

By Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska: Petition of sundry citizens of Pilger, Nebr., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: Petition of various members of the Methodist Church of Canisteo, N. Y., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. VOLLMER: Petition of various voters of the second congressional district of the State of Iowa, protesting against House joint resolution 168, Senate joint resolutions 88 and 50, and all similar measures introduced in Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WALLIN: Memorial of the New York Eastern Christian Conference, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WINGO: Petition of 12 citizens of Sevier County, Ark., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, July 14, 1914.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock m.

Rev. J. L. Kibler, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, we come to Thee because Thou art worthy to be praised and to be held in everlasting remembrance by the children of men. Thou art the giver of every good and of every perfect gift, and we come to make mention that Thy name is exalted and to declare Thy doings among Thy people. May we this day honor Thy great name, and as we meet responsibilities to our country may we not forget our obligations to Thee. As we seek the interest of men may we remember that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." May our ear be open to Thy voice, and may our responses to the call of every duty be sincere, patriotic, and complete. We ask it in Jesus' name. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$10,000 on account of damage occasioned by recent typhoon in the island of Guam, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House recedes from its amendment to the amendment of the Senate No. 1 to the bill (H. R. 15279) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes, and agrees to the same; and also recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 30, and agrees to the same.

The message also announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution providing for the printing and binding of 10,000 copies of the compilation entitled "Comparison of the tariff acts of 1909 and 1913, showing the classification, rates of duty, and sections of the acts of August 5, 1909, and October 3, 1913, together with the equivalent ad valorem rates of duty on the imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913," etc., in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the bill (S. 5042) legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada.

The message also announced that the House insists upon its amendments to the bill (S. 4261) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, disagreed to by the Senate, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HELVERING, and Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House insists upon its amendments to the bill (S. 4845) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, disagreed to by the Senate, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HEL-

VERING, and Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House insists upon its amendments to the bill (S. 5207) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, disagreed to by the Senate, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HELVERING, and Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House insists upon its amendments to the bill (S. 5446) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, disagreed to by the Senate, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HELVERING, and Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House insists upon its amendments to the bill (S. 5575) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, disagreed to by the Senate, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HELVERING, and Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House insists upon its amendments to the bill (S. 5843) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, disagreed to by the Senate, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HELVERING, and Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska managers at the conference on the part of the House.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

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

H. R. 12914. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;

H. R. 13542. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;

H. R. 14234. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;

H. R. 14738. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;

H. R. 15279. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes;

H. R. 15692. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;

H. R. 16055. An act to amend section 4474 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and

S. J. Res. 29. Joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a member of the New Jersey and New York Joint Harbor Line Commission.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, on yesterday after the reading of the Journal the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] called attention to the fact that he held in his hand some newspaper clippings which he wanted to have read "for the edification and comfort" of his "friends the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], and some others." Later on he alluded to us as "the lamentators." The Senator had those read into the RECORD, after which he was followed by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. WHITE] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], with somewhat similar articles.

The Senator from Missouri suggested that he would have similar articles to insert from day to day. The Senator said:

That is all I shall insert this morning, but I think I will take occasion morning after morning to furnish my friends on the other side with some comforting evidence of the real condition of the country.

I will now ask the Senator from Missouri if he has any further articles to present to-day for insertion in the RECORD?

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, as I see some evidences of rising temperature in those who are suffering from the calamity fever, I may offer a dose of soothing syrup this morning, and small doses from time to time.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator alludes—

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. GALLINGER. For what purpose?

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator seems to want a lead this morning, and I thought I would give it to him. The Senator from Missouri—

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say to the Senator that I was talking to the Senator from Missouri, who had promised us some further enjoyment this morning. I do not know that I want to get the Senator from North Carolina involved in any matter that the Senator from Missouri is in charge of.

Mr. STONE. He is the consulting surgeon.

Mr. SIMMONS. It was not for the purpose of helping the Senator from Missouri. The Senator from Missouri can help himself. He can take care of himself better than any other person I know in public life in America; but I thought the Senator from New Hampshire wanted a lead, and having some papers which he drew from his pocket, as he seemed to be soliciting the Senator from Missouri to give him a lead in the matter, I thought I would do it.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator from North Carolina can follow just as well as lead. The Senator usually leads, but I prefer that he should follow this morning.

Mr. SIMMONS. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have a great many newspaper clippings in my desk and I have scores of them in my committee room, and I thought yesterday I would insert some of them in the RECORD, but I find in the Washington Post of this morning some very interesting reading, which I will introduce instead of the others. I will first ask that this brief item shall be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

JOBS OF 1,000 MEN GONE—WAGES OF OTHERS ARE REDUCED AT THE BIG PLANTS IN WILMINGTON, DEL.

[Special to the Washington Post.]

WILMINGTON, DEL., July 13.

The industrial depression has struck Wilmington with vigor. It was announced to-day by officials of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation that 1,000 workmen have been discharged during the past few weeks.

The officials, when asked, declined to blame the Democratic administration for the condition. In addition, the Pennsylvania Railroad shops and the plant of the American Car & Foundry Co. have placed their employees on reduced wages. The repair shops of the Pullman Car Co. have also begun reducing their force.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, "Holland" writes most interestingly a daily letter to certain newspapers in the country. I have noticed during the last couple of months that "Holland" has been endeavoring to bolster up the industrial and trade conditions of the country. He has been doing precisely what the manufacturers have been doing. The manufacturers have kept back the actual conditions as far as they could, because they want to keep their credit good, so as to be able to borrow money. They do not want to advertise to the world that they are in financial distress or industrial disturbance. The other day I read a letter in the Boston Herald from a large manufacturer, in which he said he had gotten tired of lying and he was going to tell the truth. He said, "For the last six months I have been saying business is pretty good, but the fact is that business is wretchedly bad, and now I am going to tell the public the truth about it." "Holland" evidently has reached the same conclusion, and this morning he has this to say. He has a good deal more to say, but as I do not want to take any unnecessary time, I will ask that only a part of the article be read.

Mr. SAULSBURY. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. GALLINGER. I do.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I heard an interesting article read from a newspaper just now regarding Wilmington, Del. May I ask who presented the article?

Mr. GALLINGER. I presented it. I took it from the Washington Post. It purports to be a special dispatch from Wilmington.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I may say, if the Senator will permit me, in regard to that article that it is not an unusual thing for a thousand men be out of employment in Wilmington. We are very fortunate to have only a thousand men out of employment.

Mr. GALLINGER. This is in only one establishment.

Mr. SAULSBURY. The Harlan & Hollingsworth Car Manufacturing Co., the American Car & Foundry Co., and the Pullman Car Co. have their shops there.

Mr. GALLINGER. The statement was that those concerns were also in more or less distress, and 1,000 men had been dismissed from one particular concern.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I also noticed that the American Car & Foundry Co. was mentioned. This is the eastern branch of that large car-building works; and I may say that the condition in Wilmington, where there are many shops which are furnishing car supplies, is that when men have been discharged, and I have been told by many of the men themselves, they have been laid off when there was work in the shops to do. I do not mean to say that that condition exists in all the shops, but these men told me they had been discharged when they had as much work to do as ever. They told me they could not be fooled by alleged conditions when they were discharged and work existed in the shops which could be done.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is a most extraordinary suggestion. Of course it will go into the RECORD for what it is worth. The idea that when work is at hand in any manufacturing concern men are discharged is certainly food for the marines and not for the Senate of the United States.

Mr. SAULSBURY. May I ask the Senator if it is not conceivable that where there are large communities greatly interested in railroad supplies, when peculiar conditions exist pending certain investigations which have been going on by the Interstate Commerce Commission, these conditions may not be as serious as they look?

Mr. GALLINGER. Possibly so; but there is no suggestion that that is the condition in Wilmington alone. I should like to have read what "Holland" has further to say.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. GALLINGER. Well, Mr. President, I think I will occupy the time now for a little while.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

[From the Washington Post.]

"HOLLAND" WRITES OF HUGE LOSSES BUSINESS HOUSES HAVE SUFFERED IN SIX MONTHS—EXPORTS ALONE HOLD OWN—ONE CORPORATION, IN A PRIVATE REPORT, FINDS THAT ITS BUSINESS DROPPED FROM \$3,000,000 IN ONE-HALF OF 1912 TO ABOUT \$900,000 FOR THE SAME PERIOD THIS YEAR—SOME OF REASONS OFFERED.

NEW YORK, July 13.

While the managers of many of the big industrial corporations think it inexpedient to report for publication what their business for the first half of the present calendar year was, measured in dollars and compared with a like period in the previous year, as well as in 1912, nevertheless, some of them do tell in confidence what their recent experiences have been. For instance, one of the largest of American industrial corporations caused a comparison to be made on July 1 of the business done in the first six months of 1912, and then, again, the business of a like period of last year, and also the business done in the six months which have just ended.

GREAT LOSS IN BUSINESS.

