CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Proceedings and Debates of the Sixty-First Congress.

Special Session of the Senate.

SENATE.
THURSDAY, March 4, 1909.

JAMES S. SHERMAN, Vice-President of the United States, to whom the oath had been administered at the close of the last regular session of the Sixtieth Congress, took the chair.

The Vice-President. The Senate will be in order. The Chaplain will ask God for His blessing.

Prayer.
Rev. Edward E. Hale, Chaplain of the Senate, offered the following prayer:

I will cause him to draw near
And he shall approach unto me. And ye shall be my people and I will be your God. The law shall not depart from them. Be thou strong and of good courage; Be not afraid, neither be discouraged, For the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest. Let us join in prayer.

Father Almighty, Thou hast been pleased to make this people Thine own nation. In Thy providence, Thou hast watched over each and every child may know that they live to Thy glory and that each and every man, each and every woman, and Thou wouldst bind together the Nation; that each and every man, each and every woman, and

This is our prayer: That this Government, for the people, by the people may not cease from the land; that all the people this day would consecrate to-day to Thee and ask in Thy providence, Thou hast watched over that Thou wouldst bind together the States of this Nation; that each and every man, each and every woman, and each and every child may know that they live to Thy glory and in Thy fear.

Hear us, Father, answer us, and bless as Thine own children, in Christ Jesus. Join me audibly in the Lord's Prayer.

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever.

God bless the United States of America.

Address of Vice-President Sherman.

The Vice-President. Senators, there is no need to recite the history of this great legislative body, proud of it though we be, nor yet to suggest methods which might, in coming time, enhance its usefulness. The world knows the one, and you understand the other.

In a government by and for the people the necessity of clearly defining the rights and limitations of the several branches thereof is manifest. An hundred years has demonstrated the farsightedness and the wisdom of the framers of that instrument which has been the foundation of our legislative action. The Vice-President is not one of the makers of the law as is his duty; regulate in this body the method of making them; to regulate, not in accord with his will or ideas, but in accord with rules which you yourselves have established. It is for the presiding officer to require you to act in conformity with your self-imposed regulations just as it is the duty of the Supreme Court to determine if your action is in accord with the Constitution. Two decades of service in this Capitol, though not in this Chamber, have impressed me with the weight of senatorial responsibility and the value of senatorial duty well done. It is well neither to minimize the former nor to exaggerate the latter, but to keep both ever in mind.

I am aware that the burden of responsibility, Senators, is on your shoulders, not mine, and yet I do not fail to realize that I shall have duties to perform which require industry, a clear mind, and a controlled temper. I shall strive to discharge those duties with courtesy and with fairness to all.

I am imbued into the Vice-Presidency with appreciation of the dignity and honor of the lofty place and with pleasurable anticipation of close association with men of high ideals and patriotic purposes.

I accept, sir, from your hand the gavel with the earnest hope that I may measure up to the standard you have set, and if I so do I feel that I shall have met every expectation.

Proclamation.

The Vice-President. The Secretary will read the President's proclamation convening the Senate in extraordinary session.

The Secretary will call the names of all persons who are now Members of the Senate.

The Secretary will read the President's proclamation, as follows:

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas public interests require that the Senate of the United States be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March next, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall be entitled to act as Members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington the 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1909 and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-third.

Theodore Roosevelt.

By the President: Robert Bacon, Secretary of State.

Administration of Oath to Senators.

The Vice-President. The Secretary will call the names of Senators-elect to whom the oath is to be administered. As their names are called they will present themselves to take the oath.

The Secretary called the names of:

Mr. Bradley, Mr. Blanchez, Mr. Brustow, and Mr. Burton.

These Senators were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Paynter, Mr. Bulkeley, Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Dick, re-
The Senators-elect having been sworn and having taken their seats in the Senate, the following Senators were present:

