

Mr. BRANDEGEE. It would give rise to no complication if we took a recess until 12 o'clock to-morrow?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair thinks not, though the Senator may name some other hour if he prefers it.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 28283. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914; and

H. R. 28690. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 8035. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 24121. An act to pay certain employees of the Government for injuries received while in the discharge of their duties, and other claims; and

H. R. 28094. An act to amend section 96, chapter 5, of the act of Congress of March 3, 1911, entitled "The Judicial Code."

HEALTH STATISTICS (S. DOC. NO. 1072).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 6th ultimo, certain information relative to the expense to the Government for the year 1912 of its departments, branches, or bureaus of the Health and Medical Service, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DU PONT. From the Committee on Military Affairs I report favorably with amendments the bill (H. R. 27941) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and I submit a report (No. 1207) thereon. I give notice that, if permitted to do so, I will call up the bill for consideration on Friday immediately after the routine morning business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment proposing to amend section 6 of the act approved July 1, 1902, relative to household and other belongings not held for sale and owned by any person in the public service temporarily residing in the District of Columbia who is a citizen of any State or Territory, and who is taxed on such personal property in such State or Territory, intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRISTOW submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$9,000 for the completion of an addition to the post-office and courthouse building at Salina, Kans., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland submitted an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to admit to the mails and forward to the delivery office return-reply envelopes and post cards without stamps affixed, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Post Office appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

OMNIBUS PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL.

Mr. CRANE submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$5,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to procure and submit to Congress plans and estimates of cost of a pneumatic, electric, or other underground tube system of connection for the transmission of letters and messages, documents, etc., between the Capitol, office buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives, the executive departments, and other Government establishments in the city of Washington, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the omnibus public buildings bill, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

H. R. 28283. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 28690. An act making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, February 12) the Senate took a recess until Thursday, February 13, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of the ages, our fathers' God and our God, who hath never forsaken Thy children, continue to bless, guide, and protect us. We thank Thee that the name of Abraham Lincoln, the world's great commoner, will not only be hallowed to-day by the people of his country, but by all the liberty-loving people round the world. We can not exalt him, but we may exalt ourselves by keeping his memory green and by striving earnestly to follow his illustrious example. We thank Thee for the special order of the day, which illustrates in a preeminent degree the integrity of the American people in selecting a President and Vice President. Let Thy blessing, we beseech Thee, follow the outgoing President, that he may continue to be a faithful servant wherever he is called to serve. And we most fervently pray that the incoming President may be attended by Thy grace, mercy, justice, and truth; that the laws of the land may be faithfully executed and the affairs of state wisely administered; that the ties of peace between us and other peoples may be strengthened and peace and prosperity reign throughout our borders, and everlasting praise be Thine. In the spirit of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY.

The SPEAKER. This is Calendar Wednesday, and the unfinished business is the bill H. R. 27876.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, this is the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, and I ask unanimous consent to have read at the desk his memorable speech made 50 years ago at Gettysburg.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL] asks unanimous consent to have read the Gettysburg speech of Abraham Lincoln. Is there objection?

Mr. HEFLIN. I reserve the right to object, for the purpose of making an inquiry. If the time is consumed between now and 1 o'clock in the reading of this address, it will not interfere with the order?

The SPEAKER. Not a particle. It will not take 10 minutes to read the address, anyway. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. Without objection, the Chair will designate the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL] to read the address. [Applause.]

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM] rise?

Mr. GRAHAM. As this is the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, and as I come from his old home and the district he once represented in this body, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House on the subject of Abraham Lincoln after the reading of the Gettysburg speech.

The SPEAKER. For how long?

Mr. GRAHAM. Well, 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM] asks unanimous consent that after the Gettysburg address is read he may have 30 minutes in which to address the House. Is there objection?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to give notice that when the proceedings by unanimous consent are finished I shall move to proceed with the regular order for to-day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM], from the Springfield district,

where Abraham Lincoln is buried, to have 30 minutes in which to address the House after the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL] has read the Gettysburg oration? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to give notice that I propose, when the unanimous-consent proceedings are over, to move to dispense with the regular order of the day.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL] will proceed.

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Clerk's desk, read as follows:

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that Nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that Nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

[Prolonged applause.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM] is recognized for 30 minutes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, in the growth and development of a nation it would be difficult to overestimate the value of great examples, of high ideals, and one of the compensating benefits we derived from the Civil War is the long list of heroic actions of magnanimity and noble deeds performed by men on either side.

Never before in the history of the world did the vanquished exhibit greater valor, and never did the victor in a great war treat the vanquished with such splendid generosity as in that titanic struggle. No Roman triumph marked the final victory. Napoleon's standards waved at one time or another from the citadels of almost every capital in continental Europe. The Germans took literal possession of conquered Paris, but Grant turned from Richmond at its very gate. No humiliating terms were imposed at the surrender of the great Confederate commander. He received the courteous and chivalric treatment which brave men always accord to brave men. Perhaps the greatest moment in the life of the silent commander was when asked at Appomattox what disposition was to be made of the horses of the Confederate cavalry, which were mostly owned by the men who rode them, and he replied in his quiet way, "Let them keep them; they'll need them for the spring plowing."

Deeds of personal heroism were so numerous that it would be invidious to mention any particular ones. There were, indeed, giants in those days. That awful struggle was in truth a struggle of Titans. But out of it all one great gaunt figure rises and stands above the others like a cedar of Lebanon, towering beyond his fellows in massive grandeur, unique, alone, for in the whole field of profane history there is neither prototype nor parallel for Abraham Lincoln.

I was not always an admirer of President Lincoln. When a boy the first book I read about the Civil War was Pollard's *Lost Cause*, which was published in Richmond before the heat of the conflict had time to cool.

But later in life a number of circumstances conspired to attract me to a study of the career of this wonderful man, this first American, as Lowell called him.

For many years I have lived within a stone's throw of his old home in Springfield. He once represented in Congress the district I now have the honor to represent, and the fourteenth of

April, the anniversary of his martyrdom, reminds me of the too frequent recurrence of my own birthday anniversary.

I have loved to talk of him with the few men still left in Springfield who knew him and admired him long before the general public appreciated him. I have marveled at a career which far outdistances romance. Many a time have I traveled with him in spirit over that long and weary journey from the Kentucky cabin to the White House. I have tried to understand him, to estimate his character, only with this result, that as my own vision broadened I saw in him new strength, new wisdom, new self-control, new elements of greatness, till he became to me, as Stanton said of him, "the most perfect ruler of men the world had ever seen," and I am forced to the conclusion that in the providence of God he was destined to be the savior of the Republic, the preserver of government of the people, by the people, for the people. [Applause.]

Having said this much, you are not surprised to hear me say that I regard Abraham Lincoln as one of the world's greatest men.

What is the real test of greatness? How is greatness to be weighed or measured? By what method is it to be determined?

If a man's greatness is to be measured by the service he rendered his fellow men, then indeed was Lincoln great.

If we accept the criterion that he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city, still was Lincoln a great man.

If the ability to recognize and understand right principles and to stand for them and stand by them, in gloom and defeat as well as in sunshine and victory, is a sign of greatness, still was Lincoln great.

If absolute and abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of that which is right because it is right is a sign of greatness, he had it.

If the broadest charity, the greatest magnanimity, the most complete absence of the spirit of resentment is an evidence of greatness, then was Lincoln superlatively great.

If a deep, strong, boundless, active, and abiding sympathy for all those who labor and are heavy laden is an evidence of greatness, he had it in a degree approached by few other human beings.

Unbounded courage, unwavering determination, unlimited capacity to work and to suffer are essentials of greatness. Lincoln had them all in a remarkable degree.

Nor were these admirable qualities marred by any vice or weakness, barring a supposed weakness resulting from his excessive human sympathy.

He was absolutely unselfish; he had in him no element of cupidity; he was incapable of the feeling of mere revenge, and his greatest ambition was to be right and to be of service to his country and to humanity.

Who can be named who had all these qualities in such degree as this rail maker of the Sangamon? If we are to measure greatness by the power to accomplish, by the conquest of obstacles, by difficulties overcome, whom can you name fit to be compared with this untaught and unaided child of the forest and the prairie?

The so-called "ladder of fame" furnishes us with at least a figure of speech by which we are wont to measure and compare the achievements of the great. Let me use that rhetorical figure for the purpose of a brief comparison between Lincoln and some of the great ones of the earth whose names fill the pages of the histories and whose fame comes ringing down the ages.

I will not attempt more than mere suggestion, but I invite you at your leisure to go into the details and ascertain what each did for himself and what others did for him; where each began his individual career of accomplishment and where he ended it; in other words, how far he traveled, through his own efforts, on this strenuous and toilsome journey up fame's ladder.

Let me illustrate what I mean by citing just a few of the names of the world's great which at once occur to anyone—Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, Napoleon.

Alexander was the son of a great monarch and heir to a kingdom. He had all the advantages position could give. He had as his private tutor the philosopher Aristotle, one of the greatest intellects the world has known. At the age of 20 his father's death placed him on the throne of Macedon. Thus, without any special personal effort, he found himself, before he reached his majority, far up fame's ladder.

Cæsar was of patrician birth and had both wealth and family influence behind him. He enjoyed the benefit of the best schools, and official preferment awaited his desire. His family connection and social position enabled him to begin life well up fame's ladder.

Charlemagne was a worthy descendent of the famous Charles Martel, a King of France. He was, in truth, a great empire builder, but he, too, was born well up the ladder of fame.

And Napoleon, that wonderful man of destiny, was the son of a general, a graduate of one of the greatest military schools of the time. Others prepared him for the opportunity he seized so promptly and utilized so completely.

Nor is our own land without illustrations. Washington had all the advantages that wealth and station could give, and Jefferson added to these advantages a thorough college training.

So that all these, through inherited advantage, began their life work well up fame's ladder. But what of Lincoln? What advantage of birth or wealth or environment had he? Absolutely none. He was born on the frontier in a log cabin 14 feet square. His parents were poor, shiftless, and ambitious, and the father tried hard to repress his son's desire for knowledge. He lived till manhood amid the poorest and most depressing surroundings, away from schools and schoolmasters, enjoying only eight meager months of school opportunity in his entire life.

He did not start in the race halfway up fame's ladder, not even within sight of it. He had to clear away the brush and traverse the swamps and overcome innumerable difficulties to get within view of it; and these difficulties he overcame, not because of his surroundings, but in spite of them, till he finally planted his feet on the lowest round and, without influence or assistance, began the toilsome ascent.

And who will say that any of those favored sons of fortune climbed higher than he?

If my theory be sound, if we are to measure the greatness of the man by the distance covered from start to finish in life's journey, whom can you recall who began so low, and, of his own strength, rose as high as Abraham Lincoln?

The opinion is quite too prevalent that Lincoln's greatness developed after his election to the Presidency. That is a mistake. The truth is he was always great, but it was, of course, after his election that the people were convinced of his greatness.

While he was fond of office and was somewhat persistent in seeking it, he never sacrificed, or even modified, his opinions in order to gain it.

He was a real leader of public opinion; he never changed his views to be in accord with that opinion. When the public differed from him he set to work to win the public to his view.

As early as 1837 he filed a written protest against slavery in the Illinois Legislature, of which he was then a member, being joined by but one other member. Nothing could at that time be more unpopular, as he well knew.

Just prior to the debate with Douglas, when he prepared the Springfield speech in which he used the illustration that "a house divided against itself can not stand" he submitted it to a number of his personal and political friends and admirers. They were almost stunned at his rashness in using this biblical quotation. They felt that it would kill him politically, but in spite of protest, regardless of results, he used it, and time has surely vindicated his sagacity and his courage. The men who knew him in those days say that it was habitual with him to draw out the views of others on political subjects while he withheld his own. Even in those days he had supreme confidence in himself. But it was not mere pride of opinion that made him so self-confident, for he did not hesitate to adopt the views of others when it seemed wise to do so.

His supreme self-confidence and his intense patriotism are evidenced by his choice of a Cabinet. A smaller or less patriotic man would have hesitated to choose as his adviser one who almost held him in contempt or one who was generally supposed to so far outclass him as to cast him altogether in the shade.

I never heard of anyone who so grievously offended Lincoln as did Mr. Stanton, but that did not prevent him from making Stanton Secretary of War.