Their sales in a period of normal business activity approximate about \$3,000,000 for six months. The total business done in the first six months of 1912 was a little under \$3,000,000. The total business done last year in the same period was a little over \$1,800,000. Their business for the first six months of the present year was, in round numbers, \$900,000. Of course, these managers look with apprehension upon a report of this kind.

A falling off such as these figures show can not be met much longer without compelling the managers of the industry to consider the expediency of liquidating or possibly of greatly reducing their capital.

Mr. GALLINGER. "Holland" says a good deal more along the same line. I will refrain from presenting it, but I do want to present a very interesting editorial from this morning's Washington Post, and I commend it to the farmers of Missouri, as well as to the farmers in other parts of the country.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire ask for the reading?

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; I want to have it read, as the farmers of the country will want to read it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

THE FARMER LOSES.

In the 10 months ended April, 1914, the value of foreign foodstuffs imported into the United States increased \$10,000,000, or \$1,000,000 a month. This money, which should have gone to the American farmer, went to foreign farmers.

In the same period the exports of American foodstuffs decreased \$64,416,000, or \$6,400,000 a month.

The adverse balance against the American farmer, so far as dealings with the outside world are concerned, is \$75,000,000 in 10 months.

During the 10 months ended April, 1914, there were imported 20,058,998 bushels of oats, as against 714,767 bushels imported during the same period ended April, 1913. Comparing the same periods, there were imported 1,854,054 bushels of wheat, against 769,329; other bread-stuffs, \$2,602,952, against \$1,362,630; fruits, \$26,155,108, against \$21,635,382; nuts, \$722,217, against \$636,290; butter, \$1,633,515, against \$253,513; cheese, \$9,302,438, against \$7,683,399; olive oil, \$6,444,247, against \$5,815,810; prepared vegetables, \$3,015,545, against \$2,772,100; fresh vegetables, \$1,468,396, against \$1,308,821. The importation of eggs during the 10 months ended April, 1914, amounted to 5,043,765 dozen, valued at \$1,000,000.

These are staples produced by American farms, orchards, and gardens. The new tariff reduces the duty upon these articles and opens the market to foreign farmers. The foreigner has seized this opportunity and is now making \$1,000,000 a month which formerly went to the American farmer.

The consumer gets no benefit from this tariff reduction. The price has not gone down on a single article mentioned. The high tariff formerly kept the foreigner out and gave this business to the American farmer. The new tariff throws the business to the foreign farmer, who, with the middleman, pockets the benefit, and the consumer pays as much as he did before. The only loser is the American farmer.

This loss of \$1,000,000 a month covers only 10 months of the new tariff. It is natural that the loss should be greater as soon as foreign farmers awaken to the splendid opportunity offered by the American market. The more they take advantage of this opportunity the more the American farmer will lose.

The only way to prevent this loss to the American farmer is to put the bars up again, and shut out the foreigner. The experiment has been in effect long enough to show that it does not decrease the cost of living.

Maybe this item of \$1,000,000 a month loss through the low tariff will be borne in mind by the American farmer when he votes next November for Congressmen who frame tariff bills.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, that is all I care to put into the RECORD this morning, and—

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will just withhold his interruption for a moment—that is all I care to put into the RECORD this morning, and I did it simply because the challenge was made on yesterday. If the plan announced by the Senator from Missouri is to be continued, I have a great deal more interesting material, and undoubtedly I will be in receipt from day to day of much additional information. This very morning a letter comes to me from New Hampshire showing that a large manufacturing concern has closed its doors and that the doors are to be kept closed until they get orders.

Mr. President, it will be of value to the people who read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to find that the political party which promised such glowing results from the new tariff have failed to bring about what they promised.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I noticed in the Washington Post of this morning another piece of depressing information which seems to have escaped the notice of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. It was a résumé of the recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. I discovered from that résumé that 336 subsidiary corporations of that concern have been practically put out of business. Those who are dependent upon them for a living, those who had invested their money in them, are principally inhabitants of New England, and their condition must be quite as deplorable as that of the poor workmen who seem to have been temporarily thrown out of employment in Wilmington. I also noticed, Mr. President, that between sixty and ninety millions of dollars, doubtless representing the earnings of small investors, have been frittered away and wasted, if not stolen, through the agency of these 336 corporations, manipulated by the interests which are now so extremely concerned about business conditions and who desire to go back to the good old ways of doing business.

I drew an inference also from this report, Mr. President, that one man, since deceased, was primarily responsible for the creation of these 336 helpless subsidiary corporations as dummies to do the work which preceded the wrecking of the larger concern; but his responsibilities have ended. And I was reminded, too, of a clipping also taken from the Washington Post shortly after Mr. Morgan's unfortunate demise. It is an extract from his will, which I will read into the RECORD for the consolation of the New Haven's unfortunates. It is as follows:

I commit my soul into the hands of my Savior in full confidence that having redeemed it and washed it in His most precious blood He will present it faultless before the throne of my heavenly Father; and I entreat my children to maintain and defend, at all hazard, and at any cost of personal sacrifice, the blessed doctrine of the complete atonement for sin through the blood of Jesus Christ, once offered, and through that alone.

It seems pertinent to present this, but without comment, as a sort of companion piece to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, a great many of us, at least, do not know who "Holland" is, but, I take it, every Senator here will know the author of the article which I send to the Secretary's desk and ask to have read. It is a telegraphic dispatch to the New York World.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from West Virginia? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read from the New York World of Saturday, July 11, 1914, as follows:

PROSPERITY FIRST FINDS PITTSBURGH. NEWSPAPER SAYS—SENATOR OLIVER'S AFTERNOON DAILY DECLARES THAT IS THE OPINION VOICED BY LEADING BUSINESS MEN THERE—ALL BRANCHES OF TRADE FEEL RETURNING STIMULUS—STEEL PLANTS PUTTING ON MORE MEN, AND THERE IS \$15,000,000 IN PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

[Special to the World.]

PITTSBURGH, July 10.

The Chronical-Telegraph, Senator GEORGE T. OLIVER's afternoon daily paper, prints the following to-day:

"Pittsburgh is the first of American cities to recover from the depression in business which has affected the entire country"—

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, does the Senator from West Virginia think that such charges ought to be made against the Senator from Pennsylvania in his absence? [Laughter.]

Mr. CHILTON. I did not know the Senator from Pennsylvania was absent, and I have no doubt the Senator would not object to anyone accusing him of telling the truth, even in his absence.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the article, as follows:

"In this manufacturing district the ebb tide in the commercial and industrial field caused by the change in the Nation's tariff policy, the changes wrought in the banking and currency system, and the uncertainty in the railroad rate situation has been reached.

"Pittsburgh is returning to its old-time prosperity. This is the opinion voiced by leading manufacturers, bankers, and business men of the community.

"FEEL RETURNING STIMULUS.

"All branches of trade," the paper declares, "are feeling the stimulus of the return of normal conditions. The Pittsburgh pay roll, measured on the unexampled standard of \$1,000,000 a day, again is making itself felt in the home commercial mart. This unrivaled asset in Pittsburgh business, and especially in guaranteeing the stability of the community's mercantile trade, is growing greater.

"Reports from the iron and steel industry for July in the Pittsburgh district show an increase over June of 10 per cent. The August outlook is still better. In the fall many new industries located by the Pittsburgh Industrial Development Commission will begin operations. All told, these concerns will give year round employment to skilled mechanics of the highest wage-earning capacity. This will mean at least 4,000 additional buyers who will augment the receipts of Pittsburgh merchants.

"\$15,000,000 IN BUILDING.

"In building operations Pittsburgh this year is spending more than \$15,000,000. This sum does not include the municipal improvements referred to by Mayor Armstrong. Financial men regard as a true index to the confident feeling of the people the readiness with which the municipal bonds for these improvements were bought.

"Meanwhile," it is said in the paper, "other Pittsburgh industries are indicating by their policy the arrival of highly fortunate times to come. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. has been employing additional men and the United States Steel Corporation also has been adding to its forces so the greatly increased demands of the immediate future may be met. The National Tube Co. is already working to 80 per cent of its capacity and soon will be working in full. The present building boom now so noticeable in Pittsburgh is declared by contracting engineers and builders to be the most remarkable experienced here in years. That this situation will be greatly exceeded seems apparent in the enormous building activity scheduled for the near future."

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, lest this howl of calamity should overtop everything, and since it seems as though there were a preconcerted plan upon the part of the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] to burden the community all at once with this appalling cloud to mitigate somewhat that horrid condition, I desire to present some communications I have come across. I have copied verbatim from the New York Tribune of July 7, as I hesitated to mutilate the paper, the following item:

Pennsylvania orders 84 engines. Will spend \$1,680,000. The locomotives will cost an average of \$20,000 each.

If all this calamity exists, pray, I ask in all reason, why does the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. spend this money and for what purpose will it use these engines?

From the Journal of Commerce of July 7 I read the following:

The roads bought 19,000 tons during June, 1914.

In the Journal of Commerce of the same date I notice the following:

Heavy exports of wheat. Over 1,000,000 bushels will be shipped by St. Louis.

