personal" services in that bureau.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. It may be regarded, of course, as distinct from official services. It is a very peculiar way to authorize an expenditure of money, it seems to me. It ought to be described as "official" or "clerical" services. I think that the resolution ought to be amended in that way.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, if there is any question about the word "personal," I would ask unanimous consent to change the word to that of "clerical." I do not think it is necessary.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield to a question? I did not hear the whole statement of the gentleman; but why is this not carried in the appropriation bill? There is no appropriation in this resolution.

Mr. TAWNEY. There is no appropriation for these services.

Mr. MANN. The money is appropriated; why can not they expend it?

Mr. TAWNEY. Because they are not authorized to expend it for this purpose.

Mr. MANN. For what purpose are they authorized to expend it?

Mr. TAWNEY. They are authorized to expend the appropriation for services outside of the city of Washington. They are not authorized to expend any, at least, of this appropriation here at Washington. They have heretofore been authorized to do it, but the Committee on Appropriations inserted in the legislative appropriation bill a year ago a provision requiring the Department of Justice to submit detailed estimates for all clerical services employed here in Washington paid out of this lump-sum appropriation. That was done. They submitted their estimates, but they entirely omitted the clerical services referred to in this joint resolution, heretofore and now employed in this particular bureau. Why it was done I do not know. The gentleman in charge of this work says he did not know it until yesterday.

Mr. MANN. How many more people are employed in the Department of Justice where no record has been made in transmitting the information to Congress?

Mr. TAWNEY. These are the only ones I know anything about. How many more will turn up by the 1st of July, as a result of the neglect to send in the detailed estimates, I do not know.

Mr. MANN. Here is a lump sum appropriated to pay expenses. They discover that it is not available for this service. But they did not include provision for the service in the estimates. I presume there are a great many other people up there in whose cases they have not complied with the requirements of the law in presenting detailed estimates. Give a chance to ascertain who they are.

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not think there are any other cases where they were required to submit detailed estimates where the estimates were not submitted.

Mr. MANN. Were they not required to submit detailed estimates of everything?

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes, sir; and they have done that with this exception.

Mr. MANN. They get a lump-sum appropriation and expend the money.

Mr. TAWNEY. But out of it they can not spend a dollar for clerical services in the city of Washington.

Mr. MANN. That is what is done in this case.

Mr. TAWNEY. That is so.

Mr. MANN. Suppose this resolution should not be passed—

Mr. TAWNEY. Oh, well, I hope the gentleman will not compel me to use all of my time.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Do I understand that the matter is with reference to the payment of Indian depredation claims?

Mr. TAWNEY. It is for the clerical expense here at Washington of defending these Indian depredation claims.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Is not that covered in the general appropriation for carrying on the Department of Justice?

Mr. TAWNEY. No; it is specifically appropriated for.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Then these men have been performing the duty under existing law, and will have to continue to do so, because I know personally that a great many suits are pending now under the old law, and it is necessary that the Government be represented. They have able attorneys, and, I think, they ought to be paid.

Mr. TAWNEY. They have an assistant attorney in charge of the work, and then he has a law clerk, who assists in briefing these cases. He has a stenographer and another clerk, and these are not provided for for the next fiscal year. This joint resolution is for the purpose of taking care of that service for the next fiscal year.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I see no reason why it should not be done.

Mr. MANN. Is this for clerical service?

Mr. TAWNEY. Clerical and other service.

Mr. HACKNEY. I should like to ask the gentleman whether he has any information as to the amount of work that is now being done by these clerks whom he speaks of?

Mr. TAWNEY. I have. They are working under the Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. Thompson, who, I think, is known to most of the gentlemen here. They are all employed and their employment is absolutely necessary.

Mr. HACKNEY. Is it not a fact that the Indian depredation claims that are now pending have been filed for a number of years? Is there any way of telling when we will get through with these claims that have been filed there?

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not know that there is.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. These suits have been pending for several years and have been continued because the court could not reach them. A great deal of evidence has to be taken. That evidence is all in the West, in the possession of old persons who have to be hunted up, and the Government has sent these assistant attorneys to various points in my State and all over these various States and Territories to take depositions of witnesses, in order to ascertain the facts and defend the case of the Government.

Mr. HACKNEY. That was true when the claims were filed a good many years ago, but it seems to me there ought to be some limit to this expense.

Mr. TAWNEY. The work of collecting the evidence in cases of this kind involves a great deal of time as well as labor. The witnesses are scattered all over the West, and the testimony must be taken, and it can only be taken by visiting those people who are supposed to be in possession of evidence. That is the way in which it is collected.

Mr. HACKNEY. I do not understand that this appropriation is to pay men in the field for looking up evidence.

Mr. TAWNEY. That is in the general appropriation.

Mr. HACKNEY. I have my doubts as to the necessity for so much clerical force right here in Washington.

Mr. TAWNEY. If the gentleman has not investigated it, I can not see upon what his doubts rest.

Mr. HACKNEY. That came up in the hearings on the effort to amend the law so as to broaden its scope and take in other claims.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. The work to be done consists in briefing cases and hunting up cases and also the law.

Mr. DOUGLAS. What is the nature of these claims?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. When Indians situated on the reservations break away from the reservations and depredate upon private property, the Government, by an act of Congress, permits citizens who have been damaged to sue the General Government and recover.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Government pays for the depredations of these drunken Indians?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It pays for the depredations of these Indians.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. The payment is made out of the fund belonging to the Indians, however.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, this is a very important resolution. Unless it be passed two or three employees of the Government will be separated from the pay roll, and of course that would be a dire calamity at this time of year, when they are preparing to take advantage of the thirty days' leave provision of the statute. It is awful to contemplate separating anybody from the pay roll under this Administration. It would be so contrary to the whole record of the Administration that it would be a shock to the sensibilities of everyone. I am surprised that Members of the House should seriously discuss the necessity of having these employees. They are on the pay roll now, and they should continue there, no matter what else happens. Of course it is true we could devote the time we now devote to taking care of two or three employees who may or may not be necessary to the consideration of important legislation for the people of the country. If I had any hope that half a dozen bills which I should like to see considered could be called up I should not occupy the time of the House on this matter; but I fear that when we conclude the consideration of this resolution somebody will be aroused to suggest that we take a recess, thereby depriving the people and the people's representatives of an opportunity to have considered proper legislation in the interests of the whole people. Here we must devote eighty minutes to the important task of preventing three employees from being separated from the pay roll. Everybody who has examined this joint resolution and inquired into the reasons for its necessity knows that if it were not for the fact that the Attorney-General has been so busy suppressing all the bad trusts in the United States there would be no necessity for the resolution. He would in that event have complied with the direction of Congress and submitted estimates in detail for the complete service of his Department; but this particular bureau was of so little importance in the estimation of the Attorney-General that he entirely overlooked it, never called on the head of the bureau to submit estimates, and Congress passed all of the appropriations bills without making provision for this important bureau in his Department!

Of course if there had been one more bad trust to suppress, it is entirely possible that he would have forgotten to submit an estimate for his own salary, even. Fortunately that contingency did not arise, and it will be gratifying to everyone to know that the estimates for the salaries of all of the assistants to the Attorney-General were regularly submitted and fully provided by the Congress. These few unfortunate clerks who have some of the important work in the Department to do—though so unimportant in the estimation of the Attorney-General as to be even not thought about—have been omitted. Mr. Speaker, I hope that everybody will vote for this resolution and prevent this atrocious situation occurring under this Administration, that through the oversight of one of the Cabinet officials, or of somebody delegated to do his work, some two or three officials important from the public standpoint, but unimportant from the official standpoint, should be dropped unceremoniously from the pay roll. That never should happen at this time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, is it possible that the gentleman is facetious on so serious a subject as this?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Oh, never so serious in my life. My recollection of the investigation of this bureau is to this effect: That if these clerks be not kept at work in this bureau, the energy, the ingenuity, the avarice of these claimants in the so-called "Indian depredation cases" would soon empty the Treasury. Of course it is immaterial now, because the Treasury is empty anyway [laughter]; but some time or other, when a Democratic Administration comes into power, there will be plenty of money in the Treasury. I hope I have made clear to everybody in the United States the importance and necessity of having this resolution passed and of keeping these three employees on the pay roll.

Mr. MADDEN. How long does the gentleman think the money would stay in the Treasury after the Democrats came into power?

Mr. BURLERSON. Oh, we never find any in when we first come in. [Laughter.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Oh, the money will be there for the whole people and it will not be squandered on unimportant matters or wasted helping special interests. [Applause on the Democratic side.] It will be appropriated properly under the Constitution to maintain economically the Government and to advance the interests of all the people. That is what a Democratic government means and that is the kind of an administration the Democrats always give [applause on the Democratic side]—much different from the reckless, extravagant, spasmodic, sporadic—if I had a dictionary I would go on indefinitely—administration of affairs which we get under the present régime. ■

Mr. Speaker, I see that the gentlemen about me have become deeply impressed with the importance of this resolution. [Applause.] There may be some others who desire to obtrude some observations as to the propriety and necessity of retaining these employees. If so, I shall reluctantly yield some time, but if not, and upon the assurance of the Speaker that if this be out of the way, we may be able to consider some other really great and meritorious measure, something that will result in good to the whole country, I shall not be inclined to occupy further time—although I know it would be very enlightening to Members, particularly on the other side of the House. However, if the House feels ready to vote, and there be no Member here yet unconvinced, I am prepared to surrender the balance of my time and to take a vote; and in order that there may be no question that every Member in the House is convinced of the propriety and advisability of quickly passing this resolution, I hope everybody will be recorded in the Journal on a roll call, and everybody recorded as in favor of this much-needed legislation. [Applause.]

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I call for a vote.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, let us have the yeas and nays. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi demands the yeas and nays.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I think we should have a quorum when we are passing this important resolution, and I would respectfully suggest the absence of a quorum.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York makes the point of order that there is not a quorum present. The point of order is sustained. The Doorkeeper will close the doors; the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members. As many as favor the motion will, when their names are called, answer "aye;" as many as are opposed will answer "no," and those present and not voting will answer "present;" and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 163, nays 31, answered "present" 15, not voting 179, as follows:

YEAS—163.

Adair	Dalzell	Howard	Overstreet
Adamson	Davenport	Howell, N. J.	Parker, S. Dak.
Alken	Dawson	Howell, Utah	Payne
Alexander, Mo.	De Armond	Howland	Pollard
Alexander, N. Y.	Douglas	Hubbard, W. Va.	Porter
Bannon	Driscoll	Humphrey, Wash.	Pray
Barclay	Dwight	Humphreys, Miss.	Reynolds
Bartholdt	Edwards, Ky.	Jones, Wash.	Rodenberg
Bates	Ellis, Mo.	Kahn	Rothermel
Beale, Pa.	Ellis, Oreg.	Kelley	Russell, Tex.
Beall, Tex.	Fassett	Kennedy, Iowa	Ryan
Bede	Ferris	Knapp	Scott
Bell, Ga.	Finley	Langley	Slayden
Bennett, Ky.	Fitzgerald	Laning	Smith, Cal.
Bonyne	Fordney	Lindbergh	Smith, Iowa
Boutell	Foster, Ind.	Lloyd	Smith, Mich.
Bowers	Fowler	Longworth	Snapp
Boyd	French	Loud	Spight
Burgess	Gaines, W. Va.	Loudenslager	Stephens, Tex.
Burke	Gardner, N. J.	Loving	Stevens, Minn.
Burleigh	Garner	Lowden	Sturgiss
Burleson	Gilham	McCreary	Tawney
Burnett	Gillespie	McHenry	Taylor, Ohio
Burton, Del.	Goulden	McKinley, Ill.	Thistlewood
Burton, Ohio	Graham	McKinney	Tirrell
Butler	Granger	McLain	Tou Velle
Calderhead	Gregg	McLaughlin, Mich.	Volstead
Caldwell	Haggott	Macon	Vreeland
Campbell	Hale	Madison	Waldo
Candler	Hall	Mann	Wanger
Capron	Hamill	Maynard	Washburn
Cary	Hamilton, Mich.	Mondell	Weeks
Caulfield	Harding	Moore, Tenn.	Weems
Chapman	Haugen	Moore, Tex.	Wheeler
Cocks, N. Y.	Hawley	Morse	Williams
Cole	Hayes	Murdoch	Wilson, Ill.
Cook, Colo.	Hedlin	Needham	Wilson, Pa.
Cooper, Pa.	Henry, Tex.	Nicholls	Wood
Cooper, Tex.	Hepburn	Norris	Young
Crumpacker	Hill, Conn.	Nye	The Speaker
Cushman	Holliday	Olcott	

NAYS—31.

Ansberry	Floyd	Hitchcock	Rauch
Booher	Fulton	Houston	Richardson
Clark, Mo.	Garrett	Hull, Tenn.	Russell, Mo.
Clayton	Gordon	Johnson, Ky.	Sims
Cox, Ind.	Hackett	Jones, Va.	Sparkman
Craig	Hackney	Page	Thomas, N. C.
Dixon	Hamlin	Rainey	Underwood
Ellerbe	Hammond	Randall, Tex.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—15.

Bennet, N. Y.	Hardy	Madden	Riordan
Cousins	Henry, Conn.	Murphy	Sheppard
Flood	Kimball	Padgett	Webb
Foster, Ill.	Lever	Parker, N. J.	

NOT VOTING—179.

Acheson	Barchfeld	Brantley	Byrd
Allen	Bartlett, Ga.	Brodhead	Calder
Ames	Bartlett, Nev.	Broussard	Carlin
Andrus	Bingham	Brownlow	Carter
Anthony	Birdsall	Brumm	Chaney
Ashbrook	Bradley	Brundidge	Clark, Fla.

Cockran	Graff	Law	Pujo
Conner	Greene	Lawrence	Ransdell, La.
Cook, Pa.	Griggs	Leake	Reeder
Cooper, Wis.	Gronna	Lee	Reld
Coudrey	Hamilton, Iowa	Legare	Rhinock
Cravens	Hardwick	Lenahan	Roberts
Crawford	Harrison	Lewis	Robinson
Currier	Haskins	Lilly	Rucker
Darragh	Hay	Lindsay	Sabath
Davey, La.	Helm	Littlefield	Saunders
Davidson	Higgins	Livingston	Shackleford
Davis, M'n.	Hill, Miss.	Lorimer	Sherley
Dawes	Hinshaw	McCall	Sherman
Denby	Hobson	McDermott	Sherwood
Denver	Hubbard, Iowa	McGavin	Siemp
Diekema	Huff	McGuire	Small
Draper	Hughes, N. J.	McKinlay, Cal.	Smith, Mo.
Dunwell	Hughes, W. Va.	McLachlan, Cal.	Smith, Tex.
Durey	Hull, Iowa	McMillan	Southwick
Edwards, Ga.	Jackson	McMorran	Sperry
Englebright	James, Addison D.	Malby	Stafford
Esch	James, Ollie M.	Marshall	Stanley
Fairchild	Jenkins	Miller	Steenerson
Favrot	Johnson, S. C.	Moon, Pa.	Sterling
Focht	Keliber	Moore, Pa.	Sullivan
Fornes	Kennedy, Ohio	Mouser	Sulzer
Foss	Kinkaid	Mudd	Talbot
Foster, Vt.	Kipp	Nelson	Taylor, Ala.
Foulkrod	Kitchin, Claude	O'Connell	Thomas, Ohio
Fuller	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Olmsted	Townsend
Gaines, Tenn.	Knopf	Parsons	Wallace
Gardner, Mass.	Knowland	Patterson	Watkins
Gardner, Mich.	Küstermann	Pearre	Watson
Gill	Lafean	Perkins	Weisse
Gillett	Lamar, Fla.	Peters	Wiley
Glass	Lamar, Mo.	Pou	Willett
Godwin	Lamb	Powers	Wolf
Goebel	Landis	Pratt	Woodyard
Goldfogle	Lassiter	Prince	

So the joint resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until 2 o'clock:

Mr. ESCH with Mr. MURPHY.

For the day:

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut with Mr. CRAWFORD.

Until Monday morning:

Mr. LAFEAN with Mr. KIPP.

Until Monday:

Mr. CALDER with Mr. LINDSAY.

Until further notice:

Mr. POWERS with Mr. PRATT.

Mr. MADDEN with Mr. HARDWICK.

Mr. TOWNSEND with Mr. SHACKLEFORD.

Mr. BROWNLOW with Mr. BRUNDIDGE.

Mr. LANDIS with Mr. DIXON.

Mr. MOUSER with Mr. SHERWOOD.

Mr. SPERRY with Mr. HARRISON.

Mr. FAIRCHILD with Mr. ROBINSON.

Mr. KÜSTERMANN with Mr. LEAKE.

Mr. DRAPER with Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia with Mr. HILL of Mississippi.

Mr. ACHESON with Mr. BURGESS.

Mr. CURRIER with Mr. LEE.

Mr. FULLER with Mr. DENVER.

Mr. MCGUIRE with Mr. STANLEY.

Mr. LORIMER with Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin with Mr. CARLIN.

Mr. DIEKEMA with Mr. WEBB.

Mr. AMES with Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia.

Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. LIVINGSTON.

Mr. BRADLEY with Mr. GRIGGS.

Mr. BIRDSALL with Mr. LAMAR of Missouri.

Mr. HULL of Iowa with Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN.

Mr. CHANEY with Mr. FOSTER of Illinois.

Mr. DUNWELL with Mr. LAMAR of Florida.

Mr. FOSTER of Vermont with Mr. POU.

Mr. HINSHAW with Mr. LENAHA.

Mr. KNOPF with Mr. WEISSE.

Mr. ALLEN with Mr. LEVER.

Mr. MUDD with Mr. TALBOTT.

Mr. HASKINS with Mr. RUCKER.

For the session:

Mr. BENNET of New York with Mr. FORNES.

Mr. DENBY with Mr. HOESON.

Mr. JENKINS with Mr. LAMB.

Mr. DAVES with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama.

Mr. COUSINS with Mr. FLOOD.

Mr. SHERMAN with Mr. RIORDAN.

Mr. WATSON with Mr. SHEPPARD.

Mr. CONNER with Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina.

Mr. HIGGINS with Mr. KIMBALL.

Mr. FOSS with Mr. PADGETT.

Mr. MCGAVIN with Mr. McDERMOTT.

Mr. BANNON with Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

APPOINTMENT.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the following appointment, if there be no objection.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

The SPEAKER, W. P. HEPBURN, and J. J. FITZGERALD, to constitute, on and after July 1, 1908, the Commission to approve and direct the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds in his control and supervision of the House of Representatives Office Building, authorized by the sundry civil appropriation act, approved March 4, 1907.

[Applause].

RECESS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now take a recess until 3 o'clock p. m.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that the House take a recess until 3 o'clock p. m. to-day.

The question was taken and the Speaker announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. HEFLIN. The yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that no quorum is present.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the call of the roll has just disclosed the presence of a quorum, and that the point of order made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] is therefore dilatory.

Mr. PAYNE. I call the Chair's attention to the fact that a large number of Members have left the Hall since the roll call.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, some time ago I went through that performance, and the Speaker ruled I was dilatory. Members had left the Hall in exactly the same way.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] that it is perfectly evident to the Chair that the present point of order is dilatory. The Chair has counted the Members present and there are 135—no quorum. The Doorkeeper will close the doors; the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members. As many as favor the motion will, as their names are called, answer "yea;" as many as are opposed will answer "nay," and those present and not voting will answer "present;" and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 118, nays 76, answered "present" 16, not voting 178, as follows:

YEAS—118.

Alexander, N. Y.	Dawson	Hubbard, W. Va.	Payne
Andrus	Douglas	Humphrey, Wash.	Pollard
Bannon	Driscoll	Keifer	Porter
Barclay	Dwight	Kennedy, Iowa	Scott
Bartholdt	Edwards, Ky.	Kennedy, Ohio	Slayden
Bates	Ellis, Mo.	Knapp	Smith, Cal.
Beale, Pa.	Fassett	Langley	Smith, Iowa
Bede	Focht	Laning	Smith, Mich.
Bennett, Ky.	Fordney	Longworth	Snapp
Bonyne	Foster, Ind.	Loud	Stevens, Minn.
Boyd	French	Loudenslager	Sturgiss
Burke	Gaines, W. Va.	Lovering	Tawney
Burleigh	Gardner, N. J.	McCreary	Taylor, Ohio
Burton, Del.	Gilham	McKinley, Ill.	Thistlewood
Burton, Ohio	Gillett	McKinney	Tirrell
Butler	Graham	McLain	Voilestead
Calderhead	Haggott	McLaughlin, Mich.	Vreeland
Campbell	Hale	Madison	Waldo
Capron	Hall	Mann	Wanger
Cary	Hamilton, Mich.	Maynard	Washburn
Chapman	Hammond	Moon, Tenn.	Weeks
Cocks, N. Y.	Harding	Morse	Weems
Cole	Haugen	Murdock	Wheeler
Cook, Pa.	Hawley	Needham	Wilson, Ill.
Cooper, Pa.	Hepburn	Norris	Wood
Cooper, Tex.	Hill, Conn.	Nye	Woodyard
Crumpacker	Holliday	Olcott	Young
Cushman	Howell, N. J.	Olmsted	The Speaker
Dalzell	Howell, Utah	Parker, N. J.	
Davis, Minn.	Howland	Parker, S. Dak.	

NAYS—76.

Adair	De Armond	Hay	Rainey
Adamson	Dixon	Hefflin	Randell, Tex.
Alken	Ellerbe	Henry, Tex.	Rauch
Alexander, Mo.	Ferris	Hitchcock	Richardson
Ansberry	Finley	Houston	Rothermel
Beall, Tex.	Fitzgerald	Howard	Russell, Mo.
Bell, Ga.	Floyd	Hughes, N. J.	Russell, Tex.
Boeber	Fulton	Hull, Tenn.	Ryan
Bowers	Garner	Humphreys, Miss.	Sabath
Broussard	Garrett	Johnson, Ky.	Sherley
Burgess	Godwin	Jones, Va.	Sims
Burleson	Gordon	Keliber	Spight
Burnett	Goulden	Lloyd	Stephens, Tex.
Caldwell	Granger	Macon	Thomas, N. C.
Candler	Hackett	Moore, Tex.	Tou Velle
Clark, Mo.	Hackney	Nicholls	Underwood
Cox, Ind.	Hamill	O'Connell	Watkins
Craig	Hamlin	Page	Williams
Davenport	Hardy	Patterson	Wilson, Pa.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—16.

Bennet, N. Y.	Foster, Ill.	Madden	Riordan
Boutell	Henry, Conn.	Murphy	Sheppard
Cousins	Kahn	Overstreet	Talbott
Flood	Lever	Padgett	Webb

NOT VOTING—178.

Acheson	Esch	Kitchin, Claude	Perkins
Allen	Fairchild	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Peters
Ames	Favrot	Knopf	Pou
Anthony	Fornes	Knowland	Powers
Ashbrook	Foss	Küstermann	Pratt
Barchfield	Foster, Vt.	Lafean	Pray
Bartlett, Ga.	Foulkrod	Lamar, Fla.	Prince
Bartlett, Nev.	Fowler	Lamar, Mo.	Pujo
Bingham	Fuller	Lamb	Ransdell, La.
Birdsall	Gaines, Tenn.	Landis	Reeder
Bradley	Gardner, Mass.	Lassiter	Reid
Brantley	Gardner, Mich.	Law	Reynolds
Brodhead	Gill	Lawrence	Rhinock
Brownlow	Gillespie	Leake	Roberts
Brumm	Glass	Lee	Robinson
Brundidge	Goebel	Legare	Rodenberg
Byrd	Goldfogle	Lenahan	Rucker
Calder	Graff	Lewis	Saunders
Carlin	Greene	Lilley	Shackleford
Carter	Gregg	Lindbergh	Sherman
Caulfield	Griggs	Lindsay	Sherwood
Chaney	Gronna	Littlefield	Siemp
Clark, Fla.	Hamilton, Iowa	Livingston	Small
Clayton	Hardwick	Lorimer	Smith, Mo.
Cockran	Harrison	Lowden	Smith, Tex.
Conner	Haskins	McCall	Southwick
Cook, Colo.	Hayes	McDermott	Sparkman
Cooper, Wis.	Helm	McGavin	Sperry
Coudrey	Higgins	McGuire	Staford
Cravens	Hill, Miss.	McHenry	Stanley
Crawford	Hinslaw	McKinlay, Cal.	Stenerson
Currier	Hobson	McLachlan, Cal.	Sterling
Darragh	Hubbard, Iowa	McMillan	Sulloway
Davey, La.	Huff	McMorran	Sulzer
Davidson	Hughes, W. Va.	Malby	Taylor, Ala.
Dawes	Hull, Iowa	Marshall	Thomas, Ohio
Denby	Jackson	Miller	Townsend
Denver	James, Addison D.	Mondell	Wallace
Diekema	James, Ollie M.	Moon, Pa.	Watson
Draper	Jenkins	Moore, Pa.	Welsse
Dunwell	Johnson, S. C.	Mouser	Wiley
Durey	Jones, Wash.	Mudd	Willett
Edwards, Ga.	Kimball	Nelson	Wolf
Ellis, Oreg.	Kinkaid	Parsons	
Englebright	Kipp	Pearse	

The SPEAKER. On this vote the yeas are 118, the nays 76, answering "present" 16—a quorum. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

Pending the announcement of the vote, the Chair lays before the House the following request:

The Clerk read as follows:

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky asks leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of A. B. Gilliland (H. R. 13124), Fifty-ninth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

Mr. WILLIAMS. A point of order, Mr. Speaker. The Speaker has just announced the vote upon the proposition of taking a recess, and the vote shows that the House has taken a recess. Now, how can the House even have power to give unanimous consent after it has voted itself into recess?

The SPEAKER. It is not as yet declared. But the unbroken practice of the House has been, pending the announcement of the vote, to lay enrolled bills—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand it has been the practice.

The SPEAKER. And personal requests before the House pending the announcement of the vote. It is announced that a quorum is present. Of course, a single objection—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand that. I am not seeking to make an objection. I am endeavoring to secure a ruling. I know what the practice has been, and I believe that it has been loose, and I believe it has been wrong. I do not believe after a vote has been announced, showing the House has recessed itself, it is necessary to have any declaration from the Speaker at all.

The SPEAKER. Still, the Chair, without further examination, will adhere for the present, at least, to the uniform practice of the House for many decades.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then I will ask the Chair to take that matter under consideration, because I propose at a future time to bring it to the attention of the Chair again, as I do think it a well-founded point of order. I do not make any objection to this request.

The SPEAKER. One moment. The Chair hears no objection to the request. Here is an additional request.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GRIGGS of Georgia requests leave of absence for one week, on account of important business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I renew the point of order, but do not object.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears none.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded, and accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 16 minutes p. m.) the House was declared in recess until 3 p. m.

AFTER RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 3 o'clock p. m.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration and passage of the bill which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent for the passage of the bill which was read this morning. The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 22212) granting an increase of pension to Byron C. Mitchell, Calvin P. Lynn, and Harry S. Lee, formerly Albert Lee Allemen.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Reserving the right to object, if the gentleman will ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill, I shall interpose no objection. If he insists on requiring consideration and passage both, I will be compelled to object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi will recognize that if unanimous consent be given for the consideration of the bill, then the question of the passage may give possibility of a roll call. If the gentleman is of the same opinion about this bill as he was about the bill that was considered yesterday—

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Chair can draw its own conclusions from the past conduct of the "gentleman from Mississippi" in connection with bills like this. I will not object to the request for unanimous consent for consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Kansas to move to suspend the rules.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas moves to suspend the rules and pass the bill which has been read.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, a second is ordered. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CALDERHEAD] is entitled to twenty minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] is entitled to twenty minutes.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Mr. Speaker, this bill demands very little explanation. It provides for increasing the pensions of three old soldiers on the pension roll. Separate bills were passed by the Senate and a mistake was made in one case in the number of the regiment. In order to correct that the bill would have to be amended and be passed again by the Senate. In order to save the time of the House and of the Senate under present conditions, these three cases were included in one omnibus bill. I want to state concerning these three soldiers there are exceptional circumstances in behalf of each of them. They each require the constant attention of some other person; they are each of them dependent upon their pensions alone for their support and for their care and attention, and I thought it was right they should have this special consideration even after we had closed the regular pension work of the session.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question? I simply desire to inquire whether the House Committee on Invalid Pensions have reported upon this case?

Mr. CALDERHEAD. They reported on the case. A majority of the members of the committee have been seen upon the matter, and they deemed the report was proper.

Mr. HOLLIDAY. Well, I was not consulted, and never heard of it.

Mr. KEIFER. Have bills in favor of these persons passed the House before?

Mr. CALDERHEAD. They passed the Senate, but not the House.

Mr. KEIFER. Do the Committee on Invalid Pensions now recommend them?

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Yes, sir.

Mr. KEIFER. Then, do I understand this bill places upon the pension rolls three worthy soldiers?