Few other men could have borne the conduct of Secretary Chase as Lincoln did under intolerable provocation, but he realized Chase's value to the country and made all else subservient to that; and later, in spite of his disloyalty to his chief, Lincoln appointed him to the highest place within his gift—Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He placed at the head of his Cabinet his chief rival for the presidential nomination, Mr. Seward, and quietly tolerated Seward's assumption of superiority, confident that time would determine their relative positions, as indeed it soon did to the Secretary's complete discomfiture. Lincoln felt intuitively that he had nothing to fear from comparison with any man. He was, therefore, entirely devoid of envy or jealousy, first, because of this supreme and abiding confidence

in himself, and, second, because he was ready at any time to adopt the views of others if they seemed sounder than his own.

The breadth and depth of Lincoln's charity passes ordinary comprehension. The sight of misery in man or beast touched him profoundly.

I believe he spoke with absolute sincerity and out of the fullness of his great heart when in his second inaugural he urged Congress to proceed "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

His patience, his justice, his honesty, his sincerity conquered everyone who really knew him. Douglas, his rival in love, in the law, and in politics, pronounced him the honestest man he ever knew. Wendell Phillips, who bitterly assailed him because he was not an abolitionist, finally declared that he was "God given, God led, and God sustained." Seward, who at first thought lightly of him, lived to refer to him as "a man of destiny with character made and molded by divine power to save a nation," and Stanton, whose treatment of him when they first met was almost contemptuous, truly said, as the gentle spirit left the body, "Now he belongs to the ages." The rail splitter, the flatboat hand, had conquered them all, and the conquest was complete and enduring. [Applause.]

Our country has been abundantly blest in the fact that it owes everything to the common man, nothing to aristocracy or royalty. What an array of names—Columbus, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln—all springing from the common people, but none of them quite so near the common clay as this child of the frontier, this—

Kindly-earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, this first American.

Truly does the poet say he was new birth of our new soil. Generations separated him from the ways and the amenities of cultivated society. He was so close to nature that, as another poet well says of him:

The color of the ground was in him—the red earth;
The tang and odor of the primal things;
The rectitude and patience of the rocks;
The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn;
The courage of the bird that dares the sea;
The justice of the rain that loves all leaves;
The pity of the snow that hides all scars;
The loving kindness of the wayside well;
The tolerance and equity of light that gives as freely to
The shrinking weed as to the great oak flaring in the wind—
To the grave's low mound as to the Matterhorn
That shoulders out the sky.

And when the step of Earthquake shook the house,
Wrenching the rafters from their ancient hold,
He held the ridgepole up and spiked again
The rafters of the Home. He held his place—
Held the long purpose like a growing tree—
Held on through blame and faltered not at praise.
And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a kingly cedar green with boughs
Goes down with a great shout upon the hill,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

Abraham Lincoln was the very incarnation of the spirit of democracy, of the rule of the common people. His thoughts were their thoughts, their joys were his joys, and their sorrows were his, too. His sad, deep-furrowed face was so marked with melancholy that he seemed to bear all the burdens of his people.

What a man, and what a career! Just look for a moment with the eyes of your imagination and behold this awkward, barefoot, backwoods boy at ten trying to do a man's part in the woods with his ax; living in a forest hut entirely open on one side; at night dragging his tired frame to his attic nest of leaves by climbing on pegs driven into the logs, to find himself ere morning sleeping under a coverlet of snow; walking miles to borrow a book and lying prone on the floor to read it by the light of the blazing pine knots; wading waist deep through the wintry waters of a creek to rescue a worthless dog; guiding a flatboat down the Mississippi; making rails to fence the little farm on the Sangamon for his father and stepmother before leaving them to make his own way in the world, before starting out at twenty-two on the quest for the road leading to that figurative ladder on which he was destined to climb so high. Again see him start from Springfield on a flatboat trip to New Orleans; see him find a way to extricate the stranded boat when older and more experienced men fail, just as later on, in affairs of greater moment, he always found a way; see him as grocer's clerk treating all with rigid, scrupulous honesty, walking three miles before breakfast to bring to a customer the modicum of tea which the accidental use of a wrong weight deprived her of the evening before; see him postmaster, with the mail in his hat, and see him laying away at the end of his term the very pennies which belonged to the Government, to be produced years afterwards when called on for a settlement. Step by step see

him progress on the toilsome way, now storekeeper, now surveyor, soldier, politician, and lawyer, but ever and always faithful student, good citizen, and honest man. [Applause.]

Then see him arrive in Springfield at the age of twenty-eight, bringing with him little credit, and less money, and riding a borrowed horse. See him gradually rise, gaining steadily in public estimation. See him in the State legislature and in Congress, and when the question of slavery extension becomes acute see him challenge for a joint discussion his opponent for senatorial honors, the ablest debater of his day, Stephen A. Douglas, the Little Giant of the Prairie State. The whole civilized world knows the result of that debate.

Like a skillful general Lincoln so directed the course of the contest that he lost a skirmish in order to win a battle. He was beaten for the Senatorship only to gain the Presidency.

On May 18, 1860, he was nominated by the national convention of his party at Chicago, and duly elected in November. On the 11th of the following February he departed from his Springfield home never to return alive.

I can see in imagination the parting scene. In a pouring rain he stood bareheaded on the coach platform at the old Wabash depot and bade good-by to his friends and neighbors. Listen to him:

My friends, no one not in my situation can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place and the kindness of these people I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young man to an old man. Here my children were born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him I can not succeed. With that assistance I can not fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me and remain with you and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

[Applause.]

How touching, how sincere, how full of faith in God. And the language itself—how rhythmic, how direct, how simple it is. Where did this man, who scarcely entered the schoolhouse and knew not the college or the university, get this magnificent, this perfect command of language? How and where and when did he master that elusive thing called style so thoroughly that some of his letters and speeches adorn the walls of great institutions of learning as specimens of perfect English? Let me read to you his letter to Mrs. Bixley, which both graces and adorns a wall of Oxford University as a specimen of perfect composition:

DEAR MADAM: I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the adjutant general of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from a loss so overwhelming, but I can not refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice on the altar of freedom.

Yours, very sincerely and respectfully,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Applause.]

His Gettysburg address is conceded to be the best short speech in the language, but short as it is and excellent as it is, I shall not now ask you to listen to it. Indeed, were I to indulge in quoting specimens of his eloquence, I should find no reasonable stopping place. I can not, however, resist the impulse to quote the prophecy which concludes his first inaugural:

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

[Applause.]

And may I not also recite the hymn with which he closes his second inaugural?—

With malice toward none, with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all things which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

[Applause.]

What rhythm, what majesty, what patriotism!

If we did not know that his spare moments from boyhood up were given to the study of the Bible and to the companionship of Æsop and Bunyan and Defoe and Burns and Shakespeare, we might well exclaim as did the doctors and the scribes of old concerning Him who spake as man never spake, "Whence hath this man letters, having never learned?" But we know that his mastery of his native tongue, the only one he knew, did not come unsought. It was acquired by persistent and resolute

effort, and was tinged and tempered by the tenderness of a nature filled with love for God and man and country. It reflected his patience, his fortitude, his fidelity, his absolute fairness and sense of justice, as well as his courage, sincerity, and resolution. In short, with him, as with every master of diction, the style bespoke the man.

Almost forty-seven years have come and gone since the fateful night when the hand of a poor deluded lunatic, without a moment's notice or a word of warning, struck him down. What a shock he gave the world and what a cruel wound he thus inflicted on the torn and bleeding Southland! By that blow he struck down the only man who had the strength and the will to stay the ruthless hands of those greedy and unscrupulous adventurers who, at the close of the war, promptly proceeded to plunder the stricken South. I give it as the opinion of his lifelong friends in Springfield that Lincoln never lost his love and sympathy for his native Southland, and that had he lived he would never have permitted the reign of robbery and ruin which that fair land experienced in reconstruction days. The hand, the only hand, which had the strength to save them was paralyzed in death by one who vainly imagined he was aiding their cause.

As for Lincoln, it was far beyond the poor power of the assassin to rob him of one tittle of his fame. Indeed, he added the one thing needed, if anything were needed, to enshrine his memory forever in the hearts of the American people, and that was the martyr's crown. And for this he chose, most opportunely, the moment when his victim had reached the summit, nay, the very zenith of his fame.

The war was practically over. The dove of peace hovered over the land. The Union was saved. Government of the people, by the people, and for the people had not perished from the earth. The ship of state was safe at anchor. The shackles were struck from the limbs of four million slaves. And the people gave Lincoln credit for it all. The world was filled with the sound of his praises. His feet were on the topmost round of fame's ladder. Millions of his countrymen would cheerfully have laid down their lives to save his life. There was little glory left for him to gain, and then, lest he trip and stumble, fate closed and sealed the splendid record.

With what dramatic force Walt Whitman tells the pathetic story:

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is won,
The ship has weathered every rack, the prize we sought is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
But Oh heart! heart! heart!

Oh the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle thrills,
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths—for you the shores' acrowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
Here Captain! dear father!

This arm beneath your head!
It is some dream that on the deck
You've fallen cold and dead.

My captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will,
The ship is anchored safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won!
Exult, Oh, shores, and ring, Oh, bells!

But I, with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

In the very heyday of his fame he fell at the post of duty; and so we shall always think of him as he was at his best, not a single shadow, not a single blur, not a single flaw in the picture.

As the years file slowly past, as we get further and further away from his time and see him in clearer and truer perspective, his splendid moral and intellectual proportions, his patience, his fidelity, his sense of justice, his foresight, his charity, his patriotism—in a word his greatness—become more and more apparent.

In a spirit of patriotic devotion, imbued with a feeling of profound gratitude for the blessing of a reunited country under the old flag, let us reverently bless God that He vouchsafed us such a captain to direct the ship of state at such a time. [Prolonged applause.]

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The SPEAKER. It is customary for the House to rise when the Senate comes into the Chamber. Gentlemen in the first four rows of seats at the right of the Speaker will please vacate their seats and accommodate themselves elsewhere.

At 1 o'clock the Doorkeeper announced the President pro tempore and the Senate of the United States.

The Senate entered the Hall, preceded by their Sergeant at Arms and headed by their President pro tempore (Mr. Bacon) and the Secretary of the Senate, the Members and officers of the House rising to receive them.

The President of the Senate pro tempore took his seat as the presiding officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate pro tempore. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, in obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in compliance with the concurrent resolution adopted pursuant thereto, the Senate and House of Representatives are now met in joint convention for opening the certificates and ascertaining and counting the electoral votes in the election for President and Vice President of the United States. The tellers previously selected on the part of the Senate and those selected on the part of the House will please take their places at the desk.

Senators DILLINGHAM, of Vermont, and MARTINE, of New Jersey, the tellers appointed on the part of the Senate, and Representatives RUCKER, of Missouri, and YOUNG, of Michigan, the tellers on the part of the House, took their places at the Clerk's desk.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate pro tempore. With proper respect for the high function which we now perform in the presence of the American people, and with due regard to the decorum which should mark so important and solemn an occasion, it is not deemed proper that there should be applause or manifestation of approval or disapproval during any stage of these proceedings. This has been the rule upon similar occasions in the past, and it is confidently expected that it will be scrupulously observed upon this occasion, both upon the floor and in the galleries.

The Chair will now open and place in the hands of the tellers the certificates in the alphabetical order of the States, showing the electoral vote of each State. Unless there be objection, the reading of the formal portions of these certificates will be dispensed with, and the tellers will read, count, and announce the vote as shown by the certificate from each State.

There was no objection.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate pro tempore. The tellers will now read, count, announce, and make a list of the electoral votes from the State of Alabama.

Mr. DILLINGHAM (one of the tellers). The certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alabama seems to be regular in form and properly authenticated, and it appears therefrom that Woodrow Wilson has received 12 votes for President of the United States, and that Thomas R. Marshall has received 12 votes for Vice President of the United States.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate pro tempore. Is there objection to this certificate? None being offered, the tellers will proceed to read, count, and announce the vote of the State of Arizona.

The tellers then proceeded to read, count, and announce, as was done in the case of Alabama, the electoral votes of the several States in their alphabetical order; and in each case objections, if any, were called for by the presiding officer.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate pro tempore. All of the certificates having been opened and read and the votes counted, the tellers will make a list of the same and report the result to the presiding officer.