The same paper on the same date—and Senators can not charge the Journal of Commerce with being our paper—says:

Texas Co. buys 500 acres. Will expend in building refinery \$2,000,000 and employ 1,000 men.

I also quote from the *Journal of Commerce*, as follows:
Paris, June 27, 1914. Wheat crop short. France will have to import 60,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Compare that with your statements in regard to the importation of corn.

The *Journal of Commerce* of July 8, 1914, states:

Kansas City and Southern Record: Gross earnings \$11,000,000, or \$50,000 greater than in 1913.

I will not tire the Senate by quoting the editorial in the paper of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER] to which reference has been made, wherein he goes on to show that in Pittsburgh they are fast approaching a million-dollar-a-day record in wages paid, but I will quote from an editorial in the *Philadelphia Record*—and I had really treasured this with the hope that my friend the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] might be here, as I wanted to give this to him right from his own hearthstone—the *Philadelphia Record* editorially says:

All departments of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Altoona shops are working full time; some of them overtime. Contractors are having difficulty in getting men. The Baltimore & Ohio shops at Pittsburgh have added 800 men to their rolls. The crop demands have lessened the idle cars for the last half of June 12,000 cars. Failures were fewer in June than in previous month.

The *Journal of Commerce* of July 10, 1914, says:

Ford—

Of automobile fame—

says there is absolutely nothing wrong with business. All lines feel the awakening.

I quote again from the *Journal of Commerce* of July 10:

The American Chicle Co. increases business facilities.

The gratifying thing I see about that is that my Republican friends who are wont to cry calamity have ceased chewing the rag and have gone to chewing gum [laughter]—the Chicle Co. have multiplied their facilities.

The *Journal of Commerce* also says that \$1,000,000 will be expended for improvements by the Tennessee Copper Co.

I now quote from the *New York Times* of July 10, 1914, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

The Pennsylvania Railroad to-day gave orders for 100,000 tons of steel rails.

I quote another extract from the *New York Times*, as follows:

[Special to the *New York Times*, July 10, 1914.]

GETTING NEW ENGINES.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has just placed an order for five of the largest type of engines. This road recently stated that it had 90 idle engines.

In this connection, I notice that the *New York Post*, of July 11, 1914, says that Mr. Newman Erb, president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, has just returned from Europe, and he finds even there that business prostration has existed and still exists, though it is somewhat picking up, and good business is in sight.

I met a gentleman night before last, Mr. Rapheal Herman, of Detroit, whose opinion as to the business outlook is published in the *Washington Star* of last evening. Representative DOREMUS, of Michigan, introduced Mr. Rapheal Herman to me as a curiosity. I said "In what way; he is a splendid looking fellow." Mr. Herman answered, "Well, I am a Republican and a protectionist, and yet I have the courage and temerity to assert that times are good and business is generally very much improving." I asked him in what particular line he was engaged, and he said that he was engaged in the manufacture of attachments and connections used in the manufacture of engines and boilers. "Well," said I, "it may be that is the condition in your particular part of the country"—he came from Detroit. He said, "No, sir; the best business I have is in the city of Philadelphia." Oh, that some phone might carry this to the ears of OLIVER and PENROSE, telling them that general conditions are infinitely better than they have been.

I say, Mr. President, that, while there are instances of depression and instances of idleness, yet, as I said here some days ago, we are reaping the result of a life of debauch and of ruthless extravagance, and it ill becomes Senators of the United States, in the face of all God's blessings that surround us, in the face of bountiful crops, with myriads of acres planted to corn that is just bursting into fruition and into wealth, and myriads of bushels of wheat that will supply not only the hungry mouths of our people, but the hungry mouths of the starving millions of the Old World, to cry calamity. I say it is a crime, and worse than a crime; in the midst of all these manifold blessings it is a sin. If our friends on the other side can get some comfort out of finding a condition of things where some poor mortal may have been thrown out of employment and his family starving, in God's name let them get it. I do not be-

lieve that they are warranted in uttering this calamity howl. I say, pick up and chirp and have courage. You know in your own hearts that you are blessed beyond comparison and almost beyond reason. We are richer, mayhap, than our deserts.

I say I could multiply the instances I have given by the hundreds. The Senator from New Hampshire knows that the testimony I have given is not the testimony of Democrats, but the testimony in the main—in fact, I think, almost without exception—of papers which uphold the Republican Party and that have voiced your propaganda and pressed on your dogma of protection until you have cursed the country and imposed a burden upon all mankind.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator if he does not think he is rather trenching upon the rule when he charges me with being guilty of crimes and sins? [Laughter.] I refer to the rule that says that one Senator shall not impute improper motives to another Senator.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Oh, that is very nice; but Heaven knows, and the Senate knows well, that my reference was not to an individual, but to a collection and aggregation of individuals made up of the Senator and others, who, under the guise and misnomer of the Republican Party, have burdened the people and have brought detriment to them. [Laughter.]

Mr. GALLINGER. Does the Senator think that it makes the offense less, in view of what the rule prescribes, if he applies it to several of us?

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Well, it spreads it out a little thinner. [Laughter.] The fact is, that if I should attempt to spread out the wrongs of the Republican Party, they would cover many, many people; but I have to say that as to the generous, glorious, genial, grand, big-hearted, and splendid Apollo, in the person of the Senator from New Hampshire, it would be impossible for a man to say anything very ungenerous or very unkind, and God knows that in my heart the Senator is the last man to whom I would charge any personal aim or intent to cause detriment to anybody; but you have been so long under the ban of Republican iniquity that you scarce know when to stop.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will forgive everything the Senator has said about me, though he has really violated the rule, if he will take back the appellation "Apollo" as applied to me. [Laughter.] I can not stand that.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Well, I want to be on the side of truth; and I think the Senator, as an M. D., must realize that he measures up better in physique than the average of God's children.

Mr. BORAH. I call for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is the presentation of petitions and memorials.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I send to the desk two telegrams in the nature of petitions from men and women of Mississippi, expressing their opinion upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. In their judgment and opinion I most heartily concur. I ask that the telegrams may be printed in the RECORD, without reading.

There being no objection, the telegrams were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

[Telegram.]

CARROLLTON, MISS., July 3, 1914.

Hon. J. K. VARDAMAN,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Undersigned petition Congress to submit amendment prohibiting importation and manufacture of liquor.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Mrs. W. A. BILLUPS,

President Methodist Woman's Society.

Mrs. J. R. BINGHAM,

President Baptist Ladies' Aid Society.

Mrs. W. D. KIMBROUGH,

President United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. S. E. TURNER,

President Beethoven Club.

Mrs. V. STILLSON.

[Telegram.]

BATESVILLE, MISS., July 6, 1914.

Hon. JAMES K. VARDAMAN,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Mass meeting of citizens at Batesville petition Congress to submit amendment prohibiting importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors.

R. A. N. WILSON, Chairman.

Mr. WARREN presented petitions signed by 147 citizens of Sheridan, Wyo., praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 636, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, of Detroit, Mich.,

praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. JONES presented memorials of sundry citizens of the State of Washington, remonstrating against the proposed increase in the number of chaplains in the United States Navy, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PERKINS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Brawley and Oakland, and of the congregations of the Arlington Christian Church of Riverside, and of the Southern California Conference of the Free Methodist Church, of South Pasadena, all in the State of California, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Bakersfield and Mount View, in the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation to establish Federal censorship of motion pictures, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of Nelson A. Miles Camp, No. 10, United Spanish War Veterans, of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide pensions for civil-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a petition of the Housatonic Valley Preachers' Union of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York, praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. POINDEXTER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Washington, D. C., Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, and Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to recognize Dr. Frederick A. Cook as the discoverer of the North Pole, which were referred to the Committee on the Library.

SURVEY OF RIO GRANDE BORDER.

Mr. CATRON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 98) authorizing a survey and examination of the Rio Grande border of the United States to determine the advisability of constructing a highway either along the entire border or certain sections thereof, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 665) thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 6089) granting an increase of pension to William Mower;

A bill (S. 6090) granting an increase of pension to Caroline L. Ackley; and

A bill (S. 6091) granting an increase of pension to Joseph L. Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COLT:

A bill (S. 6092) granting a pension to Mary E. Gilbert (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WARREN:

A bill (S. 6093) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii relating to certain gas, electric light and power, telephone, railroad, and street railway companies and franchises in the Territory of Hawaii, and amending the laws relating thereto; to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 6094) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT TO DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BANKHEAD submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$9,500 for the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co., etc., intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. RANSDELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 17482) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

OMNIBUS CLAIMS BILL.

Mr. RANSDELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the omnibus claims bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

THOMAS D. JONES.