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Yes, sir; it increases their pensions.

Mr. KEIFER. That is the only purpose?

Mr. CALDERHEAD. That is the only purpose.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that it is not possible also to pass a joint resolution in this House to provide for the payment of the pensions of 630,000 pensioners. I understand the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] has issued a statement that on account of the conditions in the House and the Senate, unless we finish up to-night there will be a stoppage of payment to the pensioners of the country. We have been in session twice to-day. On one occasion we took the time of the House to pass a joint resolution to prevent three employees from being separated from the pay roll. Now, we are about to put the names of three soldiers on the pension roll, properly, I think. We have been doing nothing else; we have been in recess. The Senate has so little to

do that it took a recess for thirty minutes. So that, as a matter of fact, if the Republicans of the two Houses of Congress, instead of taking recesses, had brought in a joint resolution to make available the money necessary to pay the pensioners and to provide funds for any other public service, there would not have been the slightest possibility of the Government breaking down because of anything that the Democrats have done. Everybody knows that the Democrats have done nothing and have not been permitted to do anything.

If we had been permitted to do things here, there are a number of beneficial bills pending that we would have gladly passed, thereby bringing relief to great hordes of the people. But, Mr. Speaker, this pending resolution is an important one. Through some oversight similar, I suppose, to the one that necessitated the joint resolution this morning, three men who faithfully served their country at some period of stress have not been provided with pensions in any of the bills passed at this session.

Mr. DALZELL. The gentleman is mistaken. This bill does not put these men on the pension roll for the first time. It is for an increase of pension. They are all of them helpless.

Mr. FITZGERALD. That is all the more reason why it should pass; and the only reason I was under a misapprehension as to whether it placed them on the pension roll or increased their pensions was that, owing to the size of this Hall and the feebleness of the voice of the gentleman in charge of this bill, I was unable to understand exactly what he was saying in explanation.

Mr. PAYNE. I should like to ask my colleague if he does not intend to vote for this bill as soon as he gets an opportunity?

Mr. FITZGERALD. As soon as I am able to arrive at that condition when I feel that a vote should be taken I hope to vote for it. I am sure every Democrat will vote for it, whatever may be the disposition of the followers of my distinguished colleague.

Mr. OLMSTED rose.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] intend to ask me a question or to make a point of order?

Mr. OLMSTED. If I had any intention at all, it was to ask the gentleman whether, being apparently in favor of the bill, he had demanded a second merely for the purpose of consuming the valuable time of the House in discussing a bill that everybody is anxious to vote for?

Mr. FITZGERALD. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania is opposed to this meritorious bill—

Mr. OLMSTED. No; I am not.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Or if he feels that he should have time to utilize in opposition to it, I will gladly surrender my right to control the time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. OLMSTED. I accept that privilege, Mr. Speaker, and I do not desire to occupy time further, but call for a vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. I said I should yield if the gentleman would state that he was opposed to the measure. But my purpose in detaining the House in session longer than the few minutes necessary or contemplated when we met was not only to accelerate the passage of this bill, but to prevent useless questions being asked of the gentleman in charge of it and to emphasize the fact that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, evidently in desperation, trying to blame the Democrats for so many things that have happened, has gone far out of the way to put upon what he calls a "filibuster" the responsibility for the failure of the Printing Office being open on Monday morning or of pensioners getting their pensions on the 4th of June.

Surely, with this House not in session, with the Members wondering how to kill time, and the Senate not detained, but taking a recess of thirty minutes, Congress could easily have passed all the resolutions that were necessary, and I hope that nobody will again charge the Democrats with filibustering. I know that the Record is going to be piled high with speeches of men who indulge in talk about a filibuster.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Speaker, I really feel that I ought to raise the point of order that the gentleman is not discussing the bill before the House.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does not the gentleman from New York think that this day, set apart by national law as a day dedicated to the memories of the war—

Mr. FITZGERALD. And of peace—

Mr. DOUGLAS (continuing). And the soldiers of the Union, would be a good time for the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] not to call for the yeas and nays upon this vote, but by unanimous consent to permit these three heroes of the war to be pensioned without any delay?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, were it not for the point

of order made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I should favor him by answering that question, and hoping that he will be constrained to withhold it—

Mr. OLMSTED. I withhold the point.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I will yield five minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi to speak for himself, John. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I shall not take three minutes to say what I want to say in regard to this bill. There seems to be a strange inability in gentlemen to understand the difference between a request asking for consideration of a bill and a request asking for consideration and passage of a bill. Yet any man of intellectual honesty and common ability can understand the difference. The House has a right to know before it agrees to the passage of the measure what the measure is. Men may frequently be willing to grant unanimous consent to consider a measure, and subsequently vote for it, without being willing to grant consent beforehand to consider and pass the same bill. I shall continue to insist that no unanimous consents to consider and pass bills will be agreed to by the House. When a request for unanimous consent to consider is made, I shall grant it or not, in my discretion, and shall afterwards act on the other question concerning its passage as I think best when the question comes up for the passage of the bill.

In this particular matter this is a question of charity. This is a matter, as I understand it, of absolute need in connection with these men, and although I declined to tell the Speaker beforehand that I would not call for the yeas and nays, I have never had the slightest idea of doing so, and I have no idea of doing so now. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken, and the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

MASONIC MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill S. 6358.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to consider and pass the bill, or to pass the bill; the Chair will put it that way. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 6358) to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, it is useless to take up the time of the House to read the bill if that is the form of the request. I object.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan moves to suspend the rules and pass the following Senate bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1869, be amended by striking out the word "Relief" and substituting therefor the word "Life" in the name of the association, so that as amended it shall read: "The Masonic Mutual Life Association of the District of Columbia."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule a second is ordered. The gentleman from Michigan is entitled to twenty minutes and the gentleman from Tennessee to twenty minutes.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to take up any time. I demanded a second simply to ask an explanation of what the amendment was. There is so much confusion here I could not hear.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I will not take but a moment of the time of the House. The matter is very clearly stated in a letter contained in the report, and I would ask that the Clerk read the letter in my time.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the letter in the time of the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE MASONIC MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1908.

DEAR SIR: Complying with your request of yesterday, I send you herewith Senate bill No. 6358, together with copy of the report thereon by the Senate committee, referred to you as chairman of the subcommittee. In this connection I might add that changing the word "Relief" in the name of this association to the word "Life" does not in any way affect the mode of doing business by the association or its corporate powers or give it any additional rights or privileges.

In the District of Columbia we have the Masonic Board of Relief, and the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, in addition to this association. We find people confusing the three associations and also confusion in the mail. The purpose in the change in the name of this association is simply to avoid confusion and to more accurately designate the association. As the two other associations are for the purpose of granting temporary assistance to needy

brethren or their families and this association is an insurance organization, it is felt that the word "Life" would more clearly describe the nature of its business and sufficiently distinguish it from the other two associations; hence the request for the change.

We trust you will see your way clear to making favorable report upon the bill and securing its early passage.

Thanking you for your uniform courtesy,

Very truly, yours,

THE MASONIC MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
By WM. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

Hon. JULIUS KAHN,
United States House of Representatives.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, now that I understand what it is, I have no objection, and I do not desire to occupy any time.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to say anything further beyond what is stated in the letter, and unless some one desires to be heard I ask for a vote.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER. In the opinion of the Chair, a majority having voted—

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. In the opinion of the Chair, a majority having voted—

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the demand. I did not understand what it was, and therefore I call for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. In the opinion of the Chair, a majority having voted in favor thereof, the rules are suspended and the bill is passed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, Mr. GAINES of Tennessee was granted leave of absence for ten days, on account of sickness.

PRINTING REPORT OF INLAND WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman to suspend the rules.

Mr. LANDIS. Then, Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the following Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the same.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution 50.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound at the Government Printing Office 10,000 copies of the preliminary report of the Inland Waterways Commission, with illustrations, of which 5,000 copies shall be for the House of Representatives, 2,500 copies for the Senate, and 2,500 copies for the use of the Commission.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, upon that I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule a second is ordered. The gentleman from Indiana is entitled to twenty minutes and the gentleman from Mississippi to twenty minutes.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to occupy any time of the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I merely want to consume a sufficient part of the time to inform this side of the House what the resolution is, so that they may understand why I shall not call the roll upon it. It is merely a resolution for certain printing of documents ready to be printed, so that they may be printed, bound, and circulated amongst Senators, Members of the House, and others. I merely wanted to take that much time to explain why I shall not call the roll.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The question was taken, and the rules were suspended, and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

PRINTING OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following documents be printed as public documents: A report of Mr. William S. Rossiter upon conditions prevailing in the Government Printing Office, and reply thereto by Charles A. Stillings, Public Printer, and a report by Mr. George C. Havenner on comparative costs of printing for the Executive Departments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the printing of two documents as public documents. The Clerk will give the title of the first report.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Report to the President by W. S. Rossiter upon conditions in the Government Printing Office." "Comparative cost of printing for the Executive Departments, etc."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask what this is. We do not know what we are doing. What is the Havenner matter you are talking about?

Mr. LANDIS. This is a report made by Mr. Havenner, the chief of the division of printing in the Department of Commerce and Labor, in response to a request of the President, because of complaints made by the Departments that the cost of printing at that time, last January, was much in excess of what it was a year ago. He made a very exhaustive report.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Upon what authority of Congress or of law was it done? Was it done just by the order of the President?

Mr. LANDIS. By order of the President.

Mr. WILLIAMS. By what authority of law did the President issue that order?

Mr. LANDIS. I think the President—

Mr. WILLIAMS. Has a right to appoint commissions and investigate the Departments whenever he pleases? Mr. Speaker, I object to the latter part of that. The Chair might put the request separately—the Rossiter report and the other.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to printing, as a public document, the Rossiter report? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MANN. I would like to ask the gentleman what he means by saying, "to print as a public document the usual number?"

Mr. LANDIS. The usual number as a document.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection to the printing of the Rossiter report, but does hear objection to the other.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS, FARALLONE ISLANDS.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, I ask to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] moves to suspend the rules and pass the following Senate bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 5983) authorizing certain life-saving apparatus to be placed at the Farallone Islands, off the coast of California.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause a Lyle gun and the necessary beach apparatus used in connection with it to be placed at the Farallone Islands, off the coast of California, at such point as the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service may recommend, and to furnish ammunition for said gun and make repairs to the apparatus from time to time as necessary.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to detail an experienced surfman from one of the life-saving stations on the coast of California for duty at the Farallone Islands for a sufficient time to instruct and drill the inhabitants of the islands as to the proper use and care of the life-saving apparatus.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Under the rules, a second is ordered. The gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] is entitled to twenty minutes and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] is entitled to twenty minutes.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for life-saving apparatus on the Farallone Islands. These islands are 20 miles distant from the Golden Gate. At the present time there is no life-saving station on those islands. There have been four wrecks there, but fortunately there has been no loss of life up to the present time. However, at the time of the last wreck the life-saving crew at Point Lobos had to row a distance of 29 miles to take the men off the vessel and row back 29 miles to a place of safety. There are enough men on the island to man one of these life-saving outfits, and they are willing to do it. All that is asked is that an experienced surfman be allowed to go there and instruct this volunteer crew how to handle the apparatus. That is all there is to the bill.

I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] such time as he may desire.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, this bill received, I may say, very careful consideration by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Objection was made to it when it first came in, but after an examination of the facts in connection with the matter the committee was unanimously of the opinion that in this case the Government might well furnish to the islands the life-saving apparatus, to be used by people on the islands, in place of establishing a new life-saving station at that place. The furnishing of the life-saving apparatus will probably accomplish the needed purposes, and of course is far less expensive to the Government than the establishment and maintenance of a life-saving station there. Undoubtedly something needs to be done by the Government at that place.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, this seems, from the encomiums passed upon it by the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] and by the report given of its committee course by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], to be a very deserving bill. I shall reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KAHN. I call for a vote, Mr. Speaker.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays. It is such a good bill that I want to vote for it on the record.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is sustained. The Doorkeeper will close the door; the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members; as many as favor the motion will, as their names are called, answer "yea;" as many as are opposed will answer "nay;" those present and not voting will answer "present," and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 185, answered "present" 16, not voting 187, as follows:

YEAS—185.

Adair	De Armond	Hill, Conn.	Payne
Adamson	Dixon	Holliday	Pollard
Alexander, Mo.	Douglas	Houston	Porter
Alexander, N. Y.	Driscoll	Howell, N. J.	Pou
Andrus	Dwight	Howell, Utah	Pray
Barchfeld	Edwards, Ky.	Howland	Rainey
Barclay	Ellerbe	Hubbard, W. Va.	Randall, Tex.
Bartholdt	Ellis, Mo.	Hughes, N. J.	Reeder
Beale, Pa.	Ellis, Oreg.	Hull, Tenn.	Reynolds
Beall, Tex.	Fassett	Johnson, Ky.	Richardson
Bede	Finley	Jones, Wash.	Roberts
Bell, Ga.	Floyd	Kahn	Rothermel
Bennett, Ky.	Focht	Keifer	Russell, Mo.
Bonyne	Fordney	Keliber	Sabath
Booher	Foster, Ind.	Kennedy, Iowa	Scott
Boutell	French	Kennedy, Ohio	Slayden
Bowers	Gaines, W. Va.	Kinkaid	Smith, Cal.
Boyd	Gardner, N. J.	Knapp	Smith, Iowa
Broussard	Garner	Langley	Smith, Mich.
Burgess	Garrett	Lauling	Smith, Mo.
Burke	Gilham	Law	Snapp
Burleigh	Gillespie	Lindbergh	Spight
Burnett	Gillett	Longworth	Stevens, Minn.
Burton, Del.	Glass	Loud	Sturgiss
Burton, Ohio	Godwin	Lovering	Tawney
Calderhead	Gordon	McCreary	Taylor, Ohio
Caldwell	Goulden	McHenry	Thistlewood
Campbell	Graff	McKinley, Ill.	Thomas, N. C.
Candler	Graham	McKinney	Tirrell
Capron	Granger	McLaughlin, Mich.	Tou Velle
Carter	Gregg	Macon	Voilestad
Caulfield	Hackett	Madison	Vreeland
Chapman	Haggott	Mann	Waldo
Clark, Mo.	Hale	Moore, Tenn.	Wanger
Clayton	Hall	Moore, Tex.	Watkins
Cocks, N. Y.	Hamill	Morse	Weeks
Cole	Hamilton, Mich.	Murdock	Weems
Cook, Colo.	Hamlin	Needham	Williams
Cook, Pa.	Hammond	Nicholls	Wilson, Ill.
Cooper, Tex.	Harding	Norris	Wilson, Pa.
Cox, Ind.	Hardy	Nye	Wood
Craig	Haugen	O'Connell	Woodward
Crumpacker	Hawley	Olcott	Young
Dalzell	Hayes	Olmsted	The Speaker
Darragh	Hellin	Parker, N. J.	
Davenport	Henry, Tex.	Parker, S. Dak.	
Dawson	Hepburn	Patterson	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—16.

Bannon	Flood	Lever	Talbott
Bennet, N. Y.	Foster, Ill.	Loudenslager	Washburn
Brundidge	Henry, Conn.	Murphy	Webb
Burleson	Kimball	Sheppard	Wheeler

NOT VOTING—187.

Acheson	Draper	Hughes, W. Va.	McLain
Aiken	Dunwell	Hull, Iowa	McMillan
Allen	Durey	Humphrey, Wash.	McMorran
Ames	Edwards, Ga.	Humphreys, Miss.	Madden
Ansberry	Englebright	Jackson	Malby
Anthony	Esch	James, Addison D.	Marshall
Ashbrook	Fairchild	James, Ollie M.	Maynard
Bartlett, Ga.	Favrot	Jenkins	Miller
Bartlett, Nev.	Ferris	Johnson, S. C.	Mondell
Bates	Fitzgerald	Jones, Va.	Moore, Pa.
Bingham	Fornes	Kipp	Mooser
Birdsall	Foss	Kitchin, Claude	Mudd
Bradley	Foster, Vt.	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Nelson
Brantley	Foulkrod	Knopf	Overstreet
Brodhead	Fowler	Knowland	Padgett
Brownlow	Fuller	Küstermann	Page
Brumm	Fulton	Lafean	Parsons
Butler	Gaines, Tenn.	Lamar, Fla.	Pearre
Byrd	Gardner, Mass.	Lamar, Mo.	Perkins
Calder	Gardner, Mich.	Lamb	Peters
Carlin	Gill	Landis	Powers
Cary	Goebel	Lassiter	Pratt
Chaney	Goldfogle	Lawrence	Prince
Clark, Fla.	Greene	Leake	Pujo
Cockran	Griggs	Legare	Ransdell, La.
Conner	Gronna	Lenahan	Rauch
Cooper, Pa.	Hackney	Lewis	Reid
Cooper, Wis.	Hamilton, Iowa	Lilley	Rhinoek
Coudrey	Hardwick	Lindsay	Riordan
Cousins	Harrison	Littlefield	Robinson
Cravens	Haskins	Livingston	Rodenberg
Crawford	Hay	Lloyd	Rucker
Currier	Helm	Lorimer	Russell, Tex.
Cushman	Higgins	Lowden	Ryan
Davey, La.	Hill, Miss.	McCall	Saunders
Davidson	Hinshaw	McDermott	Shackleford
Davis, Minn.	Hitchcock	McGavin	Sherley
Dawes	Hobson	McGuire	Sherman
Denby	Howard	McKinlay, Cal.	Sherwood
Denver	Hubbard, Iowa	McLachlan, Cal.	Sims
Diekema	Huff		

Slemp	Stafford	Sulzer	Watson
Small	Stanley	Taylor, Ala.	Weisse
Smith, Tex.	Steenerson	Thomas, Ohio	Willey
Southwick	Stephens, Tex.	Townsend	Willett
Sparkman	Sterling	Underwood	Wolf
Sperry	Sulloway	Wallace	

The following additional pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. SOUTHWICK with Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. KNOWLAND with Mr. GAINES of Tennessee.

For the balance of the session:

Mr. WASHBURN with Mr. SHERLEY.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GAINES of West Virginia). On this question the yeas are 185, the nays are 0, present 16; a quorum; the Doorkeeper will open the doors; the ayes have it; the rules are suspended and the bill is passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. CROCKETT, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 21871) to amend the national banking laws.

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY, IOWA.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules, discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the bill H. R. 20658, and that the bill be passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa moves to suspend the rules and pass the bill which the Clerk will report.

Mr. WILLIAMS. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understood the gentleman from Iowa to move to suspend the rules, discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the bill, and pass the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair was unable to hear the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I submit that the Chair stated only the first and last propositions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. What was the motion of the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. HAUGEN. To suspend the rules, discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the bill H. R. 20658, and to pass the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa moves to suspend the rules, discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the bill which the Clerk will report, and pass the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 20658) authorizing the issue of equipment of arms, ammunition, and such accoutrement as accompany same, for target practice, to the Memorial University, Mason City, Iowa.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, without cost of transportation to the United States, to the Memorial University, of Mason City, Iowa, 125 guns, with suitable equipment and ammunition, for target practice and for the purpose of drill and instructions. And the Secretary of War shall require from said institution a bond double the value of the property issued, for the care and safe-keeping thereof, and for the return of the same to the United States when required.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule a second is ordered. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HAUGEN] is entitled to twenty minutes, and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] is entitled to twenty minutes.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, the bill authorizes the Secretary of War to furnish the Memorial University at Mason City, Iowa, with 125 guns, with suitable equipment and ammunition, for target practice, for drill and instruction, without cost to the Government for transportation.

Mr. WILLIAMS. With the usual bond?

Mr. HAUGEN. With the usual bond.

Mr. FITZGERALD. What kind of guns are they? Are they Springfield rifles, Krag-Jørgensens, or new Army rifles?

Mr. HAUGEN. The regular Krag-Jørgensen rifles.

Mr. FITZGERALD (continuing). Or 16-inch guns?

Mr. HAUGEN. I am informed by the Department that it has available for issue and that it can accommodate this institution in this way. The act of June 30, 1906, authorizes the Secretary of War to furnish them to State and Territorial institutions.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The gentleman from New York this morning made the point of order against me that I was occupying a Senatorial attitude which Members of the House should not attempt. I make that point against the gentleman.

Mr. MANN. But the gentleman from Iowa is not subject to that point of order, as he had both feet on the floor.

Mr. DAWSON. May I ask my colleague a question?

Mr. HAUGEN. Certainly.

Mr. DAWSON. This Memorial University was instituted by Sons of Veterans, was it not?

Mr. HAUGEN. This institution was founded by Sons of Veterans and maintained largely by the Grand Army of the Republic and Women's Relief Corps, and is a matter of national interest, and there should be no opposition to the passage of the bill. The institution will have to give the usual bond required in cases where arms and ammunition go to the State institutions, and there is a provision in the bill that they shall be returned whenever required. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that on this 30th day of May it would be peculiarly fitting to pass this measure without one dissenting vote. [Applause.]

Mr. HAUGEN. I will not at this time detain the House by making a speech. I reserve the balance of my time and ask for a vote.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I go further than the gentleman who last spoke. On this Memorial Day, in order to show all succeeding generations our patriotism, we ought not only to pass this bill but we ought to go on record in favor of it, and I hope when the roll is called, for which an opportunity will be given, it will disclose the fact that every Member present is in favor of the passage of the bill. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As many as favor suspending the rules and discharging the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the bill and passing the bill will say "aye," those opposed "no."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members; as many as are in favor of the motion will answer "aye," those opposed will answer "no," those present and not voting will answer "present," and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 188, answered "present" 18, not voting 182, as follows:

YEAS—188.

Adair	Driscoll	Howell, N. J.	Payne
Adamson	Dwight	Howell, Utah	Pollard
Aiken	Edwards, Ky.	Howland	Porter
Alexander, Mo.	Ellerbe	Hubbard, W. Va.	Pou
Alexander, N. Y.	Ellis, Mo.	Hughes, N. J.	Pray
Andrus	Ellis, Oreg.	Hull, Tenn.	Pujo
Ansberry	Fassett	Johnson, Ky.	Rainey
Barchfield	Finley	Jones, Wash.	Randell, Tex.
Barclay	Fitzgerald	Kahn	Reeder
Bartholdt	Floyd	Kelber	Reynolds
Beale, Pa.	Focht	Kennedy, Iowa	Richardson
Beall, Tex.	Fordney	Kennedy, Ohio	Roberts
Bede	Foster, Ind.	Kinkaid	Rodenberg
Bell, Ga.	Fowler	Knapp	Rothermel
Bennett, Ky.	French	Landis	Russell, Mo.
Bonyng	Fulton	Langley	Ryan
Booher	Gaines, W. Va.	Lanling	Scott
Boutell	Gardner, N. J.	Law	Sims
Boyd	Garner	Lindbergh	Slayden
Brodhead	Garrett	Lloyd	Smith, Cal.
Broussard	Gilham	Longworth	Smith, Iowa
Burke	Gillespie	Loud	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh	Gillet	Loving	Smith, Mo.
Burnett	Glass	McCreary	Snapp
Burton, Del.	Gordon	McKinlay, Cal.	Spight
Burton, Ohio	Goulden	McKinley, Ill.	Stevens, Minn.
Calderhead	Graff	McKinney	Sturgiss
Caldwell	Graham	McLain	Tawney
Campbell	Granger	McLaughlin, Mich.	Taylor, Ohio
Candler	Gregg	Macon	Thistlewood
Capron	Hackett	Madison	Thomas, N. C.
Caulfield	Haggott	Mann	Tirrell
Chapman	Haie	Moore, Tenn.	Tou Velle
Clark, Mo.	Hamill	Murdoch	Volstead
Clayton	Hamilton, Mich.	Needham	Waldo
Cocks, N. Y.	Hamlin	Nicholls	Wanger
Cole	Harding	Norris	Watkins
Cooper, Tex.	Hardy	Nye	Weeks
Craig	Haugen	O'Connell	Weems
Crumpacker	Hawley	Olcott	Wheeler
Cushman	Hayes	Olmsted	Williams
Dalzell	Hefflin	Page	Wilson, Ill.
Davis, Minn.	Henry, Tex.	Parker, N. J.	Wilson, Pa.
Dawson	Hepburn	Parker, S. Dak.	Wood
De Armond	Hill, Conn.	Patterson	Woodyard
Dixon	Holliday		Young
Douglas			The Speaker

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—18.

Bannon	Flood	Rucker
Bennet, N. Y.	Foster, Ill.	Sheppard
Brundidge	Godwin	Washburn
Burgess	Henry, Conn.	
Burleson	Humphreys, Miss.	Padgett

NOT VOTING—182.

Acheson	Edwards, Ga.	Kipp	Perkins
Allen	Englebright	Kitchin, Claude	Peters
Ames	Esch	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Powers
Anthony	Fairchild	Knopf	Pratt
Ashbrook	Favrot	Knowland	Prince
Bartlett, Ga.	Ferris	Kuftermann	Ransdell, La.
Bartlett, Nev.	Fornes	Lafean	Rauch
Bates	Foss	Lamar, Fla.	Reld
Bingham	Foster, Vt.	Lamar, Mo.	Rhinock
Birdsall	Foulkrod	Lamb	Riordan
Bowers	Fuller	Lassiter	Robinson
Bradley	Gaines, Tenn.	Lawrence	Russell, Tex.
Brantley	Gardner, Mass.	Leake	Sabath
Brownlow	Gardner, Mich.	Lee	Saunders
Brumm	Gill	Legare	Shackelford
Butler	Goebel	Lenahan	Sherley
Byrd	Goldfogle	Lever	Sherman
Calder	Greene	Lewis	Sherwood
Carlin	Griggs	Lilly	Slemp
Carter	Gronna	Lindsay	Small
Cary	Hackney	Littlefield	Smith, Tex.
Chaney	Hall	Livingston	Southwick
Clark, Fla.	Hamilton, Iowa	Lorimer	Sparkman
Clock	Hardwick	Lowden	Sperry
Conner	Harrison	McCall	Stafford
Cook, Colo.	Haskins	McDermott	Stanley
Cook, Pa.	Hay	McGavin	Steenerson
Cooper, Pa.	Helm	McGuire	Stephens, Tex.
Cooper, Wis.	Higgins	McHenry	Sterling
Coudrey	Hill, Miss.	McLachlan, Cal.	Sulloway
Cousins	Hinschaw	McMillan	Sulzer
Cox, Ind.	Hitchcock	McMorrin	Talbott
Cravens	Hobson	Madden	Taylor, Ala.
Crawford	Houston	Malby	Thomas, Ohio
Currier	Howard	Marshall	Townsend
Darragh	Hubbard, Iowa	Maynard	Underwood
Davenport	Huff	Miller	Vreeland
Davey, La.	Hughes, W. Va.	Mondell	Wallace
Davidson	Hull, Iowa	Moon, Pa.	Watson
Dawes	Humphrey, Wash.	Moore, Pa.	Webb
Denby	Jackson	Mouser	Weisse
Denver	James, Addison D.	Mudd	Wiley
Diekema	James, Ollie M.	Nelson	Willett
Draper	Jenkins	Overstreet	Wolf
Dunwell	Johnson, S. C.	Parsons	
Durey	Jones, Va.	Pearre	

The Clerk announced the following additional pair:

Until further notice:

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER with Mr. BURLESON.

Mr. BANNON. I voted "aye," but I am paired with the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES] and I desire to change my vote to "present."

The SPEAKER. On this vote the yeas are 188, present 18—a quorum. The Doorkeeper will open the doors; the yeas have it, and the bill is passed.

CONFERENCE REPORT, PUBLIC-BUILDINGS BILL.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the conference report on the bill (H. R. 21897) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, the extension, remodeling, and improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes, which I send to the desk. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the report may be dispensed with and the statement read in lieu thereof.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I object to that.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. It is well known to all of the Members, and I ask unanimous consent to make a statement in order to explain it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. To that I object.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the conference report. The Clerk read as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 21897) to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 6, 9, 18, 31, 41, 50, 55, 57, 58, 67, 78, 79, 81, 84, 92, 109, 111, 112, 125, 127, 136, 138, 169, 173, 174, 176, 183, 184, 197, 198, 199, 200, 203.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 26, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 72, 73, 76, 77, 80, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 106, 110, 116, 118, 120, 121, 126, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 177, 178, 179, 194, 201, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office and court-house at Cleveland, Ohio, seven hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars;" also, on page 9 of the bill, in line 4, strike out the word "eighty" and insert in lieu thereof the words "one hundred;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Toledo, Ohio, fifty thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Charleroi, Pa., forty thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office and court-house at Salt Lake City, Utah, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That not to exceed forty thousand dollars may be available for the acquisition of additional ground;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "*Provided*, That of the amount heretofore authorized so much as may be necessary shall be available for the acquisition of a suitable site;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office and court-house at Colorado Springs, Colo., fifteen thousand dollars, said increase to be employed in substituting granite for sandstone;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "*Provided*, That not to exceed six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars may be available for the acquisition of additional ground;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Portland, Me., ninety thousand dollars: *Provided*, That not to exceed twenty thousand dollars may be available for the acquisition of additional ground;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment to read as follows: "United States post-office and court-house at Duluth, Minn., \$95,000, for additional ground: *Provided*, That if at any time, should any portion of the ground now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the Government be used for street, park, or other purposes by the city of Duluth, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to sell to said city any part of such ground, on such terms as he may deem to be for the best interests of the United States, and to deposit the proceeds of said sale in the Treasury of the United States, as a miscellaneous receipt: *Provided further*, That in no case shall any portion of the ground now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the Government be sold for less than its fair market value."