Mr. DILLINGHAM (one of the tellers). The undersigned, WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM and JAMES E. MARTINE, tellers on the part of the Senate, and WILLIAM W. RUCKER and H. OLIN YOUNG, tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1913:

Number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled.	States.	For President.			For Vice President.		
		Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.	Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.	William Howard Taft, of Ohio.	Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana.	Hiram W. Johnson, of California.	Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York.
12	Alabama.....	12			12		
3	Arizona.....	3			3		
9	Arkansas.....	9			9		
13	California.....	2	11		2	11	
6	Colorado.....	6			6		
7	Connecticut.....	7			7		
3	Delaware.....	3			3		
6	Florida.....	6			6		
14	Georgia.....	14			14		
4	Idaho.....	4			4		
29	Illinois.....	29			29		
15	Indiana.....	15			15		
13	Iowa.....	13			13		
10	Kansas.....	10			10		
13	Kentucky.....	13			13		
10	Louisiana.....	10			10		
6	Maine.....	6			6		
8	Maryland.....	8			8		

Number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled.	States.	For President.			For Vice President.		
		Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.	Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.	William Howard Taft, of Ohio.	Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana.	Hiram W. Johnson, of California.	Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York.
18	Massachusetts.....	18			18		
15	Michigan.....		15			15	
12	Minnesota.....		12			12	
10	Mississippi.....	10			10		
18	Missouri.....	18			18		
4	Montana.....	4			4		
8	Nebraska.....	8			8		
3	Nevada.....	3			3		
4	New Hampshire.....	4			4		
14	New Jersey.....	14			14		
3	New Mexico.....	3			3		
45	New York.....		45			45	
12	North Carolina.....	12			12		
5	North Dakota.....	5			5		
24	Ohio.....	24			24		
10	Oklahoma.....	10			10		
5	Oregon.....	5			5		
38	Pennsylvania.....		38			38	
5	Rhode Island.....	5			5		
9	South Carolina.....	9			9		
5	South Dakota.....		5			5	
12	Tennessee.....	12			12		
20	Texas.....	20			20		
4	Utah.....			4		4	
4	Vermont.....			4		4	
12	Virginia.....	12			12		
7	Washington.....		7			7	
8	West Virginia.....	8			8		
13	Wisconsin.....	13			13		
3	Wyoming.....	3			3		
531		435	88	8	435	88	8

WM. P. DILLINGHAM,
JAMES E. MARTINE,
Tellers on the part of the Senate.

W. W. RUCKER,
H. OLIN YOUNG,

Tellers on the part of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate pro tempore. By the report of the tellers and the list made by them of the electoral votes cast, as shown by the certificates from the several States, it appears that the state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate pro tempore, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

Woodrow Wilson, of the State of New Jersey, has received for President of the United States 435 votes.

Theodore Roosevelt, of the State of New York, has received 88 votes.

William Howard Taft, of the State of Ohio, has received 8 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate pro tempore, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

Thomas R. Marshall, of the State of Indiana, has received for Vice President of the United States 435 votes.

Hiram W. Johnson, of the State of California, has received 88 votes.

Nicholas Murray Butler, of the State of New York, has received 8 votes.

This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate pro tempore shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1913, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, the purpose for which the convention assembled having been accomplished, the presiding officer dissolves this joint convention, and the Senate will retire to their Chamber.

The Senate retired from the Hall, and (at 2 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the Speaker resumed the chair and called the House to order.

RECESS.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 4043, as passed by the House yesterday afternoon, be printed for the use of Members and placed in the document room.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, four years ago the House, by unanimous consent, took a recess for five minutes in order that the chairs temporarily placed in the Hall for the seating of Senators might be removed and the Members' seats replaced.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman ask that that be done now?

Mr. MANN. I suggest that to the majority side of the House. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the House took a recess until 2 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker, I now renew my request for unanimous consent that the bill "An act (S. 4043) divesting intoxicating liquors of their interstate character in certain cases," passed yesterday, be printed as a House document.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the bill S. 4043 be printed as a House document. Is there objection?

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman if he has consulted with the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FINLEY], chairman of the Committee on Printing?

Mr. WEBB. I have not. I could not find him.

Mr. HARDWICK. Then I shall be forced to object.

Mr. MANN. Let me make a suggestion to the gentleman from North Carolina. What he wants is more copies of his bill, I suppose.

Mr. WEBB. I want it printed as a House document. They can be procured in the document room of the Senate, but not in the House document room.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Georgia object?

Mr. HARDWICK. I do.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following order and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered. That on next Friday, February 14, the House shall stand in recess from the hour of 5 o'clock p. m. until the hour of 8 o'clock p. m., at which time it shall be in order to consider, only in the House as in the Committee of the Whole, bills on the Private Calendar which are not objected to, beginning with House resolution 643 (Private Calendar 225) and continuing until the end of the Private Calendar is reached, after which it shall be in order to consider the remainder of said calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman where this leads us in regard to the 36 bills that were objected to?

Mr. POU. The order provides that the calendar shall be taken up where the House left off last Monday night, and that the remainder of the bills on the calendar shall be called. After the calendar is disposed of, if the House desires to consider other bills, if there is no objection, it can do so.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I object.

Mr. GARNER. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GARNER. Is this a continuing order, and will it take us over into Saturday in case the bills are not disposed of on Friday night?

The SPEAKER. The House would have a right to adjourn, but the gentleman from Pennsylvania objects.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. CRAVENS, 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. 24121. An act to pay certain employees of the Government for injuries received while in the discharge of their duties and other claims; and

H. R. 28094. An act to amend section 96, chapter 5, of the act of Congress of March 3, 1911, entitled "The Judicial Code."

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

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

H. R. 24121. An act to pay certain employees of the Government for injuries received while in the discharge of their duties and other claims; and

H. R. 28094. An act to amend section 96, chapter 5, of the act of Congress of March 3, 1911, entitled "The Judicial Code."

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 8089. An act permitting the building of a railroad bridge across the Yellowstone River from a point on the east bank in section 15 to a point on the west bank in section 16, township 151 north of range 104 west of the fifth principal meridian, in McKenzie County, N. Dak.; and

S. 8090. An act permitting the building of a railroad bridge across the Missouri River from a point on the east bank in section 14, Mountrail County, N. Dak., to a point on the west bank of said river in section 15, in McKenzie County, N. Dak., in township 152 north, range 93 west, of the fifth principal meridian.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with the business of Calendar Wednesday to-day.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman's motion comes too late. The Chair has announced that it was Calendar Wednesday and that the House would automatically resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. That is the time for the gentleman to make his motion. There are five minutes' debate on each side.

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House. The question was taken, and a call of the House was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Adair	Fuller	Lafferty	Prouty
Ames	Gardner, N. J.	Lamb	Pujo
Andrus	George	Langham	Randell, Tex.
Ansberry	Gill	Langley	Redfield
Anthony	Gillett	Lindbergh	Reyburn
Bathrick	Goeke	Lindsay	Richardson
Bradley	Goldfogle	Littlepage	Roberts, Nev.
Brown	Good	Littleton	Rubey
Butler	Gould	Longworth	Sharp
Campbell	Griest	McCall	Simmons
Carter	Gudger	McLaughlin	Slemp
Clark, Fla.	Hamill	McMorran	Smith, J. M. C.
Clayton	Hamilton, W. Va.	Madden	Smith, Saml. W.
Conry	Hammond	Martin, Colo.	Smith, N. Y.
Covington	Harris	Matthews	Speer
Cravens	Harrison, Miss.	Mays	Stack
Danforth	Harrison, N. Y.	Merritt	Stanley
Davenport	Hartman	Moon, Pa.	Stephens, Nebr.
Davidson	Hawley	Morgan, La.	Sterling
Davis, W. Va.	Head	Merse, Wis.	Talbot, Md.
Dies	Higgins	Murdock	Taylor, Ohio
Dodds	Hobson	Neeley	Thomas
Donohoe	Howell	Norris	Tilson
Doremus	Hughes, Ga.	Nye	Townsend
Driscoll, D. A.	Hull	Parran	Vreeland
Dyer	Jackson	Patton, Pa.	Warburton
Fairchild	Jones	Peters	Wilson, Ill.
Ferris	Kinkead, N. J.	Pickett	Wilson, Pa.
Focht	Kopp	Pou	Wood, N. J.
Fordney	Korbly	Powers	Young, Mich.
Francis	Lafean	Pray	

The SPEAKER. On this call 256 Members have answered to their names—a quorum.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The doors were opened.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with proceedings in order to-day under the rule, so that we may facilitate the transaction of the public business.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves to dispense with proceedings in order to-day under the Calendar Wednesday rule. The gentleman from New York has five minutes and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] has five minutes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday I called the attention of the House to the condition of the public business, and it is quite apparent that it is necessary that we continue to consider the appropriation bills if they are to be enacted at this session of Congress. There are now on the calendar waiting to be taken up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and the pension appropriation bill, and there are still to be reported the naval appropriation bill, the sundry civil appropriation bill, and the general deficiency appropriation bill.

I wish to remind this side of the House that our opponents have at times charged that the Democratic Party has adopted certain changes in the rules of the House which make it impossible effectively to transact the public business. While I did not favor certain of the changes that were made, I believe it is possible for this side of the House promptly and efficiently to discharge the public duties devolving upon them under these present rules if they will undertake to do so. In order to do so, however, it is necessary to do what has always been contemplated, and that is, at a time like this, at this stage of the session, the important public business be given preference over all other business. If for any reason any of the general appropriation bills should fail at this session of Congress, our opponents will use it as an argument to criticize and denounce what they will term the inefficiency and incompetency of the Democratic Party. I have no desire to accomplish anything except to promote and facilitate the public business, and in view of the situation, of what happened last Wednesday, and from what I can gather is likely to happen to-day unless we proceed to consider the general appropriation bills, I am convinced that this day will be as fruitless in results, so far as the transaction of the public business is concerned, as was last Wednesday. I hope that this side of the House will determine to devote the balance of this day to the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] that in my judgment we could have completed the bill now on the calendar within the time consumed in the call of the House. On yesterday an appropriation bill passed through the House in one hour, and I congratulate the chairman of that committee and the committee itself on having that bill in such good shape when it came in to the House. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] knows as well as I know that we are going to put these appropriation bills through before this Congress adjourns. Certainly we are. We are going to have night sessions, as we ought to have and will have. If gentlemen really want to oppose this measure, they will have the opportunity to do so, and I am perfectly willing to have them do so and the committee is willing to have them do so.

But this bill, I want to say to the gentleman, is a part of the public business. This Government, through its Congress, solemnly passed through this House and the Senate a resolution directing the President of the United States to invite the nations of the earth to an exposition to be given in honor of a great American project. That invitation has been extended, and 24 nations have accepted it and are waiting now to see what our Government will do about its own exhibit. My judgment is, Mr. Speaker, that if we do not provide for an exhibit the nations of the earth will not come with their exhibits. Would you blame them if they did not? This bill has already been discussed at length. We can go into the Committee of the Whole under the five-minute rule and finish the bill in a little while. It can be amended and perfected as gentlemen desire to see it amended and perfected. I want the House to take action and let the country and the world know what we are going to do. We ought to do that.

I want to say in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, we boast that this is the greatest country on the earth, and it is. [Applause.] We have invited the nations of the earth to come here and join us in celebrating the greatest engineering feat of all time, and I want the nations of the earth to come here and behold the blessings and benefits enjoyed by the greatest people in all the world. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I trust that the motion of the gentleman from New York will not prevail. [Applause.]

I desire to print in the RECORD the committee report on this bill and a letter from the Louisiana delegation on this subject.

The report is as follows:

[House Report No. 1358, Sixty-second Congress, third session.]

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Mr. CULLOP, from the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, submitted the following report, to accompany H. R. 27876:

The Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 27876) to provide for the participation of the United States in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with the following amendments:

Page 4, in line 17, after the word "board," insert a colon and the words:

"Provided, That any one or all of the buildings hereby authorized to be erected shall be of a permanent and suitable character for the use of the Government on said military reservation."

Page 5, in line 5, after the word "States," insert a comma and the words "within 30 days after the passage of this act."

Page 5, in line 10, strike out the words "as soon as convenient" and insert in lieu thereof the words "within 30 days."

Page 6, in lines 1 and 2, strike out the words "or with foreign exhibitors regarding space, location, and the awarding of premiums;

and" and insert in lieu thereof the words "the commissioners of foreign Governments and said Panama-Pacific International Exposition Co. whenever a formal request for such action is made by any foreign commissioner; and said commission."

Page 7, in line 2, after the word "premiums," insert the words "salaries and expenses herein provided for."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to provide for the participation of the United States in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for other purposes."