Mr. HITCHCOCK (at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.). Mr. President, I desire to make a request for unanimous consent. The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senator prefers a request, it will be put to the Senate.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I ask unanimous consent that the hearings before the Committee on Banking and Currency recently held concerning the confirmation of Mr. Thomas D. Jones, the record made by the committee in that case and the report of the committee, as well as the minority views of four members of the committee, may be printed and made public.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, some one—possibly the Senator from Nebraska himself—has given out what purport to be the hearings before that committee. They have been printed broadcast. I do not know whether they have been correctly printed or not; but if this request is to be taken up now I move that the doors of the Senate be closed under Rule XXXV.

Mr. KERN. I second the motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will clear the galleries and close the doors.

The Senate thereupon proceeded to deliberate with closed doors. At 5 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m. the doors were reopened.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by A. C. Johnson, its assistant enrolling clerk, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10523) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10523) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment number 31.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 226 and 227 and agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter inserted by the House amending said Senate amendment, omit the matter stricken out by said Senate amendment, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Hereafter whenever under appropriations made by Congress, the roadway of any street, avenue, or road in the District of Columbia is improved by laying a new pavement thereon or completely resurfacing the same not less than one square in extent, from curb to curb, or from gutter to gutter where no curb exists, where the material used is sheet asphalt, asphalt block, asphaltic or bituminous macadam, concrete, or other fixed roadway pavement, such proportion of the total cost of the work, including all expenses of the assessment, to be made as herein-after prescribed, shall be charged against and become a lien upon the abutting property, and assessments therefor shall be levied pro rata according to the linear frontage of said property on the street, avenue, or road, or portion thereof upon the roadway of which said new pavement or resurfacing is laid: *Provided*, That there shall be excepted from such assessment the cost of paving the roadway space included within the intersection of streets, avenues, and roads, as said intersections are included within the building lines projected, and also the cost of paving the space within such roadways for which street railway companies are responsible under their charters or under law on streets, avenues, or roads where such railways have been or shall be constructed.

"The assessments hereinbefore provided for shall be levied in the following proportion, namely: One-half of the total cost upon the abutting property owners and the remaining one-half and all of the expenses of maintenance and repairs to be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and from the Treasury of the United States in equal parts: *Provided*, That where the width of the street, avenue, or road to be paved or completely resurfaced from curb to curb or gutter to gutter, as the case may be, shall exceed 40 feet, the excess, including the cost of intersections or spaces within which street railways are

required to pave, shall be paid for one-half out of the Treasury of the United States and one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

"Assessments levied under the provisions hereof shall be payable and collectible in the same manner and under the same penalty for nonpayment as is provided for assessments for improving sidewalks and alleys in the District of Columbia, as set forth on page 248 of volume 28, United States Statutes at Large: *Provided*, That the cost of publication of the notice of such assessment upon the failure to obtain personal service upon the owners of the property to be assessed therein provided for and of the services of such notice shall be paid out of the appropriation for the work, and such assessments, when collected, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts."

And the House agree to the same.

JOHN WALTER SMITH,
LUKE LEA,
J. H. GALLINGER,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
ROBERT N. PAGE,
T. U. SISSON,
C. R. DAVIS,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland. I ask that the report be adopted.

Mr. SMOOT. Just a moment. I did not catch fully the purport of the last amendment agreed to by the two Houses. I take it for granted it is a compromise on the Borland amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland. It is.

Mr. SMOOT. And the provisions of the amendment as agreed to are that the District pay one-half and the property owners one-fourth on each side of a street for paving?

Mr. SMITH of Maryland. That the District and the Government shall pay one-half and that the property owners on each side shall each pay one-quarter.

Mr. SMOOT. Or, in other words, the District pays a quarter, the Government pays a quarter, and the property holders on each side of the street pay a quarter each?

Mr. SMITH of Maryland. That is correct so far as the paving of streets is concerned; but the streets are to be maintained by the District and the Government.

Mr. SMOOT. That is, as I gather it, the purport of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHILTON in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS—VIEWS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. NEWLANDS, Mr. STONE, and Mr. POINDEXTER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I ask that the unfinished business, the trade commission bill, be laid before the Senate, and that its consideration be resumed.

Mr. STONE. I rise to a privileged motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. STONE. I move—

Mr. SIMMONS. I think I know the motion the Senator intends to make, but before he makes it will he consent to yield to me for a moment?

Mr. STONE. I am going to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the Senator yield to me to make a request?

Mr. STONE. I yield.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask unanimous consent for the publication in the RECORD of an interview given by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, to the New York World of July 13, 1914, answering twenty-odd questions propounded to him by certain business men of this country. It is a very fair, calm, and dispassionate statement of facts, in which the whole people are interested, by the head of this great department of the Government. I ask that it be inserted in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the interview referred to will be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. GRONNA. I ask for the regular order. If we are to transact morning business, I have some petitions I desire to present.

Mr. STONE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Will the Senator from Missouri withhold that motion for just a moment?

Mr. SIMMONS. I inquire whether the request made by me has been granted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair put the request, and it was granted.

The interview referred to is as follows:

SECRETARY OF TREASURY ANSWERS FOR THE WORLD 20 VITAL QUESTIONS—MR. MCADOO SAYS THAT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT WILL AGAIN, IF NECESSARY, DEPOSIT GOVERNMENT MONEY IN THE BANKS TO ASSIST IN MOVING THE CROPS, AND THAT THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY IS EXCEPTIONALLY SOUND—NO NECESSITY WHATEVER FOR AN ISSUE OF BONDS—BUSINESS STIMULATION IS ALREADY REPORTED FROM MOST SECTIONS, AND THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR "NERVOUS SYSTEMS"—ENACTMENT OF THE RIGHT CORRECTIVE MEASURES NOW WILL PUT AGITATION TO SLEEP AND GIVE BUSINESS THE REST IT CRAVES.

[By S. S. Fontaine.]

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has given to the World the first comprehensive interview to which he has submitted since he assumed office on March 4, 1913. A list of interrogatories, covering a wide range of subjects, in which the business men of the country are deeply interested at this time, was prepared under the advice of leading bankers and financial experts, and the Secretary has answered them with great frankness. The result is a document which will doubtless prove of engaging interest to all the readers of the World, but especially to those who are seeking light on the attitude of the Treasury Department on many important questions affecting the country's financial and political economy. The questions as submitted by a World staff correspondent and as answered categorically by Secretary McAdoo follow:

MONEY FOR MOVING CROPS.

"What steps are you prepared to take to assist the banks of the country in financing the unprecedented crop yield of this season?"

Answer. If the necessity appears, I shall again deposit Government money in the banks to assist in moving the crops. On June 29 a letter was sent to the president of each of the 7,500 national banks in the country asking if he expected any unusual demand in his locality for money during the next six months; if so, for what purposes and in what month it would be most needed. The replies will enable the department to determine intelligently what assistance is required.

It is my purpose to deposit Government funds not only to move the crops, but to help every kind of legitimate business in every section of the country where I am convinced that assistance is necessary or desirable.

This will be done in a sane and rational way, with due regard to conditions and not improvidently. In spite of partisan statements to the contrary, this administration has done more directly to help the farmers and business generally by using Treasury money to relieve stringency, to restore financial equilibrium, and to promote confidence than any other administration within my knowledge.

LAST YEAR'S RELIEF.

In fact, this administration, for the first time in the history of the Government, put money directly in those sections of the country where crops were to be moved and where it was most needed, taking commercial paper as security. Every business man and every banker knows what relief that gave, because it made available a vast amount of self-liquidating paper growing out of trade operations and provided a supply of money in direct response to the demands of business. For the first time since the war we had in effect a flexible currency which came into existence when needed and automatically retired when the demand ceased. This was a valuable object lesson. The country has secured the permanent benefits of an elastic currency in the new Federal reserve act.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM SOON IN OPERATION.

"Do you expect the new Federal reserve banking system will be in full operation in time to facilitate the crop movement?"

Answer. The new Federal reserve banks should be in operation in time to materially help the crop movement. Whether they are or not, the Treasury is ready and can extend all the aid that may be needed. The financial condition of the country is so exceptionally sound now and money is so easy that no concern whatever need be felt about the immediate future. You have not heard this year, for the first time in many years, anything about tight money this fall or any expressed fear of inability to handle the big crops that are in prospect.

The Federal reserve banks will be ready for business much sooner than expected. An immense amount of work has been done that does not appear on the surface. When the Federal Reserve Board organizes it will find comprehensive information, collected and prepared by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, and reports made by a committee of experts, composed of H. Parker Willis (chairman), Edmund D. Fisher, Andrew A. Benton, A. Howard Wolfe, Joseph A. Broderick, Ralph Dawson, and Stephen H. Farnham, of New York, on a system of uniform accounting, clearing-house functions, commercial paper, etc.; also briefs from important clearing houses and commercial bodies on the definition of commercial paper. The reserve board will be able to get down to business quickly and expedite the final steps in the organization of the banks.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AS COLLATERAL FOR GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

"It has been stated that you will be willing this year to accept commercial paper as collateral for Government deposits in the banks. Will the failure of the Clafin Co., with its great quantity of unredeemed paper in the hands of the banks, be likely to restrain you in any way in carrying out this policy?"