(On page 7 of the bill strike out lines 1, 2, and 3, and on page 42 insert the above section after line 2.)

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Grafton, W. Va., fifteen thousand dollars, in addition to ten thousand dollars heretofore authorized."

(On page 11 of the bill strike out line 25; on page 12 strike out lines 1 to 9, both inclusive, and insert the above section on page 49 of the bill after line 4.)

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office and court-house at

Wheeling, W. Va., twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to sell the old post-office, court-house, and custom-house building, and the site thereof, situate at the corner of Market and Sixteenth streets, in the city of Wheeling and State of West Virginia, at public or private sale, after proper advertisement, at such time and on such terms as he may deem to be to the best interests of the United States, and to execute a quitclaim deed to the purchaser thereof, and to deposit the proceeds of said sale in the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt: *Provided*, That said building and site shall not be sold for any less sum than one hundred thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office and court-house at Wilmington, Del., one hundred and twenty thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office and court-house at Augusta, Ga., two thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office and court-house at Quincy, Ill., one hundred thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Hoboken, N. J., sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That not to exceed twenty thousand dollars may be available for the acquisition of additional ground;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office and court-house at Danville, Va., sixty thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Peru, Ind., seventy-five thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Shenandoah, Iowa, fifty thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Missoula, Mont., one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Jonesboro, Ark., eighty thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Riverside, Cal., one hundred and ten thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Bristol, Conn., ninety thousand dollars, of which amount not to exceed thirty thousand dollars may be available for the acquisition of a suitable site: *Provided*, That the requirement herein contained that all sites selected under the provisions of this act shall be bounded on at least two sides by streets shall not be applicable to the acquisition of a site at Bristol;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office, court-house, and

custom-house at Miami, Fla., one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Independence, Kans., seventy-five thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Parsons, Kans., seventy-five thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Maryville, Mo., fifty thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Goldfield, Nev., seventy-five thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Plainfield, N. J., one hundred thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 86: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office and court-house at Roswell, N. Mex., one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 87: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Wilson, N. C., sixty thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows:

"That for the purpose of beginning the construction of a suitable and commodious fireproof building for the accommodation of the United States post-office, United States courts, and other governmental offices at Muskogee, Okla., fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this authorization shall not be construed as fixing the limit of cost of said building at the sum hereby named, but the building hereby provided for shall be constructed or planned so as to cost, complete, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, but exclusive of site, not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars.

"The Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enter into contracts for the construction of a suitable building for said purposes, to be designated by said Department, within the ultimate limit of cost above mentioned: *Provided*, That of the amount fixed as the ultimate limit of cost not to exceed fifty thousand dollars may be expended during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine."

On page 33 of the bill strike out all of lines 3 and 4, and insert the section on page 63, after line 25.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office and court-house at Big Stone Gap, Va., one hundred thousand dollars."

Also, on page 36, in line 1, after the word "post-office," insert the words "and court-house."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office and custom-house at Everett, Wash., one hundred and thirty thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office and court-house at Walla Walla, Wash., one hundred and forty thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107,

and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "*Provided*, That of this amount so much as may be necessary shall be available for the acquisition of a suitable site;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Rock Springs, Wyo., seventy-five thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Greeley, Colo., fifteen thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows:

"United States post-office at Live Oak, Fla., seven thousand five hundred dollars.

"United States post-office at Lewes, Del., five thousand dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office and court-house at Augusta, Ga., thirty-five thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Cartersville, Ga., seven thousand five hundred dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 119: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Chicago, Ill., one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Abilene, Kans., seven thousand five hundred dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 123: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 123, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Bardstown, Ky., ten thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 124: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 124, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Cynthiana, Ky., ten thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 129: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 129, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Aurora, Mo., ten thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 145: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 145, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Bellaire, Ohio, twenty thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 154: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 154, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "United States post-office at Brookings, S. Dak., seven thousand five hundred dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 175: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 175, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows:

"Sec. 12. That the provision contained in the act approved June 30, 1906, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, such additional land as he may deem necessary for the enlargement of the present site and to enter into contracts for the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of the United States subtreasury building at San Francisco, Cal., at a limit

of cost of three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a suitable new site for or to enlarge the present site of the United States subtreasury at San Francisco, Cal., at a cost not to exceed the said sum of three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 180: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 180, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "Provided, That such plans and estimates be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 181: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 181, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows:

"SEC. 17. That a commission consisting of the Assistant Secretary of War, the general commanding the militia of the District of Columbia, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, D. C., and the Superintendent of the United States Capitol Building and Grounds be, and is hereby, created, which shall cause plans and estimates to be prepared for a suitable armory for the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and report the estimated cost thereof to the Congress: *Provided*, That such plans and estimates be prepared under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"And for the expense of said commission a sum not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended on vouchers approved by the chairman of said commission."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 186: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 186, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 192: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 192, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows: "Three hundred thousand dollars;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 202: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 202, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 82, in line 16, strike out the number "31" and insert in lieu thereof the number "27;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 204: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 204, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows:

"SEC. 28. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, for the use and accommodation of the United States Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor, the whole of squares numbered two hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and twenty-seven, two hundred and twenty-eight, two hundred and twenty-nine, and two hundred and thirty, in the city of Washington, D. C., and the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay for the land so acquired, is hereby authorized.

"That part of C street, Ohio avenue, D street, and E street lying between the squares named herein is hereby made a part of the site authorized by this act. That should the Secretary of the Treasury decide to institute condemnation proceedings in order to secure any or all of the land herein authorized to be acquired, such proceedings shall be in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, providing a site for the enlargement of the Government Printing Office (United States Statutes at Large, volume twenty-six, chapter eight hundred and thirty-seven)."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 205: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 205, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 84 of the bill, in line 15, after the word "million," strike out the word "eight" and insert in lieu thereof the word "six," so that said section shall read as follows:

"SEC. 29. That for the purpose of beginning the construction of a suitable and commodious fireproof building for the accommodation of the United States post-office, United States courts, and other governmental offices at Denver, Colo., fifty thou-

sand dollars: *Provided*, That this authorization shall not be construed as fixing the limit of cost of said building at the sum hereby named, but the building hereby provided for shall be constructed or planned so as to cost, complete, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, but exclusive of site, not exceeding one million six hundred thousand dollars.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enter into contracts for the construction of a suitable building for said purposes, to be designated by said Department, within the ultimate limit of cost above mentioned: *Provided*, That of the amount fixed as the ultimate limit of cost not to exceed fifty thousand dollars may be expended during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine."

And the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 206: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 206, and agree to the same with an amendment, so that same shall read as follows:

"SEC. 30. That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, authorized, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, to aid in the erection and completion of a memorial structure at Point Pleasant, W. Va., to commemorate the battle of the Revolution fought at that point between the colonial troops and Indians October tenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-four: *Provided*, That no part of said appropriation shall be expended until the site and plans for said monument or memorial shall be approved by the Secretary of War and the grounds on which said monument or memorial is to be located shall be dedicated to the use of the public and provisions is made for opening and maintaining an open highway thereto."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 182: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 182, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out "16" and insert "18;" and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 185: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 185, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out "17" and insert in lieu thereof "18;" and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 187: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 187, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out "18" and insert "19;" and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 188: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 188, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out "19" and insert "20;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 189: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 189, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out "20" and insert "21;" and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 190: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 190, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out "21" and insert "22;" and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 191: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 191, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out "22" and insert "23;" and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 193: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 193, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out "23" and insert "24;" and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 195: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 195, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out "24" and insert "25;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 196: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 196, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out "25" and insert "26;" and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 207: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 207, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the number "36," in line 14, on page 85, and insert in lieu thereof the number "31;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 208: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 208, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out number "37," on page 85, in line 21, and insert in lieu thereof the number "32;" and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 209: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 200, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 86, in line 6, strike out the number "38" and insert in lieu thereof the number "33;" and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 210: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 210, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 86, in line 22, strike out the number "39" and insert in lieu thereof the number "34;" and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 211: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 211, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 87, in line 15, strike out the number "40" and insert in lieu thereof the number "35;" and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 212: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 212, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 87, in line 24, strike out the number "41" and insert in lieu thereof the number "36;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 213: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 213, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: On page 88, in line 1, strike out the number "42" and insert in lieu thereof the number "37;" and the House agree to the same.

RICHARD BARTHOLDT,
E. C. BURLEIGH,
W. G. BRANTLEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

N. B. SCOTT,
F. E. WARREN,
C. A. CULBERSON,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule a second is ordered. The gentleman from Missouri is entitled to twenty minutes and the gentleman from Mississippi to twenty minutes.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, I have here a statement signed by the three conferees of the House, and out of consideration for the gentlemen who are acting as reading clerks, and whose voices have been ruined, whose health and life have been impaired by the filibuster, I propose to read it myself—

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I either make the point of order or suggest that the gentleman proceed and that I be allowed to proceed upon the same line after he is through.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that the gentleman is addressing himself to the question before the House?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then I shall not make the point of order, but will call the attention of the House to the fact, so that when I follow him along the same line nobody will make the point of order against me.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands from the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLDT] that he is proceeding to read the statement, inasmuch as his request that the statement be read in lieu of the report was refused. The statement does not have to be read, except as the gentleman may elect.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is very true, but the gentleman was going on to give his reasons—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is entitled to read the statement, or any portion thereof, if he sees proper to do so in his own time, in debate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have made no objection to that, nor have I suggested that there possibly could be a point of order made against it.

The SPEAKER. Then what was the suggestion?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The gentleman was going on and talking about what he chooses to call a filibuster, which has nothing to do with reading the statement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, I submit in all candor that instead of sending this report to the Clerk's desk I merely proposed to read it myself out of consideration for the reading clerks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri must understand that he reads it in his twenty minutes' time.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I understand that, Mr. Speaker. The statement is as follows:

STATEMENT.

The main items in the public building bill on which the two Houses disagreed were those relating to the erection of a new Department building in the city of Washington, the purchase

of an embassy building at Paris, France, the acquisition of certain tracts of land for public parks in the city of Washington, and the amount of the appropriation to complete the Federal building at Cleveland, Ohio. Upon all these points the Senate receded. The provision for a new Department building was amended so as to provide merely for the acquisition of a site and the authorization for that purpose was reduced from \$3,000,000 to \$2,500,000. The authorization relative to the embassy building at Paris was stricken out, as were all of the provisions in regard to the purchase of land for public parks. The authorization for the Cleveland building, which was \$850,000 in the House bill, and which was reduced by the Senate to \$500,000, was fixed at \$775,000. With these questions settled in the manner indicated a complete agreement was reached.

The House yielded to the individual demands of Senators which were embodied as Senate amendments for building facilities in their respective States.

It should also be stated that in nearly all cases in which items contained in the original House bill had been reduced or stricken out the original authorizations were restored, but the House receded in the case of Denver, where a general public building was authorized at an ultimate limit of cost of \$1,600,000, and Muskogee, Okla., where, the same as in the case of Denver, a small authorization was made for the beginning of a Federal building at an ultimate limit of cost of \$200,000. The House had originally declined to take action with regard to these authorizations.

The House also receded in the matter of the extension of the court-house at Washington, D. C., and the Senate agreed with respect to the erection of an armory building in the Capital City to the creation of a commission for that purpose, leaving out the designation of a site.

Leaving out of consideration the matter of the authorization for the site for the new Department building, the reductions of the bill as a result of the conference amount to over \$2,250,000.

RICHARD BARTHOLDT,
E. C. BURLEIGH,
W. G. BRANTLEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

I desire to add to this statement that this bill carries no appropriation whatsoever, and if the provisions of the bill are to be given effect and carried out it will be necessary to carry an item in the general deficiency appropriation bill, which is still to be acted upon by this House. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, before I begin I would like to ask the gentleman upon what date this conference agreement was entered into between the House and Senate conferees.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. On May 23.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would like to ask the gentleman where the conference report has been from May 23 until to-day?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. The conference report has been in the hands of the chairman of the House conferees.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And has not been in the possession of either House—has been in the personal possession of the chairman of the House conferees?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. As is customary.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And is to-day reported for the first time?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Seven days ago it was agreed upon. Mr. Speaker, I suppose that at some time in the remote future, when most of the parties to the transaction are dead, just precisely why this conference report was kept seven days will be known to the world. If the President should veto the bill, inquiry will be active. I saw, the other day, what seemed to me so improbable a statement of the reason for it that I attached no credence to it. I did not attach any credence to it, because I knew the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLDT] so well, and his kindly disposition, his indisposition to bulldoze anybody—he is so mild-mannered a man—that I could not believe the report.

The report was to the effect that the gentleman from Missouri had gone to the Speaker and coerced the Speaker of this House by telling him that unless some currency legislation was enacted at this session that he, the gentleman from Missouri, would not permit the conference report upon the public buildings bill to come before the House at all. [Laughter and applause.] I could imagine the gentleman from Missouri bulldozing me, because I am a little man and dressed in no brief authority, but I did not believe that the gentleman from Missouri had gone to that august personage who holds this entire House in the hollow of his hand, and had been making him walk a straight line upon a proposition of that sort.

But, Mr. Speaker, if that report were true, what a horrible thing it would be to contemplate in its consequences. Think

of it? The gentleman from Missouri would hereafter be held solely responsible for the double iniquity which a moment ago passed the Senate in the shape of the Aldrich-Cannon currency bill. I am not inclined to put the whole burden of that iniquity upon him. I am inclined to think the Speaker of the House of Representatives could have gotten the conference report on the public buildings bill before the House in spite of the gentleman from Missouri if he had been desirous of doing so. I am a little bit inclined to think that another charge made in the public prints to the effect there was some running partnership between those two high potencies—the Speaker and Mr. BARTHOLDT—must have existed at the same time. But, Mr. Speaker, if either of those statements were true—and I can not believe that either is, because I have too much respect for the opinion which I believe the Speaker and the gentleman from Missouri must entertain for the House to believe either one of them—but if either of those two statements were true, into what contempt in the opinion of the Speaker or the opinion of the gentleman from Missouri, or the opinion of both, must we, the Members of the American House of Representatives, have come. To be coerced into the enactment of legislation that was not desired in order that we might recommend ourselves to our constituencies by the appropriations contained in a public buildings bill! To be set before the entire world as a set of bribe takers who, for the sake of what newspapers call “a pork barrel,” would be willing to vote anything up or down!

Mr. Speaker, I for one believe that these yellow journals must have been slandering our Speaker or the gentleman from Missouri, or both, for I can not believe that the Speaker or the gentleman from Missouri, either one, would have slandered the manhood and the honor and the independence and the integrity of the Members of the American House of Representatives. [Applause.] If such a thing had been done, it would be a new departure in legislation—to coerce Members into expressing views by their vote upon the most delicate of all great questions, affecting 80,000,000 of people in their currency, and hence in their prosperity and their business, for the sake of a few little public buildings in the various districts in the United States. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe there will be any great opposition to this bill. [Laughter.] As far as I am able to learn, the bill is very well—

Mr. RODENBERG. They are willing to be coerced.

Mr. WILLIAMS. As the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RODENBERG], who is always witty even when he does not rise to his feet, says, I suppose the Members of the House are willing to be coerced as far as this particular bill is concerned. There may have been some who, if the policy that was charged as having been pursued had been pursued, would not otherwise have been willing to have been coerced upon the other, the currency, bill, and there may have possibly been some who voted upon the currency bill in a way they did not want to vote, because this bill had not yet been returned to the House and was held back as a club in the air that might at any time swiftly descend upon their devoted heads.

I am not ready altogether to believe that either. The methods of legislating in the House of Representatives are beginning to attract public attention, and if this charge, which can not be true unless Members are false, be true it would, perhaps, attract more attention than any other to which public attention has been recently called. It would show a degree of degradation in the House of American Representatives that would deprive the American people of the right to claim the character, which they have hitherto borne, of being thus far capable of self-government; that they were capable of selecting independent, honest, and intelligent Representatives to serve in the National House of Representatives. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. How much time have I left, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. Sixteen minutes. [Cries of “Vote.”]

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY].

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I want simply to call to the attention of the House the fact and to emphasize the statement made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLDT] that this bill, while authorizing the construction of public buildings, carries no appropriation whatever for executing the authorizations covered in the bill. The appropriations necessary to carry out the authorizations are contained in the general deficiency appropriation bill. The conferees between the two Houses on the general deficiency appropriation bill have reached a final agreement. The report has been signed and is now in the Senate and, I understand, is being considered at this time. Therefore, in order to carry out the authorizations that are carried in this bill, it will be necessary for us to adopt the conference report on the general deficiency bill, and also neces-

sary for Members of the House to remain in the House until the conference report is received from the Senate, when it will be adopted, and then the appropriations for the authorizations carried in this bill will have been made.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Does the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] want any more time on his side? I do not care to detain the House beyond saying in reply to the few remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi that the little personal filibuster which I inaugurated here was a sensible one, in my judgment, in contradistinction to certain other filibusters. [Laughter.] At least a hundred Members of this House have come to me during the last ten days and stated that if it was not for this public buildings bill they would have to go home, because other important business was hardly to be expected.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Were they Republicans, mostly?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. So the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] can see that there might be a little difference as between theory and practice. In reply to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], I will say that they were Members from both sides of the House. And for the purpose of enabling this House to do business to the end, I have inaugurated this filibuster upon my own responsibility, and I want to be held responsible for it. [Applause.] I ask for a vote, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman reserve the remainder of his time?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In response to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLDT]: One remark which he made seems to me to reflect more upon the House than anything I had supposed or anything that I had referred to as being mentioned in the newspapers.

He solemnly stated that a hundred Members of this House, more or less—of course he does not intend to be mathematically correct—have been to him to compliment him upon indulging in what he calls “his little personal filibuster,” and they have agreed with him in this: That a majority or quorum could not be kept in the House of Representatives here except for a public building bill; that you could not keep a quorum of the House here to consider a currency bill affecting eighty millions of people of the United States; that you could not have kept a House if you had given them a chance to vote upon an anti-injunction bill; that you could not have kept a House here to consider a pre-election campaign contribution publicity bill nor to consider injunction legislation; that you could not have kept a House here for any real public and unselfish purpose; but that you had to have a bill with public buildings or something else in it appealing to the selfishness of the individual Members in order to make the Members stay at their post of duty and attend to the public business.

Now, if the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLDT] intends to brand this Republican House as a House of that sort, that is his affair. It is not mine. Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri need not have bothered himself about keeping a quorum.

We were going to keep a quorum here. The Democratic side was going to keep a quorum here [applause on the Democratic side], or furnish its part and make you furnish the balance, because you could not fix the date to adjourn without it; you could not pass any other bill without it. And all this idea that a public-buildings bill had to be kept in the pocket of a Member seven days without consideration by the House, and thus run the risk of a Presidential veto, so that Members of Congress, who are honorable gentlemen and industrious public servants and devoted to the public interests and the affairs of their constituents, could be kept at the post of duty, is a reflection upon the entire House, including the gentleman himself.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not think that the American House of Representatives has sunk so low that it can not be kept at its post of duty in order to attend to public affairs of general interest without any regard to the fact as to whether the particular Member has a particular appropriation in some particular bill or not. Or, if that be true, then let you gentlemen who form a majority of this House, and who upon your side of the Chamber constitute a quorum, and who could, by simply doing your duty, furnish a quorum of your own selves without the assistance of a single Democrat, go home and explain to your constituents why it is true.

Mr. CLAYTON. May I interrupt the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Certainly.

Mr. CLAYTON. It is true that it would be possible for the Republican side of this House to furnish a quorum here, but is it not true that for the last ten days or two weeks, frequently there would not have been a quorum had it not been for the patriotism of the Democrats in keeping a quorum? [Laughter]

and applause on the Democratic side. Derisive laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is not only true that "frequently" in the last two or three weeks the Republicans of this House, although in a large majority, have not furnished a quorum to do business in the House of Representatives; but it is furthermore true, in my opinion, that there have not been two days during the last two or three weeks that they furnished a quorum of themselves without Democratic assistance. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Now, the gentleman has gone out of his way to talk about a filibuster, as he calls it. A filibuster is a thing where Members try to break a quorum, and where you attempt, by resorting to tampering methods, to prevent legislation. We have been doing but the one thing we started out to do—to rivet attention upon the fact that certain legislation had not passed and would not pass, and, although called Roosevelt or Republican policies, were not desired by Republicans here or in the White House to pass. Mr. Speaker, the newspapers stated this morning that last night there were only twenty Members more than a quorum in the city.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not care to say anything more, and I reserve the balance of my time. Unless some time is consumed upon the other side, I have done. [Cries of "Vote!"]

Mr. BARTHOLOTT. Before a vote is taken, Mr. Speaker, I merely wish to say this in reply to the gentleman: Unless my friend from Mississippi questions the truthfulness of my statement that a large number of the Members of this House, on both sides of the Chamber, have come to me and made the statement that they would have gone home but for the public building bill—unless he questions that statement, then we are simply confronted by a condition and not a theory.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Of course I question the truthfulness of no statement made by the gentleman from Missouri or anybody else. But what I said was, that being true, it was a horrible reflection upon the character of this Republican House.

Mr. BARTHOLOTT. And the Democratic Members of it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, this House; and it is a Republican House. [Cries of "Vote!"]

Mr. BARTHOLOTT. I want to say, further, that if the lecture which the gentleman has just now administered is applicable, it is as well, if not more strongly, applicable to the Democratic side than to the Republican side [Cries of "Oh, oh!" on the Democratic side], for the reason that, proportionately, there have always been more Republicans in their seats than Democrats.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That I question.

Mr. BARTHOLOTT. Now, Mr. Speaker, I call for a vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAPRON). The gentleman from Missouri moves to suspend the rules and agree to the conference report.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, in order to save the time of the House, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. FOSTER of Indiana. I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and sixteen present; a quorum. The Clerk will proceed to call the roll.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 216, nays 4, answered "present" 8, not voting 160, as follows:

YEAS—216.

Adair	Clark, Fla.	Fulton	Holliday
Adamson	Clark, Mo.	Gaines, W. Va.	Houston
Aiken	Clayton	Gardner, N. J.	Howell, N. J.
Alexander, N. Y.	Cocks, N. Y.	Garner	Howell, Utah
Andrus	Cole	Garrett	Howland
Ansberry	Cook, Colo.	Gilbams	Hubbard, W. Va.
Barchfeld	Cooper, Tex.	Gillespie	Hughes, N. J.
Barelay	Cox, Ind.	Gillett	Hull, Tenn.
Bartholdt	Craig	Glass	Humphrey, Wash.
Beale, Pa.	Cushman	Godwin	Humphreys, Miss.
Beall, Tex.	Dalzell	Gordon	Johnson, Ky.
Bede	Darragh	Goulden	Jones, Va.
Beil, Ga.	Davenport	Graff	Jones, Wash.
Bennett, Ky.	Davis, Minn.	Graham	Kahn
Bonyng	Dawson	Granger	Kelley
Booher	De Armond	Gregg	Kelther
Boutell	Dixon	Hackett	Kennedy, Iowa
Bowers	Douglas	Hackney	Kennedy, Ohio
Boyd	Driscoll	Haggott	Kimball
Brodhead	Dwight	Hale	Kinkaid
Broussard	Edwards, Ky.	Hamill	Knapp
Burke	Ellerbe	Hamilton, Mich.	Landis
Burleigh	Ellis, Mo.	Hamlin	Langley
Burnett	Ellis, Oreg.	Hammond	Lanling
Burton, Del.	Esch	Harding	Lindbergh
Burton, Ohio	Fassett	Hardy	Lloyd
Butler	Ferris	Haugen	Loud
Calderhead	Finley	Hawley	Loudenslager
Caldwell	Floyd	Hay	Lovering
Campbell	Focht	Hayes	McCreary
Candler	Fordney	Hefflin	McHenry
Capron	Foster, Ill.	Henry, Conn.	McKinlay, Cal.
Carter	Foster, Ind.	Henry, Tex.	McKinley, Ill.
Caulfield	Fowler	Hepburn	McKinney
Chapman	French	Hill, Conn.	McLain

McLaughlin, Mich.
Macon
Madison
Mann
Maynard
Moon, Tenn.
Moore, Tex.
Morse
Murdoch
Murphy
Needham
Nicholls
Norris
Nye
O'Connell
Olcott
Olmsted
Padgett
Page

Parker, N. J.
Parker, S. Dak.
Patterson
Payne
Pollard
Porter
Pou
Pray
Pujo
Rainey
Randell, Tex.
Rauch
Reeder
Reynolds
Richardson
Roberts
Rosenberg
Rothermel
Rucker

Russell, Mo.
Ryan
Sabath
Scott
Sims
Slayden
Smith, Cal.
Smith, Iowa
Smith, Mich.
Smith, Mo.
Snapp
Sparkman
Spight
Stephens, Tex.
Stevens, Minn.
Sturgiss
Tawney
Taylor, Ohio
Thistlewood

NAYS—4.

Alexander, Mo.

Crumpacker

Fitzgerald

Longworth

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—8.

Bannon
Bennet, N. Y.

Brundidge
Burgess

Burleson
Lever

Russell, Tex.
Sheppard

NOT VOTING—160.

Acheson
Allen
Ames
Anthony
Ashbrook
Bartlett, Ga.
Bartlett, Nev.
Bates
Bingham
Birdsall
Bradley
Brantley
Brownlow
Brumm
Byrd
Calder
Carlin
Cary
Chaney
Cockran
Conner
Cook, Pa.
Cooper, Pa.
Cooper, Wis.
Coudry
Cousins
Cravens
Crawford
Currier
Davey, La.
Davidson
Dawes
Denby
Denver
Diekema
Draper
Dunwell
Durey
Edwards, Ga.
Englebright

Fairchild
Favrot
Flood
Fornes
Foss
Foster, Vt.
Foulkrod
Fuller
Gaines, Tenn.
Gardner, Mass.
Gardner, Mich.
Gill
Goebel
Goldfogle
Greene
Griggs
Gronna
Hall
Hamilton, Iowa
Hardwick
Harrison
Haskins
Helm
Higgins
Hill, Miss.
Hinshaw
Hitchcock
Hobson
Howard
Hubbard, Iowa
Huff
Hughes, W. Va.
Hull, Iowa.
Jackson
James, Addison D.
James, Ollie M.
Jenkins
Johnson, S. C.
Kipp
Kitchin, Claude

Kitchin, Wm. W.
Knopf
Knowland
Klistermann
Lafean
Lamar, Fla.
Lamar, Mo.
Lamb
Lassiter
Law
Lawrence
Leake
Lee
Legare
Lenahan
Lewis
Lilley
Lindsay
Littlefield
Livingston
Lorimer
Lowden
McCall
McDermott
McGavin
McGuire
McLachlan, Cal.
McMillan
McMorran
Madden
Malby
Marshall
Miller
Mondell
Moon, Pa.
Moore, Pa.
Mouser
Mudd
Nelson
Overstreet

Parsons
Pearre
Perkins
Peters
Powers
Pratt
Prince
Ransdell, La.
Reid
Rhinoek
Riordan
Robinson
Saunders
Shackelford
Sherley
Sherman
Sherwood
Slemp
Small
Smith, Tex.
Southwick
Sperry
Stafford
Stanley
Steenerson
Sterling
Sullivan
Suizer
Talbot
Taylor, Ala.
Thomas, Ohio
Townsend
Underwood
Waldo
Wallace
Watson
Weisse
Wiley
Willett
Wolf

So the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. I have a pair with the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. CHANEY, but I am informed that if present he would vote "aye," and I have voted "aye."

Mr. PADGETT. Did the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Foss, vote?

The SPEAKER. He did not.