From the State of—
Alabama—John H. Bankhead and Joseph F. Johnston.
Arkansas—James P. Clarke.
California—Frank P. Flint and George C. Perkins.
Colorado—Simon Guggenheim and Charles J. Hughes.
Connecticut—Frank B. Brandegee and Morgan G. Bulkeley.
Delaware—Harry A. du Pont and Harry H. Richardson.
Florida—Duncan W. Fletcher and James T. Taliaferro.
Georgia—Alexander S. Clay.
Idaho—William E. Borah and Weldon B. Heyburn.
Illinois—Shelby M. Colom.
Indiana—Albert J. Beveridge and Benjamin F. Shively.
Iowa—Albert B. Cummins and Jonathan P. Dolliver.
Kansas—Joseph L. Bristow and Charles Curtis.
Kentucky—T. P. Criger and H. P. Paynter.
Louisiana—Murphy J. Foster and Samuel D. McEnery.
Maine—William P. Frye and Eugene Hale.
Maryland—Isidor Rayner.
Massachusetts—Winthrop Murray Crane and Henry Cabot Lodge.
Minnesota—Moses E. Clapp and Knute Nelson.
Mississippi—Anselm J. McIntyre and D. D. Money.
Nebraska—Norris Bruner and Emner J. Burket.
Nevada—Francis G. Newlands and George S. Nixon.
New Hampshire—Henry E. Burnham and Jacob H. Gallinger.
New Jersey—Frank O. Briggs and John Keen.
New York—Chauncey M. Depew and Elihu Root.
North Carolina—Lee S. Overman and F. E. Simmons.
North Dakota—Martin N. Johnson and Porter J. McCumber.
Ohio—Theodore E. Burton and Charles Dick.
Oklahoma—Elmer F. Gore and Robert L. Owen.
Oregon—Jonathan Bourne.
Pennsylvania—Philander Chase Knox and Boles Peirce.
Rhode Island—Nelson W. Aldrich and George Peabody Wetmore.
South Carolina—Edley D. Smith and Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakota—Coo I. Crawford and Robert J. Gamble.
Utah—Reed Smoot and George Sutherland.
Vermont—William P. Dillingham and Carroll S. Page.
Virginia—John W. Daniel and Thomas S. Martin.
West Virginia—Stephen B. Elkins and Nathan E. Scott.
Wisconsin—Robert M. La Follette.
Wyoming—Clarence D. Clark and Francis E. Warren.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, The Chief Justice of the United States will now administer the oath of office to the President-elect, after which the President will deliver his inaugural address in this Chamber.

The President-elect was escorted to the Vice-President's chair by Mr. Knox, and the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice.

The President of the United States delivered the following address:

Mr. FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Anyone who has taken the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary of the main points of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and, as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be more than equal to the task of stating the policy of the party platform upon which I was elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration.

The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, and have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about in the business a much higher regard for existing laws.

To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the antitrust law have been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper and progressive supervision and control of the state-commerce law and the changes required in the executive department in respect to the needed amendments to the antitrust and the interstate-commerce law and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

It is believed that with the changes to be recommended, American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited which is essential to the progress and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between those combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling price and production.

The work of formulating into practical shape such changes is creative work of the highest order, and requires all the deliberation possible in the interval. I believe that the amendments to be proposed and the changes required in the antitrust and interstate-commerce law and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement properly bear the name of my predecessor.

A matter of pressing importance is the revision of the tariff law which is promulgated by a Congress elected upon which I was elected, I shall call Congress into extra session to meet on the 15th day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley Act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a
manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, with confidence of farm, mine, or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or minimum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been much a change in conditions since the adoption of the Dingley Act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any, the tariff fare. I propose the tariff line in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it necessarily next to those branches of business directly affected; and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit. It is not that the tariff is more important in the long run than the perfecting of the reforms in respect to antitrust legislation and interstate commerce regulation, but the need for action is immediate. The passage of the tariff has hitherto, I am persuaded, been more immediate to avoid embarrassment of business. To secure the needed speed in the passage of the tariff bill, it would seem wise to attempt, if other legislative means fail, the extraordinary venture this as a suggestion only, for the course to be taken by Congress, upon the call of the Executive, is wholly within its discretion.