Answer. The Clafin failure will not deter me from again accepting commercial paper as security for Government deposits. All paper accepted by the Government is passed upon by a clearing-house committee in each city and a special representative of the Government, and, in addition, each piece of paper must be indorsed by the bank offering it. So the Government has not only all the assets of the bank behind the paper, but the responsibility of the makers themselves. Last year the Treasury deposited \$37,386,000 almost wholly against this kind of paper. Every dollar was paid back to the Treasury on April 2, 1914, and the Government received as profit, at 2 per cent interest, \$267,844.51.

The Clafin failure, by the way, simply proves all over again what has been proved thousands of times before—the futility of overexpansion. Neither tariff laws nor alleged depression were responsible for that failure. It is the old familiar cry of "biting off more than you

can chew." It also proves the economic fallacy of too much consolidation. The combination of 30 retail stores in as many separated cities got beyond the available capital of the mother concern and also beyond the "limits of efficiency."

WILL IT PREVENT PANICS?

"When the Federal reserve association is in working order, do you believe that it will prevent panics?"

Answer. Assuming wise administration, and that, I think, is certain, the new system ought to prove a successful preventive of financial panics. And why shouldn't we assume "wise administration" of the system? The able American mind is not yet obsolete and patriotism is not yet dead! There is abundant material to draw from, not only for members of the Federal Reserve Board, but also for directors of the Federal reserve banks. We are usually the slowest people on earth to correct our own abuses, but when we once begin the job we generally do it thoroughly.

We have been trying without avail for almost half a century to reform our banking laws, and then, all of a sudden, we woke up and put upon the statute books the most far-reaching and beneficial piece of legislation since the national bank act.

I look forward to a wonderful period of financial stability, with its inevitable complement of undisturbed confidence, and to an era of unequalled prosperity for this country under the new Federal reserve system. The provisions of the law, which permit our banks to establish foreign branches, together with our new tariff law, will contribute beyond the expectations of even intelligently optimistic men to the expansion of American trade and commerce. A big foreign trade will of itself tend greatly to stabilize our domestic trade and make extremes of business depression at home far less possible. Our foreign trade has always been restrained by unwise tariff laws and a lack of American banking facilities. The new laws have removed these obstacles.

WHAT CREATED BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

"Do you believe there is any truth in the rumor that there has been a deliberate conspiracy on the part of a certain group of financiers, politically opposed to the administration, to create business depression?"

Answer. No; I would not say that. It would be fairer to say that there has been a systematic attempt, politically organized, to make the country believe that there is a serious business depression. All the "divine-right" and "vested-right" interests and most of the big financiers are allied with the political opposition to the Democratic party and are helping the calamity campaign all they can. By "divine-right" interests I mean those who, because of their wealth, education, social standing, and acquired or inherited leadership of great enterprises, believe that they have superior rights and are entitled to be left undisturbed. They resent any sort of change or governmental regulation or control. You may remember that a certain anthracite coal magnate some years ago assumed that attitude when the great coal strike was on. By "vested-right" interests I mean those who have been long entrenched in "privilege" through favoring tariff laws and every sort of governmental bounty and who consider any interference with their "privileges" an invasion of sacred rights. Then we have the soreheads and chronic kickers and Pharisees who are always against an administration they can not control.

These elements, not so much by concert of action as by common sympathy, have united in a drive against the administration. They have produced the "psychology" of the situation, which, operating upon a time of the year when business, for perfectly normal reasons, is usually below par, has produced a certain amount of hysteria in shallow minds and a certain amount of fear in timid souls. But, on the whole, little has been accomplished; every day their gloomy prophecies are being dispelled by facts and the steady advance of business prosperity. Crops—prodigious crops—are beginning to move, and business stimulation is already reported from nearly every section of the country. We are going to have a splendidly prosperous fall season.

SURPLUS IN TREASURY.

As evidence of the conscienceless efforts to create uneasiness I need only call attention to the solemn predictions made on the floor of Congress a short time ago by certain Republican leaders that the United States Treasury was piling up a huge deficit and that the Secretary of the Treasury would soon issue Government bonds. How thoroughly they are discredited. The Treasury statement issued July 1 shows that the fiscal year closed with a surplus of \$33,784,452.07. This amount and \$1,000,000 more was spent on the Panama Canal, but that is for property bought and paid for, and is an asset, not a deficit. And an issue of Government bonds is not in sight; in fact, one can not be discovered with a telescope, much less with the oversensitive obliquity of vision of our highly excitable political opponents.

NO ALARM ABOUT GOLD EXPORTS.

"Is it true that you have at any time felt any apprehension about the gold exports?"

Answer. No; not the slightest. On the contrary, I have regarded the gold exports as a benefit to this country, because we could spare the gold and the exports have secured the foreign financial situation. International finance is so intimately related these days that a cataclysm in England, France, Germany, or any other important country reacts injuriously and directly upon our domestic situation. In time of European trouble American securities are always sold first, because there is a ready market for them. At such times there may be a sudden unloading on our market of large volumes of bonds and stocks, which is always depressing and hurtful. If we can let Europe have gold when she needs it, and we do not, and thus conserve the general situation, it protects us. The present movement has not hurt us in the least. If the papers and political partisans did not make a noise about it, as little would have been heard of it as has been felt of it, and that is nothing.

When the Federal reserve banks are in full operation they can exercise a material influence upon gold imports and exports and furnish a large measure of protection to our gold reserve if the need at any time arises.

GOLD HOLDINGS HAVE INCREASED.

"Have the gold holdings of the Treasury increased or decreased during the gold-export movement?"

Answer. They have increased. July 1, 1913, the total stock of gold in the country was \$1,866,619,157. July 1, 1914, the total stock of gold in the country—after deducting all exports during the year—was \$1,892,154,731, showing an actual increase in the total stock of gold for the year of \$25,535,574. Not only was there a gain during the

fiscal year in the total stock of gold in the country, but there was a gain of \$17,363,237 in the amount of gold in the Treasury.

GOLD IMPORTS, \$65,232,067.

"Since January 1 the gold shipments from the port of New York to Paris, London, and Berlin amounted to \$78,000,000. Does this imply that the balance of trade between this country and Europe is no longer in our favor by reason of foreign competition?"

Answer. No; it certainly is not due to foreign competition. I believe that the gold exports since January 1—which, by the way, have been abnormal only in the month of June—do not necessarily indicate that the actual balance of trade is against this country. They are due principally to the constant sale for several months by European holders of American securities. The total exports of gold for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, were \$112,432,165, whereas the imports of gold for the same year (June, estimated) were \$65,232,067, so that the net exports of gold for the entire fiscal year just ended were only \$47,200,098. This is a bagatelle, so far as affecting the strength of our position is concerned, and has no particular significance. For the same fiscal year, as already stated, our total stock of gold, in spite of these exports, increased \$25,535,574. I want to call attention particularly to the \$65,232,067 of gold imported during the year. This is, at least, a very tidy amount, but very little is ever heard of gold imports, whereas gold exports are played up furiously. Why? Because gold imports are not palatable to the calamity howler, and it suits his purpose best to suppress all knowledge of them.

CROPS WILL CREATE HUGE BALANCES IN OUR FAVOR.

"Do present indications point to a return flow when the grain and commodity exports season is in full swing?"

Answer. Yes; there is no doubt that we shall be able to import gold in the fall, if we want to. The marketing of our crops must necessarily create huge balances in our favor. Gold imports do not, however, always follow because the balance of trade is in our favor. If our credits can be more profitably employed in Europe, they will remain there until such time as they can be more profitably employed at home. Then they will be recalled, and gold imports will naturally follow.

THE GOLD BEHIND THE GREENBACKS.

"With the abolition of the endless-chain greenback system, will there be any danger in the future of a gold outflow in sufficient volume to be a serious menace to the Treasury holdings of specie?"

Answer. There is no danger now of any such gold outflow as will menace the Treasury's holdings of specie. The "endless-chain greenback" is practically a thing of the past. Your question implies the existence of a fear which the American people inherited from the experience of the last Cleveland administration, more than 20 years ago. At that time the conditions were essentially different. Then we had only a small and depleted gold reserve behind the greenbacks; now we have \$150,000,000 of gold behind the greenbacks. Moreover, the country's total stock of gold at that time was relatively small—only about \$500,000,000. Now we have the greatest stock of gold of any nation on earth, namely, \$1,892,154,731, of which we hold in the Treasury of the United States \$1,276,581,594. When gold is withdrawn for export it is usually upon presentation of gold certificates, against which there is 100 per cent of gold on deposit in the Treasury. The amount of greenbacks presented is relatively small.

I consider the position of the Treasury and of the country impregnable so far as gold is concerned. Moreover, our stock of gold is increasing each year not only through domestic production, which is large, but also through the constant increase in the wealth of the Nation.

We have only \$349,120,018 of greenbacks and Treasury notes outstanding, against which we have a gold reserve of \$150,000,000. We shall in time get a 100 per cent of gold behind the greenbacks, provided the surplus earnings of the Federal reserve banks shall be used as the act authorizes, "to supplement the gold reserve held against outstanding United States notes." This is a very wise provision of the law.