Mr. PADGETT. I desire to say that I have a general pair with the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Foss, but I am informed by his colleagues that if present he would vote "aye." I voted "aye," and I allow my vote to stand.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. CROCKETT, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill of the following title:

H. R. 21946. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and prior years, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 21052) to amend sections 11 and 13 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," numbered 5, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. DILLINGHAM, Mr. PENROSE, and Mr. McLAURIN as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill and joint resolution of the following titles: H. R. 22212. An act granting an increase of pension to Byron

C. Mitchell, Calvin P. Lynn, and Harry S. Lee, formerly Albert Lee Alleman; and

H. J. Res. 197. Joint resolution authorizing the employment of clerical services in the Department of Justice.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 208) for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all the surplus lands after allotment.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 21003) fixing the compensation of certain officials in the customs service, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. ALDRICH, Mr. HALE, and Mr. TELLER as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

PENSION TO TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I move to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 5581) pensioning the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Texas volunteers employed in the defense of the frontier of that State against Mexican marauders and Indian depredations from 1855 to 1860, inclusive, and for other purposes; and I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey moves to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table and pass a Senate bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the 'Black Hawk war,' 'Creek war,' 'Cherokee disturbances,' and the 'Seminole war,'" approved July 27, 1892, be, and the same is hereby, extended from the date of the passage of this act to the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Texas volunteers who served in the defense of the frontier of that State against Mexican marauders and Indian depredations from the year 1855 to the year 1860, inclusive; and also to include the surviving widows of such of said officers and enlisted men: *Provided*, That such widows have not remarried: *Provided further*, That where there is no record of enlistment or muster into the service of the United States in the service mentioned in this act the fact of reimbursement to Texas by the United States, as evidenced by the muster rolls and vouchers on file in the War Department, shall be accepted as full and satisfactory proof of such enlistment and service: *And provided further*, That all contracts heretofore made between the beneficiaries under this act and pension attorneys and claim agents are hereby declared null and void.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. MANN. I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois demands a second. Under the rule a second is ordered. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LOUDENSLAGER] is entitled to twenty minutes and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] to twenty minutes.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to consume much of the time of the House. This bill is identical, word for word, with a bill (H. R. No. 1) introduced by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] reported from the Committee on Pensions unanimously, and it simply extends the provisions of the act of July 27, 1892, to the veterans and survivors of the Texas volunteers against Mexican marauders and against Indian depredations in the Southwest, which occurred during the period from 1855 to 1860. It is purely a dependent pension bill for the survivors of that service. It is forty-eight years since the last of the service was rendered, and in the line of precedents that have long been established in the general pension laws, forty years is about as soon as any such pension law has been passed after the close of the service. This is a period of forty-eight to fifty-three years from the time of the service.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MANN. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON].

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, I have waited for nearly two months in order to secure recognition for the passage of this bill. Sometimes I have felt that I would have an attack of nervous prostration occasioned by the intense anxiety and repeated disappointments to which I have been subjected, because I could not get the bill before the House.

This bill is drawn in the usual form. It is in the exact language of H. R. No. 1, introduced by me immediately after the Federal Government reimbursed Texas for the amount expended for frontier defense, which reimbursement was necessary to give these veterans a pensionable status, and same has been unanimously reported from the Committee on Pensions by its distinguished chairman [Mr. LOUDENSLAGER]. It does for the few survivors of the Indian wars who fought on the frontiers of Texas exactly what has been done for the veterans of the Black Hawk war, the Creek war, the Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war; it accords to these Texans exactly the

same treatment that was accorded to the veterans in the Florida and Georgia Seminole wars, in the Fevre River Indian war in Illinois, the Sac and Fox wars in Illinois, the Sabine Indian disturbances in Louisiana, the Cayuse war in Oregon, the Texas and Mexico war of 1849-1856, and the California, Utah, Washington, and Oregon Indian wars which occurred, some of them, as late as 1856.

For fifty-three years these Texans have been without recognition, as far as the Federal Government is concerned, of the great service they rendered in that trying period in the history of our State between 1854 and 1861. I sincerely hope that the request which I intend to submit will not be objected to. Mr. Speaker, since the inauguration of the tactics adopted by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], which I thoroughly approve, and to which I have given my hearty support—

Mr. MANN. In every other case except this.

Mr. BURLESON. No; in every case where the gentleman has insisted upon his policy since its adoption, and I ask no exception be made here, as I shall show. Recently the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LOUDENSLAGER] has brought before the Congress three pension measures, and the gentleman from Kansas to-day brought in another pension matter, and upon the submission of a statement of the facts in connection with those bills to the House, and unanimous consent being asked, those pension bills, in every case, were passed by unanimous consent, or without the call of the roll.

I now ask that the same treatment be accorded these grizzled veterans who served so valiantly and honorably upon the frontier of Texas that was accorded the soldiers that were cared for and provided for in the bills submitted to this House by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LOUDENSLAGER] and the bill of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CALDERHEAD] which was passed to-day. I now ask that this bill be permitted to pass by unanimous consent or that the call of the roll be dispensed with.

Mr. MANN. But the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] said a while ago that he would not permit a bill to be passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

Mr. MANN. But the gentleman can not make that reservation.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does the gentleman from New Jersey reserve his time? Of course if the request is not put, there is nothing before the House.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, this is Memorial Day. It may be that it is proper to pass this bill, and yet I think it is wise that the House should know something in regard to the circumstances of the case. The Texas Rangers, to which this bill applies, have been widely celebrated for their heroic deeds and somewhat celebrated for other things. It was these gentlemen whom we now propose to pension who at the outbreak of the civil war as Texas Rangers seized all of the forts and supplies and munitions of war of the United States in Texas and turned them over to the Confederacy, or to the State of Texas, rather.

Mr. CAPRON. Will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. MANN. In just a moment. A year ago, I think it was, after the State of Texas had paid the Texas Rangers while they were performing this service for Texas and the Confederate government and not for the United States Government, the State of Texas presented a claim to Congress to have the State of Texas reimbursed for the amount paid out to the Texas Rangers.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. In just a moment. That claim was finally agreed upon in conference, having been inserted as an item in, I think, the general deficiency bill in the Senate. Mr. Speaker, it is a long time ago. I have often wondered as I sat in my seat in this House at the patience, at the kindness, at the courtesy of the gentlemen on the Democratic side of the aisle, as these great numbers of special pension bills were passed through this House, where the benefits chiefly went to the old soldiers in Northern States; and I think now that while I would not have voted to reimburse the State of Texas for money which she paid out, not for the benefit of the General Government, but for the benefit of the rebellion, I would not draw the line against these old soldiers who, through patriotism, as they believed, and through fealty to their State, did seize the property of the United States, but who in addition to that did offer their lives in defense of the people of the State of Texas and against the Indians. We often hear of heroic deeds. I doubt, Mr. Speaker, whether there is written anywhere in history such heroic deeds as have been performed by the white settlers of the country in combat with the Indians. I hope, like the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON], that the bill may be passed unanimously. [Applause.]

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of the accuracy of history, I desire to state that every dollar of the claim that was paid to Texas last year by the Federal Government, which is the basis of this bill for pensions, accrued and was presented to Congress by the Hon. John H. Reagan before the ordinance of secession was adopted by the State of Texas on February 23, 1861. It is doubtless true that an overwhelming majority of the men who served in these Indian wars afterwards enlisted in the Confederate army. It is true that probably a large number of them died during the bloody period between 1860 and 1865, but the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is laboring under a misapprehension when he says that the men who are sought to be pensioned by this bill belonged to the ranger companies which seized the property that belonged to the United States at the outbreak of the civil war. This action was taken the year after the period of their service ended, and a few of them may have been still in the service, but not many.

The records of the Congress will disclose the facts, as I have stated them—that is, that every dollar of the claim that Texas presented against the Government of the United States for the service of these veteran soldiers accrued and had been presented to the Congress by Judge Reagan and payment urged before the ordinance of secession had been adopted by the State of Texas.

I thank the gentleman from Illinois for the generous sentiment of head and heart that moved him to acquiesce in the request made by me that this bill be passed by unanimous consent or without roll call.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like somebody to yield me about three minutes.

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman three minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, of course there is nobody on this floor more in favor of this bill than I. I had three great uncles who fought in the Texas war of independence, for the independence of the Texas Republic. I feel tied to the people of Texas in every way, but in carrying out a policy that we on this side have thought it wise to inaugurate, and which I have veered from only in certain particular cases, classified beforehand, I can not make fish of one and flesh of another, and as this bill comes under no classification designated, I shall be compelled to call for the yeas and nays upon its passage.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes.

Mr. BURLESON. I direct the gentleman's attention to the fact that an omnibus pension bill including three or four hundred cases passed here the other day by unanimous consent or without roll call, and to-day the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CALDERHEAD] presented a bill here and secured unanimous consent to place three old soldiers—

Mr. WILLIAMS. But did the omnibus pension bill pass by unanimous consent the other day?

Mr. BURLESON. It did, and—

Mr. GARNER. And without a roll call.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If it did, it was because I was negligent, Mr. Speaker, and if it did, I will let this go through without it. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I think there is nothing very pressing before the House just now. In the interest of historical accuracy, in regard to the State, of the gentleman from Texas, it may be well that the House should also know that the Texas Rangers, when the war of the rebellion approached, by the action of the legislature of the State of Texas and the authorities of that State, were at once greatly enlarged in numbers in preparation for the war; that the action caused the resignation, as I remember it, of the governor of the State, and that it was the pay of those rangers which Congress made in the general deficiency bill a year ago. I do not propose to argue that question now.

Mr. BURLESON. You are mistaken about the facts.

Mr. MANN. No; the gentleman is mistaken. At that time I secured every book on the subject relating to the history of Texas, secured a number of private papers, and if I could have gotten the floor on that deficiency bill I do not believe that item would ever have been agreed to in the House—but that is dead and gone so far as I am concerned.

Mr. BURLESON. Now, will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. BURLESON. I was thoroughly advised that the gentleman had those documents, and I also stood ready with documents to refute every single charge contained in those books and papers.

Mr. MANN. I have not any doubt of that.

Mr. BURLESON. I assure the gentleman that I can show by the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS here that John H. Reagan pre-

sented those claims before the articles of secession were adopted by the State of Texas; that while he was yet a Member of the United States Congress, before Texas seceded, he upon this floor made a speech urging the payment of those claims, and that before the outbreak of the war a unanimous report was made recommending the payment of a large portion of those claims. The feeling growing out of the civil war after the termination of that bloody conflict was such that it was impossible for Texas to secure consideration of these claims, and she waited forty-seven years before the United States finally did her justice, even partial justice, but I thank God that the time came when she did recognize the justness of those claims. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. And that is right, and put a Senate item in the general deficiency bill where the item never was discussed in either House.

Mr. BURLESON. Yet it was the most virtuous item in that bill. [Applause.]

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

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I think it very likely that no member of the delegation from my State possibly can have more, probably not so many, constituents who will become the beneficiaries of this legislation as I. I rejoice to see that the era of good feeling with which this Congress is closing makes it extremely probable that the bill will go through without opposition. It will be a tardy act of justice to a deserving class of men who, in spite of the opinion of my distinguished friend from Illinois [Mr. MANN] to the contrary, served the State of Texas and served the Union as well for some years prior to the period of the civil war. I rejoice in the fact that the Committee on Pensions has seen fit to recognize the services of these particular soldiers, because for years they have been discriminated against in the pension legislation of the United States.

Organizations in other parts of the country doing identical service have been recognized by being placed upon the pension rolls.

Soon after I came to Congress, twelve years ago, I prepared a bill—awkward and insufficient, perhaps—but a bill intending to accomplish what this bill does on this occasion. I introduced that bill in four subsequent Congresses, and now I am delighted to know that—owing largely to the energy and to the persistence of one of my colleagues—the bill has been put through, or is practically through the Congress, and that the great service, the efficient service, the heroic work done by these old frontier soldiers is to be recognized and their declining years to be made in a degree comfortable by the largess of the Government. [Applause.] [Cries of "Vote!"]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LOUDENSLAGER] asks unanimous consent that the bill be passed. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I did not understand that. I just understood that they would take a vote on it.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken, and a majority having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

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

H. R. 22212. An act granting an increase of pension to Byron C. Mitchell, Calvin P. Lynn, and Harry S. Lee, formerly Albert Lee Alleman;

H. R. 21871. An act to amend the national banking laws;

H. R. 21897. An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 197. Joint resolution authorizing the employment of clerical services in the Department of Justice.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 208. An act for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all the surplus lands after allotment;

S. 5983. An act authorizing certain life-saving apparatus to be placed at the Farallone Islands, off the coast of California; and

S. 6358. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate The Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia."

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 21946, the general deficiency bill, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for prior years, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the report be dispensed with and that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, to that I object, of course.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] move to suspend the rules?

Mr. TAWNEY. I call up the conference report and ask that the reading of the report be dispensed with and that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

Mr. WILLIAMS. To that I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman objects. The Clerk will read the conference report.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 21946) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for prior years, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 30, 32, 33, 34, and 38.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, and 82, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Toward amounts requisite for public buildings, authorized under the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes,' passed at the first session of the Sixtieth Congress, namely:

"Under the provisions and limitations of section 1 of said act, as follows:

"Rome, Ga., post-office and court-house, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Burlington, Iowa, post-office, five thousand dollars.

"Council Bluffs, Iowa, post-office and court-house, six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purchase of additional land.

"Duluth, Minn., post-office, etc., ninety-five thousand dollars.

"St. Joseph, Mo., post-office and court-house, twelve thousand dollars.

"Johnstown, Pa., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Murfreesboro, Tenn., post-office, ten thousand dollars.

"Tyler, Tex., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Salt Lake City, Utah, post-office, etc., sixty thousand dollars.

"Fairmont, W. Va., post-office, ten thousand dollars.

"Wheeling, W. Va., post-office and court-house, twenty thousand dollars.

"Platteville, Wis., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Under the provisions and limitations of section 2 of said act, as follows:

"Montgomery, Ala., post-office and court-house, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Hot Springs, Ark., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Sacramento, Cal., post-office and court-house, thirty thousand dollars.

"San Jose, Cal., post-office, two thousand dollars.

"New London, Conn., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Wilmington, Del., post-office and court-house, forty thousand dollars.

"Athens, Ga., post-office and court-house, twenty thousand dollars.

"Augusta, Ga., post-office and court-house, two thousand dollars.

"Boise, Idaho, post-office and other governmental buildings, forty thousand dollars.

"Elgin, Ill., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Peoria, Ill., post-office and court-house, ten thousand dollars.

"Quincy, Ill., post-office and court-house, twenty-five thousand dollars.

"Rock Island, Ill., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.

"Davenport, Iowa, post-office and court-house, twenty-five thousand dollars.

"Fort Dodge, Iowa, post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.

"Emporia, Kans., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Kansas City, Kans., post-office, forty thousand dollars.

"Lexington, Ky., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.

"Frankfort, Ky., post-office and court-house, twenty thousand dollars.

"Paducah, Ky., post-office and court-house, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Richmond, Ky., post-office and court-house, ten thousand dollars.

"Bath, Me., post-office and custom-house, twenty thousand dollars.

"Belfast, Me., post-office and custom-house, twenty thousand dollars.

"Ellsworth, Me., post-office and custom-house, twenty thousand dollars.

"Jackson, Mich., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Meridian, Miss., post-office and court-house, twenty thousand dollars.

"Beatrice, Nebr., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Fremont, Nebr., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Manchester, N. H., post-office and court-house, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Hoboken, N. J., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"New Brunswick, N. J., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Trenton, N. J., post-office and court-house, ten thousand dollars.

"Goldsboro, N. C., post-office, ten thousand dollars.

"Newbern, N. C., post-office and court-house, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Raleigh, N. C., post-office and court-house, ten thousand dollars.

"Lima, Ohio, post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Chester, Pa., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Reading, Pa., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.

"Pawtucket, R. I., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Sioux Falls, S. Dak., post-office and court-house, twenty thousand dollars.

"Bristol, Tenn., post-office and court-house, twenty thousand dollars.

"Jackson, Tenn., post-office and court-house, twenty thousand dollars.

"Charlottesville, Va., post-office, thirty-five thousand dollars.

"Danville, Va., post-office and court-house, twenty thousand dollars.

"Charleston, W. Va., post-office and court-house, twenty-five thousand dollars.

"Huntington, W. Va., post-office and court-house, five thousand five hundred dollars.

"La Crosse, Wis., post-office and court-house, twenty thousand dollars.

"Under the provisions and limitations of section 3 of said act, as follows:

"Demopolis, Ala., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Troy, Ala., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Santa Cruz, Cal., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Griffin, Ga., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Newnan, Ga., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Way Cross, Ga., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Lewiston, Idaho, post-office and land office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Centralia, Ill., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Litchfield, Ill., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Columbus, Ind., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Connersville, Ind., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Greencastle, Ind., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Jeffersonville, Ind., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Kokomo, Ind., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Peru, Ind., post-office, etc., twenty thousand dollars.

"Decorah, Iowa, post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Estherville, Iowa, post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Shenandoah, Iowa, post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Catlettsburg, Ky., post-office and court-house, twenty thousand dollars.

"Beverly, Mass., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Marlboro, Mass., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Plymouth, Mass., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.

"Webster, Mass., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Woburn, Mass., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.

"Pontiac, Mich., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

- "Austin, Minn., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Brainerd, Minn., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Rochester, Minn., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Hattiesburg, Miss., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "West Point, Miss., post-office, no site.
 "Carrollton, Mo., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Clinton, Mo., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Independence, Mo., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Lexington, Mo., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Macon, Mo., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Warrensburg, Mo., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Missoula, Mont., postoffice, etc., twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Columbus, Nebr., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Plattsmouth, Nebr., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Keene, N. H., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Amsterdam, N. Y., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Malone, N. Y., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Middletown, N. Y., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Concord, N. C., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Henderson, N. C., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "High Point, N. C., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Ashtabula, Ohio, post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Delaware, Ohio, post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Enid, Okla., post-office and court-house, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Bradford, Pa., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Carbondale, Pa., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Chambersburg, Pa., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Easton, Pa., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Greensburg, Pa., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Sewickley, Pa., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Shamokin, Pa., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "York, Pa., post-office and internal-revenue office, fifty thousand dollars.
 "Aiken, S. C., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Cleveland, Tenn., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Palestine, Tex., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "San Marcos, Tex., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Temple, Tex., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Bellingham, Wash., post-office and court-house, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "North Yakima, Wash., post-office and court-house, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Hinton, W. Va., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Appleton, Wis., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Beloit, Wis., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Watertown, Wis., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Lander, Wyo., post-office and court-house, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Under the provisions and limitations of section 4 of said act, as follows:
 "Ensley, Ala., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Eufaula, Ala., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Talladega, Ala., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Phoenix, Ariz., post-office and court-house, thirty thousand dollars.
 "Hope, Ark., post-office, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Jonesboro, Ark., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Paragould, Ark., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Alameda, Cal., post-office, thirty thousand dollars.
 "Santa Barbara, Cal., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Riverside, Cal., post-office, thirty thousand dollars.
 "Fort Collins, Colo., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Ansonia, Conn., post-office, thirty-five thousand dollars.
 "Bristol, Conn., post-office, thirty thousand dollars.
 "Danbury, Conn., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Wallingford, Conn., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Miami, Fla., post-office, custom-house, etc., twenty thousand dollars.
 "Cordele, Ga., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Dublin, Ga., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Lagrange, Ga., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Milledgeville, Ga., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Chicago Heights, Ill., post-office, thirty thousand dollars.
 "Granite City, Ill., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Greenville, Ill., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "La Salle, Ill., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Mattoon, Ill., post-office, thirty thousand dollars.
 "Murphysboro, Ill., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Pana, Ill., post-office, sixteen thousand dollars.
 "Pontiac, Ill., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Bloomington, Ind., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Elwood, Ind., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Brazil, Ind., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Goshen, Ind., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Laporte, Ind., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Princeton, Ind., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Wabash, Ind., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Ames, Iowa, post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Clay Center, Kans., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Coffeyville, Kans., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Great Bend, Kans., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Independence, Kans., post-office, etc., fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Parsons, Kans., post-office, etc., twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Wellington, Kans., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Mount Sterling, Ky., post-office, eleven thousand dollars.
 "Somerset, Ky., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Crowley, La., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Franklin, La., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Waterville, Me., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Frostburg, Md., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Athol, Mass., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Chelsea, Mass., post-office, thirty thousand dollars.
 "Milford, Mass., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Westfield, Mass., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Hillsdale, Mich., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Ionia, Mich., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Monroe, Mich., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Mount Clemens, Mich., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Faribault, Minn., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Virginia, Minn., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Wilmar, Minn., post-office, seventeen thousand dollars.
 "Brookhaven, Miss., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Corinth, Miss., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Greenwood, Miss., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Maryville, Mo., post-office, etc., fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Mexico, Mo., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Billings, Mont., post-office and land office, thirty thousand dollars.
 "Fairbury, Nebr., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Holdrege, Nebr., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Goldfield, Nev., post-office, etc., fifteen thousand dollars.
 "North Platte, Nebr., post-office and court-house, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Asbury Park, N. J., post-office, thirty thousand dollars.
 "Burlington, N. J., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Plainfield, N. J., post-office, etc., twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Roswell, N. Mex., post-office and court-house, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Newark, N. Y., post-office, eighteen thousand dollars.
 "Penn Yan, N. Y., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Gastonia, N. C., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Lexington, N. C., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Wilson, N. C., post-office, etc., twenty thousand dollars.
 "Bismarck, N. Dak., post-office and court-house, forty-five thousand dollars.
 "Minot, N. Dak., post-office and court-house, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Alliance, Ohio, post-office, thirty thousand dollars.
 "Ironton, Ohio, post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Mansfield, Ohio, post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Massillon, Ohio, post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Muskogee, Okla., post-office, etc., fifty thousand dollars.
 "Albany, Oreg., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "La Grande, Oreg., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Pendleton, Oreg., post-office, twenty-two thousand dollars.
 "Braddock, Pa., post-office, thirty-five thousand dollars.
 "Bristol, Pa., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Connellsville, Pa., post-office, thirty-three thousand dollars.
 "Homestead, Pa., post-office, thirty-five thousand dollars.
 "Steelton, Pa., post-office, forty thousand dollars.
 "Westerly, R. I., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Abbeville, S. C., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Darlington, S. C., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Gaffney, S. C., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Laurens, S. C., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Newberry, S. C., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Orangeburg, S. C., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Union, S. C., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Huron, S. Dak., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Dyersburg, Tenn., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Harriman, Tenn., post-office, thirteen thousand dollars.
 "Union City, Tenn., post-office, thirteen thousand dollars.
 "Bonham, Tex., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Cleburne, Tex., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Corpus Christi, Tex., post-office and custom-house, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Del Rio, Tex., post-office and court-house, seventeen thousand dollars.

- "Hillsboro, Tex., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "McKinney, Tex., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Mineral Wells, Tex., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Port Arthur, Tex., post-office and custom-house, thirteen thousand dollars.
 "Sulphur Springs, Tex., post-office, thirteen thousand dollars.
 "Terrell, Tex., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Victoria, Tex., post-office and court-house, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Waxahachie, Tex., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Wichita Falls, Tex., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Park City, Utah, post-office, eleven thousand dollars.
 "Brattleboro, Vt., post-office and court-house, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Richford, Vt., post-office and custom-house, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Big Stone Gap, Va., post-office and court-house, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Lexington, Va., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Suffolk, Va., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Everett, Wash., post-office, etc., thirty-five thousand dollars.
 "Walla Walla, Wash., post-office and court-house, thirty-five thousand dollars.
 "Morgantown, W. Va., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars."
 "Point Pleasant, W. Va., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Stevens Point, Wis., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Rock Springs, Wyo., post-office, etc., fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Under the provisions and limitations of section 5 of said act, as follows:
 "Cullman, Ala., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "Mobile, Ala., post-office, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Opelika, Ala., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Eureka Springs, Ark., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Searcy, Ark., post-office, six thousand dollars.
 "Grass Valley, Cal., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Pasadena, Cal., post-office, fifty thousand dollars.
 "Grand Junction, Colo., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Greeley, Colo., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Naugatuck, Conn., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Washington, D. C., post-office, five hundred thousand dollars.
 "Live Oak, Fla., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Lewes, Del., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "St. Petersburg, Fla., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Augusta, Ga., post-office and other governmental offices, thirty-five thousand dollars.
 "Bainbridge, Ga., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Carrollton, Ga., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Cartersville, Ga., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Cedartown, Ga., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Elberton, Ga., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Savannah, Ga., Marine Hospital, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Tifton, Ga., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Pocatello, Idaho, post-office and court-house, ten thousand dollars.
 "Chicago, Ill., post-office, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
 "Duquoin, Ill., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "Harrisburg, Ill., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Rochelle, Ill., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "South Chicago, Ill., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Sterling, Ill., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "Frankfort, Ind., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Denison, Iowa, post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Fort Madison, Iowa, post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Iowa Falls, Iowa, post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Le Mars, Iowa, post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Red Oak, Iowa, post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Ablene, Kans., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Beloit, Kans., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Concordia, Kans., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Ottawa, Kans., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Ashland, Ky., post-office, twelve thousand dollars.
 "Bardstown, Ky., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Cynthiana, Ky., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Hopkinsville, Ky., post-office, twelve thousand dollars.
 "Lawrenceburg, Ky., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Lafayette, La., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "Biddeford, Me., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Camden, Me., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Gardiner, Me., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Oldtown, Me., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Attleboro, Mass., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Boston, Mass., custom-house, five hundred thousand dollars.
 "New Bedford, Mass., post-office, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Battle Creek, Mich., post-office, nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Petoskey, Mich., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Moorhead, Minn., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "Laurel, Miss., post-office, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Vicksburg, Miss., post-office and court-house, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Aurora, Mo., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Boonville, Mo., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Brookfield, Mo., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Chillicothe, Mo., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Marshall, Mo., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Poplar Bluff, Mo., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Rolla, Mo., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "Trenton, Mo., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Livingstone, Mont., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "McCook, Nebr., post-office and court-house, eight thousand dollars.
 "Rochester, N. H., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Morristown, N. J., post-office, thirty-five thousand dollars.
 "Orange, N. J., post-office, thirty thousand dollars.
 "Batavia, N. Y., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Borough of Bronx, New York City, N. Y., post-office, one hundred thousand dollars.
 "Cortland, N. Y., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Fulton, N. Y., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Hornell, N. Y., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Mount Vernon, N. Y., post-office, thirty-five thousand dollars.
 "Oneonta, N. Y., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Salamanca, N. Y., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Syracuse, N. Y., post-office only, seventy-five thousand dollars.
 "Waterloo, N. Y., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Greenville, N. C., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Hickory, N. C., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Monroe, N. C., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Oxford, N. C., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Chickasha, Okla., post-office and court-house, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Guthrie, Okla., post-office and court-house, thirty-five thousand dollars.
 "McAlester, Okla., post-office and court-house, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Tulsa, Okla., post-office and court-house, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Bellaire, Ohio, post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Bellefontaine, Ohio, post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Bowling Green, Ohio, post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Cambridge, Ohio, post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Defiance, Ohio, post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Middletown, Ohio, post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Steuenville, Ohio, post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Tiffin, Ohio, post-office, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Van Wert, Ohio, post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Wooster, Ohio, post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Xenia, Ohio, post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Corry, Pa., post-office, eighteen thousand dollars.
 "Gettysburg, Pa., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Kittanning, Pa., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Ridgway, Pa., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Sunbury, Pa., post-office, twenty-five thousand dollars.
 "Titusville, Pa., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Rapid City, S. Dak., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Brookings, S. Dak., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

"Lebanon, Tenn., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "Morristown, Tenn., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "Pulaski, Tenn., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Shelbyville, Tenn., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "Springfield, Tenn., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "Austin, Tex., post-office, forty thousand dollars.
 "Brenham, Tex., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Brownwood, Tex., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Clarks ville, Tex., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "Cuero, Tex., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Bennington, Vt., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Marlin, Tex., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Marshall, Tex., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "New Braunfels, Tex., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Nacogdoches, Tex., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "Navasota, Tex., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "Weatherford, Tex., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Bennington, Vt., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Covington, Va., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Wytheville, Va., post-office, five thousand dollars.
 "Bedford City, Va., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Olympia, Wash., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.
 "Elkins, W. Va., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Grafton, W. Va., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Parkersburg, W. Va., post-office and court-house, thirty-five thousand dollars.
 "Sistersville, W. Va., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Menomonie, Wis., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Merrill, Wis., post-office, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
 "Milwaukee, Wis., appraisers stores, fifty thousand dollars.
 "Waukesha, Wis., post-office, fifteen thousand dollars.
 "Casper, Wyo., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Douglas, Wyo., post-office, ten thousand dollars.
 "Under the provisions and limitations of section 6 of said act, as follows:
 "General expenses of public buildings: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to execute and give effect to the provisions of section 6 of said act, and under the limitations and provisions thereof, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available and continue available for expenditure during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nine; but this act shall not be construed to repeal the allowances made for personal services in the annual appropriations under the control of the Supervising Architect carried in the sundry civil act for the fiscal year end-June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine.
 "Office of Supervising Architect: The services of skilled draftsmen, civil engineers, computers, and such other services as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary and specially order, may be employed during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nine, in addition to those now authorized, only in the Office of the Supervising Architect exclusively to carry into effect the various appropriations for the construction of public buildings, to be paid for from and equitably charged against such appropriations made in whole or in part prior to July one, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That the additional expenditure on this account for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine, shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall each year, in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each: *And provided further*, That the authorization of three hundred thousand dollars for like services as above, contained in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine, shall be similarly charged against public building appropriations made in whole or in part prior to July one, nineteen hundred and seven.
 "Under the provisions and limitations of section 7 of said act, as follows:
 "Danville, Ill., post-office, court-house, etc., fifty thousand dollars.
 "Under the provisions and limitations of section 8 of said act, as follows:
 "Ottumwa, Iowa, post-office, court-house, etc., thirty thousand dollars.
 "Under the provisions and limitations of section 10 of said act, as follows:
 "Peekskill, N. Y., post-office, etc., forty-five thousand dollars.