The President, in his message communicated to Congress on December 19, 1912, made the following reference to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition:

"In conformity with a joint resolution of Congress, an Executive proclamation was issued last February, inviting the nations of the world to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco to celebrate the construction of the Panama Canal. A sympathetic response was immediately forthcoming, and several nations have already selected the sites for their buildings. In furtherance of my invitation, a special commission visited European countries during the past summer and received assurances of hearty cooperation in the task of bringing together a universal industrial, military, and naval display on an unprecedented scale. It is evident that the exposition will be an accurate mirror of the world's activities as they appear 400 years after the date of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean.

"It is the duty of the United States to make the nations welcome at San Francisco and to facilitate such acquaintance between them and ourselves as will promote the expansion of commerce and familiarize the world with the new trade route through the Panama Canal. The action of the State governments and individuals assures a comprehensive exhibit of the resources of this country and of the progress of the people. This participation by States and individuals should be supplemented by an adequate showing of the varied and unique activities of the National Government. The United States can not with good grace invite foreign Governments to erect buildings and make expensive exhibits while itself refusing to participate. Nor would it be wise to forego the opportunity to join with other nations in the inspiring interchange of ideas tending to promote intercourse, friendship, and commerce. It is the duty of the Government to foster and build up commerce through the canal, just as it was the duty of the Government to construct it.

"I earnestly recommend the appropriation at this session of such a sum as will enable the United States to construct a suitable building, install a governmental exhibit, and otherwise participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in a manner commensurate with the dignity of a Nation whose guests are to be the peoples of the world. I recommend also such legislation as will facilitate the entry of material intended for exhibition and protect foreign exhibitors against infringement of patents and the unauthorized copying of patterns and designs. All aliens sent to San Francisco to construct and care for foreign buildings and exhibits should be admitted without restraint or embarrassment."

The exposition is to be a celebration of a national achievement of world-wide importance. The cost of the celebration, however, is not borne by the United States, but by the people of California. Of all the international expositions held in the United States the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is the only one that has not asked for aid from the Government, and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Co. has pledged itself not to ask for such aid. The exposition is amply financed, over \$20,000,000 having been provided by California and its people.

In response to the President's invitation 25 nations have already officially notified the Department of State of their intention to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. These countries are: Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Great Britain (provisionally), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, and Uruguay.

In September last, after the expiration of the period of mourning for the late Emperor of Japan, the commissioners from Japan appointed for that purpose selected the site of the Japanese buildings and gardens at San Francisco, within the grounds of the Presidio Military Reservation set apart for foreign exhibitions. The commissioners announced that the Japanese Government would expend more than \$1,000,000, and that at the close of the exposition the buildings and gardens would be presented to the Government and people of the United States as a testimonial of good will.

The Governments of China, Canada, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Brazil, and Sweden have sent commissioners to San Francisco to select sites for their buildings. Some of these sites have been chosen, and the work of preparing for construction and installation is in active progress. The French commissioners have asked for a reservation of 8 acres, and will arrive soon to confirm the selection. The Department of State is in receipt of communications from our representatives abroad, indicating that many other countries are preparing to accept the invitation to participate and to erect buildings.

Meanwhile, great interest is manifested in the exposition by the States of this Union. Thirty-five States have officially decided to make exhibits of their resources and activities, and the legislatures of the remaining States are now considering the subject. Many of the States have already selected the sites of their buildings and commissioners are at work arranging for construction.

Individual applications for exhibit space have been received from all parts of the world. The amount of space already applied for exceeds the allotment. Therefore, the process of selection and elimination has already begun, with the object of making the exposition a compact and complete epitome of the world's activity rather than a mere huge aggregation of exhibits.

The size and character of foreign government participation, as well as the extent of participation by the American States, will be affected largely by the attitude of this Government toward the exposition. It can not be expected that foreign nations will enter enthusiastically into this universal undertaking if its sponsor—the United States—is half-hearted or niggardly. Congress appropriated \$1,579,000 for a Government exhibit at St. Louis, in addition to an outright gift of \$5,000,000 and a loan amounting to \$4,000,000, which loan was repaid. The pending bill provides for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for a Government exhibit at San Francisco, with a provision that the building or buildings shall be of a permanent character, suitable for the use of the military authorities at the Presidio Military Reservation, and with the further provision that the United States shall not be bound to extend any pecuniary aid or assistance to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This appropriation is regarded by your committee as moderate and suitable, and in accordance with the dignity of the United States as a host of the nations of the world.

The bill provides that the Government exhibit shall be in charge of a board of Government employees, appointed by the heads of the executive departments, the independent commissions and bureaus, the Smithsonian Institution, etc. The exhibit as a whole will illustrate the functions and activities of the National Government, showing the nature and growth of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people, and the progress of the Nation in the arts of peace and war. Comparatively few citizens of the United States have an opportunity to visit the National Capital, and still fewer are able to gain a comprehensive idea of the manifold operations of their Government. By means of the exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the people of the country will be enabled to obtain accurate information regarding the methods of government, the expenditure of the public funds, and the development of national institutions. In no other way could this desirable object be accomplished to such good advantage.

The bill provides that a commission shall be appointed by the President to act as a board of arbitration in case of differences arising between the exposition authorities and foreign Governments of exhibitors, and to require suitable provision to be made for the entertainment of the representatives of foreign nations who may visit the exposition in response to the invitation heretofore extended by the President by authority of Congress. The salaries and expenses of this commission are to be paid by the exposition company, and no expense whatever in this connection is to be borne by the National Government.

Your committee beg leave to commend the public spirit and generosity of the people of California in assuming the entire burden of financing and managing this universal exposition, and to emphasize the fact that the participation by the Government to the extent provided for in this bill is barely more than a formal recognition of its duty in the premises.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1913.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: The Louisiana delegation asks you to kindly read this short statement in regard to the Panama Exposition. New Orleans contested with San Francisco for the honor of being selected as the exposition city. San Francisco won.

New Orleans contended that an international exposition without foreign exhibits would not be a success and that foreign nations would not exhibit unless the United States had an exhibit of its own and a commission representing the authority of the Government. San Francisco believed that a successful exposition could be conducted without these provisions.

Recent developments have demonstrated that New Orleans was right and that San Francisco was wrong. Some of the leading foreign nations are hesitating about accepting our Government's invitation to participate until the United States provides for its own exhibit and appoints a Government commission with which foreign nations can deal.

Whether San Francisco erred when it stated that it would not ask for a national exhibit, or whether it used the argument for the purpose of obtaining a material advantage over its competitor, should not be considered at this time. It is essential that a national exhibit be authorized and adequate appropriation be made to secure the participation of foreign powers, without which the exposition must fail; and we urge that no right-thinking American will contribute to such humiliation.

The citizens of Louisiana and the entire country want the exposition to be a success. Our national prestige is at stake. We have invited foreign nations to be our guests, and we must not fall in our duty. New Orleans is anxious to help her late rival to make the exposition a success, and we urge upon Congress the absolute necessity for a Government exhibit and the creation of a Government commission.

The question is not local, but national. The mere fact that San Francisco made a mistake two years ago does not justify Congress in now making the mistake of refusing to do what is absolutely necessary to insure a successful exposition.

R. F. BROUSSARD,
JOS. E. RANSDALL,
A. P. PUJO,
J. T. WATKINS,
ALBERT ESTOPINAL,
H. GARLAND DUPRE,
LEWIS L. MORGAN.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER. In the judgment of the Chair, two-thirds having failed to vote—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 84, noes 72.

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

The SPEAKER. Those in favor of ordering the yeas and nays will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] Seventy-two gentlemen have risen—a sufficient number—and the yeas and nays are ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 134, nays 121, answered "present" 5, not voting 121, as follows:

YEAS—134.

Adamson	Candler	Fields	Hardy
Aiken, S. C.	Cannon	Finley	Hay
Ainey	Cline	Fitzgerald	Helm
Akin, N. Y.	Collier	Flood, Va.	Henry, Conn.
Alexander	Cox	Floyd, Ark.	Hensley
Allen	Curley	Fornes	Higgins
Ashbrook	Daugherty	Foster	Hill
Ayres	Denyer	Fowler	Holland
Bartlett	Dickinson	Francis	Houston
Bathrick	Dickson, Miss.	Gardner, Mass.	Howard
Bell, Ga.	Difenderfer	Garner	Humphreys, Miss.
Boehne	Dixon, Ind.	Garrett	Jacoway
Booher	Doremus	Gill	Kinhead, N. J.
Borland	Doughton	Glass	Kitchin
Buchanan	Driscoll, M. E.	Goodwin, Ark.	Konop
Burgess	Edwards	Green, Iowa	Lawrence
Burleson	Evans	Gudger	Lee, Ga.
Byrnes, S. C.	Faison	Hamiln	Lever
Byrns, Tenn.	Fergusson	Hardwick	Littleton

Lloyd	Page	Sherley	Taylor, Ark.
McCreary	Patten, N. Y.	Sherwood	Taylor, Colo.
McKellar	Pepper	Sims	Tribble
Macon	Post	Sisson	Turnbull
Maguire, Nebr.	Pou	Slayden	Vare
Maier	Randell, Tex.	Small	Webb
Merritt	Redfield	Smith, Tex.	Wilder
Moon, Tenn.	Reilly	Stedman	Willis
Moore, Tex.	Roddenbery	Steenerson	Wilson, N. Y.
Morrison	Rouse	Stephens, Miss.	Wilson, Pa.
Moss, Ind.	Rucker, Mo.	Stephens, Nebr.	Witherspoon
Norris	Russell	Stephens, Tex.	Young, Mich.
Oldfield	Sabath	Sweet	Young, Tex.
Olmsted	Saunders	Taggart	
Padgett	Shackleford	Talcott, N. Y.	

NAYS—121.

Adair	Draper	Kendall	Pickett
Anderson	Dupré	Kennedy	Plumley
Austin	Dwight	Kent	Porter
Barchfeld	Esch	Kindred	Powers
Barnhart	Estopinal	Knowland	Pray
Bartholdt	Fairchild	Konig	Prince
Bates	Farr	La Follette	Raker
Berger	Foss	Langley	Ransdell, La.
Broussard	French	Lee, Pa.	Rees
Bulkley	Fuller	Lenroot	Roberts, Mass.
Burke, Pa.	Gallagher	Levy	Rodenberg
Burke, S. Dak.	Graham	Linthicum	Rothermel
Burke, Wis.	Gray	Littlepage	Rucker, Colo.
Burnett	Greene, Mass.	Lobeck	Scott
Campbell	Greene, Vt.	Loud	Sells
Cantrill	Gregg, Pa.	McDermott	Sloan
Cary	Hamilton, Mich.	McGillieuddy	Smith, J. M. C.
Clark, Fla.	Haugen	McGuire, Okla.	Stephens, Cal.
Claypool	Hayden	McKenzie	Stevens, Minn.
Clayton	Hayes	McKinney	Stone
Cooper	Heflin	McLaughlin	Sulloway
Copley	Helgesen	McMorran	Switzer
Crago	Henry, Tex.	Madden	Thayer
Crumpacker	Howell	Martin, S. Dak.	Towner
Cullop	Howland	Mondell	Underhill
Currier	Hughes, W. Va.	Morgan, Okla.	Volstead
Curry	Humphrey, Wash.	Mott	Weeks
Dalzell	Jackson	Needham	Young, Kans.
Davis, Minn.	James	Nelson	
De Forest	Johnson, Ky.	Patton, Pa.	
Dodds	Kahn	Payne	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—5.

Browning	Riordan	Sparkman	Thistlewood
Mann			

NOT VOTING—121.