PAYING DEBTS OR LENDING MONEY.

"It has been claimed that the present outflow of gold has been due to the unfavorable balance of trade, as well as to the enormous expenditures of American tourists in Europe during this season of the year. Is it also true that, because of the railroad and other Wall Street scandals, Europe has been sending American securities back to us in enormous volume, and that the gold shipments, to a great degree, represent liquidation of the indebtedness thus created?"

Answer: The outflow of gold at any time shows that we are either paying our debts abroad or that we are lending money abroad. If we are paying debts, they may represent either imported goods, expenditures of American tourists, or the purchase of American securities which have been sent back to this country. As before stated, I think that the principal cause for the recent exports of gold is the sale of American securities by European holders who need the money and have found that they could get gold more advantageously by that means than by any other. Europe has simply needed gold, which we could easily spare, and she has got it by paying for it in one form or another, either by the sale of our securities at prices which attracted American purchasers, or by borrowing from us at interest rates which are profitable to American lenders.

MUCH DEPRESSION TRACED TO THE RAILROADS.

"What, in your opinion, is the cause of the present depressed state of business, which has reduced the operating capacity of steel and other trades and thrown many people out of employment?"

Answer: Business depression has been grossly exaggerated. The Treasury Department touches intimately business in all parts of the country, especially the banking business of the country. The reports which have come to me from many reliable and well-informed sources convince me that the chief depression exists in those industries and businesses which are dependent largely upon the railways for orders. There is no doubt about the fact that the railroads have withheld orders for supplies and have deferred maintenance of way and equipment to the utmost possible extent for the past six months. I don't say that this is illegitimate. They have been suffering from reduced earnings during this period, and caution would induce many of them to proceed slowly; but the greatest impelling motive undoubtedly has been their desire to make as few commitments as possible until the Interstate Commerce Commission has rendered its decision on their application for increase in rates. An examination of the reports of the railroads as to maintenance of way, equipment, etc., during this period would undoubtedly verify these conclusions. It is to be hoped that the rate decision will soon be made. Whether the increase is granted or not, the railroads ought to know as quickly as possible the basis upon which they are to proceed.

There has been a decided improvement in the steel business and its allied interests in the last few weeks. The United States Steel Corporation reports an increase in orders of 34,697 tons in June over May. I am confident that this improvement is going to continue; there is every reason why it should. The crop movement already begun is demanding the employment of idle cars. On June 1 the number of idle cars in the country was 242,572. On July 1, one month later, 21,697 of these idle cars had been put into service. It should be borne in mind in this connection that 207,000 freight cars were actually built during the calendar year 1913.

This large addition to the rolling stock of the railroads may account, in part, for the 220,875 freight cars reported as being idle on the 1st day of July. Before the fall crop movement is ended these idle cars will be upon the rails moving the crops from the farms to the markets and carrying commodities from sellers to buyers.

NEW TARIFF HAS NOT ADVERSELY AFFECTED AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

"Has the lowering of tariff duties by the present administration been instrumental in any way in bringing about the depression?"

Answer. No; I have been unable to discover how the new tariff has adversely affected American industries or American interests, and I do not believe that anyone can show it. It is perfectly clear, however, that the falling off in our exports for April and May, 1914, as compared with the same months of 1913, reflects the well-known business depression in those foreign countries which are our best customers, and demonstrates the shortage of food-stuffs at home, which reduced our usual exportations of those articles.

This shortage resulted from the poor crops of last year. An analysis of our imports, which increased for April and May, 1914, over the same months of 1913, shows that the great bulk of them comprise articles that do not compete with our manufacturers. Many of them were on the free list of the old tariff act and remain so under the present tariff, such, for instance, as coffee, cotton, fertilizers, fibres, hides and skins, India rubber, raw silk, and bananas, all of which show large increases in the aggregate. Raw wool, which was previously dutiable, was put on the free list by the present law, and a large part of the increased imports are represented by that item. Nevertheless, the price of raw wool to the American producer has increased.

These importations show that our wool manufacturers must be busy turning out larger quantity of finished goods. The duty on sugar was reduced and the importations of sugar were largely increased. It would be tiresome in the extreme and would have a lengthy discussion to go into a complete analysis of the export and import figures for these months or for the past year and to explain the causes affecting the movement of each item involved. I refrain, therefore, from attempting it.

ENACTMENT OF RIGHT MEASURES PUTS AGITATION TO SLEEP.

"Business interests generally, regardless of politics, seem to think that a cessation of legislation having in view the regulation of railroad and industrial corporations would do much to bring about a return of confidence. Do you believe that legislation of this sort is responsible for the present business situation, or that a postponement of proposed legislation would restore confidence?"

Answer. No; legislation is not responsible for the present business situation, nor will a postponement of proposed legislation—the antitrust laws, for instance—restore confidence.

The lack of such legislation impairs confidence. The passage, not postponement, of such legislation will establish confidence. So long as the trust question remains in the political arena it will be a cause for discussion and agitation. Agitation disturbs confidence. The way to effectively put out the fires of agitation is by applying corrective remedies that square with intelligent public opinion. Then confidence will be secured, because the issue will be rightly settled.

The tariff law and the currency law prove this. There is no disturbing thought now about the tariff. It is settled, and the manufacturers and business men may do business on a definite basis. The currency question is settled, and there is no more uncertainty about our financial system.

Confidence in our financial future is firmly established. It is no longer the subject of debate, and so it will be with the trust question. Enactment of the right corrective measures now will put agitation to sleep and give business the rest it craves and can realize only from wise statutes.

THE INCOME TAX.

"Will the income-tax rate be increased instead?"

Answer. I see no present reason for increasing the income tax.

"Has the collection of the income tax at the source been a success?"

Answer. Yes; more so than expected.

"Is it true that complaints of the annoyances caused by the present system of collection have been so general throughout the country that the Government is considering some other method of making the collections?"

Answer. There has been an apparent attempt upon the part of the partisan press to make it appear that there has been a great amount of complaint about collection of the income tax at the source and that there is general dissatisfaction with this new form of taxation. This is not correct. I have made it a point to secure information upon this subject, and the reports we get from the collectors of internal revenue throughout the country show that there have been remarkably few complaints and very little grumbling on the part of those who pay the tax. The experience of the first year of the income tax has proved that the legislation is successful. Most people recognize the justness of this form of taxation. The law went into operation 27 days after its passage and threw upon the Treasury Department an amount of work almost superhuman in its character. The time was so short within which to prepare regulations for the collection of the tax at the source and the system was so new that a good deal of confusion and inconvenience resulted at first.

During the coming fiscal year an effort will be made to simplify as much as possible the methods of collecting this tax. The department is anxious to do this, not only for the comfort and convenience of those who have to pay it but in order to make the machinery for collecting the tax as efficient and economical as possible.

NO "TINKERING" WITH THE TARIFF.

"If the dwindling revenues of the Government continue, will the tariff bill be amended or duties in certain schedules be increased?"

Answer. The revenues of the Government are not dwindling; they are increasing. No amendment of the tariff schedules will, therefore, be necessary. It is a gratifying reflection that it will not be necessary to tinker with the tariff and that our manufacturers now have a defi-

nite basis upon which they may do business. The revenues of the Government were greater for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, than for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913. The Treasury is in splendid condition, with a net balance in the general fund of more than \$150,000,000.

NO BOND ISSUE LIKELY.

"Is it the intention of the Treasury Department to put out new issues of Treasury notes and Panama bonds in the near future?"

Answer. No; there is no present necessity, nor do I contemplate any in the near future, for the issuance of Treasury notes or Panama Canal bonds. There have been expended by the Government out of current revenues on the Panama Canal more than \$240,000,000. The Secretary has the right to reimburse the Treasury for these expenditures at any time he thinks it advisable through the sale of Panama Canal bonds, but, as I said before, no such necessity is in sight.

WE CAN FACE THE FUTURE WITH ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE.

"What do you think of the outlook for the future?"

Answer. I think it is splendid, notwithstanding the fact that the disaster doctors have been working overtime to make the Nation sick. They seem willing to wreck business and bring suffering upon the innocent in order to destroy the administration, simply because the administration is destroying privilege and reestablishing true democratic government. But they haven't succeeded and they won't succeed. The general business situation is inherently sound and our financial position is exceptionally strong. The greatest winter wheat crop on record is already secured and the Secretary of Agriculture reports the prospect for other crops unusually promising. Our economic situation is better and sounder to-day than any other nation on the globe. With such foundations, how can prosperity be avoided? When I read the hysterical stuff that appears in the opposition press, I can not help recalling Lord Nelson's famous message to the people of England when they were in a state of fright over threatened foreign invasion, "This is no time for nervous systems." We are in no danger of a foreign invasion of goods or anything else to our hurt, and certainly there is no excuse at this time for "nervous systems." We can face the future with absolute confidence.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

MR. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I simply wish to ask the Senator from Missouri a question. I ask the Senator whether he will not, before making the motion he has in mind, yield to me for a moment to endeavor to obtain unanimous consent for a vote on the interstate trade commission bill at some early date?