"Under the provisions and limitations of section 18 of said act, as follows:

"Honolulu, Hawaii, custom-house, court-house, etc., thirty thousand dollars.

"Under the provisions and limitations of section 19 of said act, as follows:

"Oklahoma City, Okla., post-office, court-house, etc., twenty thousand dollars.

"Under the provisions and limitations of section 20 of said act, as follows:

"Shreveport, La., court-house, etc., twenty-five thousand dollars.

"Under the provisions and limitations of section 21 of said act, as follows:

"Minneapolis, Minn., post-office, twenty thousand dollars.

"Under the provisions and limitations of section 22 of said act, as follows:

"Dayton, Ohio, post-office, court-house, etc., twenty thousand dollars.

"Under the provisions and limitations of section 24 of said act, as follows:

"Wilmington, N. C., custom-house, etc., eighty thousand dollars.

"Under the provisions and limitations of section 29 of said act, as follows:

"Washington, D. C., court-house, fifty thousand dollars.

"Under the provisions and limitations of section 30 of said act, as follows:

"Washington, D. C., site for buildings for Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor, two million five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

"Under the provisions and limitations of section 31 of said act, as follows:

"Denver, Colo., post-office, court-house, etc., fifty thousand dollars.

"Under the provisions and limitations of section 32 of said act, as follows:

"Point Pleasant, W. Va., monument, ten thousand dollars."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"For payment of twenty-four approved claims, exclusive of claim numbered two hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, provided for in the preceding paragraph, for damages to and loss of private property belonging to citizens of the United States and the Philippine Islands, estimated for on page four hundred and six, House Document numbered twelve, Sixtieth Congress, first session, four thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-five cents."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Claims for property taken from Confederate officers and soldiers after surrender: The time for filing claims under the provisions of the act of February twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, and amendments thereto, for horses, saddles, and bridles taken from Confederate soldiers in violation of terms of surrender, and for the payment thereof, is extended for twelve months from the passage of this act; and all claims not presented within this time shall be forever barred."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: After the last line of said amendment insert the following as a separate paragraph:

"In computing the pay of retired officers of the Navy, the ten per cent additional pay allowed for sea duty or for shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States shall not be included, and the pay of commodore shall be the same in all respects as that of rear-admiral, second nine."

And the Senate agree to the same.

JAMES A. TAWNEY,
 EDWARD B. VREELAND,
 S. BRUNDIDGE, JR.

Managers on the part of the House.

EUGENE HALE,
 W. B. ALLISON,
 H. M. TELLER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses to the bill (H. R. 21946) making appropriations for deficiencies, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report, namely:

Aside from amendments made by the Senate supplying deficiencies in appropriations ascertained since the bill passed the House and the paying of judgments and amounts ascertained by the accounting officers and certified since the bill reached the Senate, the agreements recommended by the conference committee are as follows:

The appropriations of \$13,000 for rent of space in the Union Building for the Auditor for the Interior Department and of \$10,500 for expenses incident to the removal of that office, proposed by the Senate, are agreed to.

In lieu of the indefinite appropriation proposed by the Senate for public buildings and sites for public buildings authorized in the public-buildings act passed at this session there is inserted in the bill specific appropriations for each building or site, as recommended by the Treasury Department, and aggregating \$12,466,750.

For the removal of the Greenough Washington statue to the Smithsonian Institution, the sum of \$5,000 is appropriated, as proposed by the Senate.

An appropriation of \$4,552.35 for claims for damage to and loss of private property belonging to citizens of the United States and the Philippine Islands, proposed by the Senate, is made in the bill.

The provision proposed by the Senate extending for twelve months the time within which claims for property taken from Confederate officers and soldiers after surrender may be submitted is inserted in the bill, as proposed by the Senate.

The appropriation of \$21,395.95 for payment to the State of Texas is inserted in the bill, as proposed by the Senate.

The provision with reference to proceeding with the construction of general depot for the United States Army supplies at Fort Mason, Cal., is inserted in the bill, as proposed by the Senate.

In connection with the appropriation to supply a deficiency on account of pay of the Navy, a provision is inserted providing that in computing the pay of the retired officers of the Navy the 10 per cent pay allowance for sea duty or for shore duty beyond the United States shall not be included.

The appropriation of \$10,000 in the bill as it passed the House for expert agents, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, is stricken out, as proposed by the Senate.

The appropriation of \$5,000 proposed by the Senate for establishing international methods of testing petroleum is stricken out.

An appropriation of \$26,950 to close the account of the Doremus Machine Company is inserted in the bill, as proposed by the Senate.

Section 2 of the bill as it passed the House, relating to the payment of salaries of officers and employees of the Government, is stricken out, as proposed by the Senate.

Section 3 of the bill, relating to the purchase of supplies for the Executive Departments, is stricken out, as proposed by the Senate.

J. A. TAWNEY,
EDWARD B. VREELAND,
S. BRUNDIDGE, Jr.,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the report be agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] moves that the report be agreed to.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I will say for the information of the Members of the House that there is but one Senate amendment that is of any material consequence, which the House has agreed to with an amendment. That amendment is the one which provides for the appropriation of money to carry out the authorizations in the public-buildings bill. During the consideration, or after the passage, of the public-buildings bill in the House the Supervising Architect was in constant touch with the committee, and by the time the bill had passed both Houses and had been agreed to by the conferees between the two Houses the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department was prepared to submit, and did submit, the estimates necessary to carry out the authorizations in the public-buildings bill. These authorizations are for the purchase of new sites, of extension of old sites, authorizations for the construction of new buildings, and the extension of buildings heretofore au-

thorized. The estimates for the purchase of sites is for the full amount authorized in this bill.

Mr. MANN. That is the public buildings bill?

Mr. TAWNEY. The public buildings bill. That is, the amount is between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 which this Senate amendment carries, and which the conferees on the part of the House have agreed to, appropriating the full authorization for the purchase of new sites, for the purchase of additional land, and for the extension of sites heretofore authorized and heretofore purchased. The appropriations carried toward the construction of the buildings that have been authorized in the public buildings bill are in amount equal to the amount which the Department estimates it can expend in the making of the contracts and in the construction of the buildings during the next fiscal year. So that every item that is carried in the public buildings bill will be provided for, whether it is the purchase of a site, the extension of an old site, or the construction of a new building. Every item in the public buildings bill is provided for in this amendment by an appropriation either for the entire authorization, as it is in the case of sites, or an appropriation of the amount which the Department estimates it can expend during the next fiscal year.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman say what the amendment was in reference to the tuberculosis congress?

Mr. TAWNEY. In reference to the tuberculosis congress the amendment was to omit the authorization for the use of the municipal building and agree to the Senate amendment appropriating \$40,000 to defray the expenses incident to the preparation for housing the International Tuberculosis Congress. The President of the United States, under the amendment, is authorized to make suitable provision. It was the thought of the conferees that, with the amount appropriated, if the International Tuberculosis Congress required more room than is provided in the National Museum and in the unoccupied rooms of the Agricultural Department, there would be an ample amount appropriated for the purpose of securing that additional space.

Mr. MANN. The District Commissioners objected very vigorously to the use of the municipal building, as I understand.

Mr. TAWNEY. They did.

Mr. MANN. To my mind, very selfishly. Is there any authority, in case the rooms should not be used in the municipal or other public building, for the President or anybody else to authorize different sections of the tuberculosis congress to hold their section meetings in those rooms?

Mr. TAWNEY. I think there is no doubt that under the provision which has been agreed to there will be ample authority contained and given to the President for the purpose of setting aside any public buildings of the District of Columbia or United States buildings in the District of Columbia for the use of this congress, or any section thereof.

Mr. SCOTT. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. TAWNEY. Certainly.

Mr. SCOTT. The gentleman made a statement that the unoccupied rooms in the Agricultural Department building might be used for the purposes of the tuberculosis congress. As a matter of fact, there are no unoccupied rooms in the Agricultural building, and I would like to ask the gentleman whether the bill is worded in such a way as to make it possible that some of those rooms which are now occupied may have to be vacated.

Mr. TAWNEY. The President will have no power to require the vacation of any rooms, unless he gets it under his general power of Chief Executive. The provision only includes unoccupied rooms. Of course if they are occupied, that would preclude their occupancy by any department of the tuberculosis congress.

Mr. MANN. Of course the right to set apart any unoccupied space, as the gentleman understands, would not permit anyone to set aside any portion of the House Office Building or the Capitol Building, both of which are exclusively under the control of Congress.

Mr. TAWNEY. None whatever. It would be only those buildings under the control of the Executive. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does this bill carry any appropriation to carry out the employers' liability bill?

Mr. TAWNEY. None whatever.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does any bill carry any?

Mr. TAWNEY. None that I know of. You mean the Government employees' liability act?

Mr. MANN. It has not, as I understand it, passed the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not mean the Government employees' liability act, but the general employees' liability act.

Mr. TAWNEY. The appropriation made for the Interstate Commerce Commission will be ample to afford the Commission all the money necessary for the purpose of administering that act.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I asked the gentleman that question for the reason that I have received communications to-day telling me that there was no provision made. I thought it was an error, and I also thought that the general appropriation for the Interstate Commerce Commission would be available.

Mr. TAWNEY. They are available.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The purpose of my question was that that idea in the mind of the public might be disabused.

Mr. TAWNEY. The general appropriation is available for that purpose and amply sufficient to accomplish the object by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. MANN. I am told that the other employers' liability bill has just passed the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. TAWNEY. Certainly.

Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota. In the case of provision for a public building where there is a certain sum for the building, what is the amount appropriated for the site under this bill?

Mr. TAWNEY. The full amount of the authorization.

Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota. For both building and site?

Mr. TAWNEY. No; not for both building and site. Where the building and the site have been authorized, the full amount necessary for the purchase of the site has been appropriated, and so much as, in the judgment of the Department, can be expended in the preparation of the plans and the beginning of the work after the site has been procured is carried and authorized in this appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota. Is there any special percentage of the appropriation?

Mr. TAWNEY. None whatever. We have taken the estimates in each case.

Mr. FINLEY. Will this appropriation be available on and after the 1st of July next?

Mr. TAWNEY. It will.

Mr. FINLEY. Not before that time?

Mr. TAWNEY. Not before that time. It is not a deficiency appropriation, and for that reason the conferees did not feel justified in making this immediately available. It will become available on the 1st of July.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if there are no further questions, I desire, if I may have the attention of the House for a few moments, to submit a summary of the work of this session in respect to the appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, the annual expenditures of our Government exceed those of any other government in the world. The work of analyzing the estimates for them, of inquiring into their necessity, together with the needful inquiry into the methods of the Departments in administering and in expending previous appropriations, is rapidly becoming the most important duty and the most prodigious task to be performed in connection with the legislative department of the Government, a task whose magnitude is not appreciated, nor is the labor necessary in its performance understood. It requires constant application from the beginning until the close of the session and the most careful discrimination to prevent needless appropriations for the Federal Government or unauthorized appropriations for the exercise of governmental functions belonging to the States or for the doing of that which belongs exclusively to private interests.

So far as this work has devolved at this session upon the committees of this House having appropriating jurisdiction, I know it has been performed conscientiously and faithfully. Speaking for the Committee on Appropriations, I can say that it has been performed with no other thought or purpose than to supply the actual needs of the public service within the prescribed functions of the Federal Government, without reference to the personal desires of those from whom the increased estimated expenditures or the recommendations for increased appropriations emanated. I would not be worthy of the position I occupy on the Committee on Appropriations if I did not acknowledge the gratitude I owe to its members for their loyal support and the efficient and intelligent service they have rendered in the committee's endeavor to prevent needless or extravagant appropriations or the authorization of new services outside of the legitimate functions of the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, with the passage of this bill all the great supply bills of the Government for the fiscal year 1909 will have been passed, and the session will practically end. It is a custom as well as a duty we owe to the people to state, at the close of each session, the amounts appropriated and the estimated revenues for the fiscal year for which the appropriations have been made. In doing so the people are afforded an oppor-

tunity to know and compare our appropriations with those of previous sessions, and to determine whether or not they have been wisely or unwisely made; whether or not they are extravagant in amount, or are no larger than are necessary to meet the needs of the public service.

The responsibility of the House of Representatives in respect to the appropriation of money from the Federal Treasury is a direct responsibility we owe to the people. It is a non-partisan responsibility. No political party, when in control of the Government, can have any other policy in respect to appropriations than that of appropriating no more and no less than is necessary for the exercise of the constitutional functions of the Government. To us, as the direct representatives of the people, the Constitution intrusts the power and the duty of originating the bills that authorize the distribution of the public revenue.

THE DEMOCRATIC FILIBUSTER.

It is a matter of sincere regret that, to accomplish a political purpose or to gain some partisan advantage in the coming Presidential campaign, the minority in this House deemed itself justified in disregarding its responsibility in this respect by pursuing the policy it has followed for almost two months, under the leadership of the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], a policy which made it necessary for the majority, in order to transact any public business, to adopt rules of procedure under which nonpartisan questions in relation to the appropriation of public moneys could not be considered with that freedom of discussion and action that otherwise would have enabled this House to have prevented many of the increases that were finally agreed to. As the result of these increases, the aggregate of the appropriations made at this session is larger by many millions than it otherwise would be.

The constitutional right of one-fifth of the membership of the House to have a yea-and-nay vote on any measure, invoked by the minority and applied to every important and unimportant step in legislation in order to make effective their prolonged and unprecedented filibuster, instituted two months ago and persisted in until these very last hours of the session, compelled us of the majority to resort to the drastic rule under which we have operated in order to enact before the close of the fiscal year the requisite supply bills to maintain the life of the Government. Without the rule and policy thus forced upon us the appropriation bills, containing enormous increases by Senate amendments, particularly for the Army and Navy, would have received from the membership of this body deliberate and, I believe, different and more effective consideration. We could devise a rule that would compel the minority to permit a vote and conclusion on these absolutely necessary measures for support of the Government, but we could not deprive them of their power, in the exercise of a constitutional prerogative, to so consume the time of the House as to effectually preclude discussion and deliberate consideration of many of the appropriation bills.

UNUSUAL DEMANDS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

While the action of the minority in this House is not responsible for the increased estimates and the demands for increased appropriations, the policy which that minority has pursued is responsible to a greater extent than any other cause for the lack of complete success which has attended the efforts of those who resisted these demands for increased appropriations.

The extent of these demands and the sources from which they came should also be stated, in justice to this House. A review of these demands as they appear in official documents presented to Congress will show that the estimates for the established public service and for previously authorized public works for the next fiscal year were more than \$156,000,000 in excess of appropriations made for the same purposes during the last session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. These demands or increased estimated expenditures, many of us believe, did not rest in fact upon the necessities of the public service. They were supported mainly by official recommendations to Congress backed by the approval of the press of the country, and they consisted largely of increased compensation to those in the civil and military branches of the public service.

In addition to the demands for increased appropriations for the established public service came the demand for the authorization and establishment of many new services and new activities upon the part of the Federal Government. Many of these were wholly without the constitutional functions of the Federal Government. Demands of this character are rapidly increasing. They are the result of, and are supported by, a general tendency throughout the country to increase the power of the Federal Government where the exercise of that increased power would relieve the States and private interests of the expense incident thereto. These demands come from all of the States, but more particularly from the States south of Mason and Dixon's

line. The many bureaus and offices of the Executive Departments here at the seat of Government are always eager to take on new services and the exercise of new powers whenever there arises among the States or the people of any section of the country a demand that they should do so. Demands of this character were greater at this session of Congress than ever before, and they may be expected to increase in the future unless the executive and legislative branches of the Government unite in resisting propositions for the exercise of these extra constitutional powers and the consequent encroachment upon the revenues of the Federal Government.

EFFORTS FOR ECONOMY RECEIVED SCANT SUPPORT.

Because of the nature of the demands and the sources from which these demands emanated, prominent Members of both Houses of Congress, and especially on both sides of this Chamber, whose voice and influence otherwise would have been most potential in checking these increased appropriations, sat here silent or aided those who sought their fulfillment. I am not criticising anyone. I am only stating for the record an indisputable fact. I do not deny that some of the increases made were just, but I do say that, in view of the present and prospective condition of our revenues, these increases in pay and increased expenditures on account of newly authorized Federal services could well have been postponed, and that, too, without detriment to the public service.

In our endeavor to check and keep down these increased expenditures and increased appropriations, we were throughout this session without support either from the public, from the press, from the minority, or from the Executive Departments of the Government. The increased appropriations of more than \$43,000,000 on account of the Army and Navy, or for preparation for war to the end that we may have peace, were not, in the judgment of many, necessary, and yet this increase was not as great as the amount demanded. The demand for these enormous increases in war expenditures did not originate with the representatives of the people. It originated elsewhere, and was supported largely by a misdirected public sentiment, to such an extent that a majority of this House and a majority in the other branch of Congress, including representatives of both political parties, supported them because they did not dare oppose them, while those who did oppose them were restricted in their efforts by the meaningless filibuster by the minority.

ANALYSIS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The total appropriations made at this session of Congress, including those known as permanent appropriations, for the ordinary conduct of the Government during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1908, and ending June 30, 1909, amount to \$851,088,670.92.

The total revenues of the Government, estimated to Congress as required by law by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report in December last, are placed at \$878,123,011.30.

In justice to the Secretary of the Treasury, who made this estimate, it should be said that the estimate was made up in September, before there was any indication of a decline in revenues as a result of the financial stringency which came upon the country the latter part of October last.

In addition to the authorized expenditures of \$851,088,672.92 for the operation of the Government during the next fiscal year, appropriations are also made as follows:

In deficiency acts, exclusive of \$12,466,750 for public buildings authorized at this session, \$44,529,223.65, which sum is payable from current and former revenues.

For requirements of the sinking fund, under the permanent appropriation made therefor by the act passed February 25, 1852, estimated at \$58,000,000.

For redemption of national-bank notes, under the permanent appropriation of the deposits made by the banks for that purpose, estimated at \$25,000,000.

For construction of the Panama Canal, which by law is payable or reimbursable from the proceeds of bonds authorized to be issued for the construction of the canal, \$29,187,000.

For miscellaneous and special objects, \$1,000,000, including \$250,000 for the relief of storm and flood sufferers in Mississippi and other Southern States and \$403,000 for the payment of claims of the Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands for the use and occupation of their property by the military forces.

These five sums, added to the appropriations made for ordinary expenses of the Government during the next fiscal year, make a grand aggregate of \$1,008,804,894.57.

The history of the appropriation bills for the session, which I will print, shows in detail and in aggregates the estimates of appropriations submitted to the Congress; the bills, as reported by the House committees, as passed by the House, as reported by the Senate committees, as passed by the Senate, and, finally, as they became laws after the differences between the two Houses were reconciled in conferences; and also for purposes of comparison the appropriations made for 1908 are shown.

The estimates submitted to Congress by the executive as a basis for the appropriations made, including regular annual expenses, deficiencies, miscellaneous, and permanent charges, amounted to \$1,079,449,288.96, or an excess over the total of all appropriations as finally approved by Congress during this session of \$70,644,394.39, and \$158,651,145.16 excess over all appropriations made at the last session of Congress.

The twelve regular annual appropriation bills for 1909, as passed by the House, appropriated only \$743,907,820.97. The last sum is a reduction under the regular estimates submitted to Congress at the beginning of the session of \$98,847,172.87.

Adding to the latter sum the additional estimates submitted to Congress since the session began, and carried in the table under estimates as miscellaneous at \$25,500,000, a total reduction by the House is shown in estimates for the ordinary operating expenses of the Government of \$124,347,172.87.

The Senate passed the twelve regular annual appropriation bills by increasing them over what they carried as passed by the House to the amount of \$73,453,553.76.

The twelve regular annual appropriation bills as finally enacted appropriate—

Less than the estimates, including additional or miscellaneous estimates, \$73,640,368.04;

More than as passed by the House, \$50,706,804.83;

Less than as passed by the Senate, \$22,746,748.93; and

More than the regular appropriation acts for the current fiscal year \$36,850,701.53.

The grand total of all appropriations made at this session, including the regular annual bills, deficiencies, miscellaneous, and permanent, exceed those of last session by \$88,006,750.77.

A comparison of each of the general appropriation bills and other general titles of appropriations with those of the last session of Congress is shown in the following table:

Differences in the appropriation measures of this session, compared with those of the last session of Congress.

Title of bill.	Increase.	Reduction.
Agriculture.....	\$2,224,816.03	
Army.....	16,747,664.83	
Diplomatic and consular.....	485,130.19	
District of Columbia.....		\$322,920.78
Fortifications.....	2,410,134.00	
Indian.....		871,728.28
Legislative.....	707,487.20	
Military Academy.....		1,084,008.55
Navy.....	23,703,977.97	
Pension.....	16,910,000.00	
Post-office.....	10,871,199.00	
River and harbor (none this session).....		87,108,083.00
Sundry civil.....	2,168,101.92	
Deficiencies.....	44,586,974.74	
Miscellaneous.....	2,261,099.38	
Permanents.....	4,307,975.12	
Total.....	127,393,560.38	89,386,809.61
Net increase.....	39,386,809.61	
	88,006,750.77	

DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS NOT LARGE.

The total appropriations made apparently on account of deficiencies at this session, amounting to \$56,995,973.65, exceed the amount of the last session by \$44,586,974.74. This unusual sum is due not to any violation of the antideficiency legislation so recently enacted, or to ill-advised or inadequate appropriations made last session, but is more than accounted for by the sum of \$12,466,750 for public buildings authorized at this session, and by two other sums, one of \$10,000,000 for the payment of pensions required on account of the law passed at this session to increase the pensions of widows of soldiers, and another of \$12,178,900 to continue the work on the Panama Canal. At the last session of Congress all the money was appropriated that was asked for or that could, under the expectations then entertained, be expended during the current fiscal year in the construction of the canal; but the rapid progress under the splendid organization at work on the Isthmus made it necessary to supply as a deficiency in the current appropriations the sum given in order to avoid a suspension of the work.

Deducting the three sums named, together with \$11,791,342 for the Army and Navy expenditures, to which the prohibitive deficiency legislation does not apply, and the sum left for deficiencies, only \$10,558,981.65, is gratifyingly small, and much less than the ordinary deficiencies for any of the recent years.

RELATION OF EXPENDITURES TO WEALTH.

At the request of the Committee on Appropriations the Director of the Census has recently prepared and furnished, for their information, tables showing the actual expenditures of the Federal Government from 1791 to 1907, by fiscal years, and by four-year periods corresponding to the several Administrations.

In connection with these statistics Director North has furnished an analysis so valuable and informing to all who are interested in the problem of governmental expenditures that I shall ask its insertion in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The most significant fact to be derived from an inspection of the relationship of expenditures for the maintenance of government to the aggregate wealth of the nation is the uniformity for a long series of years of the proportion shown. This uniformity, as indicated in the tables and analysis, exists not only in the expenditures for the Federal Government, but also in the tax levies for State, municipal, and local government. Practically no variation whatever appears in the proportion of expenditure for the Federal Government per \$1,000 of national wealth, but such increase as appears is indicated in the tax levies made for government other than Federal. The figures presented suggest a tendency to increase expenditures for State or local government more rapidly than for the Federal Government.

The truth of this apparent tendency is confirmed by the fact that the census report of 1890, the first to present the aggregate payment for all expenditures of all classes, as distinguished from mere tax levies, for States, counties, cities, and minor civil divisions, including schools, amounted to \$569,252,634, or \$9.30 per \$1,000 of national wealth. In 1902, however, the year in which the next census inquiry upon this subject was made, the aggregate payment for expenditures of this class had nearly doubled, amounting to \$1,156,447,085, or \$12.80 per \$1,000 of national wealth.

In general, therefore, it appears to be an established fact that while the expenditures for the maintenance of the National Government have steadily increased during the whole period of national existence, and latterly much more than I believe they should, they have maintained an almost uniform proportion, except during the period of the civil war, in comparison with each \$1,000 of national wealth; but that the expenditures made for the maintenance of State and local governments of all kinds

have shown a decided tendency to increase in proportion to each \$1,000 of national wealth, thus reflecting the general tendency of the age and of the nation, as wealth increases, to make more liberal expenditures for the maintenance of various classes of government and governmental institutions.

The actual per capita expenditure for the maintenance of the Federal Government during the first period, from 1791 to 1796, as shown by the Census Office, was \$1.34. It would be natural to contrast this figure with the per capita of annual expenditure for the last fiscal year, amounting to \$8.91; but it will be evident upon reflection that there is no comparison possible between the mere per capita themselves without consideration of the resources of the nation at the two periods mentioned. Except in time of war or in periods of great depression, there is of necessity in every nation a rough relation between the expenditures for the maintenance of government and the ability of the nation to furnish such resources. Unfortunately, there exists no information concerning the aggregate wealth of the United States at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The earliest data upon the subject was collected at the Seventh Census in 1850.

THIS CONGRESS DESERVES PRAISE.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I want to commend this Congress as it is concluding the labors of its first session, and pay tribute to the courage it has manifested in its acts of commission as well as those of omission. Whatever the unthinking or the superficial critic may now say, the impartial and nonpartisan historian will hereafter record and truthfully state that, in the affirmative work performed and in contending against and successfully resisting unconstitutional demands upon the powers and the Treasury of the Federal Government, the work of no previous session is comparable with the work of the first session of the Sixtieth Congress. [Great applause on the Republican side.]

The history of the appropriation bills of this session and the analysis of public expenditures made by the Census Office to which I have referred follow:

History of appropriation bills, first session of the Sixtieth Congress; estimates and appropriations for the fiscal year 1908-9, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1907-8.

[Prepared by the clerks to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.]

Title.	Estimates, 1909.	Reported to the House.	Passed the House.	Reported to the Senate.	Passed the Senate.	Law, 1908-9.	Law, 1907-8.
Agriculture.....	\$10,666,351.00	\$11,431,346.00	\$11,568,806.00	\$11,642,146.00	\$12,152,406.00	\$11,672,106.00	\$9,447,290.00
Army.....	89,755,833.75	85,007,566.56	84,207,566.56	98,820,409.12	98,840,409.12	95,382,247.61	78,634,582.75
Diplomatic and consular.....	3,990,320.91	3,508,963.91	3,508,963.91	3,967,805.91	3,597,230.91	3,577,463.91	3,092,333.72
District of Columbia.....	13,798,126.35	9,561,449.35	9,560,499.35	11,494,887.35	11,575,513.85	10,117,698.85	10,440,598.63
Fortification.....	38,443,945.36	8,210,611.00	8,210,611.00	11,510,187.01	12,116,187.01	9,317,145.00	6,898,011.00
Indian.....	8,219,272.87	8,020,597.87	8,179,097.87	9,904,920.03	10,532,826.87	9,253,347.87	10,125,076.15
Legislative, etc.....	35,040,066.13	32,336,573.00	32,302,918.00	32,945,631.00	32,965,631.00	32,333,821.00	32,126,333.80
Military Academy.....	977,087.87	825,837.87	825,837.87	914,967.87	914,867.37	845,634.87	1,929,708.42
Navy.....	125,791,349.80	103,967,518.43	105,405,768.43	112,584,799.88	123,115,659.88	122,062,485.47	98,958,507.50
Pension.....	151,043,000.00	150,869,000.00	150,869,000.00	163,053,000.00	163,053,000.00	163,053,000.00	146,143,000.00
Post-office.....	230,441,016.00	220,765,392.00	222,355,892.00	229,027,367.00	229,706,367.00	222,962,392.00	212,091,193.00
River and harbor.....	(^c)					(^d)	(^e)
Sundry civil.....	\$134,618,623.80	105,715,369.48	106,972,864.98	118,032,263.22	118,791,275.72	\$112,037,313.22	\$110,769,211.30
Total.....	842,754,993.84	740,220,225.47	743,907,820.97	804,298,384.79	817,351,374.73	794,614,625.89	757,763,924.27
Urgent deficiency, 1908 and prior years.....		24,074,450.26	23,725,188.25	21,083,267.12	24,083,500.48	\$24,050,125.48	
Additional urgent deficiency, 1908 and prior years.....	\$57,000,000.00	2,025,500.00	2,110,500.00	2,163,000.00	2,163,000.00	2,163,000.00	12,408,998.91
Deficiency, 1908 and prior years.....		17,342,572.89	17,344,322.89	18,374,811.43	18,385,316.88	\$30,782,848.17	
Total.....	899,754,993.84	783,692,748.62	787,087,832.11	848,919,463.34	861,993,192.09	851,610,599.45	770,172,923.18
Miscellaneous.....	\$25,500,000.00					\$3,000,000.00	738,900.62
Total, regular annual appropriations.....	925,254,993.84					854,610,599.45	770,911,823.80
Permanent annual appropriations.....	\$154,194,295.12					\$154,194,295.12	149,886,320.00
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations.....	1,079,449,288.96					1,008,804,894.57	\$920,798,143.80

Amount of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1909.....