Ames	George	Lamb	Roberts, Nev.
Andrus	Gillett	Langham	Ruby
Ansberry	Godwin, N. C.	Lewis	Scully
Anthony	Goeke	Lindbergh	Sharp
Beall, Tex.	Goldfogle	Lindsay	Simmons
Blackmon	Good	Longworth	Slemp
Bradley	Gould	McCall	Smith, Saml. W.
Brantley	Gregg, Tex.	McCoy	Smith, N. Y.
Brown	Griest	McKinley	Speer
Butler	Guernsey	Martin, Colo.	Stack
Calder	Hamill	Matthews	Stanley
Callaway	Hamilton, W. Va.	Mays	Sterling
Carlin	Hammond	Miller	Talbot, Md.
Carter	Harris	Moon, Pa.	Taylor, Ala.
Conry	Harrison, Miss.	Moore, Pa.	Taylor, Ohio
Covington	Harrison, N. Y.	Morgan, La.	Thomas
Cravens	Hart	Morse, Wis.	Tilson
Danforth	Hartman	Murdock	Townsend
Davenport	Hawley	Murray	Tuttle
Davidson	Heald	Neeley	Underwood
Davis, W. Va.	Hinds	Nye	Vreeland
Dent	Hobson	O'Shaunessy	Warburton
Dies	Hughes, Ga.	Palmer	Watkins
Donohoe	Hull	Parran	Whitacre
Driscoll, D. A.	Johnson, S. C.	Peters	White
Dyer	Jones	Prouty	Wilson, Ill.
Ellerbe	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Pujo	Wood, N. J.
Ferris	Kopp	Rainey	Woods, Iowa
Focht	Korbly	Rauch	
Fordney	Lafean	Reyburn	
Gardner, N. J.	Lafferty	Richardson	

So, two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof, the motion to dispense with proceedings under Calendar Wednesday was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

For the session:

Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland with Mr. PARRAN.

Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. ANDRUS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD with Mr. MANN.

Mr. PALMER with Mr. HILL.

Mr. FURNES with Mr. BRADLEY.

Mr. HOBSON with Mr. FAIRCHILD.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BROWNING.

Until further notice:

Mr. BROWN with Mr. DYER.

Mr. BRANTLEY with Mr. AMES.

Mr. BLACKMON with Mr. ANTHONY.

Mr. BEALL of Texas with Mr. CALDER.

Mr. ANSBERRY with Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. RAINEY with Mr. MCCALL.

Mr. MORGAN of Louisiana with Mr. GOOD.

Mr. GOULD with Mr. HINDS.

Mr. MURRAY with Mr. HARRIS.
 Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina with Mr. GILLET.
 Mr. SPARKMAN with Mr. DAVIDSON.
 Mr. KITCHIN with Mr. FORDNEY.
 Mr. RICHARDSON with Mr. THISTLEWOOD (either to be released when the other would vote the same way).
 Mr. CALLAWAY with Mr. DANFORTH.
 Mr. CARLIN with Mr. FOCHT.
 Mr. CARTER with Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey.
 Mr. COVINGTON with Mr. HARTMAN.
 Mr. DAVENPORT with Mr. HAWLEY.
 Mr. DAVIS of West Virginia with Mr. HEALD.
 Mr. DENT with Mr. KINKAD of Nebraska.
 Mr. DIES with Mr. KOPP.
 Mr. DONOHUE with Mr. LAFEAN.
 Mr. DANIEL A. DRISCOLL with Mr. LAFFERTY.
 Mr. FERRIS with Mr. LINDBERGH.
 Mr. GOLDFOGLE with Mr. LONGWORTH.
 Mr. GEORGE with Mr. MCKINLEY.
 Mr. GREGG of Texas with Mr. MATTHEWS.
 Mr. HARRISON of New York with Mr. MILLER.
 Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi with Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. HUGHES of Georgia with Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. HULL with Mr. MURDOCK.
 Mr. KORBLY with Mr. NYE.
 Mr. LEWIS with Mr. PROUTY.
 Mr. MCCOY with Mr. REYBURN.
 Mr. NEELEY with Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada.
 Mr. O'SHAUNESSY with Mr. SIMMONS.
 Mr. PETERS with Mr. STERLING.
 Mr. PUJO with Mr. SLEMP.
 Mr. RAUCH with Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH.
 Mr. RUBEY with Mr. SPEER.
 Mr. SHARP with Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio.
 Mr. SMITH of New York with Mr. TILSON.
 Mr. STANLEY with Mr. VREELAND.
 Mr. THOMAS with Mr. WARBURTON.
 Mr. TOWNSEND with Mr. WILSON of Illinois.
 Mr. TUTTLE with Mr. WOOD of New Jersey.
 Mr. WATKINS with Mr. WOODS of Iowa.
 Mr. WHITE with Mr. LANGHAM.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I voted "yea," but I am paired with the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and I desire to withdraw my vote and be recorded as "present."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the gentleman's name.
 The name of Mr. MANN was called, and he voted "Present."
 Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, I voted "nay." I am paired with my colleague, Mr. SCULLY, and I wish to withdraw my vote and be recorded as "present."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the gentleman's name.
 The name of Mr. BROWNING was called, and he voted "Present."

Mr. THISTLEWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I voted "nay." I have a general pair with the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. RICHARDSON, and if he has not voted I desire to withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the gentleman's name.
 The name of Mr. THISTLEWOOD was called, and he voted "Present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 The SPEAKER. Two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative, the motion to dispense with Calendar Wednesday is rejected, and the House resolves itself—

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, pending that I ask unanimous consent that general debate on this bill be considered as closed, and that we take the bill up immediately under the five-minute rule.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] asks unanimous consent that general debate on this bill be considered as closed, and that when the House goes into the Committee of the Whole House it be taken up under the five-minute rule.

Mr. COLLIER, Mr. SISSON, and Mr. MANN objected.
 Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that general debate upon this bill be considered as closed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move as an amendment that further general debate on the bill be limited to two hours and a half.

Mr. SHERLEY. A parliamentary inquiry.
 The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.
 Mr. SHERLEY. Is it in order, the House having refused to dispense with Calendar Wednesday, to do anything than to go into Committee of the Whole automatically for the consideration of business?

The SPEAKER. This is Calendar Wednesday, and, if the Chair ruled the other way, they never would get through with it, Mr. SHERLEY. Does not the rule require it?

The SPEAKER. The rule requires that the House shall go into Committee of the Whole automatically, and it is in exactly the same position then as when a gentleman gets up ordinarily and moves to go into Committee of the Whole. The Chair has ruled that way three or four times, and he believes it is right.

Mr. MANN. On my amendment I ask for the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois amends the motion, or offers to amend it.

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts. And, Mr. Speaker, I move to lay it on the table.

Mr. CANNON. Had you not better have the previous question apply to them both?

The SPEAKER. You must take them one at a time. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] moves that the debate be considered as closed.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Speaker, I did not have an opportunity to speak four or five hours.

The SPEAKER. This question is not debatable, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] moves that the general debate close in two hours and a half, and on that he moves the previous question.

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts. And I make a preferential motion to lay that on the table.

Mr. CANNON. I suggest to the gentleman that he move the previous question on both the motion and the amendment.

Mr. MANN. I have moved the previous question on my amendment.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.
 The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HEFLIN. I moved that the general debate be considered as closed. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] moves to limit general debate to two hours and a half. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. MANN. Oh, no.
 The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] moves the previous question—

Mr. MANN. On my amendment.
 The SPEAKER. And on that the gentleman from Massachusetts moves to lay it on the table.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.
 The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON. If the previous question should be ordered, or whether it is ordered or not, does the previous question cover the amendment only?

Mr. MANN. That is all the previous question covers. I moved the previous question on my amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] simply moves the previous question on his own amendment.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, would it be in order to move the previous question on the previous question?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will decide that in a minute.
 Mr. CANNON. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Alabama should have opportunity to move the previous question on both.

Mr. MANN. He had an opportunity to do that and did not do it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama had an opportunity to do that and did not do it, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] did it, as far as he wanted to do it. [Laughter.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, another parliamentary inquiry.
 The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON. If the previous question should be ordered and the amendment disposed of, then I will ask whether the gentleman from Alabama would be recognized to promptly move the previous question on his motion, and, if ordered, whether he would not thereby cut off an infinity of business?

The SPEAKER. He could if he were quick enough.
 Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COOPER. As I understand it, the gentleman from Alabama made a motion, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] amended it. Would it not be in order now to move the previous question on the original motion and the amendments?

The SPEAKER. Not now. It would have been at one time, but it is now too late, and the gentleman from Massachusetts—to finish the statement of that situation—moved to lay the gentleman's motion on the table.

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts. To lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. COOPER. The motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts is a preferential motion and not an amendment to either of the other motions.

The SPEAKER. Of course, the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts is preferential.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. HEFLIN rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Alabama rise?

Mr. HEFLIN. The gentleman from Massachusetts moves to lay the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] on the table. If that motion prevails, what situation would the original motion be in?

The SPEAKER. That kills his amendment.

Mr. HEFLIN. And leaves the original motion as it was?

The SPEAKER. No. The original motion would go to the table with the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COOPER. Under parliamentary law an amendment in the third degree is not permissible, but there is only one amendment before the House.

The SPEAKER. That is true.

Mr. COOPER. That is the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], to have the general debate run two hours and a half, and on that he moves the previous question.

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. COOPER. Why is it not in order to amend that still further and have the previous question apply to the original motion and to this amendment?

Mr. MANN. Because the previous question has been demanded on my motion.

The SPEAKER. What the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] suggests could have been done at the proper time.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KAHN. If the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts to lay on the table should carry, would that take with it the bill and everything else connected with it?

The SPEAKER. It would not.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I submit, as a part of the parliamentary inquiry, whether the motion to lay upon the table the amendment does not also take the motion of the gentleman from Alabama which is sought to be amended, and lay that upon the table?

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from North Carolina rise?

Mr. WEBB. I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. PAYNE. I make the point of order that that is clearly dilatory.

Mr. MANN. That is dilatory.

Mr. WEBB. It is not dilatory.

Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota. It looks like it.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina to adjourn. That is the highest motion that can be made in this House.

The question being taken, the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

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

The question being taken on ordering the yeas and nays, the Speaker announced 41 yeas, not a sufficient number.

Mr. WEBB. I demand the other side.

The negative vote was taken.

The SPEAKER. On ordering the yeas and nays, the yeas are 41 and the noes are 115. More than one-fifth having voted in the affirmative, the yeas and nays are ordered. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 77, nays 183, answered "present" 6, not voting 115, as follows:

YEAS—77.

Adamson	Byrns, Tenn.	Fields	Helm
Akin, N. Y.	Cline	Flood, Va.	Henry, Conn.
Anderson	Collier	Floyd, Ark.	Hill
Ashbrook	Davis, W. Va.	Foster	Houston
Bartlett	Denver	Garner	Howard
Bathrick	Dickinson	Garrett	Humphreys, Miss.
Booher	Dickson, Miss.	Gregg, Tex.	Jacoway
Borland	Doremus	Gudger	Johnson, Ky.
Buchanan	Edwards	Hamlin	Kinkead, N. J.
Burgess	Evans	Hardwick	Lewis
Burleson	Falson	Hardy	McKellar
Byrnes, S. C.	Fergusson	Hay	Macon

Madden	Randell, Tex.
Moon, Tenn.	Roddenberry
Moore, Tex.	Rouse
Morrison	Saunders
Oldfield	Sherwood
Padgett	Sims
Page	Sisson
Pepper	Slayden

NAYS—183.

Adair	Ellerbe	Small	Webb
Alken, S. C.	Esch	Smith, Tex.	Whitacre
Ainey	Estopinal	Steenson	Willis
Alexander	Fairchild	Stephens, Miss.	Witherspoon
Allen	Farr	Stephens, Tex.	Young, Tex.
Austin	Fitzgerald	Taylor, Ark.	
Barchfeld	Fornes	Tribble	
Barnhart	Foss	Turnbull	
Bartholdt	Fowler		
Bates	Francis		
Bell, Ga.	French		
Blackmon	Fuller		
Boehne	Gallagher		
Brantley	Gardner, Mass.		
Broussard	Gill		
Browning	Glass		
Bulkley	Godwin, N. C.		
Burke, Pa.	Goodwin, Ark.		
Burke, S. Dak.	Graham		
Burke, Wis.	Gray		
Campbell	Green, Iowa		
Cannon	Greene, Mass.		
Cantrill	Greene, Vt.		
Cary	Gregg, Pa.		
Clark, Fla.	Hamill		
Claypool	Hamilton, Mich.		
Clayton	Hayden		
Cooper	Hayes		
Copley	Hefflin		
Cox	Helgesen		
Crago	Henry, Tex.		
Crumpacker	Hensley		
Cullop	Higgins		
Curley	Hinds		
Currier	Hobson		
Dalzell	Howell		
Davis, Minn.	Howland		
De Forest	Hughes, W. Va.		
Dent	Humphrey, Wash.		
Difenderfer	Jackson		
Dodds	James		
Doughton	Kahn		
Draper	Kendall		
Driscoll, M. E.	Kennedy		
Dupré	Kent		
Dwight	Kindred		

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—6.

Johnson, S. C.	Riordan	Stevens, Minn.	Thistlewood
Mann	Shackleford		

NOT VOTING—115.