MR. SMOOT. Mr. President, it will be impossible to get unanimous consent for that purpose at this time, and if the Senator should make such a request it would compel calling of the roll. I sincerely hope the Senator will not insist upon his request at this time.

MR. STONE. We would have to call the roll.

MR. SMOOT. In fact, I will say to the Senator now that I would object if he should make the request.

MR. NEWLANDS. I wish to state to the Senator from Utah that many Senators have urged me to slow up the consideration of the trade commission bill until the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] can return; he will be here on Friday.

MR. SMOOT. I had that in view when I said I would object.

MR. BRANDEGEE. I demand the regular order.

MR. NEWLANDS. I understand the Senator from Iowa is entirely willing—

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. There is objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada. The Senator from Connecticut calls for the regular order.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

MR. STONE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, July 15, 1914, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 14, 1914.

CONSUL GENERAL.

Nathaniel B. Stewart, of Georgia, now consul at Milan, to be consul general at large of the United States of America, vice James E. Dunning, resigned.

CONSULS.

John H. Grout, of Massachusetts, now consul at Odessa, to be consul of the United States of America at Milan, Italy, vice Nathaniel B. Stewart, nominated to be consul general at large.

John A. Ray, of Texas, now consul at Sheffield, to be consul of the United States of America at Odessa, Russia, vice John H. Grout, nominated to be consul at Milan.

John M. Savage, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States of America at Sheffield, England, vice John A. Ray, nominated to be consul at Odessa.

Benjamin F. Chase, of Pennsylvania, now consul at Leghorn, to be consul of the United States of America at Fiume, Hungary, vice Thomas E. Heenan, deceased.

Roger Culver Tredwell, of Indiana, now consul at Bristol, to be consul of the United States of America at Leghorn, Italy, vice Benjamin F. Chase, nominated to be consul at Fiume.

John S. Armstrong, Jr., of North Carolina, now a consular assistant, to be consul of the United States of America at Bristol, England, vice Roger Culver Tredwell, nominated to be consul at Leghorn.

Charles L. Hoover, of Missouri, now consul at Carlsbad, to be consul of the United States of America at Prague, Austria, vice Frank Deedmeyer, nominated to be consul at Chemnitz.

Wallace J. Young, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States of America at Carlsbad, Austria, vice Charles L. Hoover, nominated to be consul at Prague.

Walter A. Leonard, of Illinois, now consul at Stavanger, to be consul of the United States of America at Colombo, Ceylon, vice Charles K. Moser, nominated to be consul at Harbin.

Theodore Jaekel, of New York, now consul at Maskat, to be consul of the United States of America at Stavanger, Norway, vice Walter A. Leonard, nominated to be consul at Colombo.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

Second Lieut. Cedric Watterson Lewis, Cavalry, unassigned, to be second lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from June 12, 1914.

Second Lieut. Joseph Webster Allison, Jr., Infantry, unassigned, to be second lieutenant of Cavalry, with rank from June 12, 1914.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Commander William H. Standley to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1914.

Lieut. Kenneth G. Castleman, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1911, with the officer next below him.

Lieut. John F. Green to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 9th day of April, 1914.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Felix X. Gygax to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 13th day of February, 1914.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1914:

David I. Hedrick,
Robert R. Paunack,
Williams C. Wickham, and
Percy W. Northeroff.

Asst. Civil Engineer Carroll Paul to be a civil engineer in the Navy from the 23d day of April, 1914.

Asst. Civil Engineer Greer A. Duncan, with rank of ensign, to be an assistant civil engineer in the Navy, with rank of Lieutenant (junior grade), from the 23d day of April, 1914.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 14, 1914.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Mark Storen to be United States marshal for the district of Indiana.

POSTMASTERS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

James J. Gorman, Bridgewater.
John F. Shea, Bondsville.

MICHIGAN.

J. B. Murphy, Wayne.

MINNESOTA.

J. M. Blake, Pierz.
Agnes H. Christenson, Beardsville.

TENNESSEE.

B. A. Heard, South Pittsburg.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate July 14, 1914.

POSTMASTER.

Cyrus Tompkins to be postmaster at Hopewell Junction, in the State of New York.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, July 14, 1914.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Lord, our God and our Father, ever constant in Thy ministrations, help us to walk worthy of the gifts Thou hast bestowed upon us and teach us that to know the meaning of the ten great commandments and to put them into practice is better than to know when, where, and how they came into existence; that to keep a conscience void of offense toward Thee and our fellow men is better than to speculate as to the origin. Hear us, and help us to live our convictions in the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever, amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the Journal will be approved.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, in the debate yesterday the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] in his remarks used the word "statute." In revising those remarks, which appear near the bottom of the first column, on page 13135 of the RECORD, the gentleman has changed the word "statute" to the word "resolution," which makes the remark that I made immediately following appear to be silly. Therefore I feel compelled to insist upon the use of the original word "statute" instead of the word "resolution." The Official Reporter who took down the words advises me that his notes show that the word "statute" was used by Mr. BURNETT. I am sure that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] will not take issue with me upon that subject.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] does not appear to be here.

Mr. BARTON. Mr. Speaker, that manuscript came to me, and, knowing that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] had acknowledged that he had made a mistake in using the word "statute" when he meant "resolution," I am responsible for making that change.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. It is not a matter of great consequence, but immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT], I said:

While the gentleman from Alabama said he was reading from the "statute," he is not.

To this the gentleman from Alabama replied:

I am reading from this bill.

The change of the word "statute" to "resolution" puts me in the attitude of criticizing the use of the word "statute," and when the word "statute" is stricken out and the word "resolution" inserted in lieu of it; it leaves my remark apparently without any foundation. That is the reason I ask that the original word "statute" be put back into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the correction will be made.

COMPARISON OF TARIFF ACTS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House concurrent resolution 44, to print 10,000 copies of the compilation entitled "Comparison of the Tariff Acts of 1909 and 1913."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the House resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed and bound 10,000 copies of the compilation entitled "Comparison of the Tariff Acts of 1909 and 1913, showing the classification, rates of duty, and sections of the acts of August 5, 1909, and of October 3, 1913, together with the equivalent ad valorem rates of duty on the imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913," as prepared under the direction of the Ways and Means Committee by John E. Walker, assistant clerk to the committee; 5,500 copies for the use of the House, 2,500 copies for the use of the Senate, and 2,000 copies for the use of the Ways and Means Committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice something in the resolution with regard to the equivalent ad valorem rates of duty for the years 1913 or 1914. I do not know which it is.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. There is only one year, this last one.

Mr. PAYNE. Does that mean the whole fiscal year, including the time in which the act of 1909 was in force?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. My understanding is that it only includes the year from the time that the bill took effect.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, a similar publication has been made with reference to a number of tariffs, and I think this ought to be made. I am in favor of the resolution. I have no objection to it.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. May I ask the gentleman how these volumes are to be distributed?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. As far as the House is concerned, they will go to the folding room of the House. Each Member will get his pro rata. Two thousand copies will go to the Ways and Means Committee; but it is usual, in printing documents of this kind, to give an additional number to the committee, because the demand from outside people comes to the committee. More than that, Members sometimes run out of their quota, and the committee has always tried to aid a Member who happens to need more than his quota, where it was possible to do so from the committee copies, regardless of which side of the House the request came from.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. About how many will that give to each Member?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. There will be 5,500 copies for the use of the House. Probably the gentleman is a better mathematician than I am. It will give each Member about 10 copies. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina presented a conference report on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, but subsequently, by unanimous consent, withdrew the report.

EXTENSION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I present a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 300) to continue the provisions of a joint resolution approved June 30, 1914, entitled "Joint resolution extending appropriations for the necessary operations of the Government and of the District of Columbia under certain contingencies."

Mr. MANN. I reserve all points of order on the resolution.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] reserves all points of order. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the provisions of a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution extending appropriations for the necessary operations of the Government and of the District of Columbia under certain contingencies," approved June 30, 1914, are extended and continued in full force and effect for and during the last half of the month of July, fiscal year 1915; and to continue during the last half of the month of July, fiscal year 1915, the operation of the Interstate Commerce Commission in securing a valuation of the several classes of property of carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce, authorized by the act of March 1, 1913, a sufficient amount is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed the sum of \$10,000, together with any unexpended balance of a similar sum appropriated for the first half of said month of July.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. MANN. I object.

PENSION BILLS SENT TO CONFERENCE.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I call up from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 4261) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, and ask that the House insist on its amendments and agree to the conference asked for.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 4261, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked for. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the same action be taken on the following bills:

S. 4845. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

S. 5207. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

S. 5446. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

S. 5575. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors; and

S. 5843. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to take the bills just reported from the Speaker's table, insist on its amendments, and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HELVERING, and Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska.