\$658,000,000.00

Amount of estimated postal revenues for fiscal year 1909.....

220,123,011.30

Total of estimated postal revenues for fiscal year 1909.....

878,123,011.30

^a One-half of the amounts for the District of Columbia payable by the United States, except amounts for the water department (estimated for 1909 at \$130,800), which are payable from the revenues of the water department.

^b Includes all expenses of the postal service payable from postal revenues and out of the Treasury.

^c No amount is estimated for rivers and harbors for 1909 except the sum of \$27,142,744 to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements included in the sundry civil estimates for 1909.

^d No river and harbor act passed for 1909.

^e In addition to this amount the sum of \$6,392,730 is appropriated by the sundry civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1908.

^f This amount includes \$27,142,744 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements and \$33,183,143.60 for construction of the Isthmian Canal for 1909.

^g This amount includes \$17,806,645 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements and \$29,187,000 for construction of the Isthmian Canal for 1909.

^h This amount includes \$6,392,730 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements and \$27,161,367.50 for construction of the Isthmian Canal for 1908.

ⁱ This amount is approximated. Under deficiency estimates there is included \$12,466,750 for public buildings under the new public-buildings act.

^j This amount includes \$12,178,900 for construction of the Isthmian Canal.

^k This amount includes \$10,000,000 for payment of pensions and \$12,466,750 for construction of public buildings under the new public-buildings act.

^l This is the amount submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1909, the exact amount appropriated not being ascertainable until two years after the close of the fiscal year. This amount includes estimated amount of \$38,000,000 to meet sinking-fund obligations for 1909 and \$25,000,000 estimated redemption of national-bank notes in 1909 out of deposits by banks for that purpose.

^m In addition to this amount, contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the naval act, \$15,750,000; by the river and harbor act, \$49,829,349; by the sundry civil act, \$2,355,000; in all, \$67,934,349.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The following table summarizes the expenditures shown in detail in the table on pages 7 to 36. (Document prepared for House Committee on Appropriations.) Expenditures are there presented by years in four-year or administration periods, from 1791 to 1907, and in the table which follows by specified groups of years. Per capita annual expenditures, both in amount and ratio, are also presented. The figure given in the column "ratio" is the quotient secured by dividing the per capita expenditures of the period under consideration by the corresponding per capita for the years from 1791 to 1796.

TABLE 1.—A.—Total and per capita expenditures of the National Government for all purposes for specified periods, 1791–1907.

Period.	Average annual expenditures.	Per capita annual expenditures.	
		Amount.	Ratio.
1791–1796.....	\$5,854,172	\$1.34	1.00
1821–1828.....	17,081,344	1.59	1.19
1846–1853.....	49,137,138	2.23	1.66
1878–1885.....	294,855,816	5.66	4.22
1898–1905.....	658,082,414	8.17	6.10
1906.....	736,717,502	8.72	6.51
1907.....	762,488,752	8.91	6.65

B.—Paid from general revenues for specified periods, 1791–1907.

Period.	Average annual expenditures.	Per capita average expenditures.	
		Amount.	Ratio.
1791–1796.....	\$5,832,509	\$1.32	1.00
1821–1828.....	16,407,424	1.47	1.11
1846–1853.....	44,266,671	2.02	1.53
1878–1885.....	257,019,281	4.93	3.73
1898–1905.....	521,026,625	6.65	5.00
1906.....	568,781,799	6.73	5.10
1907.....	578,903,746	6.77	5.13

C.—For the United States Post-Office for specified periods, 1791–1907.

Period.	Average annual expenditures.	Per capita annual expenditures.			
		Paid from postal revenues.	Paid from general revenues.	Total.	
				Amount.	Ratio.
1791–1796.....	\$83,784	\$0.02	.....	\$0.02	1.00
1821–1828.....	1,273,916	.13	.....	.12	6.00
1846–1853.....	5,390,961	.21	\$0.02	.23	11.50
1878–1885.....	41,638,131	.73	.07	.80	40.00
1898–1905.....	126,608,377	1.54	.10	1.62	81.00
1906.....	180,606,077	1.99	.15	2.14	107.00
1907.....	191,214,389	2.15	.09	2.24	112.00

The expenditures in not only the Federal Government but all State and local governments, are met in part from public taxes and in part from other revenues. In the Federal Government the latter class comprises principally revenues received as compensation for services rendered by the Post-Office.

The postal expenditures in 1907 were 112 times greater than those of the six years of Washington's Administration for which the table presents data. Comparison of the expenditures for postal service in 1907 with similar expenditures in 1791 (but \$36,697) shows that such ex-

penditure increased 248 times as rapidly as population, while all governmental expenditures increased about 6.3 times.

The increase of national expenditures actually met from taxation is reflected fairly well by the figures given above, although the reported expenditures include payments for other purposes than the cost of government and payments that are not met from the proceeds of national taxation. Among the payments of the first class so included are those for the expenditures of the District of Columbia disbursed through the National Treasury, the payments of trust moneys, and duplications of many kinds. Among the payments of the second class are those for governmental expenditures which are met from fees for services, such as those of the Patent Office and of the General Land Office. The payments for both of these classes, like the expenditures of the Post-Office, have increased much faster than the expenditures met from public taxation. The data for an exact exhibit of these payments are, however, not readily available. If they were, it would be found that the actual increase of expenditures payable from national taxes was slightly less than indicated by the table.

EXPENDITURES WITH RELATION TO POPULATION.

National expenditures payable from taxes have increased in one hundred and eleven years something over five times as fast as population. The relative increase was much slower in the first sixty years of national life than in the last fifty. The greatest increase was in the period which includes the civil war, and largely represents the increase in the governmental payments for interest and pensions. Just prior to the civil war these payments were only 13 cents per capita per annum. This was the lowest in the national history, and was less than one-fifth the corresponding per capita payment of 1796 to 1800. The per capita annual payments for interest and pensions in the four years ending June 30, 1869, were \$4.22, and by 1907 had declined to \$1.92. This decline was balanced by a relative increase of other costs of government, so that in 1907 the per capita for all expenditures payable from taxes was not far from five times what it was in Washington's time. The same statement can also be made of all such expenditures, exclusive of those for interest and pensions.

The average annual per capita expenditures of the National Government payable from taxes for the eight years 1846 to 1853 was \$2.02; for the eight years ending June 30, 1905, it was \$6.65; and for the year ending June 30, 1907, \$6.77. The average for the eight years 1893 to 1905 was 3.29 times, and that for 1907 was 3.35 times, the corresponding average for the period 1846 to 1853. To the extent represented by these numbers did the expenditures payable from taxes increase faster than population.

EXPENDITURES WITH RELATION TO NATIONAL WEALTH.

The per capita of national taxable wealth was \$308 in 1850 and \$1,234 in 1904. In the latter year it was four times what it was in 1850, indicating that the relative ability of the nation to pay taxes had increased in fifty-four years four times, while the national expenditures payable from taxes had increased in the fifty-seven years ending in 1907 only 3.35 times. The national wealth, or the ability to meet governmental expenditures, increased at least 20 and possibly 25 per cent more than did the national expenditures to be met from taxation. Considering the number of people in the country to be taxed, the present National Administration makes the Government 3.35 times as costly to the taxpayer as did the Government of 1846 to 1853. But taking account of the wealth of the citizens or their ability to support the Government, the Administration of the United States in 1907 was only 75 or 80 per cent as burdensome as that which controlled the country at the middle of the last century.

INCREASE IN THE EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

The following table presents the actual expenditures of the Federal Government by decades, from 1850 to 1907, a period of fifty-seven years, and the amount which such expenditures represents per \$1,000 of national wealth as compiled at the various census periods mentioned. The proportion per \$1,000 of national wealth of the taxes levied to meet the expenditure, including schools, for government other than Federal, from 1860 to 1902, and the grand total of expenditure for government, exclusive of Federal, compiled only at the Eleventh and Twelfth Censuses, are also presented.

Total national wealth and expenditures of the Federal Government and of State, county, municipal, and all local governments, per \$1,000 of wealth, 1850 to 1907.

Year.	Total national wealth.	Total expenditures of National Government (taxable).		Tax levy for expenditures for States, counties, cities, minor civil divisions, including schools.		Payment for expenditures for States, counties, cities, minor civil divisions, including schools.	
		Amount.	Per \$1,000 of national wealth.	Amount.	Per \$1,000 of national wealth.	Amount.	Per \$1,000 of national wealth.
1850.....	\$7,135,780,228	\$46,448,368	\$6.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	16,159,616,068	71,718,943	4.4	\$94,186,746	\$5.8	.....	.....
1870.....	24,054,814,806	313,429,226	13.2	228,185,029	9.4	.....	.....
1880.....	41,067,122,009	298,163,117	7.3	313,921,474	7.6	.....	.....
1890.....	61,203,755,972	358,618,585	5.9	471,365,140	7.7	\$569,252,634	\$9.3
1900.....	82,304,517,845	590,038,371	7.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	*61,238,782,842	593,038,905	6.5	724,736,539	7.9	1,156,447,085	12.8
1904.....	100,272,947,810	725,934,946	7.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907.....	*112,749,270,337	762,488,752	6.7	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Estimated on basis of increase 1900–1904.

The expenditures of the National Government payable from taxation may be compared with the general property taxes levied for the support of State and municipal governments. The tax levies for State and municipal governments were ascertained by the Bureau of the Census for 1880, 1890, and 1902. For 1880 the per capita of such levies was \$6.26, and in 1902, \$9.22. In twenty-two years it increased 47.3 per cent. The per capita of national expenditures payable from taxation in 1880 was \$5.28, and in 1902, \$5.91, and in 1907, \$6.77. The percentage of increase from 1880 to 1902 was 12, and from 1880 to 1907 only 28.2. The former was only a fourth and the latter barely 60 per cent of the corresponding percentage of increase of State and local taxation for twenty-two years. State and local taxation is increasing proportionately with national wealth and the ability of the people to meet the

added costs of local government, while national expenditures—though growing rapidly—do not keep pace with the increasing national wealth; and so the burden of National Government becomes smaller and smaller with the passing of the decades—at least, that has been the general trend of affairs since the middle of the nineteenth century, in spite of the cost of the civil war with its legacy of heavy interest and pension charges.

I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Scott].

Mr. SCOTT. The gentleman from Minnesota has been kind enough to show me a copy of the table to which he has re-

ferred in his statement, in which he has presented in detail the estimates and appropriations for the current session of Congress. This statement, in its reference to the estimates and appropriations for the support of the Department of Agriculture, is technically correct. In point of fact, however, it creates a wrong impression, and it is to correct this that I have asked for this brief time.

The table shows the estimates for the Department of Agriculture to be \$10,666,351, and the appropriation to be \$11,672,106, making it appear that the appropriation is in excess of the estimates something over \$1,000,000. But this statement takes no account of the supplemental estimates that were submitted after the Book of Estimates was printed. There were five of those supplemental estimates as follows:

One in the sum of \$25,000, to cover the necessary expenses for collecting evidence and securing the enforcement of the act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat., p. 607), entitled "An act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation."

One of \$60,000 for the erection of a main observatory building at Mount Weather, Virginia, to replace the observatory building destroyed by fire February 23, 1907, and for the erection of a central heating and power plant, and so forth, thereat.

One of \$100,000, to provide for the necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the act of June 11, 1906.

One of \$2,000,000, for protection and permanent improvement of the national forests.

Altogether the supplemental estimates amounted to the sum of \$2,185,000, making a total amount of estimates submitted for the support of the Department of Agriculture, \$12,851,351.

The amount carried in the bill as reported from the House Committee on Agriculture was \$11,431,346, showing a reduction below the estimates of \$1,420,005. As passed by the House the bill carried \$11,508,806, still showing a reduction below the estimates of \$1,342,545. As the bill passed the Senate it carried \$12,152,406, an increase over the House bill of \$643,600. As the bill finally became law it carried \$11,672,106, showing a reduction from the estimates of \$1,179,245, instead of an increase of something above \$1,000,000, as shown by the comparison of the Book of Estimates with the final statement. I thought it was only fair to the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. Speaker, that this statement should be made.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. I desire to ask the gentleman if the supplemental estimates to which he refers were in fact all of them supplemental estimates in regular form, transmitted through the regular channels?

Mr. SCOTT. Two of them were. Three of them were not; and I wish to say very frankly that if the present chairman of the Committee on Agriculture had been as well posted as he ought to have been upon the law covering the submission of supplemental estimates, this error would have been corrected. As a matter of fact, the law was never called to his attention until after the estimates had come in, in the shape of letters direct from the Secretary of Agriculture, and they were therefore not sent back, as they perhaps should have been, to be presented in the regular way as required by the law; but they were considered by the committee and in that way became a part, it seemed to us, of the regular estimates from the Department.

Mr. MONDELL. One of the irregular estimates, as I understand it, was the estimate of \$2,000,000 for the work of the Forestry Service.

Mr. SCOTT. Referring to that, the gentleman will permit me to make this statement: In the Book of Estimates there appeared this note in connection with the Bureau of Forestry:

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WASHBURN). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TAWNEY. I yield the gentleman two minutes more to answer the question.

Mr. SCOTT. There appeared this note in connection with the Bureau of Forestry:

NOTE.—The appropriation of \$500,000 for the administration, protection, and development of the national forests, together with its several provisions, have been omitted, as the provisions are continuing legislation and as a separate estimate will be submitted for such money as may be necessary for the administration, protection, and development of the national forests.

Notice was thus given in the Book of Estimates that a supplemental estimate would be sent in later, and that supplemental estimate came, and I hold it now in my hand in the shape of a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture to the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. MONDELL. I know the gentleman now appreciates that these irregular estimates mislead the Members in that they are not fully informed in regard to them, as they would be in regard to a regular estimate.

Mr. SCOTT. Nobody appreciates that better than I do, and I think I can promise the gentleman that there will be no offenses committed in this direction next year if it is within the power of the Committee on Agriculture to prevent.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I desire to inquire if the item to provide for the Appalachian Forest Reserve survey was contained in the bill finally?

Mr. SCOTT. There was no estimate for such a survey. That appropriation was made last year and was not repeated this year because the work had been completed.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Has the report been made?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; and it is published as a Senate document.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, speaking for the Democratic members of the Committee on Appropriations and at their direction, I desire to present the following review of our appropriations and of the country's financial condition:

It is a prodigious task to examine the Departmental estimates. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] has not overstated the difficulties of those upon whom the burden is placed. The country would have been benefited had the recommendations of the committees charged with the preparation of the supply bills been more generally heeded by the House. The importunities of those outside are sufficiently difficult to resist, without having the membership of the House take sides against its committees on questions of expenditure.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] enunciated a new doctrine. It will be a surprise to the country to hear his explanations of the enormous appropriations of this Congress. He attributes the wastefulness, the recklessness, and the extravagance of his own party, in complete control of the Government, to the fact that the Democratic minority of the House has exercised its constitutional right to call the roll upon every question submitted to the House. The purpose of the minority was to center the attention of the country on the work of Congress, and that purpose has been successfully accomplished.

Mr. Speaker, I recall when the naval appropriation came back from conference it was not to the vigilance of the majority, but to the vigilance of the minority that it was discovered that the conferees on that bill, in violation of all rules of parliamentary law, had inserted a provision carrying a large sum of money. It was not the action of the minority that prevented that report being rejected, but it was the partisan action of a Republican Speaker who permitted the conference report to come up under a motion to suspend the rules instead of being brought up as the conference report on this bill is in the regular and orderly manner that enabled the Republican conferees, in violation of the rules, to insert and retain in the bill an item that was never considered in either House of Congress. The record vote upon the adoption of that report will show that more Democrats voted to reject the report, because of the improper action, as well as the unjustifiable extravagance of that bill, than did Republican Members of this House. I challenge the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations now, and I shall yield to him to answer, to name a single item of large appropriation where the RECORD does not show more Democrats recorded against it than there are Republicans recorded against it. [A pause.]

The gentleman does not care to answer. I make the assertion that in every instance when his committee was overridden, or when appropriations were improperly enlarged, more Republicans voted the reckless appropriation than did the Democrats, and more Republicans in proportion to their numbers in this House than Democrats. With a majority of fifty-seven Members in this House it is a pitiable spectacle for the chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations to have to plead that the majority of fifty-seven was unable to prevent the minority from looting the Treasury. Despite, Mr. Speaker, what I consider an extraordinary attempt of the gentleman from Minnesota to place the sins of his party upon his political opponents, and despite the extraordinary character of his statement at this time we of the minority desire to pay a highly deserved tribute to the industry, the fearlessness, the patriotism and the high purpose which have characterized the labors of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. TAWNEY]. It has been a source of keen gratification to have worked with him, knowing that his only ambition has been honestly to serve the country and to conserve the public interests. He deserved more loyal support from his party associates. Had he received that aid and cooperation from his own party which should have been freely given, all honest men would now have great cause to rejoice.

The Congress is now about to adjourn. This session has been the most profligate in our history. Extravagance has run riot; the Treasury has been depleted; the public money has been shamefully squandered.

On January 13 of this year I stated that "preparations have been made to squander the public treasure with a lavishness heretofore unknown." The record of this session is in complete harmony with that declaration. No other nation in the civilized world could be so reckless with its treasure and escape disaster.

The responsibility rests with the Republican party. It can not evade the issue. Every energy seems to have been concentrated upon the task of emptying the Treasury and of making imperative the issuance of bonds by the next Administration in order to defray the ordinary expenditures of the Government. The dreaded handwriting has apparently been seen upon the wall, and the Republican party is demoralized and shaken; it can not shift responsibility to a helpless minority.

The appropriations for the next fiscal year aggregate the enormous sum of \$1,008,804,894.57.

To those who have given only slight attention to the country's finances the statement will undoubtedly be startling; when contrasted with expenditures for other periods in our history amazement at Republican recklessness quickly gives way to alarm for the country's future. Expenditures have been authorized as if the wave of prosperity were still rolling high instead of having broken, as it has, and tumbling into the trough of a severe industrial depression.

The detailed statement of the appropriations compared with the estimates by the Departments, the amounts authorized at the last session and the action of the House and Senate is shown in table below.

The estimated revenues stated in the following statement are the estimates made by the Treasury Department prior to the panic. We shall demonstrate later that it is in all probability at least \$100,000,000 too large, and that not more than \$785,000,000 is likely to be realized.

Never but once in our history did the expenditures of our Government reach the thousand million dollar mark. For the fiscal year 1865, when the country was in the throes of a bitter,

bloody, and expensive civil war, the expenditures aggregated the enormous total of \$1,394,655,448. Of this sum \$1,030,690,400 were for the maintenance of the Army.

To aid in a proper appreciation of the enormity of the appropriations authorized at this session it may be well to recall that in 1862 the total expenditures were \$477,870,062; in 1863, \$729,898,066; in 1864, \$877,407,355. Despite the terrible drain of the civil war, in no year except 1865 did our expenditures even approximate the authorized appropriations made during this session.

Some other comparisons may help to fix attention upon what has been done at this session to accelerate the flow of the golden stream from the Treasury.

The total expenditures during the Buchanan Administration (four fiscal years, 1858 to 1861) were \$305,149,822.

During the four fiscal years ending in 1865, with the civil war raging, the total expenditures were \$3,394,830,931.

In the four fiscal years ending in 1869 the total expenditures were \$1,621,652,538.

In the four fiscal years ending in 1873 the total expenditures were \$1,217,337,854.

In the four fiscal years ending in 1877 the total expenditures were \$1,191,735,968.

Bear in mind, Mr. Speaker, that these are the expenditures during four-year periods. They are not much more than the sum appropriated at this session of Congress.

In the four fiscal years ending in 1881 the total expenditures were \$1,157,831,864.

In the four fiscal years ending in 1885 the total expenditures were \$1,201,014,662.

In the four fiscal years ending in 1889 the total expenditures were \$1,253,722,713.

In the four fiscal years ending in 1893 the total expenditures were \$1,655,241,809.

In the four fiscal years ending in 1897 the total expenditures were \$1,758,902,462.

History of appropriation bills, first session of the Sixtieth Congress; estimates and appropriations for the fiscal year 1908-9, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1907-8.

[Prepared by the clerks to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.]

Title.	Estimates, 1909.	Reported to the House.	Passed the House.	Reported to the Senate.	Passed the Senate.	Law, 1908-9.	Law, 1907-8.
Agriculture.....	\$10,666,351.00	\$11,431,346.00	\$11,508,806.00	\$11,642,146.00	\$12,152,406.00	\$11,672,106.00	\$9,447,290.00
Army.....	89,755,833.75	85,007,566.66	84,207,566.66	98,820,409.12	98,840,409.12	95,382,247.61	78,634,582.75
Diplomatic and consular.....	3,960,320.91	3,508,963.91	3,508,963.91	3,967,805.91	3,597,230.91	3,577,463.91	3,092,333.72
District of Columbia ^a	13,798,123.35	9,561,449.35	9,560,499.35	11,494,887.35	11,575,513.85	10,117,668.85	10,440,598.63
Fortification.....	38,443,945.36	8,210,611.00	8,210,611.00	11,510,187.01	12,116,157.01	9,317,145.00	6,898,011.00
Indian.....	8,219,272.87	8,020,597.87	8,179,097.87	9,904,920.93	10,532,626.87	9,253,347.87	10,125,076.15
Legislative, etc.....	35,040,066.13	32,336,573.00	32,302,913.00	32,945,631.00	32,965,631.00	32,833,621.00	32,126,333.80
Military Academy.....	977,087.87	825,837.87	825,837.87	914,967.87	914,867.87	845,634.87	1,929,708.42
Navy.....	125,791,349.80	103,997,518.43	105,406,768.43	112,084,739.88	123,115,650.88	122,062,485.47	98,958,507.50
Pension.....	151,043,000.00	150,869,000.00	150,869,000.00	163,053,000.00	163,053,000.00	163,053,000.00	146,143,000.00
Post-office ^b	230,441,016.00	220,765,392.00	222,355,892.00	229,027,367.00	229,706,367.00	222,962,392.00	212,091,193.00
River and harbor.....	(^c)					(^d)	* 37,108,083.00
Sundry civil.....	* 134,618,623.80	105,715,399.48	106,972,864.98	118,032,263.22	118,791,275.72	* 112,937,313.22	* 110,769,211.30
Total.....	842,754,933.84	740,220,225.47	743,907,820.97	804,298,384.79	817,361,374.78	794,614,625.80	757,763,924.27
Urgent deficiency, 1908, and prior years.....		24,074,450.26	23,725,188.25	24,083,267.12	24,083,500.48	* 24,050,125.48	
Additional urgent deficiency, 1908, and prior years.....	* 57,000,000.00	2,625,500.00	2,110,500.00	2,163,000.00	2,163,000.00	2,163,000.00	
Deficiency, 1908, and prior years.....		17,342,572.89	17,344,322.89	18,374,811.43	18,385,316.88	* 30,782,848.17	12,408,998.81
Total.....		783,662,748.62	787,087,832.11	848,919,463.34	861,903,192.09	851,610,599.45	770,172,923.18
Miscellaneous.....	* 25,500,000.00					* 3,000,000.00	738,900.62
Total, regular annual appropriations.....	925,254,933.84					852,610,599.45	770,911,823.80
Permanent annual appropriations.....	* 154,194,295.12					* 154,194,295.12	149,886,320.00
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations.....	1,079,449,288.96					1,008,804,894.57	* 920,798,143.80

Amount of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1909.....

Amount of estimated postal revenues for fiscal year 1909.....

Total of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1909.....

* One-half of the amounts for the District of Columbia payable by the United States, except amounts for the water department (estimated for 1909 at \$130,860), which are payable from the revenues of the water department.

^b Includes all expenses of the postal service payable from postal revenues and out of the Treasury.

^c No amount is estimated for rivers and harbors for 1909 except the sum of \$27,142,744 to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements included in the sundry civil estimates for 1909.

^d No river and harbor act passed for 1909.

^e In addition to this amount the sum of \$6,392,730 is appropriated by the sundry civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1908.

^f This amount includes \$27,142,744 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements and \$33,183,143.60 for construction of the Isthmian Canal for 1909.

^g This amount includes \$17,906,645 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements and \$29,187,000 for construction of the Isthmian Canal for 1909.

^h This amount includes \$6,392,730 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements and \$27,161,367.50 for construction of the Isthmian Canal for 1908.

ⁱ This amount is approximated. Under deficiency estimates there is included \$12,466,750 for public buildings under the new public-buildings act.

^j This amount includes \$12,178,900 for construction of the Isthmian Canal.

^k This amount includes \$10,000,000 for payment of pensions and \$12,466,750 for construction of public buildings under the new public-buildings act.

^l This is the amount submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1909, the exact amount appropriated not being ascertainable until two years after the close of the fiscal year. This amount includes estimated amount of \$38,000,000 to meet sinking-fund obligations for 1909 and \$25,000,000 estimated redemption of national-bank notes in 1909 out of deposits by banks for that purpose.

^m In addition to this amount, contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the naval act, \$15,750,000; by the river and harbor act, \$49,829,349; by the sundry civil act, \$2,355,000; in all, \$67,934,349.

In the four fiscal years ending in 1901 the total expenditures were \$2,444,141,683.

During these four years the war with Spain was conducted and large expenditures necessarily made by reason thereof.

The expenditures during the four fiscal years ending in 1869, immediately after the civil war, were \$1,773,178,393, less than during 1862 to 1865, a reduction of about 50 per cent.

The second four-year period after the civil war, ending in 1873, saw a reduction from the expenditures of the preceding four years of \$404,000,000, or about 25 per cent of the reduced expenditures during the four years ending in 1869.

In the four fiscal years ending in 1905 the total expenditures were \$2,679,452,799. These were the first four years of President Roosevelt's Administration. The expenditures during these four years were \$235,000,000 in excess of the expenditures during the preceding four years, when the cost of the war with Spain had to be met. After the civil war the cost of conducting the Government for the four years that followed was 50 per cent less than during the four years of the war.

After the war with Spain, under the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, the cost of maintaining the Government for the four following years was 10 per cent greater than during same period when the war was waged.

Evidently, Mr. Speaker, some things are expensive and come high.

Remarkable as these figures are, yet the imagination is paralyzed and patriotic sensibilities are deadened when the cost in money of a Roosevelt Administration is expressed in cold figures. During the civil-war years, 1862-1865, the total expenditures were \$3,394,830,931.

Undoubtedly it is difficult to comprehend the magnitude of these figures. The amount involved is always better appreciated by keeping in mind the stupendous character of the military operations of the times, which necessarily required unprecedented expenditures.

In these days of peace, if not of alarming prosperity, can it be other than a shock to learn that the expenditures for the two past years and the appropriations for the current fiscal year and for the one next ensuing—the four years of Theodore Roosevelt in his own right, as some are wont to say—will aggregate a sum in excess of the amount expended during civil-war years 1862-1865.

During those years the expenditures were \$3,394,830,931.

Under President Roosevelt the expenditures have been in 1906 (fiscal year), \$736,717,582; 1907 (fiscal year), \$762,488,752; appropriations for 1908 (fiscal year), \$920,798,143; appropriations for 1909, \$1,008,804,894; grand total, \$3,428,809,371; \$33,978,440 more than was expended during the four years of the civil war.

It may be said that the appropriations and expenditures are compiled upon a different basis, and comparison can not fairly be made from such figures. It can justly be said, however, that the expenditures have been used as the basis so far as it has been possible to ascertain them, and that for the current year and for the next ensuing fiscal year there can be used no figures except those which represent amounts appropriated.

The comparisons made here are not unfair. Efforts will undoubtedly be made hereafter by the Administration to create a belief that some erroneous basis of comparison has been used. It will only be for the purpose of diverting attention from the real situation and to allay the alarm that will be aroused by this startling revelation.

The country is at peace. No dangers threaten us from aggressive foreign foes; there is no menace to our peace and security from revolution or domestic disturbance. These stupendous expenditures, which stagger credulity, are unjustifiable and indefensible. They result in the piling high of burdens which will oppress the people for many years. If any compensating benefit at all commensurate with the expenditures could be shown, we should gladly applaud rather than condemn.