Ames	Ferris	Korbly	Reyburn
Andrus	Finley	Lafean	Richardson
Ansberry	Focht	Lafferty	Roberts, Nev.
Anthony	Fordney	Lamb	Ruby
Ayres	Gardner, N. J.	Langham	Sharp
Beall, Tex.	George	Lawrence	Simmons
Berger	Gillett	Lindsay	Slomp
Bradley	Goeke	Longworth	Smith, Saml. W.
Brown	Goldfogle	McCall	Smith, N. Y.
Burnett	Good	McKinley	Sparkman
Butler	Gould	Maher	Speer
Calder	Griest	Martin, Colo.	Stack
Callaway	Guernsey	Mathews	Stanley
Candler	Hamilton, W. Va.	Mays	Stephens, Nebr.
Carlin	Hammond	Mondell	Sterling
Carter	Harris	Moon, Pa.	Talbott, Md.
Conry	Harrison, Miss.	Morgan, La.	Taylor, Ala.
Covington	Harrison, N. Y.	Morse, Wis.	Taylor, Colo.
Cravens	Hart	Neeley	Thomas
Curry	Hartman	Nye	Tilson
Danforth	Haugen	Palmer	Townsend
Daugherty	Hawley	Parran	Underwood
Davenport	Heald	Peters	Vreeland
Davidson	Holland	Prouty	Warburton
Dies	Hughes, Ga.	Pujo	Watkins
Dixon, Ind.	Hull	Rainey	Weeks
Donohoe	Jones	Ransdell, La.	Wilson, Ill.
Driscoll, D. A.	Kitchin	Rauch	Wilson, Pa.
Dyer	Konig	Reilly	

So the House refused to adjourn.

The following additional pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. BURNETT with Mr. ANTHONY.

Mr. DIXON of Indiana with Mr. HAUGEN.

Mr. FINLEY with Mr. LAWRENCE.

Mr. CANDLER with Mr. CURRY.

Mr. CONRY with Mr. GRIEST.

Mr. HAMILTON of West Virginia with Mr. GUERNSEY.

Mr. HULL with Mr. WEEKS.

Mr. HOLLAND with Mr. HAWLEY.

Mr. MOSS of Indiana with Mr. HARTMAN.

Mr. REILLY with Mr. DANFORTH.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I voted "no," but I am paired with the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and I wish to withdraw my vote and answer "present."

The result of the vote was then announced as recorded.

The SPEAKER. When the gentleman from North Carolina swept everything out of the way temporarily by his motion to adjourn, there were three or four parliamentary inquiries pending, one by the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN], one by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], and one by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER]. The Chair will answer them all at once. In the first place, if the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] to lay on the table, which comes first, carries, that carries the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], and with it the proposition of the gentleman from Alabama to close the debate. It does not carry with it the bill. It has nothing to do with the bill. If the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts fails, then the vote comes on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] on ordering the previous question, and then the vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. If the Gardner motion to lay on the table should be agreed to, thereby carrying the Heflin motion to limit debate, would it then be in order for the gentleman from Alabama to again be recognized to move to close debate at once?

The SPEAKER. No, not at once; but it would be to close it in one minute or three hours, or any time between. The question now is on the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] to lay the Mann amendment on the table.

Mr. MANN. And on that, Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 130, nays 111, answered "present" 6, not voting 134, as follows:

YEAS—130.

Ainey	Dwight	Kahn	Post
Akin, N. Y.	Esch	Kendall	Pou
Allen	Estopinal	Kennedy	Powers
Anderson	Fowler	Kent	Pray
Ashbrook	Francis	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Prince
Austin	French	Knowland	Raker
Ayres	Fuller	Konop	Randell, Tex.
Barchfeld	Gallagher	Lafferty	Rees
Blackmon	Gardner, Mass.	La Follette	Roberts, Mass.
Browning	Gill	Lindberg	Rodenberg
Bulkley	Glass	Lee, Pa.	Rucker, Colo.
Burke, Pa.	Godwin, N. C.	Levy	Russell
Burke, S. Dak.	Gould	Linthicum	Scott
Burke, Wis.	Graham	Littlepage	Sells
Campbell	Greene, Mass.	Lobeck	Sherley
Cantrill	Greene, Vt.	McGillicuddy	Sloan
Clark, Fla.	Gudger	McKenzie	Stephens, Cal.
Claypool	Hamill	McKinney	Stevens, Minn.
Cooper	Hamilton, Mich.	McMorran	Stone
Crago	Hayden	Madden	Sulloway
Crumpacker	Hayes	Martin, S. Dak.	Sweet
Cullop	Heflin	Merritt	Switzer
Currier	Helgesen	Miller	Taggart
Curry	Henry, Conn.	Morgan, Okla.	Thayer
Dalzell	Henry, Tex.	Mott	Townner
Davis, Minn.	Higgins	Murdock	Underhill
Davis, W. Va.	Hinds	Murray	Volstead
De Forest	Howell	Needham	Willis
Dent	Howland	Nelson	Wood, N. J.
Dodds	Hughes, W. Va.	Olmsted	Young, Kans.
Draper	Humphrey, Wash.	Payne	Young, Mich.
Driscoll, M. E.	Jackson	Pickett	
Dupré	James	Plumley	

NAYS—111.

Adair	Doremus	Humphreys, Miss.	Roddenbery
Adamson	Doughton	Jacoway	Rouse
Aiken, S. C.	Edwards	Kinkead, N. J.	Rucker, Mo.
Alexander	Ellerbe	Kopp	Sabath
Barnhart	Evans	Lamb	Saunders
Bartlett	Faison	Lee, Ga.	Scully
Bell, Ga.	Fergusson	Lever	Sherwood
Boehne	Fields	Lewis	Sims
Booher	Fitzgerald	Lindbergh	Sisson
Borland	Floyd, Ark.	Littleton	Slayden
Brantley	Foster	Lloyd	Small
Buchanan	Garner	McCoy	Smith, J. M. C.
Burgess	Garrett	McCreary	Smith, Tex.
Burleson	Goodwin, Ark.	McGuire, Okla.	Stedman
Byrnes, S. C.	Gray	McKellar	Steenerson
Byrns, Tenn.	Gregg, Tex.	Macon	Stephens, Miss.
Callaway	Hamlin	Maguire, Nebr.	Stephens, Tex.
Candler	Hardwick	Mondell	Talcott, N. Y.
Cary	Hardy	Moore, Tenn.	Taylor, Ark.
Cline	Harrison, Miss.	Morrison	Taylor, Colo.
Collier	Haugen	Moss, Ind.	Tribble
Cox	Hay	Norris	Turnbull
Curley	Helm	Oldfield	Whitacre
Daugherty	Hensley	O'Shaunessy	Wilder
Denver	Hill	Padgett	Wilson, N. Y.
Dickinson	Holland	Page	Witherspoon
Dickson, Miss.	Houston	Fatten, N. Y.	Young, Tex.
Difenderfer	Howard	Pepper	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—6.

Fornes	McDermott	Riordan	Shackleford
Johnson, S. C.	Mann		

NOT VOTING—134.

Ames	Finley	Lawrence	Rothermel
Andrus	Flood, Va.	Lenroot	Rubey
Ansberry	Focht	Lindsay	Sharp
Anthony	Fordney	Longworth	Simmons
Bartholdt	Foss	Loud	Slemp
Bates	Gardner, N. J.	McCall	Smith, Saml. W.
Bathrick	George	McKinley	Smith, N. Y.
Beall, Tex.	Gillett	McLaughlin	Sparkman
Berger	Goeke	Maher	Speer
Bradley	Goldfogle	Martin, Colo.	Stack
Broussard	Good	Matthews	Stanley
Brown	Green, Iowa	Mays	Stephens, Nebr.
Burnett	Gregg, Pa.	Moon, Pa.	Sterling
Butler	Griest	Moore, Pa.	Talbot, Md.
Calder	Guernsey	Moore, Tex.	Taylor, Ala.
Cannon	Hamilton, W. Va.	Morgan, Ia.	Taylor, Ohio
Carlin	Hammond	Morse, Wis.	Thistlewood
Carter	Harris	Neeley	Thomas
Clayton	Harrison, N. Y.	Nye	Tilson
Conry	Hart	Palmer	Townsend
Copley	Hartman	Parran	Tuttle
Covington	Hawley	Patton, Pa.	Underwood
Cravens	Heald	Peters	Vare
Danforth	Hobson	Porter	Vreeland
Davenport	Hughes, Ga.	Prouty	Warburton
Davidson	Hull	Pujo	Watkins
Dies	Johnson, Ky.	Rainey	Webb
Dixon, Ind.	Jones	Ransdell, La.	Weeks
Donohoe	Kindred	Rauch	White
Driscoll, D. A.	Kitchin	Redfield	Wilson, Ill.
Dyer	Konig	Reilly	Wilson, Pa.
Fairchild	Korbly	Reyburn	Woods, Iowa
Farr	Lafean	Richardson	
Ferris	Langham	Roberts, Nev.	

So the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. BATHRICK with Mr. BARTHOLDT.

Mr. CLAYTON with Mr. CANNON.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky with Mr. COPLEY.

Mr. JONES with Mr. FOSS.

Mr. MAHER with Mr. GREEN of Iowa.

Mr. PALMER with Mr. PORTER.

Mr. REDFIELD with Mr. LOUD.

Mr. ROTHERMEL with Mr. HARTMAN.

Mr. WEBB with Mr. McLAUGHLIN.

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama with Mr. VARE.

Mr. HART with Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio.

Mr. BERGER. Mr. Speaker, I did not hear my name called, though I was about here. I desire to vote.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman in the Hall, listening, when his name should have been called?

Mr. BERGER. Mr. Speaker, I believe I was in the Hall. I do not know whether I was in the Hall in time. I tried to get over in time from the House Office Building.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman in the Hall when his name was called?

Mr. BERGER. I do not know about that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not bring himself within the rule.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, inadvertently I voted "yea" on this roll. I wish to withdraw that vote and vote "present," as I am paired with the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. UNDERWOOD.

The name of Mr. MANN was called, and he answered "Present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I now move to close debate in three hours, and on that motion I demand the previous question.

Mr. MANN and Mr. COOPER rose.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts on the table.

Mr. MANN. That is right. I was just going to make that motion myself.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, it must be clear to everyone in the House—

The SPEAKER. Debate is not in order on a motion to table.

Mr. GARNER. Then I desire to make a motion to adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hold that motion to be dilatory.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, do I understand the Speaker to hold, at 20 minutes of 5 o'clock, when a motion has been made that we have three hours of debate, and another motion to lay that motion on the table has been made, that a motion to adjourn is dilatory?

The SPEAKER. The Chair holds that at this stage of the session, with the business in the condition that it is, at 20 minutes of 5 o'clock in the evening a motion to adjourn is dilatory. [Applause.]

The gentleman from Massachusetts moves that debate close in three hours, and on that motion he demands the previous

question. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] moves to lay that motion on the table. The question is on the motion to lay on the table.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MANN) there were—ayes 119, noes 81.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 133, nays 113, answered "present" 3, not voting 132, as follows:

YEAS—133.

Adair	Dwight	Kent	Pickett
Ainey	Esch	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Plumley
Anderson	Estopinal	Knowland	Post
Austin	Farr	Konig	Pou
Barchfield	Foss	Konop	Powers
Barnhart	Fowler	Kopp	Pray
Bell, Ga.	Francis	Lafferty	Raker
Berger	French	La Follette	Ransdell, La.
Broussard	Fuller	Langley	Rees
Browning	Gallagher	Lawrence	Roberts, Mass.
Bulkley	Godwin, N. C.	Lee, Pa.	Rodenberg
Burke, Pa.	Gould	Lenroot	Rucker, Mo.
Burke, S. Dak.	Graham	Levy	Russell
Burke, Wis.	Greene, Mass.	Lindbergh	Sabath
Calder	Gudger	Linthicum	Scott
Campbell	Hamill	Lobeck	Sells
Cantrill	Hamilton, Mich.	Loud	Sloan
Claypool	Hayden	McGuire, Okla.	Stanley
Cooper	Hayes	McKenzie	Stephens, Cal.
Crago	Hefflin	McKinney	Stephens, Nebr.
Crumpacker	Heigesen	McLaughlin	Stone
Cullop	Henry, Conn.	McMorrin	Sweet
Curley	Higgins	Madden	Switzer
Currier	Hinds	Martin, S. Dak.	Talcott, N. Y.
Curry	Hobson	Miller	Thayer
Dalzell	Howard	Morgan, Okla.	Towner
Davenport	Howell	Mott	Vare
Davis, Minn.	Howland	Murdock	Voistead
De Forest	Hughes, W. Va.	Needham	Wood, N. J.
Dent	Humphrey, Wash.	Nelson	Young, Kans.
Dodds	James	Norris	Young, Mich.
Draper	Kahn	Olmsted	
Driscoll, M. E.	Kendall	Patton, Pa.	
Dupré	Kennedy	Payne	

NAYS—113.