The making of a tariff bill the prime motive is taxation and the securing thereby of a revenue. Due largely to the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907, the revenue from customs and other sources has decreased to such an extent that the expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the receipts by $100,000,000. It is imperative that such a deficit shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must, of course, look beyond the revenue to its expenditure. The scope of a modern government in what it can accomplish, and ought to accomplish, has been widened far beyond the principles laid down by the fathers. A government, to be not only successful, but a government of the people, should be able to carry out its plans and policies in accordance with the benefits it can secure respect for its just demands. She will not be able to do so, however, as it happens, is a government of unrestricted power and great wealth and influence, to back up her assertion of right and her defense of her interest by anything but verbal protest and diplomatic note. For these reasons the expenses of the army and navy, as well as for other purposes, is necessary in the maintenance of the governmental resources, and the foreign trade of our Nation; and I wish to reiterate all the reasons which have presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as necessary as for our national interest, for our foreign commerce, for our national security, and for our advantage in international controversies that are likely to arise in the Orient growing out of the question of the open door and other issues the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure respect for her just demands. She will not be able to do so, however, as it happens, is a government of unrestricted power and great wealth and influence to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of The Hague tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to the maintenance of peace, in international controversies, in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand.

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The admission of Asiatic immigrants who can not be amalga-
mated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibition in our treaties, or of statutes of administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between the nations of the world. Meanwhile we must take every precaution to prevent, or failing that to punish outbursts of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes or of strict operation to increase the embarrassments and to impair our national security. There proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the incoming administration. If we would promise we must put ourselves in a position to perform our international obligations in this respect by proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the Federal Government, the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the Federal Executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the Federal Government. It puts our Government in a perilous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an appeal to the Supreme Court, to keep them in States or cities, not within our control. If we would promise we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We can not permit the failure of justice, if it is based on a constitutional question, to add an element, to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by Congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the Executive in the courts of the United States.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for circulation and payment, and to prevent the inflation of law money from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission, lately appointed, is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposals of reform, and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest.

We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new monetary methods is to furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme a necessary and will doubtless be a means of increasing the already good relations with Europe.

The Panama Canal will have a most important bearing upon the type of canal must be constructed. The lock type has been selected. We are all in favor of having it built as promptly as possible. We must not now, therefore, keep up a prolongation of the year of the Isthmus of Panama. We must do our work on the Isthmus. We must hold up their hands, and speaking for the incoming administration I wish to say that I propose to devote all the energy possible and under my control to the prosecution of this work on the plans which have been adopted, and to stand behind the men who are doing faithful, hard work to bring about the early completion of this, the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

The governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated. The business conditions in the Philippines are not all that we could wish them to be, but with the passage of the new tariff bill permitting free trade between the United States and the archipelago, with such limitations in sugar and tobacco as shall prevent injury to our interests in those products, there is evidence of improvement in business conditions in the Philippines and the development of a mutually profitable trade between this country and the islands. Our Government in each dependency is endeavoring to defend the traditions of civil liberty and increasing popular control which might be expected under American auspices. The work which we are doing there redounds to our credit as a Nation.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the South and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the Southern States. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the South, and the existence of a respect for political opinion in every State; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the South that this Government is their Government, and that its officers in their States are their officers.

The consideration of this question can not, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments have been generally enforced and and have secured the rights for which they were intended. While the fifteenth amendment has not been generally enforced, it has been observed. The very tardy progress of southern legislation to-day is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment. To bring the conditions of the negro up is the only step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come. Hence it is clear
to all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which do not interfere with the right of each individual to pursue his calling, or which do not presuppose that education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has, therefore, receded. With this change, the influence of many of the southern white citizens take in the welfare of the negroes has increased. The colored men must base their hope on the results of their own industry, self-restraint, thrift, and business ability, as much as upon the legal and international pathway which they may receive from their white neighbors of the South.

There is a time when Northernners who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give him the suffrage as a protection and to enforce its exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the South. The movement proved to be a failure. What remains is the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution and the right to have statutes of States specifying qualifications for voters subjected to the test of compliance with that amendment. This is a great protection to the negro. It will never be repealed, and it never ought to be repealed. If it had not passed, it might be difficult now to adopt it; but with it in our fundamental law, the policy of southern legislation must and will tend to obey it, and so long as the statutes of the States meet the test of this amendment and are not otherwise in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, it is not the disposition or will of the Federal Government to interfere with the regulation by Southern States of their domestic affairs. There is in the South a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well-to-do, and influential element in favor of the inclusion of the negro in the community. The negro, by the right of his race to make themselves useful members of the community. The progress which the negro has made in the last fifty years, from slavery, when its statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that in the next twenty years a still greater improvement in his condition as a productive member of society, on the farm, and in the shop, and in other occupations may come.