A painstaking study and analysis of the appropriations and a conscientious consideration of all the facts have brought us to the reluctant conclusion that for vainglorious display, to magnify unduly the military branch of the Government, for the encroachment upon rights reserved to the several States by the people, for the surreptitious extension of the powers of the Federal Government to fields never contemplated by the founders, and which, if persistently invaded, will prove destructive of our entire governmental structure, money has been lavishly, unnecessarily, injudiciously, and coercively appropriated with slight resulting compensation to the people.

The four fiscal years ending 1897 were the last during which the Democratic party controlled the Government. The following statement gives the appropriations for the Army and Navy and for fortifications and the per capita appropriations for the four-year period:

Appropriations for the Army, second Cleveland Administration.

FISCAL YEARS 1894-1897.	
1894	\$24,225,639.78
1895	23,592,884.63
1896	23,252,608.09
1897	23,278,402.73
Total	94,349,535.28

Estimated average population for the four years	69,603,000
Appropriations per capita for the four-year period	\$1.35

Appropriations for the Navy, second Cleveland Administration.

FISCAL YEARS 1894-1897.	
1894	\$22,104,061.38
1895	25,327,126.72
1896	29,416,245.31
1897	30,562,660.95
Total	107,410,094.36

Estimated average population for the four years	69,603,000
Appropriation per capita for the four-year period	\$1.54

Appropriations for fortifications—Second Cleveland Administration.

FISCAL YEARS 1894-1897.	
1894	\$2,210,055.00
1895	2,427,004.00
1896	1,904,557.50
1897	7,377,888.00
Total	13,919,504.50

Estimated average population for the four years	69,603,000
Appropriations per capita for the four-year period	\$0.20

Appropriations for the Army, Navy, and fortifications—Second Cleveland Administration.

FISCAL YEARS 1894-1897.	
Army	\$94,349,535.28
Navy	107,410,094.36
Fortifications	13,919,504.50
Total	215,679,134.14

Estimated average population for the four years	69,603,000
Appropriations per capita for the four-year period	\$3.09

The total appropriations and the per capita appropriations for the same services for the fiscal years 1906-1909, the second four years of President Roosevelt's Administration, are also given herewith.

Second Roosevelt Administration—Fiscal years 1906-1909.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

1906	\$70,396,631.64
1907	71,817,165.08
1908	78,634,582.75
1909	95,382,247.61
Total	316,230,627.08

Estimated average population for the four years	86,271,579
Appropriations per capita for the four-year period	\$3.66

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

1906	\$100,336,679.94
1907	102,091,670.27
1908	98,958,507.50
1909	122,662,485.47
Total	424,049,343.18

Estimated average population for the four years	86,271,579
Appropriations per capita for the four-year period	\$4.91

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

1906	\$6,747,893.00
1907	5,053,993.00
1908	6,898,011.00
1909	9,317,145.00
Total	28,017,042.00

Estimated average population for the four years	86,271,579
Appropriations per capita for the four-year period	\$0.32

Second Roosevelt Administration, fiscal years 1906-1909.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND FORTIFICATIONS.

Army	\$316,230,627.08
Navy	424,049,343.18
Fortifications	28,017,042.00
Total	768,297,012.26

Estimated average population for the four years	86,271,579
Appropriations per capita for the four-year period	\$8.90

Under Cleveland the per capita appropriations for the Army for four years were \$1.35; for the Navy, \$1.54; for fortifications, 20 cents; the average per capita for the four years for such service, \$3.90.

Under Roosevelt, in his second Administration, the per capita appropriations for the Army for the four-year period are \$3.66, more than two and one-half times the amount under Cleveland; for the Navy, \$4.91, more than three times the amount under Cleveland; for fortifications, 32 cents, more than 50 per cent increase over Cleveland, and the average per capita cost for the three services under Roosevelt is \$8.90, two and one-fourth times as great as under Cleveland.

The appropriations for the Army for the next fiscal year are \$16,747,664.86 more than for the present fiscal year. It has already been pointed out by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HAY] that \$3,000,000 additional will be required next year to meet the demands of the service, so that in reality the Army, without the addition of a single man, will cost at least \$19,747,664.86 more next year than during this year.

The appropriations for the Navy for next year are \$23,703,977.97 more than for the present year. So that in a time of profound peace our military establishments will cost, including the \$2,419,134 additional for fortifications, \$45,870,776.83 more next year than for the current year. This increase in one year is practically the total amount appropriated in 1894 to maintain the Army and Navy, to wit, \$46,329,701.16.

In other words the entire expenditure for the Army and Navy only fourteen years ago is equaled now by the increase in a single year.

In 1907 the expenditures for the British army were \$121,232,201.15, and an army at least two and one-half times as large as our Army was maintained.

In 1907 the expenditures for the French army were \$138,707,340.23; for the German army, \$176,842,187.20.

For the British navy the expenditures were \$149,364,556.75; for the French navy, \$62,732,182.88; for the German navy, \$63,165,747.40.

These nations have repeatedly been pictured to the people of this country as staggering under the burdens of militarism. It has been our boast that this free land has not been so afflicted, yet our expenditures for the two military services for the next year will be practically the same as those made by the great military nations of Europe.

The gross receipts of the United States for 1907 were \$846,725,329.62; of Great Britain, \$704,737,686.26; of Germany, \$617,941,200.80; of France, \$715,883,610.08.

Evidently the receipts of these four governments are very much alike, and the expenditures for maintenance of military establishments not widely different.

In a report prepared by the Census Bureau for the Committee on Appropriations this statement is made:

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the per capita expenditures of the United States National Government were 6.65 times as great as was the average of such expenditures during the six years of Washington's administration for which complete reports are available. National expenditures have increased in one hundred and eleven years that much faster than the population. This increase is attracting the attention of statesmen, newspaper writers, and students of public affairs.

It may be that the increasing expenditures of the Federal Government are attracting the attention of the persons mentioned in this excerpt. Evidently, however, it has completely escaped the attention of every responsible official of the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Surely these significant facts have not permeated the recesses of the White House nor found even a temporary lodgment in the active brain of the President. No other conclusion can satisfactorily be reached; for upon no other theory is it conceivable that the Administration would have submitted estimates, as has been repeatedly pointed out during the session, at least \$128,000,000 in excess of the revenues estimated for the coming fiscal year. Since these estimates were submitted to Congress the country has been afflicted with a panic. The business and industrial depression is growing rather than lessening. Yet in the plethora of messages to the Congress from the Chief Executive there has not been a single warning to safeguard the interests of the people by resolutely repelling all attempts to raid the Treasury. Indeed, when the history of this session is impartially and truthfully written, as it will be some day, the wielder of the "big stick" will be pictured in heroic size at the head of those who, openly encouraged or secretly abetted by him, have successfully rifled the people's strong box. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

How are these extraordinary authorizations to be met? If the Treasury were overflowing and money unnecessarily taken

from the people through various forms of taxation were being withheld from the channels of trade, it might be sufficient excuse for some to make lavish appropriations. Or if the party in power adopted the policy of the tyrants of old and expended enormous sums upon public works to keep the unemployed from awakening to the truth of the country's position, such reasons might be urged in defense of these appropriations.

But of the total of \$1,008,804,894.57 appropriated at this session not a single dollar is to be spent on new projects for the improvement of water routes and harbors and but \$30,000,000 is for newly authorized public buildings.

From the daily statement of the Treasury Department for May 23, 1908, it appears that the excess of expenditures over receipts for the fiscal year to and including that day was \$61,421,301.82.

For the same period last year the receipts exceeded the expenditures \$61,197,210.71; on that day last year a surplus of \$61,197,210.71; on the same day this year a deficit of \$61,421,301.82.

The change is due to the falling off in receipts as well as to increased expenditures.

On May 23, 1908, the receipts for the year, exclusive of postal receipts, were \$537,422,410.67; for the corresponding period in 1907, \$588,788,118.73, a falling off from last year in receipts of \$51,365,708.06.

Up to May 23, this year, the expenditures for the year, excluding postal deficit, were \$598,843,712.49; up to May 23, 1907, \$527,580,908.02, an increase of expenditures this year thus far of \$71,262,804.47.

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1907 were \$846,725,329.62.

The estimate of receipts for the present fiscal year after the panic had started was \$844,025,581.10.

On May 23, the receipts this year were \$51,365,708.06 less than last year. I pointed out on January 13 of this year that the deficit at that time was \$11,295,846.93. Since then, in four months, the deficit has increased \$40,069,861.13, an average increase of \$10,000,000 a month.

At the end of the present fiscal year the falling off in revenues from last year will be at least \$61,000,000, so that our receipts for this year, instead of being \$844,000,000, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, will be about \$785,000,000.

The appropriations for the same period this fiscal year are \$920,798,143. So that the deficit for the present fiscal year will be at least \$135,000,000. If the amount appropriated for sinking fund requirements, \$57,000,000, be deducted on the theory that nothing will be used under present conditions for the reduction of the public debt, it will still leave a deficit at the end of the fiscal year of \$78,000,000.

With such a deficiency for the present fiscal year, what is the outlook for the next fiscal year?

Appropriations, \$1,008,804,894.57; receipts estimated before the panic, \$878,123,011.30.

For the present fiscal year the receipts will fall \$61,000,000 below the estimate. The industrial situation is not improving; the approach of a national election will not be a stimulant to business; the promise of revision of the tariff by its friends will tend further to accentuate a constantly growing industrial depression.

I might say as an aside that the character of the revision to be had from the friends of the present tariff was indicated when the Speaker appointed the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and it was then disclosed that in his district the United States steel trust had just finished building the largest steel plant in the entire world. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The condition of business is reflected in the values of our imports and exports.

In April, 1906, our imports free of duty were \$46,813,205; in 1907, \$58,245,910; in 1908, \$36,624,158. Our dutiable imports were, in April, 1906, \$60,504,876; in 1907, \$71,308,165; in 1908, \$50,857,100.

The total imports dutiable and free of duty were: April, 1906, \$107,318,081; 1907, \$129,554,075; 1908, \$87,481,258.

The value of the imports for ten months ending in April of the years 1906, 1907, and 1908 is as follows:

Imports.	Ten months ending April—			Decrease, ten months, 1907 and 1908.
	1906.	1907.	1908.	
Free of duty.....	\$458,292,484	\$541,318,486	\$446,506,767	\$84,811,719
Dutiable.....	562,580,694	654,080,618	571,838,973	82,241,645
Total.....	1,020,873,178	1,195,399,104	1,018,345,740	177,053,364

A decrease in this year of imports valued at \$177,053,364.

From 1904 to 1907, and further back, if I remember accurately, to 1893, our exports have invariably been greater in value in March than in February. This year there was a perceptible falling off in the month of March, while the falling off in April exports is much more marked this year than in former years, as appears from the following figures:

Exports of merchandise.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
January.....	133,992,269	142,045,170	123,597,339	170,603,053	189,296,944	208,114,718
February.....	125,586,024	118,800,282	106,870,782	141,766,558	159,517,221	167,757,032
March.....	132,093,964	119,888,449	136,978,429	145,510,707	161,685,228	141,558,149
April.....	109,827,215	109,889,405	128,575,374	144,380,040	157,431,781	133,470,333

Under these circumstances it seems apparent that the country will be fortunate indeed should its receipts in the next fiscal year aggregate \$785,000,000, the probable receipts for the present year.

An impartial review of all these facts establish firmly the conviction that the repeated warnings of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY], that there will be a deficit of \$150,000,000 in the coming fiscal year, is conservative rather than extravagant.

There may be some others, like the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BOUTELL], complacently resting in the assurance that the Treasury is in possession of more than \$1,000,000,000 in gold. If so, they live in a fool's paradise.

We listened with much interest to the happy speech of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BOUTELL] a few months since when he congratulated the country upon the accumulation in the Treasury of \$1,000,000,000 in gold. It reminded us of the individual who had purchased \$100,000 of real estate and given a mortgage of \$95,000 as part of the purchase price and then boasted that his real estate holdings amounted to \$100,000. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

On May 23, 1908, there was in the Treasury \$1,030,000,000 in gold. Of this \$150,000,000 was in the Division of Redemption as a reserve fund, pledged to guarantee the maintenance at parity of all the demand obligations of the United States. The necessity to disburse a single dollar of this \$150,000,000 would unsettle business and disturb financial affairs throughout the civilized world. Eight hundred and thirty-seven million two hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars of this gold was held against outstanding gold certificates. Actually in circulation in a form more convenient than the metal itself, this gold could not be touched except to take up the outstanding certificates when presented.

Of the \$1,030,000,000 in gold coin and bullion in the Treasury, just \$43,989,034 was in the general fund and available for the necessities of the Government. It is part of the cash available on May 23, 1908, amounting to \$239,651,025.37. Twelve million dollars of this sum will be required to meet the demands in excess of the receipts for the balance of this fiscal year, so that for the \$223,804,894.57 appropriated for the next fiscal year in excess of the probable revenues, there will be \$227,000,000 in the Treasury. Apparently a surplus, but not so actually, for at least \$3,000,000 additional will be required for the War Department. There has never failed to be unforeseen emergencies requiring moneys additional to the regular appropriations. Moreover, in appropriating for the continuance of river and harbor improvements and of work on public buildings now in progress, and for many other required services, those amounts only were appropriated that would be required to carry the various works and services to the 4th of March, 1909. For the money required during the other four months of the next fiscal year Congress will appropriate at the next session after the coming election. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The apparent margin of \$4,000,000 will quickly be wiped out, and there will be insufficient funds to meet the requirements of the public service.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] does not prophesy idly when he warns his associates, as he has on several occasions during the past few months, that within the next fiscal year it will be necessary to issue either certificates of indebtedness or bonds to obtain the money to pay the current expenses of the Government.

It would appear as if the Republicans were preparing to repeat their conduct in the closing months of the Harrison Administration [applause on the Democratic side] of preparing the plates, as was done by Secretary Foster, for the printing of bonds for use by a Democratic Administration because of Republican folly. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Speaker, in striking contrast with the management of the nation's finances by the Republican party is the situation in Great Britain to-day. On the 7th of this month the budget was presented to the House of Commons by the premier, Mr. Asquith, acting for the chancellor of the exchequer. A perusal of his speech would be of incalculable benefit to every Member of this House. Whatever opinions may be entertained of the British system of government, the conduct of its finances can not do other than elicit admiration.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that in presenting the budget a year previously he had estimated the revenues for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908, at about \$765,000,000 and provided for the expenditure of \$762,510,000. The revenue had actually been \$782,690,000, \$17,000,000 in excess of his estimate, and the actual expenditures \$759,060,000, about \$3,000,000 less than provided. As a result at the end of the year there was a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$20,000,000 and the public debt had been reduced \$85,000,000. Highly impressive when contrasted with the labors of the Republican party, which produces a deficit this year of \$78,000,000, and then in the face of falling revenues is asked by the executive officials to appropriate at least \$128,000,000 more than the estimated revenues and actually appropriates \$223,000,000 more than the reasonably anticipated revenues for which the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] puts the blame on a Democratic filibuster at this time! [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.]

The estimated revenues of the British Government for the next fiscal year, as pointed out by Mr. Asquith, are \$788,850,000; the expenditures provided aggregate \$764,345,000, a surplus of about \$25,000,000. With this surplus revenue it is proposed to remove certain annoying stamp taxes, to initiate a system of old-age pensions, to reduce the tax on sugar 1 farthing a pound, with a consequent loss of revenue of \$17,000,000, so as to afford some relief to the masses from the burdens of taxation, and still have a surplus of receipts over expenditures available for unforeseen contingencies.

With estimated revenues practically identical with our probable revenues—Great Britain, \$788,850,000; United States, \$785,000,000—Great Britain will support an army three and one-half times as large as our Army, and a navy, estimating by the number of men, about three times as large as our Navy; will initiate a system of old-age pensions, will apply about \$75,000,000 to the reduction of its debt, will reduce substantially the tax upon sugar, a universally used foodstuff, and still have a surplus of receipts available for contingencies, while the United States proposes to expend \$223,000,000 in excess of its probable revenues, with military establishments only one-third as large as Great Britain, and without relieving the people from a single dollar of taxation.

It is little to be wondered that the British premier exultantly declared that—

When people talk about the demands of democracy, I may be allowed to say that there is not a more creditable chapter in the annals of democratic finances than that which records the fact that during three years, with a passionate desire for diminution of expenditure and for the mitigation of popular burdens, there has been the application of the enormous sum of between thirteen and fifteen millions (sterling) a year out of taxation to redeem the principal of our national debt.

Mr. Speaker, while I have not as much admiration for the British Government as for our own, I can not withhold my admiration for the manner in which their finances are conducted, particularly when contrasted with the Republican party's administration of this Government.

Within the last few days there seems to have been an awakening on the Republican side of the House. Feeble protests have been made against the extent of appropriations and some complaint against the Senate for presuming to add to the appropriation bills as passed by the House.

Mr. Speaker, with the exception of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY], there has not been a single Republican in this House with sufficient influence to be considered an important factor in the deliberations of this body who has, prior to this week, raised his voice in protest against the unjustifiable extravagance of the House and of Congress. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

There are so many so-called "leaders" upon the Republican side who might have aided in keeping the appropriations within reasonable limits had they used their influence to do so. Instead, they have either sat silently in their seats or openly aided efforts of others to increase the committee's recommendations. It is too late now to cry "wolf." It is too late to cry "Democratic filibuster" when the Republican leaders deliberately permitted the Committee on Appropriations, with its great chairman, to be overruled—I care not why—and then have him forced to come in and instead of denouncing his own party associates for their lack of loyalty and support hide behind

the Democratic filibuster. [Applause on the Democratic side.] There is a large majority upon that side of the House, and they should have stood solidly behind him. If they had, it would have been impossible to squander the public money, as has been done in this session. It is preposterous to attempt to lay the entire blame upon a Republican Senate. The Republican party is in complete control of the Government. Its leaders in this House have repeatedly announced that the Republican party had ample power to legislate in its own way and its own time; that it was prepared to accept responsibility for what would be done at this session and what would be left undone. Accept the responsibility. Justify the extravagance of this session. Explain the benefits to accrue to the people from your reckless appropriations. Demonstrate the wisdom of appropriating \$223,000,000 more than the probable receipts of the Government; of increasing the appropriations for the military establishments in a time of profound peace and with no annoying complications \$45,870,776.83 over those of the current year; defend the stupendous aggregate of your appropriations—\$1,008,804,894.57—and point out the resulting compensations to the people.

This is a Government by party. The Republican party is responsible for the results of this session. Responsibility can not be shifted from the House to the Senate nor from the Congress to the Executive. The Republican party is in control of all these and is called upon to answer for its actions. The Democracy is willing to submit the issue to the intelligence of the American people and to abide the result of their judgment. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. TAWNEY. I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair sustains the point. Evidently there is no quorum. The Doorkeeper will close the doors; the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absentees; the question will be taken on agreeing to the conference report, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 189, nays 1, answered "present" 17, not voting 180, as follows:

YEAS—189.

Adair	Dawson	Howell, N. J.	Parker, S. Dak.
Adamson	De Armond	Howell, Utah	Payne
Alexander, Mo.	Dixon	Howland	Pearre
Alexander, N. Y.	Driscoll	Hubbard, W. Va.	Pollard
Andrus	Dwight	Hughes, N. J.	Porter
Ansberry	Edwards, Ky.	Hull, Tenn.	Pou
Barchfield	Ellerbe	Humphrey, Wash.	Pray
Barclay	Ellis, Mo.	Humphreys, Miss.	Rainey
Bartholdt	Ellis, Oreg.	Johnson, Ky.	Randell, Tex.
Bartlett, Nev.	Esch	Jones, Wash.	Rauch
Beale, Pa.	Fassett	Kahn	Reeder
Beall, Tex.	Ferris	Keifer	Reynolds
Bede	Finley	Keliber	Roberts
Bell, Ga.	Fitzgerald	Kennedy, Iowa	Rodenberg
Bennett, Ky.	Floyd	Kennedy, Ohio	Rothermel
Bonyne	Focht	Kinkaid	Russell, Mo.
Booher	Fordney	Knapp	Ryan
Boutell	Foster, Ind.	Landis	Scott
Bowers	Fowler	Laning	Sims
Boyd	French	Lindbergh	Smith, Cal.
Broussard	Fulton	Lloyd	Smith, Iowa
Burke	Gardner, N. J.	Loudenslager	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh	Garner	Loving	Smith, Mo.
Burleson	Garrett	Lowden	Snapp
Burnett	Gillespie	McCreary	Sparkman
Burton, Del.	Godwin	McHenry	Spight
Burton, Ohio	Gordon	McKinley, Ill.	Stevens, Tex.
Butler	Goulden	McKinney	Stevens, Minn.
Calderhead	Graff	McLain	Tawney
Caldwell	Graham	McLaughlin, Mich.	Taylor, Ohio
Campbell	Granger	Macon	Thistlewood
Candler	Hackett	Madison	Thomas, N. C.
Capron	Hackney	Mann	Tirrell
Carter	Haggott	Maynard	Tou Velle
Chapman	Hale	Mondell	Volstead
Clark, Fla.	Hamill	Moore, Tenn.	Waldo
Clark, Mo.	Hamlin	Moore, Tex.	Wanger
Clayton	Hammond	Murdock	Weeks
Cocks, N. Y.	Harding	Murphy	Weems
Cole	Hardy	Needham	Wheeler
Cook, Colo.	Haugen	Nicholls	Wilson, Ill.
Cox, Ind.	Hawley	Norris	Wilson, Pa.
Craig	Hayes	Nye	Wood
Crumpacker	Henry, Tex.	O'Connell	Woodyard
Cushman	Hill, Conn.	Olcott	Young
Dalzell	Hitchcock	Olmsted	
Darragh	Holliday	Page	
Davenport	Houston	Parker, N. J.	

NAYS—1.

Williams

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—17.

Bannon	Foster, Ill.	Richardson	Watkins
Bennet, N. Y.	Gilham	Russell, Tex.	Webb
Brundidge	Henry, Conn.	Sabath	
Cary	Hepburn	Sheppard	
Caulfield	Lever	Washburn	

NOT VOTING—180.

Acheson	Favrot	Kipp	Padgett
Aiken	Flood	Kitchin, Claude	Parsons
Allen	Fornes	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Patterson
Ames	Foss	Knopf	Perkins
Anthony	Foster, Vt.	Knowland	Peters
Ashbrook	Foulkrod	Kuftermann	Powers
Bartlett, Ga.	Fuller	Lafean	Pratt
Bates	Gaines, Tenn.	Lamar, Fla.	Prince
Bingham	Gaines, W. Va.	Lamar, Mo.	Pujo
Birdsall	Gardner, Mass.	Lamb	Ransdell, La.
Bradley	Gardner, Mich.	Langley	Reid
Brantley	Gill	Lassiter	Rhinock
Brodhead	Gillett	Law	Riordan
Brownlow	Glass	Lawrence	Robinson
Brumm	Goebel	Leake	Rucker
Burgess	Goldfogle	Lee	Saunders
Byrd	Greene	Legare	Shackleford
Calder	Gregg	Lenahan	Sherley
Carlin	Griggs	Lewis	Sherman
Chaney	Gronna	Lilley	Sherwood
Cockran	Hall	Lindsay	Slayden
Conner	Hamilton, Iowa	Littlefield	Slomp
Cook, Pa.	Hamilton, Mich.	Livingston	Small
Cooper, Pa.	Hardwick	Longworth	Smith, Tex.
Cooper, Tex.	Harrison	Lorimer	Southwick
Cooper, Wis.	Haskins	Loud	Sperry
Coudrey	Hay	McCall	Stafford
Cousins	Healin	McDermott	Stanley
Cravens	Helm	McGavin	Steenerson
Crawford	Higgins	McGuire	Sterling
Currier	Hill, Miss.	McKinlay, Cal.	Sturgiss
Davey, La.	Hinshaw	McLachlan, Cal.	Sulloway
Davidson	Hobson	McMillan	Sulzer
Davis, Minn.	Howard	McMorran	Talbot
Dawes	Hubbard, Iowa	Madden	Taylor, Ala.
Denby	Huff	Malby	Thomas, Ohio
Denver	Hughes, W. Va.	Marshall	Townsend
Dickema	Hull, Iowa	Miller	Underwood
Douglas	Jackson	Moon, Pa.	Vreeland
Draper	James, Addison D.	Moore, Pa.	Wallace
Dunwell	James, Ollie M.	Morse	Watson
Durey	Jenkins	Mouser	Weisse
Edwards, Ga.	Johnson, S. C.	Mudd	Wiley
Englebright	Jones, Va.	Nelson	Willett
Fairchild	Kimball	Overstreet	Wolf

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. CAULFIELD with Mr. PATTERSON.

Until further notice:

Mr. STERLING with Mr. BYRD.

Mr. HEPBURN with Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. GILHAMS with Mr. HEFLIN.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration and adoption of the following resolutions, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent for the consideration and adoption of the resolutions which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the calendar day 30th of May, 1908, at 11 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Chair to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the present session and are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, to save the time of the House, I shall object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi objects.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution. Is a second demanded?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi demands a second. Under the rule, a second is ordered. The gentleman from New York is entitled to twenty minutes and the gentleman from Mississippi to twenty minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the resolutions are so plain I think the House can understand them without any further explanation. I reserve the balance of my time. [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I find the speech just made by the gentleman from New York no more difficult to answer than his usual speeches. I reserve the balance of my time. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PAYNE. You mean by that that it is unanswerable?

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Speaker, would it be in order to sing for the twenty minutes?

The SPEAKER. Better sing afterwards.

The question was taken and the Speaker announced that the "ayes" seemed to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 127, nays 76, answered "present" 14, not voting 170, as follows:

YEAS—127.

Adair	Edwards, Ky.	Keller	Pray
Alexander, N. Y.	Ellis, Mo.	Kennedy, Iowa	Pujo
Andrus	Ellis, Oreg.	Kennedy, Ohio	Reynolds
Barchfeld	Esch	Kinkaid	Roberts
Barchley	Fassett	Knapp	Rodenberg
Bartholdt	Focht	Lanig	Rothermel
Beale, Pa.	Fordney	Law	Scott
Bede	Foster, Ind.	Lovering	Slayden
Bonyng	Fowler	Lowden	Smith, Cal.
Boutell	French	McCreary	Smith, Iowa
Boyd	Gardner, N. J.	McKinley, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Burke	Gilham	McKinley	Snapp
Burleigh	Goulden	McLaughlin, Mich.	Southwick
Burton, Del.	Graft	Madison	Stevens, Minn.
Burton, Ohio	Graham	Mann	Sturgiss
Butler	Haggott	Mondell	Tawney
Calderhead	Hale	Moon, Tenn.	Taylor, Ohio
Campbell	Hamilton, Mich.	Morse	Thistlewood
Capron	Harding	Murdoch	Tirrell
Caulfield	Haugen	Murphy	Volstead
Chapman	Hawley	Needham	Vreeland
Cocks, N. Y.	Hayes	Norris	Waldo
Cole	Hepburn	Nye	Wanger
Cook, Colo.	Hill, Conn.	O'Connell	Washburn
Crumacker	Holliday	Olcott	Weeks
Cushman	Howell, N. J.	Olmsted	Weems
Dalzell	Howell, Utah	Parker, N. J.	Wheeler
Darragh	Hubbard, W. Va.	Parker, S. Dak.	Wilson, Ill.
Davis, Minn.	Hubbrey, Wash.	Payne	Wood
Dawson	Jones, Wash.	Pearre	Woodyard
Driscoll	Kahn	Pollard	Young
Dwight		Porter	

NAYS—76.

Adamson	Cox, Ind.	Hamlin	Page
Alexander, Mo.	Craig	Hardy	Pou
Ansberry	Davenport	Hay	Pratt
Bartlett, Nev.	De Armond	Heflin	Randell, Tex.
Beall, Tex.	Ellerbe	Henry, Tex.	Rauch
Bell, Ga.	Ferris	Hitchcock	Richardson
Boober	Finley	Houston	Rucker
Bowers	Fitzgerald	Hughes, N. J.	Russell, Mo.
Broussard	Floyd	Hull, Tenn.	Ryan
Burgess	Fulton	Humphreys, Miss.	Sabath
Burnett	Garner	Johnson, Ky.	Sims
Caldwell	Garrett	Keliber	Smith, Mo.
Candler	Godwin	Lloyd	Stephens, Tex.
Carlin	Godwin	McHenry	Thomas, N. C.
Carter	Gordon	McLain	Tou Velle
Clark, Fla.	Granger	Macon	Watkins
Clark, Mo.	Hackett	Maynard	Webb
Clayton	Hackney	Moore, Tex.	Williams
Cooper, Tex.	Hamill	Nichols	Wilson, Pa.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—14.

Bannon	Flood	Kimball	Russell, Tex.
Bennet, N. Y.	Foster, Ill.	Lever	Sheppard
Cary	Hammond	Loudenslager	
Dixon	Henry, Conn.	Padgett	

NOT VOTING—170.