Adamsen	Evans	Kinkead, N. J.	Sisson
Aiken, S. C.	Faison	Lee, Ga.	Slayden
Akin, N. Y.	Fergusson	Lever	Small
Alexander	Fields	Lewis	Smith, J. M. C.
Allen	Fitzgerald	Littlepage	Smith, Tex.
Ashbrook	Flood, Va.	McCoy	Stedman
Bartlett	Floyd, Ark.	McCreary	Steenerson
Bathrick	Foster	McKellar	Stephens, Miss.
Bocher	Gardner, Mass.	Macon	Stephens, Tex.
Borland	Garner	Maguire, Nebr.	Taggart
Buchanan	Garrett	Moon, Tenn.	Taylor, Ark.
Burgess	Gill	Moore, Tex.	Taylor, Colo.
Burleson	Glass	Morrison	Tribble
Byrnes, S. C.	Goodwin, Ark.	Moss, Ind.	Turnbull
Byrns, Tenn.	Gray	Murray	Tuttle
Callaway	Green, Iowa	Oldfield	Underhill
Candler	Gregg, Tex.	O'Shaunnessy	Webb
Cary	Hamlin	Padgett	Whitacre
Chine	Hardy	Page	White
Collier	Harrison, Miss.	Patten, N. Y.	Wilder
Cox	Hay	Pepper	Willis
Daugherty	Helm	Roddenbery	Wilson, N. Y.
Denver	Henry, Tex.	Rothermel	Wilson, Pa.
Dickinson	Hensley	Rouse	Witherspoon
Difenderfer	Hill	Saunders	Woods, Iowa
Doremus	Holland	Shackleford	Young, Tex.
Doughton	Houston	Sherley	
Edwards	Humphreys, Miss.	Sherwood	
Ellerbe	Jacoway	Sims	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3.

Fornes	McDermott	Mann
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NOT VOTING—132.

Ames	Dickson, Miss.	Hartman	Merritt
Andrus	Dies	Haugen	Mondell
Ansberry	Dixon, Ind.	Hawley	Moon, Pa.
Anthony	Donohoe	Heald	Moore, Pa.
Ayres	Driscoll, D. A.	Hughes, Ga.	Morgan, La.
Bartholdt	Dyer	Hull	Morse, Wis.
Bates	Fairchild	Jackson	Neeley
Beall, Tex.	Ferris	Johnson, Ky.	Nye
Blackmon	Finley	Johnson, S. C.	Palmer
Boehne	Focht	Jones	Parran
Bradley	Fordney	Kindred	Peters
Brantley	Gardner, N. J.	Kitchin	Porter
Brown	George	Korbly	Prince
Burnett	Gillett	Lafean	Prouty
Butler	Goeke	Lamb	Pujo
Cannon	Goldfogle	Langham	Rainey
Carlin	Good	Lindsay	Randell, Tex.
Carter	Greene, Vt.	Littleton	Rauch
Clark, Fla.	Gregg, Pa.	Lloyd	Redfield
Clayton	Griest	Longworth	Reilly
Conry	Guernsey	McCall	Reyburn
Copley	Hamilton, W. Va.	McGillcuddy	Richardson
Covington	Hammond	McKinley	Riordan
Cravens	Hardwick	Maher	Roberts, Nev.
Danforth	Harris	Martin, Colo.	Ruby
Davidson	Harrison, N. Y.	Matthews	Rucker, Colo.
Davis, W. Va.	Hart	Mays	Scully

Sharp	Speer	Taylor, Ala.	Underwood
Simmons	Stack	Taylor, Ohio	Vreeland
Slemp	Sterling	Thistlewood	Warburton
Smith, Saml. W.	Stevens, Minn.	Thomas	Watkins
Smith, N. Y.	Sulloway	Tilson	Weeks
Sparkman	Talbot, Md.	Townsend	Wilson, Ill.

So the motion to lay on the table was agreed to. The Clerk announced the following additional pairs: Until further notice: Mr. LINDSAY with Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. MARTIN of Colorado with Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio. Mr. RUCKER of Colorado with Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. DICKSON of Mississippi with Mr. VREELAND. Mr. GOEKE with Mr. PRINCE. Mr. SHARP with Mr. MERRITT. Mr. AYRES with Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. KINDRED with Mr. PROUTY. Mr. CLARK of Florida with Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Mr. BRANTLEY with Mr. DANFORTH. Mr. HARDWICK with Mr. JACKSON. Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I voted "no." I desire to withdraw my vote, because I am paired, and ask to be recorded as answering "present."

The SPEAKER. Call the gentleman's name. The name of Mr. MANN was called, and he answered "Present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that general debate close in five minutes, and on that I demand the previous question.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the motion is dilatory.

Mr. MANN. I wish to be heard upon that.

The SPEAKER. Upon what?

Mr. MANN. Upon the point of order which the gentleman has made.

The SPEAKER. What is it the gentleman desires to be heard on?

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Wisconsin made a point of order that some motion was dilatory—I suppose the motion which I made to lay on the table. Now, Mr. Speaker, the House has just laid on the table two motions, and to say that a proposition to lay a third on the table is dilatory is wild imagination. If the House had refused to lay on the table a former motion, it might with some justice be claimed that a motion to lay on the table a third time was dilatory; but when the House has laid two of these propositions—one to close debate instantly, one to close debate in three hours—on the table, it seems to me that the House has shown its disposition to not endeavor to close debate at all.

Mr. LAFFERTY. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. MANN. If it is a parliamentary question.

Mr. LAFFERTY. It is a question touching the argument of the gentleman. Is it not a fact that the House has twice shown that it wants to vote on the main question involved and that—

Mr. MANN. It has not, because if it had even the gentleman from Oregon would not have voted to lay the main question on the table if he wanted to vote on it, and he so voted twice.

Mr. LAFFERTY. The parliamentary skirmish here is to avoid voting on the main question.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the motion is dilatory, and every man in the House believes the same. [Applause.] The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Mr. CULLOP. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana demands a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 86, noes 89.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman demands the yeas and nays. Those in favor of ordering the yeas and nays on the previous question will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.] Eighty-five gentlemen have risen, a sufficient number, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 114, nays 117, answered "present" 1, not voting 149, as follows:

YEAS—114.

Ainey	Browning	Cantrill	Cullop
Anderson	Bulkley	Cary	Curley
Austin	Burke, Pa.	Clayton	Currier
Bates	Burke, S. Dak.	Cooper	Dalzell
Bell, Ga.	Calder	Crago	Davis, Minn.
Broussard	Cannon	Crumpacker	De Forest

Dent	Helgesen	McGuire, Okla.	Rodenberg
Dodds	Higgins	McKinney	Rothermel
Dupré	Hinds	McLaughlin	Russell
Dwight	Hobson	Martin, S. Dak.	Scott
Esch	Howell	Merritt	Slomp
Estopinal	Howland	Miller	Sloan
Farr	Humphrey, Wash.	Morgan, Okla.	Smith, J. M. C.
Foss	Kahn	Murdock	Stephens, Cal.
Fowler	Kendall	Murray	Stevens, Minn.
Francis	Kennedy	Needham	Stone
French	Kent	Nelson	Switzer
Gallagher	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Norris	Thayer
Gill	Knowland	Patton, Pa.	Towner
Godwin, N. C.	Konig	Payne	Underhill
Gould	Konop	Pickett	Vare
Greene, Mass.	Kopp	Plumley	Volstead
Hamill	Lafferty	Porter	Weeks
Hamilton, Mich.	La Follette	Pou	White
Harrison, N. Y.	Lee, Pa.	Pray	Woods, Iowa
Hart	Lenroot	Raker	Young, Kans.
Hayden	Levy	Ransdell, La.	Young, Mich.
Hayes	Lobeck	Rees	
Heflin	McDermott	Roberts, Mass.	

NAYS—117.

Adair	Faison	Lee, Ga.	Sims
Adamson	Fergusson	Lever	Sisson
Aiken, S. C.	Fields	Lewis	Slayden
Akin, N. Y.	Fitzgerald	Lindbergh	Small
Alexander	Floyd, Ark.	McCoy	Smith, Tex.
Allen	Foster	McCreary	Stanley
Ayres	Gardner, Mass.	McKellar	Stedman
Barnhart	Garner	Macon	Steenerson
Bartlett	Garrett	Maguire, Nebr.	Stephens, Miss.
Bathrick	Glass	Mann	Stephens, Nebr.
Beall, Tex.	Goodwin, Ark.	Moon, Tenn.	Stephens, Tex.
Booher	Gray	Moore, Tex.	Sweet
Borland	Green, Iowa	Morrison	Taggart
Buchanan	Gregg, Tex.	Moss, Ind.	Talcott, N. Y.
Burgess	Gudger	Oldfield	Taylor, Ark.
Byrnes, S. C.	Hamlin	O'Shaunessy	Taylor, Colo.
Byrns, Tenn.	Hardwick	Padgett	Tribble
Callaway	Hardy	Page	Turnbull
Candler	Harrison, Miss.	Pepper	Tuttle
Cline	Hay	Post	Webb
Collier	Helm	Powers	Whitacre
Cox	Hensley	Prouty	Wilder
Denver	Hill	Redfield	Willis
Dickson, Miss.	Holland	Roddenbery	Wilson, N. Y.
Difenderfer	Houston	Rouse	Wilson, Pa.
Doremus	Humphreys, Miss.	Sabath	Witherspoon
Doughton	Jacoway	Saunders	Young, Tex.
Edwards	Johnson, S. C.	Scully	
Ellerbe	Kinkead, N. J.	Shackelford	
Evans	Lawrence	Sherwood	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Olmsted

NOT VOTING—149.

Ames	Driscoll, M. E.	Kindred	Rainey
Andrus	Dyer	Kitchin	Randell, Tex.
Ansberry	Fairchild	Korbly	Rauch
Anthony	Ferris	Lafean	Reilly
Ashbrook	Finley	Lamb	Reyburn
Barchfeld	Flood, Va.	Langham	Richardson
Bartholdt	Focht	Langley	Riordan
Berger	Fordney	Lindsay	Roberts, Nev.
Blackmon	Fornes	Linthicum	Rubey
Boehne	Fuller	Littlepage	Rucker, Colo.
Bradley	Gardner, N. J.	Littleton	Rucker, Mo.
Brantley	George	Lloyd	Sells
Brown	Gillett	Longworth	Sharp
Burke, Wis.	Goeke	Loud	Sherley
Burleson	Goldfogle	McCall	Simmons
Burnett	Good	McGillcuddy	Smith, Saml. W.
Butler	Graham	McKenzie	Smith, N. Y.
Campbell	Greene, Vt.	McKinley	Sparkman
Carlin	Gregg, Pa.	McMorran	Speer
Carter	Griest	Madden	Stack
Clark, Fla.	Guernsey	Maher	Sterling
Claypool	Hamilton, W. Va.	Martin, Colo.	Suloway
Conry	Hammond	Matthews	Talbot, Md.
Copley	Harris	Mays	Taylor, Ala.
Covington	Hartman	Mondell	Taylor, Ohio
Cravens	Haugen	Moon, Pa.	Thistlewood
Curry	Hawley	Moore, Pa.	Thomas
Danforth	Heald	Morgan, La.	Tilson
Daugherty	Henry, Conn.	Morse, Wis.	Townsend
Davenport	Henry, Tex.	Mott	Underwood
Davidson	Howard	Neeley	Vreeland
Davis, W. Va.	Hughes, Ga.	Nye	Warburton
Dickinson	Hughes, W. Va.	Palmer	Watkins
Dies	Hull	Parran	Wilson, Ill.
Dixon, Ind.	Jackson	Patten, N. Y.	Wood, N. J.
Donohoe	James	Peters	
Draper	Johnson, Ky.	Prince	
Driscoll, D. A.	Jones	Pujo	

So the previous question was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On the vote:

Mr. CAMPBELL (for the previous question) with Mr. BURLESON (against).