The negroes are now Americans. Their ancestors came here years ago against their will, and this is their only country and their only flag. They have shown themselves anxious to live for it and to die for it. Encouraging the negro to fight against them, subjected at times to cruel injustice growing out of it, they may well have our profound sympathy and aid in the struggle they are making. We are charged with the sacred duty of making their path as smooth and easy as we can. Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy should be followed when it can be accomplished without offense to other southerners.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race is not widely spread and with whom the local government business can be done by the appointee is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling which such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore the Executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand, we must be careful not to encourage the more preten of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

Personally, I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and in recognition of its existence or expression in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase if nothing is done to allay it. A better feeling between the negroes and the whites in the South will continue to grow, and more and more of the white people will come to realize that the future of the South is to be much better enjoyed and the progress of the negro intellectual and moral progress of the negro intellectual and moral progress of the negro.

The exercise of political franchises by those of his race who are intelligent and well to do will be acclimated in, and the right to vote will be withdrawn only from the ignorant and irresponsible of such races.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor much liberty to the negro race was the cause of large and small unions whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance Congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abounding with the necessity of the low-servant and the companion notion of contributory negligence, and substituting therefor the so-called rule of "comparative negligence." It has also passed a law fixing the compensation for personal injuries sustained in the employment of the Government. It has also passed a model child-labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitration law for interstate-commerce railroads and their employees has been passed. The American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained, and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court are weakened and the careful and effective administration of justice be interfered with.

Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my administration, and having expressed in a summary way the views which I expect the recommendations to Congress, and in my conduct as an Executive, I invoke the considerate sympathy and support of my fellow-citizens and the aid of the Almighty God in the discharge of my responsibilities.

GUESTS OF THE SENATE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Sergeant-at-Arms will further execute the order provided for the inaugural ceremonies.

The guests of the Senate retired from the Chamber in the following order:

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

The marshal of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice, associate Justices, clerk, and reporter of the Supreme Court.

The ex-President of the United States, the committee of fifteen, and the President of the United States.

Ambassadors to the United States and ministers plenipotentiary.

The members of the Cabinet.

The ex-President.

The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate.

The Speaker and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Senate, Members, Members-elect, and officers of the House of Representatives.

Heads of the executive departments.

Governors of States and Territories.

The Chief of Staff of the Army and his aids.

The Admiral of the Navy and his aids.
HOUSE OF DAILY MEETING.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. Faye), having taken the chair,
Mr. HALE submitted the following order, which was agreed to:
off the floor of the Senate on Friday, March 5, 1909, at 12 o'clock meridian.
Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate adjourn.
Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the resignation of my colleague [Mr. Knox] has been forwarded to the governor of Pennsylvania, to take effect at the expiration of the Sixtieth Congress, and I would call the attention of the clerks to the fact, so that the name may be omitted from the roll of the Senate in the present Congress.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will take notice of the fact as stated by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.
Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 1), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:
Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the President to call upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. GALLINGER and Mr. CULBERSON the committee.

RECESS.
Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate take a recess until half past 1 o'clock.
Mr. PENROSE. The motion was agreed to, and (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 1:30 o'clock p. m., when it reassembled.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.
Mr. GALLINGER and Mr. CULBERSON, the committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared.

Mr. GALLINGER said: Mr. President, the committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make have performed that duty; and the President, in reply, informed the committee that he would immediately communicate to the Senate in writing.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.
Several messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.
Mr. ALDRICH. I 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 fifty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Saturday, March 6, 1909, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.
Executive nominations received by the Senate March 5, 1909.

The Cabinet.

Secretary of State.
Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of State, vice Robert Bacon, resigned.

Secretary of the Treasury.
Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Treasury, vice George B. Cortelyou, resigned.

Secretary of War.
Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of War, vice Luke E. Wright, resigned.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
George W. Wickersham, of New York, to be Attorney-General, vice Charles J. Bonaparte, resigned.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts, to be Postmaster-General, vice George V. L. Meyer, resigned.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
George V. L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Navy, vice Truman H. Newberry, resigned.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.
Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington, to be Secretary of the Interior, vice James R. Garfield, resigned.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.
James Wilson, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture. This is a reappointment.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.
Charles Nagel, of Missouri, to be Secretary of Commerce and Labor, vice Oscar S. Straus, resigned.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.
Huntington Wilson, of Illinois, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, to be Assistant Secretary of State, vice John Callan O'Laughlin, resigned.