Acheson	Fairchild	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Parsons
Alken	Favrot	Knopf	Patterson
Allen	Fornes	Knowland	Perkins
Ames	Foss	Kuftermann	Peters
Anthony	Foster, Vt.	Lafan	Powers
Ashbrook	Foulkrod	Lamar, Fla.	Prince
Bartlett, Ga.	Fuller	Lamar, Mo.	Rainey
Bates	Gaines, Tenn.	Lamb	Ransdell, La.
Bennett, Ky.	Gaines, W. Va.	Landis	Reeder
Bingham	Gardner, Mass.	Langley	Rhinoek
Birdsall	Gardner, Mich.	Lassiter	Riordan
Bradley	Gill	Lawrence	Robinson
Brantley	Gillett	Leake	Saunders
Broadhead	Glass	Lee	Shackelford
Brownlow	Goebel	Legare	Sherley
Brumm	Goldfogle	Lenahan	Sherman
Brundidge	Greene	Lewis	Sherwood
Burleson	Gregg	Lilley	Slomp
Byrd	Griggs	Lindbergh	Small
Calder	Gronna	Lindsay	Smith, Tex.
Chaney	Hall	Littlefield	Sparkman
Cockran	Hamilton, Iowa	Livingston	Sperry
Conner	Hardwick	Longworth	Splight
Cook, Pa.	Harrison	Lorimer	Stafford
Cooper, Pa.	Haskins	Loud	Stanley
Cooper, Wis.	Helm	McCall	Steenerson
Coudrey	Higgins	McDermott	Sterling
Cousins	Hill, Miss.	McGavin	Sulloway
Cravens	Hinshaw	McGuire	Sulzer
Crawford	Hobson	McKinlay, Cal.	Talbot
Currier	Howard	McLachlan, Cal.	Taylor, Ala.
Davey, La.	Hubbard, Iowa	McMillan	Thomas, Ohio
Davidson	Huff	McMorrin	Townsend
Dawes	Hughes, W. Va.	Madden	Underwood
Denby	Hull, Iowa	Malby	Wallace
Denver	Jackson	Marshall	Watson
Dickema	James, Addison D.	Miller	Weisse
Douglas	James, Oille M.	Moon, Pa.	Wiley
Draper	Jenkins	Moore, Pa.	Willitt
Dunwell	Johnson, S. C.	Mouser	Wolf
Durey	Jones, Va.	Mudd	
Edwards, Ga.	Kipp	Nelson	
Englebright	Kitchin, Claude	Overstreet	

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. CARY with Mr. RUSSELL of Texas.

Mr. HALL with Mr. HAMMOND.

The SPEAKER. Upon this vote the yeas are 127, nays 76, answered "present" 14—a quorum. The ayes have it, and the resolution is agreed to.

The Chair announces as a committee to wait upon the President, Representatives PAYNE, HEPBURN, and WILLIAMS.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. CROCKETT, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 21844. An act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House from the Speaker's table the following bill (H. R. 21844) granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment, with Senate amendments. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House concur in the Senate amendments to the bill H. R. 21844.

Mr. CLAYTON. I object to that, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ALEXANDER] moves to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. CLAYTON. Upon that, Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Under the rules a second is ordered. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ALEXANDER] is entitled to twenty minutes and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CLAYTON] to twenty minutes.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I will take only a moment or two. Aside from a few verbal changes the Senate has made but four or five amendments that need explanation. One of these changes the time when the act shall take effect as to the right to receive compensation from July 1 to August 1, 1908. Another extends the benefits to Government employees engaged in fortification work and in hazardous employment on construction work in the reclamation of arid lands. Another withholds benefits unless the injury continues more than fifteen days. A fifth amendment strikes out section 6, which provides a penalty if anyone seeks to obtain benefits by fraudulent means. It is believed existing law is sufficient. The principle of the bill is in no wise modified.

Mr. TAWNEY. Will the gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Certainly.

Mr. TAWNEY. In case an enlisted man in the Army or the coast artillery, for example, is employed or injured while employed or engaged in any work connected with the construction of a fortification, would he be entitled to the benefits of this bill?

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Not under this bill. This compensates only the civil employee—the artisan or laborer. It is so named in the bill.

Mr. Speaker. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAWNEY. Suppose the enlisted man is detailed as a laborer in connection with fortification work, what then would be the construction placed upon the act?

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Such detail would not change the soldier's status. He would not become a civil employee. He would still be a soldier—an enlisted man.

Mr. TAWNEY. He would also be a civil employee, detailed for this particular civil service.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. But not for compensation under this bill. It refers to a civil employee—an artisan or laborer.

Mr. TAWNEY. If you propose going into the fortifications, you might as well take the rest of the Army.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. The bill applies simply to civil employees engaged in the construction of fortifications. Soldiers do not construct fortifications. Civil employees usually do that, and it is hazardous work; the same as river and harbor work and reclamation work.

Mr. Speaker. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, this bill, as it originally passed the House, came from the Committee on the Judiciary of the House with a unanimous report. I had the honor of serv-

ing with the gentleman from New York [Mr. ALEXANDER] on the subcommittee that reported this bill in its original form to the whole Committee on the Judiciary. This measure, or this kind of legislation, met with the approval not only of those who are in accord with me politically on that committee, but it met with the unanimous approval of those in accord with me on this side of the House.

We thought when we considered this bill in the committee, before we reported it to the House, that we had presented a good bill, but it appears from an examination of the report now made to the House that the Senate has suggested several amendments that do not affect the principle involved or the vitals of the bill, but they do improve some of its details.

Mr. Speaker, I shall mention the more important ones. In section 1 the word "thirty" was in the bill as it passed the House. That in case of incapacity for work lasting more than thirty days the injured party or his legal representative desiring to take the benefit of this act, and so forth, "fifteen" is substituted in lieu of "thirty." I think that is a distinct improvement.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLAYTON. Certainly.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. That amendment was made because most of these employees are now allowed a sick leave of fifteen days. Their sick leave for fifteen days and their compensation for fifteen days would be equivalent to thirty days' compensation.

Mr. CLAYTON. I think that the reason assigned for the amendment is an excellent one, and I think there are other reasons for its adoption just as good.

Then coming, Mr. Speaker, to section 6 it says:

That to seek to obtain by fraudulent means or to accept benefits under this act, to which the person is not entitled, shall be deemed a misdemeanor on his part, and punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

That penalizing section is stricken out, and I do not think it ought to have been in the original measure, because this bill is so safeguarded that I can not conceive of any circumstances under which any claimant under the provisions of this bill can successfully put through a fraudulent claim for injuries received while in hazardous employment for the Government, and I believe it is an unnecessary reflection upon the skilled mechanics and the laborers of the Government engaged in hazardous employment. It is useless, and therefore it is well enough to strike it out. [Applause.]

In section 9 is stricken out the words "That this act shall only take effect as to the right to receive compensation for any damages from accidents as to those occurring on or after July 1, 1908." This section 9 is stricken out because it is not in harmony with section 1 of the bill as amended, in which we provide "That on or after August 1, 1908, any person employed by the United States as an artisan or laborer," and so forth, so that this latter section—section 9—is unnecessary and would be in conflict with section 1.

Now, Mr. Speaker, just a word in behalf of this sort of legislation. It is in accordance with the enlightened sentiment of the day; it is in accordance with humanity; it is in accordance with a just recognition of the perilous services of many of the artisans of the Government who are engaged in hazardous employments necessary for the carrying on successfully of the business of the Federal Government.

It is putting the Government employee simply upon the footing of the employee of the railroads or the employee of any corporation of the land. It is giving to him an equal footing with them, and this great Government can well afford to do this measure of justice to its employees engaged in these hazardous occupations. I trust, Mr. Speaker, and confidently believe, that this meritorious measure will pass this House in the closing hours of this session by unanimous consent. [Loud general applause.]

I am pleased to state that the first employees' compensation measure ever proposed here was introduced into this House by a Democrat from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] on February 3, and amended and reintroduced on February 10 as the bill H. R. 16739. It provides for compensation to all employees over which Congress has jurisdiction and to employees engaged in interstate and foreign commerce; but I have not time to go into the details of that bill. I may say, however, that the principle underlying the pending measure was first embodied in that bill.

I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I believe in the main in the amendments which the Senate has made to the bill. The bill is distinctly improved by striking out section 6, against which I protested when it was being considered in the House, and

substituting fifteen days for thirty days in section 4 of the original bill. [Applause.] I would a little bit rather that the Senate amendment had not been made as to the time in which the bill should go into effect. As originally passed July 1 was the time, and now the time for it to go into effect is August 1, but the bill is rather improved in the Senate than hurt—an unusual thing.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is one of the recommendations of the President of the United States adopted by this side of the House as part of an attempted Democratic programme. [Applause on the Democratic side.] There was no roll call upon the bill when it was originally passed, for that reason; and now that it comes back to us bettered there will, of course, be no roll call demanded by me nor by anybody on this side. [Applause.]

The question being taken, the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

OMNIBUS TERRITORY BILL.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to say to the House that the so-called "omnibus Territory bill," reported from the House Committee on Territories, has passed the Senate with sundry amendments. As the Chair recollects, the bill is one of much importance, and the Chair is informed that a little later the bill will come from the Senate. If it is acted upon, a quorum will probably be required.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. CROCKETT, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

House concurrent resolution 45.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the calendar day 30th of May, 1908, at 11 o'clock and 50 minutes past meridian.

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Chair to join a similar committee to be appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the present session and are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The message also announced that the Senate had also passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice-President to join a similar committee appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses, having completed the business of the present session, are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them, and had appointed as said committee Mr. HALE and Mr. TELLER.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendment, bill of the following title, in which concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 21957. An act relating to affairs in the Territories.

THE SPEAKER.

Mr. DWIGHT and Mr. COLE, bearing aloft a broom surmounted by a large portrait of the Speaker, marched down the aisle, followed by a large number of Members bearing American flags. Having arrived at the area in front of the desk, they sang the following:

Here's to dear old Uncle Joe,
One we love where'er we go;
He's the chief and gallant leader of us all.
North and South and East and West,
In the States we all love best,
We will sing and cheer for one the people know.

[Cheers.]

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the House, though it is somewhat out of order, yet by unanimous consent, the House having nothing else to do at this moment while awaiting messages from the Senate, I have not felt called upon to raise the question of order.

Gentlemen, only a word at this time, and that is to thank you for your expressions of good will, which are more prized by an old man of many years' service in this House than precious ointment. I would rather have the good will of the membership of the National House of Representatives, and to deserve it—notwithstanding the mistakes that I have made, and I have made my due share in the daily transaction of business—than to receive any tribute of praise from any other body on earth. [Applause.]

In the closing hours of a session, while the two Houses are interchanging final messages, there is in the House much of latitude, notwithstanding the rules.

Mr. BEDE. And also longitude. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. And longitude as well. And yet it is well enough for us to remember that the disorder should be of an orderly kind; and, with the greatest good feeling, the Chair would be glad if from now until the hour of final adjournment we would be as quiet as the disorder will let us be. [Laughter and applause.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Messrs. PAYNE, HEPBURN, and WILLIAMS, the committee appointed to join a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to notify the President that the two Houses were ready to adjourn, appeared at the bar of the House.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed by the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate and wait upon the President of the United States to inform him that the two Houses had completed their business and were ready to adjourn, report that they have performed that duty, and that the President says he has no further communication to make.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. CAPRON] will please take the chair.

Mr. CAPRON took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

TRANSFERRING BOOKS FROM TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3495), to authorize the transfer of books from the Treasury Department library to life-saving stations of the United States, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to transfer, from time to time, from the Treasury Department library to the life-saving stations of the United States, such books as in his judgment may be no longer needed for use in said library.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAPRON). Is a second demanded?

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama demands a second. Under the rules, a second is ordered.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I will yield the demand to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], who also demanded a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Mississippi in opposition to the resolution. The gentleman from New York is entitled to twenty minutes and the gentleman from Mississippi to twenty minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill passed by the Senate. An identical House bill, as I am informed, has been recommended by the House and is now upon the Calendar. It is a bill which the Secretary of the Treasury is much interested in having passed for the good of the Life-Saving Service. It simply allows him to transfer from time to time such books from the Department's library as in his judgment are of use to the Life-Saving Service and of no further use in the Department. That is all there is in the bill, and if it is passed promptly it can become a law and give the men in the Life-Saving Service an opportunity to see books which they have not now at their disposal.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Do I understand the motion of the gentleman is to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill?

Mr. PAYNE. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It becomes a law immediately upon its passage here.

Mr. PAYNE. Yes; when it is signed by the President.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, in that event, having ascertained what the nature of the bill is, in order to save the time of the House and get it to the President as soon as possible, I now demand the yeas and nays on the motion of the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and on that the gentleman from Mississippi demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 186, answered "present" 12, not voting 189, as follows:

YEAS—186.

Adair	Burton, Del.	Dalzell	Fulton
Adamson	Burton, Ohio	Darragh	Gaines, W. Va.
Aiken	Butler	Davenport	Gardner, N. J.
Alexander, Mo.	Calderhead	Davis, Minn.	Garner
Alexander, N. Y.	Caldwell	Dawson	Garrett
Ansberry	Campbell	De Armond	Gilhams
Barchfeld	Candler	Dixon	Gillespie
Barclay	Capron	Douglas	Glass
Bartholdt	Carlin	Driscoll	Godwin
Beale, Pa.	Carter	Dwight	Gordon
Beall, Tex.	Caulfield	Ellerbe	Goulden
Bede	Chapman	Ellis, Mo.	Graft
Bell, Ga.	Clark, Fla.	Ellis, Oreg.	Granger
Bonyne	Clark, Mo.	Esch	Gregg
Booher	Clayton	Fassett	Hackney
Boutell	Cocks, N. Y.	Finley	Haggott
Brodhead	Cole	Fitzgerald	Hale
Broussard	Cook, Colo.	Floyd	Hamill
Burgess	Cooper, Tex.	Focht	Hamilton, Mich.
Burke	Cox, Ind.	Fordney	Hamlin
Burleigh	Craig	Foster, Ind.	Hammond
Burleson	Crumpacker	Fowler	Harding
Burnett	Cushman	French	Hawley

Hay	Law	Olmsted	Southwick
Hayes	Lindbergh	Page	Sparkman
Healin	Lloyd	Parker, N. J.	Stevens, Tex.
Henry, Tex.	Lovering	Patterson	Stevens, Minn.
Hepburn	Lowden	Payne	Tawney
Hill, Conn.	McCreary	Pollard	Taylor, Ohio
Holliday	McHenry	Pray	Thistlewood
Houston	McKinley, Ill.	Pujo	Thomas, N. C.
Howell, N. J.	McKinney	Randell, Tex.	Tirrell
Howell, Utah	McLaughlin, Mich.	Rauch	Tou Velle
Howland	McMillan	Reeder	Volstead
Hubbard, W. Va.	Macon	Reynolds	Vreeland
Hughes, N. J.	Madison	Richardson	Waldo
Humphrey, Wash.	Mann	Roberts	Wanger
Humphreys, Miss.	Maynard	Rodenberg	Washburn
Jones, Wash.	Mondell	Rothermel	Watkins
Kahn	Moon, Tenn.	Russell, Mo.	Wheeler
Keifer	Murdock	Ryan	Williams
Keliber	Murphy	Sabath	Wilson, Ill.
Kennedy, Iowa	Needham	Scott	Wilson, Pa.
Kennedy, Ohio	Nicholls	Sims	Wood
Kinkaid	Nye	Smith, Cal.	Young
Langley	O'Connell	Smith, Iowa	
Lanling	Olcott	Smith, Mich.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—12.

Bannon
Bennet, N. Y.
Cary

Flood
Foster, Ill.
Henry, Conn.

Kimball
Lever
Loudenslager

Padgett
Russell, Tex.
Sheppard

NOT VOTING—189.

Acheson
Allen
Ames
Andrus
Anthony
Ashbrook
Bartlett, Ga.
Bartlett, Nev.
Bates
Bennett, Ky.
Bingham
Birdsall
Bowers
Boyd
Bradley
Brantley
Brownlow
Brumm
Brundidge
Byrd
Calder
Chaney
Cockran
Conner
Cook, Pa.
Cooper, Pa.
Cooper, Wis.
Coudrey
Cousins
Cravens
Crawford
Currier
Davey, La.
Davidson
Dawes
Denby
Denver
Diekema
Draper
Dunwell
Durey
Edwards, Ga.
Edwards, Ky.
Eglebright
Fairchild
Favrot
Ferris
Fornes

Foss
Foster, Vt.
Foulkrod
Fuller
Gaines, Tenn.
Gardner, Mass.
Gardner, Mich.
Gill
Gillett
Goebel
Goldfogle
Graham
Greene
Griggs
Gronna
Hackett
Hall
Hamilton, Iowa
Hardwick
Hardy
Harrison
Haskins
Haugen
Helm
Higgins
Hill, Miss.
Hinshaw
Hitchcock
Hobson
Howard
Hubbard, Iowa
Huff
Hughes, W. Va.
Hull, Iowa
Hull, Tenn.
Jackson
James, Addison D.
James, Oille M.
Jenkins
Johnson, Ky.
Johnson, S. C.
Jones, Va.
Kipp
Kitchin, Claude
Kitchin, Wm. W.
Knapp
Knopf
Knowland

Klistermann
Lafean
Lamar, Fla.
Lamar, Mo.
Lamb
Landis
Lassiter
Lawrence
Leake
Lee
Legare
Lenahan
Lewis
Lilley
Lindsay
Littlefield
Livingston
Longworth
Lorimer
Loud
McCall
McDermott
McGavin
McGuire
McKinlay, Cal.
McLachlan, Cal.
McLain
McMorran
Madden
Malby
Marshall
Miller
Moon, Pa.
Moore, Pa.
Moore, Tex.
Morse
Mouser
Mudd
Nelson
Norris
Overstreet
Parker, S. Dak.
Parsons
Pearre
Perkins
Peters
Porter
Pou

Powers
Pratt
Prince
Rainey
Ransdell, La.
Reid
Rhinoek
Riordan
Robinson
Rucker
Saunders
Shackelford
Sherley
Sherman
Sherwood
Slayden
Slomp
Small
Smith, Mo.
Smith, Tex.
Snapp
Sperry
Spight
Stafford
Stanley
Steenerson
Sterling
Sturgiss
Sulloway
Sulzer
Talbot
Taylor, Ala.
Thomas, Ohio
Townsend
Underwood
Wallace
Watson
Webb
Weeks
Weems
Weisse
Wiley
Willett
Wolf
Woodyard

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pair:

For the balance of session:

Mr. KNAPP with Mr. SPIGHT.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, 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. 21946. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

H. R. 21844. An act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 5581. An act pensioning the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Texas volunteers employed in the defense of the frontier of that State against Mexican marauders and Indian depredations from 1855 to 1860, inclusive.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

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

S. 5818. An act ratifying an act of the Arizona legislature

providing for the erection of a court-house at St. Johns, in Apache County, Ariz.—to the Committee on the Territories.

S. 5820. An act ratifying an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona providing for the erection of a court-house and jail at Yuma, in Yuma County, Territory of Arizona—to the Committee on the Territories.

S. 5816. An act ratifying chapters 57 and 61 of the session laws of the twenty-third Arizona legislative assembly, providing for the issuance of bonds by Mohave County to erect court-house and jail in said county—to the Committee on the Territories.

S. 6000. An act authorizing the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway Company to construct bridges across the Rio Grande at some point at or near the town of Brownsville, in Cameron County, Tex.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 6540. An act to authorize the Copper River Railway Company to construct two bridges across the Copper River, in the District of Alaska—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2934. An act permitting homestead entries upon certain lands in Whatcom County, Wash., being a portion of the Point Roberts Reserve—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 6437. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Okanogan River, Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 6539. An act to authorize the Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company to construct a bridge across Bering Lake, in the district of Alaska—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 6930. An act to pay certain Cherokee citizens moneys to which they have been found entitled by the Supreme Court—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 7184. An act for the relief of citizens of the United States and the Philippine Islands—to the Committee on War Claims.

S. R. 93. Joint resolution to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of May, 1908, on the day of adjournment of the present session of Congress—to the Committee on Appropriations.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they presented to the President of the United States for his approval the following bills:

H. R. 21897. An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes;

H. R. 21946. An act making appropriations to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for prior years, and for other purposes;

H. R. 21871. An act to amend the national banking laws;

H. R. 22212. An act granting an increase of pension to Byron C. Mitchell, Calvin P. Lynn, and Harry S. Lee, formerly Albert Lee Alleman;

H. J. Res. 197. Joint resolution authorizing the employment of clerical services in the Department of Justice; and

H. R. 21844. An act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, the following concurrent resolution was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee as indicated below:

Senate concurrent resolution 42.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and cost of improving navigation on Coosa and Alabama rivers by means of storage reservoirs at, near, or above the sites selected for Locks and Dams Nos. 12, 14, and 15, by cooperation with the Alabama Power Company, or any other corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Alabama, in the development of water power for industrial purposes, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause a survey to be made of that portion of Coosa River above and below the sites selected for Locks and Dams Nos. 12, 14, and 15, and to submit to Congress as early as practicable a report giving the results of said survey, including plans and estimates of the whole cost of the work and the proportion thereof which should be borne by the United States; and that the cost of said survey shall be paid from funds heretofore appropriated for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors.

—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 3495. An act to authorize the transfer of books from the

Treasury Department library to life-saving stations of the United States.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. LATTA, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

On May 26, 1908:

H. R. 20063. An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and for other purposes.

On May 27, 1908:

H. R. 15641. An act for the removal of restrictions from part of the lands of allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes;

H. R. 21260. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and for other purposes;

H. R. 18618. An act fixing the status of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry;

H. R. 19355. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1991. An act granting pension and increase of pension to certain soldiers and sailors of the war with Spain and other wars, and to the widows of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 20120. An act to authorize the construction of a railroad siding to the United States navy-yard, and for other purposes;

H. R. 17506. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," approved June 10, 1890, as amended by the act entitled "An act to provide revenues for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897; and

H. R. 18347. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and for other purposes.

On May 28, 1908:

H. J. Res. 186. Joint resolution relating to the assignment of space in the House Office Building;

H. R. 16268. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and for other purposes;

H. R. 21815. An act to amend the laws relating to navigation, and for other purposes;

H. R. 22009. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to remove certain obstructions to navigation from the main ship channel, Key West Harbor, Florida, and for other purposes;

H. R. 21875. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 21410. An act granting condemned ordnance to certain institutions.

On May 29, 1908:

H. R. 21735. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to purchasers of Indian lands under any law now existing or hereafter enacted, and for other purposes.

On May 30, 1908:

H. R. 16757. An act for the incorporation of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew;

H. R. 19795. An act to promote the safety of employees on railroads;

H. R. 22029. An act to incorporate the Congressional Club;

H. R. 11778. An act to amend an act approved June 11, 1906, entitled "An act to provide for the entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves;"

H. R. 17228. An act to promote the safe transportation in interstate commerce of explosives and other dangerous articles, and to provide penalties for its violation;

H. R. 19462. An act to amend section 5438 of the Revised Statutes;

H. R. 22212. An act granting an increase of pension to Byron C. Mitchell, Calvin P. Lynn, and Harry S. Lee, formerly Albert Lee Alleman;

H. R. 21871. An act to amend the national banking laws;

H. R. 21897. An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes;

H. R. 21946. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for prior years, and for other purposes;

H. R. 21844. An act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment; and

H. J. Res. 197. Joint resolution authorizing the employment of clerical services in the Department of Justice.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. ROSE, one of its secretaries, announced that the Vice-President had appointed, in compliance with the provisions of section 17 of an act entitled "An act to amend the national banking laws," approved May 30, 1908, Mr. ALDRICH, Mr. ALLISON, Mr. BURROWS, Mr. HALE, Mr. KNOX, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. TELLER, Mr. MONEY, and Mr. BAILEY members of the National Monetary Commission on the part of the Senate.

NATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces, in compliance with the provisions of section 17 of an act entitled "An act to amend the national banking laws," approved May 30, 1908, the appointment of the following Members on the part of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. VREELAND of New York, Mr. OVERSTREET of Indiana, Mr. BURTON of Ohio, Mr. WEEKS of Massachusetts, Mr. BONYNGE of Colorado, Mr. SMITH of California, Mr. PADGETT of Tennessee, Mr. BURGESS of Texas, and Mr. PUJO of Louisiana.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, the time is here for adjournment. I want to thank the membership of the House for its uniform courtesy to its presiding officer. We all take pride in the National House of Representatives. I have served in many Congresses. The personnel of the Sixtieth Congress is quite equal to that of any in which I have had the honor to serve. We have differences in our views as to policies, and ought to have. The function of the minority is only second in importance to that of the majority. Looking at the majority side of the House I congratulate it upon its fidelity to public duty and the principles of the party which it represents for the common good.

Looking at the minority side of the House, I congratulate it for devotion to its policies. During the session at times there has been much of conflict, but with virile men, American citizens, there will always be much of conflict between earnest men of different parties, but out of that conflict comes the safety to the Republic.

I wish you a safe journey home and that you may return, one and all, in full health and vitality at the meeting of the second session of the Sixtieth Congress.

In pursuance of the concurrent resolution of the House and the Senate, it only remains for me to declare the first session of the Sixtieth Congress adjourned without day. [Loud and continued applause.]

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Doorkeeper of the House, transmitting an inventory of typewriters belonging to the United States and under his charge in the new Office Building—to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

A letter from W. S. Rossiter, transmitting a report to the President upon conditions in the Government Printing Office—ordered to be printed as a House document.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

By Mr. WANGER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the resolution of the House (H. Res. 410) requesting the Secretary of War to furnish certain information in regard to semibituminous coal contracts for the Panama Railroad, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1790), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII,

By Mr. McHENRY: A bill (H. R. 22267) to prevent the sale of fraudulent mining stock; to provide additional revenue; to meet the United States Treasury deficit; to equalize the distribution of the burden of taxation; to provide additional moneys to meet the demands of public improvements within the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BRODHEAD: A bill (H. R. 22268) granting an increase of pension to Levi Frauenfelder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 22269) granting an increase of pension to Peter Goodling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 22270) for the relief of D. F. Duckwall—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 22271) to correct the military record of Edward H. Cochran—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22272) to correct the military record of John Dean—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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 Mr. BARCHFELD: Petition of the Allegheny Council, No. 285, for H. R. 7559, making the 12th of October a national holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: Petition of Alfred B. Robinson and others, favoring concurrent resolution No. 28, relative to Russian atrocities—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON of Ohio: Petition of International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Devereux Division, No. 167, favoring the Rodenberg anti-injunction bill (H. R. 17137) and the Hemenway-Graff safety ash-pan bill (H. R. 19795)—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAPRON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Nathan R. Kelton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: Petition of organized labor unions of New Jersey, for the amendment to the Sherman antitrust law known as the "Wilson bill" (H. R. 20584), for the Pearre bill (H. R. 94), the employers' liability bill, and the eight-hour bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARRETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of C. F. Sugg—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KINKAID: Petition of members of various labor unions of Alliance, Nebr., for amending Sherman antitrust law by passage of Wilson bill (H. R. 20584) and for passage of Pearre bill (H. R. 94) relating to injunctions, employers' liability bill, and eight-hour Government employee bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: Petition of citizens of Oakland and Fruitvale, Cal., for the amendment to the Sherman antitrust law known as the "Wilson bill" (H. R. 20584), for the Pearre bill (H. R. 94), and the employers' liability bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANDIS: Petition of Department of Indiana Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Kokomo, May 20, 1908, commending action of Congress for legislation increasing widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: Petition of Journeymen Barbers' Union, Bay City, Mich.; C. W. Daniels and others, of Essexville, Mich., and William J. Bell and others, of Bay City, Mich., for the enactment of the bills H. R. 94 and H. R. 20584, a general employers' liability law, and bill limiting a day's labor to eight hours upon work done by the Government—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NICHOLLS: Petition of citizens of Scranton, Pa., for amendment to Sherman antitrust law, Wilson bill (H. R. 20584), the Pearre bill (H. R. 94), employers' liability bill, and the eight-hour bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS: Petition of citizens of Lynn, Mass., for amendment to Sherman antitrust law (H. R. 20584), and for Pearre bill (H. R. 94), employers' liability bill, and the eight-hour bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Chelsea, Malden, and Nahant, Mass., favoring concurrent resolution No. 28, relative to Russian atrocities—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of Louis Yensen and others, of Buffalo, N. Y., for the amendment to the Sherman antitrust law known as the "Wilson bill" (H. R. 20584), for the Pearre bill (H. R. 94), the employers' liability bill, and the eight-hour bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petition of various councils of Knights of Columbus, favoring H. R. 7559, making October 12 a legal holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATKINS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Edward H. Cochran—to the Committee on Military Affairs.