Mr. STERLING (for the previous question) with Mr. PATTEN of New York (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. SHERLEY with Mr. OLMSTED.

Mr. BLACKMON with Mr. VREELAND.

Mr. ASHBROOK with Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL.

Mr. CLAYPOOL with Mr. FULLER.

Mr. HOWARD with Mr. JACKSON.
Mr. UNDERWOOD with Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio.
Mr. JAMES with Mr. LANGLEY.
Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Speaker, I voted "yea," but I am paired with the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. SHERLEY, and, finding he did not vote, I desire to withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The name of Mr. OLMSTED was called, and he voted "Present." The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes the gentleman would withhold that motion for a moment, until the House can transact some routine business.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to—

Mr. DIES, for 3 days, on account of illness.

Mr. DANFORTH, indefinitely, on account of illness.

Mr. DONOHUE, for 10 days, on account of illness.

RESIGNATION FROM A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a letter he has received from Hon. SCOTT FERRIS, of Oklahoma, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEBRUARY 12, 1913.

To the Hon. CHAMP CLARK,

Speaker House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: Owing to the necessity of my being absent from the House of Representatives on important business during the next 10 days, I respectfully ask to be relieved from serving on the conference committee on the part of the House of Representatives on H. R. 23293, and ask you to substitute in my place Hon. EDWARD T. TAYLOR, of Colorado, the next ranking member on the committee, and oblige,

Yours, respectfully,

SCOTT FERRIS.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] will be excused from service on the conference committee, and the Chair will appoint Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado in his place.

There was no objection.

BILLS ON THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following order, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. POU] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following order, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That on Friday next, February 14, the House shall stand in recess from the hour of 5 o'clock p. m. until the hour of 8 o'clock p. m., at which time it shall be in order to consider only, in the House or in Committee of the Whole, bills on the Private Calendar which were not considered and objected to on Monday, February 10, after which it shall be in order to consider the remainder of said calendar.

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I thought the gentleman from North Carolina desired to ask that bills which were not objected to on Friday night should be considered with a view to giving every Member with a bill on the Private Calendar an opportunity to bring it before the House on a kind of unanimous-consent private calendar.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to modify the order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks leave to modify the order.

Mr. POU. I submit the order in a modified form.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the order as modified. The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That on Friday next, February 14, the House shall stand in recess from the hour of 5 o'clock p. m. until the hour of 8 o'clock p. m., at which time it shall be in order to consider, by unanimous consent only, in the House as in Committee of the Whole bills on the Private Calendar which were not considered or objected to on Monday, February 10, after which it shall be in order to consider the remainder of said calendar.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. Under that order, as I understand, bills on the Private Calendar will be called and the question raised whether objection has been made to them, as it has been made heretofore.

Mr. POU. That is the object of the order. It was intended that it should be drawn that way.

The SPEAKER. The intention of this order is to enable the House to proceed exactly as the House proceeded on Monday night, beginning where it left off then. Is there objection? There was no objection.

HOOR OF MEETING TO-MORROW.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn until 10.30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn until 10.30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is it the understanding that the diplomatic and consular bill shall come up the first thing to-morrow?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Why not make it 11 o'clock to-morrow?

Mr. FOSTER. Well, I will make it 11 o'clock a. m.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

REPRINT OF SENATE BILL 4043 RELATING TO INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF LIQUORS.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FINLEY], chairman of the Committee on Printing, I renew the request that there be printed as a document Senate bill 4043 as it passed the House. There is not a copy to be had in the document room of this House or of the Senate.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman mean to have it printed in bill form?

Mr. WEBB. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS FOR SCHOOL SECTIONS IN GOVERNMENT RESERVATIONS.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Hon. Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, relating to the bill (S. 5068) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands for school sections within an Indian, military, national forest, or other reservation, and for other purposes. The Committee on Public Lands have made a report, and this is an important letter relating to that bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to Senate bill 5068. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Following is the letter referred to:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 11, 1913.

Mr. SCOTT FERRIS,
Chairman Committee on the Public Lands,
House of Representatives.

SIR: My attention has been recently called to S. 5068, being a bill "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands for school sections within an Indian, military, national forest, or other reservation, and for other purposes."

The general purpose of this bill is similar to H. R. 19344. The Senate bill as amended was passed by the Senate August 15, 1912. The matter of exchange, the subject of these bills, has been the subject of several previous reports from this department addressed to your committee. The bill as passed by the Senate seems to safeguard the public interests, and I would recommend its passage if the last proviso is stricken from the bill. Thereby it is provided: "That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the State of Idaho."

This is a general exchange measure authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to make exchanges of lands within the several States for those portions of the land granted in aid of common schools, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, which lie within the exterior limits of any Indian, military, national forest, or other reservation, the exchange to be made in the manner and form and subject to the limitations and conditions of sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (36 Stat., 796). The department has heretofore made exchanges of this sort under sections 2275 and 2276, as amended, and, as before stated, believes the sections above quoted ample authority therefor, even though this legislation should fail.

The necessity for the bill results from an opinion by Judge Wellborn in the case of *Hibbard v. Slack* (84 Fed. Rep., 571), in which it is held that an act of February 28, 1891, amending sections 2275 and 2276, Revised Statutes, does not contemplate an exchange of lands between the State and the United States, but only indemnity for loss to a State because of inclusion of school lands within a forest or other reservation prior to their identification by the Government survey. Although this decision has never been followed by the Land Department in the administration of the school grants to the several States, it has nevertheless been thought by interested parties that the passage of this legislation would greatly relieve the situation. When it is remembered that the department has heretofore made these exchanges under the sections above quoted and has exchanged with the State of Idaho already about 350,000 acres, that there are at least that many additional sections pending unacted upon, and that the present bill merely authorizes exchanges in the manner and subject to the conditions and limitations of those sections, the effect of the last proviso to the bill as passed by the Senate can readily be appreciated. Assuming that it may not affect exchanges heretofore made—that is, carried into effect by final approval and acceptance by the Secretary of the Interior—it would certainly raise the question as to whether further exchanges of this sort were permissible with the State of Idaho.

The State, by its legislature, in 1911 authorized its officers to make exchanges of this sort with the United States and ratified and approved all previous exchanges made or applied for. The purpose in including this proviso, therefore, can not be understood; but should the bill be passed retaining the proviso, I would not feel free to make further exchanges of this sort with the State. I therefore earnestly recommend to the consideration of your committee the advisability of eliminating this proviso. With its exclusion, however, as hereinbefore stated, I think the public interest will be preserved, and I should recommend its early enactment.

Very respectfully,

WALTER L. FISHER, Secretary.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned, in accordance with the order previously made, until to-morrow, Thursday, February 13, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Galveston Harbor and adjacent waterways, Texas (H. Doc. No. 1390); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

2. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Savannah River at North Augusta, S. C. (H. Doc. No. 1389); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Terrys Creek and Back River from the mouth to its junction with Mackeys River, tributary to Brunswick Harbor, Ga. (H. Doc. No. 1391); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

4. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor, referring to Senate bill 8369 to donate the Old Exchange Building in Charleston, S. C., to the Daughters of the American Revolution and advising Congress that the building is now used by the Lighthouse Service (H. Doc. No. 1388); to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 26189) granting certain coal lands to the city of Grand Junction, Colo., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1511), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. SWEET, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 26648) for the relief of David Crowther, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1510), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 28738) for the erection of a public building at Washington, Ind.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 28739) to purchase a post-office site at French Lick, Ind.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 28740) for the appointment of a commission with the view of providing a reservation in Oklahoma for the Five Civilized Tribes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FARR: A bill (H. R. 28741) to authorize the Secretary of War to donate two condemned brass or bronze cannon and cannon balls to Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic, Scranton, Pa.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOBECK: A bill (H. R. 28742) authorizing the Shoshone Tribe of Indians residing on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: Resolution (H. Res. 829) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House of Representatives with certain information; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial from the Legislature of the State of Idaho, asking that the three-year homestead bill, approved June 6, 1912, be amended so as to not require cultivation of homesteads; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also (by request), memorial from the Legislature of the State of California, praying for the passage of the Newlands bill to create a board of river regulation and to provide a fund for the regulation and control of the flow of navigable rivers; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 28743) for the relief of the heirs of Andrew D. Kent, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 28744) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POST: A bill (H. R. 28745) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jacob Snyder; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of H. D. Arnot and 90 other citizens of Newark and Hanover, Ohio, asking that Congress investigate the conduct of the Interior Department with reference to the Uncle Sam Oil Co.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. AYRES: Petition of the New York State Conference on Taxation, Binghamton, N. Y., favoring the passage of legislation for the extension of the work of the Census Department; to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. BROWNING: Petition of James Milton Conover, Carlisle, Pa., favoring the passage of legislation placing the Military and Naval Academies in the classified civil service; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. DICKINSON: Papers to accompany bill (H. R. 27596) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wade; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Rich Hill, Worland, Butler, Foster, Adrain, Archie, Eldorado Springs, Montrose, Rockville, Drexel, Amsterdam, Merwin, Amoret, and Hume, all in the sixth congressional district of Missouri, favoring the passage of legislation for the regulation of express rates and express classifications; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of Leeton, Blairston, Windsor, Belton, Harrisonville, Holden, Calhoun, Centerview, and Warrensburg, all in the sixth congressional district of Missouri, favoring the passage of legislation compelling concerns selling direct to the consumer by mail to pay their portions of the funds for the development of the local community, county, and State; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of citizens of Lime Ridge and vicinity, Wisconsin, favoring the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, preventing the shipment of liquor into dry territory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FURNES: Petition of the Children's Aid Society, New York, N. Y., favoring the passage of the Page bill (S. 3), granting Federal aid for vocational education; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the New York State Conference on Taxation, Binghamton, N. Y., favoring the passage of legislation for the extension of the work of the Census Department; to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Petition of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 49, National Association of Letter Carriers, Braddock, Pa., favoring the passage of the Hamill retirement bill, providing for pensioning Government clerks; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE: Petition of the System Federation of Harriman Railroads, favoring passage of legislation for making investigation of the condition of equipment of the railroads and for the improvement of the condition of the American railway employees; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LANGLEY: Petition of members of Company I, First Regiment Kentucky State Guard, favoring the passage of the Langley-Russell bill, for extending the provisions of the Sherwood bill to include the State militia; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of veterans of the Civil War of Auburn, Me.; Josiah Whipple, Newell, W. Va.; John Otterbacker, Charlottesville, Va.; W. M. Sterent, Beaver Dam, Pa.; George Shange, Wesley, Pa.; and Wesley J. Knaggs, Bay City, Mich., favoring the passage of House bill 1339, granting an increase of pension to veterans of the Civil War who lost an arm or leg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the New York State Conference on Taxation, Binghamton, N. Y., favoring the passage of legislation for the extension of the work of the Census Department; to the Committee on the Census.

Also, petition of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Clarence E. Meleney, associate city superintendent department of education, New York, N. Y., favoring the passage of the Page bill (S. 3), granting Federal aid for vocational education; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the insertion of a clause in this year's naval appropriation bill providing for the building of one of the new battleships in the Brooklyn Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Petition of citizens of Shippensburg, Pa., favoring the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, preventing the shipment of liquor into dry territory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of Anne Langworthy Waite, Westerly, R. I., favoring the passage of the Prouty "red-light" bill for the cleaning up of Washington for the inauguration; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Rhode Island Field Naturalist Club, Providence, R. I., favoring the passage of the McLean bill granting Federal aid for the protection of all migratory birds; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PATTEN of New York: Petition of the New York State Conference on Taxation, Binghamton, N. Y., favoring the passage of legislation for the extension of the work of the Census Department; to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. PETERS: Petition of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, Mass., protesting against the use of the "American Academy of Arts" by the American Academy of Arts and Letters, now seeking incorporation in the House of Representatives and Senate; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of the citrus growers of southern California, favoring the passage of legislation making an appropriation of \$100,000 for assistance and protection of fruit and citrus growers of California; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the National Association of Shellfish Commissioners, Boston, Mass., favoring the passage of legislation making appropriations for investigations for the development of the shell fisheries; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WEEKS: Petition of the Outlook Class of the Central Congregational Church, Newtonville, Mass., and the Men's Class, Phillips Church, Watertown, Mass., favoring the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill preventing the shipment of liquor into dry territory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Men's Class, Phillips Church, Watertown, Mass., favoring the passage of the Kenyon "red-light" injunction bill for the cleaning up of Washington for the inauguration; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.