CONFERENCE REPORTS ON PENSION BILLS.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I call up conference report on the bill (H. R. 15504) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I object; the report is short.

The Clerk read the conference report and statement, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (NO. 958).

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. 15504, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 8.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and agree to the same.

JNO. A. KEY,
WM. H. MURRAY,
Managers on the part of the House.

BENJ. F. SHIVELY,
N. P. BRYAN,
REED SMOOT,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

On amendment No. 1 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as it is only a change in the phraseology.

On amendment No. 2 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as it is only to correct a typographical error.

On amendment No. 3 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as this word is superfluous.

On amendments Nos. 4 and 5 the House concurs in the Senate amendments, as it is only a correction of service.

On amendment No. 6 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as it is only a change in phraseology.

On amendment No. 7 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as it is only a correction of service.

On amendment No. 8 the Senate recedes. The evidence shows the disability from which the soldier now suffers was incurred in service, and a pension of \$17 per month is fully justified.

JNO. A. KEY,
WM. H. MURRAY,
Managers on the part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I call up conference report on the bill (H. R. 13920) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

The Clerk read the conference report and statement, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (NO. 956).

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. 13920, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 6.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and agree to the same.

JNO. A. KEY,
WM. H. MURRAY.

Managers on the part of the House.
BENJ. F. SHIVELY,
N. P. BRYAN,
REED SMOOT,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

On amendment No. 1 the House concurs in the Senate amendment reducing the amount to \$12 per month, as it is not believed the evidence justifies a higher rate, as well as the fact that a precedent should not be created in this class of cases.

On amendment No. 2 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as it is not believed the facts justify the allowance of pension.

On amendment No. 3 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, reducing the amount of pension to \$24 per month in this case, as it is believed this is adequate to cover the disability suffered.

On amendment No. 4 the House concurs in the Senate amendment reducing the amount of pension to \$24 per month in this case, as it is believed this is fully adequate to cover the disability suffered by the soldier.

On amendment No. 5 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as this is merely a correction of service.

On amendment No. 6 the Senate recedes. The evidence in this case warrants the allowance of pension of \$12 per month to this widow and \$2 additional for the minor child until it reaches the age of 16 years.

On amendments Nos. 7 and 8 the House concurs in the Senate amendments, as this is only a change in phraseology.

On amendment No. 9 the House concurs in the Senate amendment reducing the amount of this pension to \$20 per month, as this is the sum usually allowed in cases of this character.

On amendment No. 10 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as it is not believed the facts warrant increasing this widow's pension from \$12 to \$20 per month.

On amendment No. 11 the House concurs in the Senate amendment. It is not believed the evidence justifies increasing this widow's pension from \$12 to \$20 per month.

On amendments Nos. 12 and 13 the House concurs in the Senate amendments, as it is merely typographical errors which are corrected.

On amendment No. 14 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as it is not shown that the death of the soldier was due to service.

JNO. A. KEY,
WM. H. MURRAY.

Managers on the part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I call up conference report on the bill (H. R. 14546) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

The Clerk read the conference report and statement, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (NO. 957).

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. 14546, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 10 and 18.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, and 23, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$17.00"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$24"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24,

and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$17"; and the Senate agree to the same.

JNO. A. KEY,

WM. H. MURRAY.

Managers on the part of the House.

BENJ. F. SHIVELY,
N. P. BRYAN,
REED SMOOT,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

On amendment No. 1 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as it is only a correction of service.

On amendment No. 2 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, for the reason that it is only a change in phraseology.

On amendment No. 3 the House concurs in the Senate amendment reducing the allowance of pension to \$24 per month in this case, as it is not believed the facts warrant a higher rate.

On amendment No. 4 the House concurs in the Senate amendment reducing the allowance of pension to \$20 per month in this case, as it is believed this rate is adequate to cover the disability suffered.

On amendment No. 5 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as this is merely a correction in service.

On amendment No. 6 the House concurs in the Senate amendment striking this item from the bill, as it is not believed that the facts and circumstances warrant the allowance of pension.

On amendment No. 7 the House and Senate have agreed on \$17 per month as a proper rate to be allowed in this case, both receding from their former position.

On amendment No. 8 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as it is not believed that the evidence warrants the allowance of a pension in this case.

On amendment No. 9 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as the soldier is now dead.

On amendment No. 10 the Senate recedes. It is believed that a pension of \$12 per month is fully justified in this case.

On amendment No. 11 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, for the reason that it is not shown by the evidence that the sailor contracted the disabilities in the service.

On amendment No. 12 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as this is merely a correction in service.

On amendment No. 13 the House concurs in the Senate amendment reducing the amount in this case to \$20 per month, as it is not believed the facts warrant a larger sum.

On amendment No. 14 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as this is only a change in phraseology.

On amendment No. 15 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as it does not appear that the sailor's death was due to service.

On amendment No. 16 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as this is only a correction in the service.

On amendment No. 17 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as this is only a correction of an error.

On amendment No. 18 the Senate recedes. The evidence in this case fully justifies the allowance of pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

On amendment No. 19 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as this is only a correction of service.

On amendment No. 20 the House and Senate have agreed that \$24 per month is a proper rate in this case by the evidence submitted, both receding from their former position.

On amendments Nos. 21, 22, and 23 the House concurs in the Senate amendments, as this is only a change in the phraseology.

On amendment No. 24 the House and Senate have agreed on \$17 as a proper rate in this case, both receding from their former position.

JNO. A. KEY,

WM. H. MURRAY,

Managers on the part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 13297) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

The Clerk read the conference report and statement, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (NO. 955).

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. 13297, having met, after full and free conference have agreed

to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 11, 12, 13, and 16.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19 and agree to the same.

JNO. A. KEY,
WM. H. MURRAY,
Managers on the part of the House.

BENJ. F. SHIVELY,
N. P. BRYAN,
REED SMOOT,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

On amendment No. 1 the Senate recedes. The facts and circumstances as presented fully warrant and justify the allowance of pension in this case.

On amendment No. 2 the House concurs in the Senate amendment. This beneficiary has died since the bill in her behalf passed the House of Representatives.

On amendment No. 3 the House concurs in the Senate amendment. This is merely a change in the service.

On amendment No. 4 the House concurs in the Senate amendment. This is only a change of phraseology.

On amendment No. 5 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as this is only a change of phraseology.

On amendment No. 6 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as the facts in this case do not substantiate the claim that the soldier is disabled from any cause incident to service.

On amendments Nos. 7 and 8 the House concurs in the Senate amendments. This is only a change in phraseology.

On amendment No. 9 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as this is only a change in service.

On amendment No. 10 the House concurs in the Senate amendment, as this is a typographical error.

On amendment No. 11 the Senate recedes, it having been shown that the increase to \$40 per month is not warranted.

On amendment No. 12 the Senate recedes. The facts of this case fully justify and warrant the allowance of pension.

On amendment No. 13 the Senate recedes, it having been shown that a reduction in rate was not warranted by the facts of the case.

On amendments Nos. 14 and 15 the House concurs in the Senate amendments, as this is only a change of phraseology.

On amendment No. 16 the Senate recedes, as it is shown that the facts fully warrant the allowance of pension in this case.

On amendment No. 17 the House concurs in the Senate amendment reducing the allowance of pension in this case to \$25, as it is not believed that a higher rate is warranted.

On amendments Nos. 18 and 19 the House concurs in the Senate amendments, as this is only a change in service.

JNO. A. KEY,
WM. H. MURRAY,
Managers on the part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 15071) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

The Clerk read the conference report and statement, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (NO. 959).

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. 15071, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4 and 7.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8, and agree to the same.

JNO. A. KEY,
WM. H. MURRAY,
Managers on the part of the House.

BENJ. F. SHIVELY,
N. P. BRYAN,
REED SMOOT,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

On amendment No. 1: The House concurs in the Senate amendment. It is not conclusively shown that the death of the soldier was due to his military service.

On amendment No. 2: The House concurs in the Senate amendment to reduce this item from \$24 to \$17 per month. This is in accordance with the evidence presented.

On amendment No. 3: The House concurs in the Senate amendment to strike this item from the bill. The soldier is drawing a pension of \$17 per month under a special act of Congress passed June 22, 1910, and it is not shown by the report in this case that the allowance of another special act is justified.

On amendment No. 4: The Senate recedes. The evidence in this case fully justifies the allowance of pension of \$12 per month to the widow and \$2 additional for the minor child until it reaches the age of 16 years.

On amendments Nos. 5 and 6: The House concurs in the Senate amendments. These are merely changes in the service.

On amendment No. 7: The Senate recedes. The evidence in this case fully warrants the granting of pension at \$12 per month.

On amendment No. 8: The House concurs in the Senate amendment, as it is merely a change in the phraseology.

JNO. A. KEY,
WM. H. MURRAY,
Managers on the part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to.

REPRINT OF HOUSE REPORT NO. 110.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for a reprint of House Report No. 110, which accompanied the agricultural extension bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent for a reprint of House Report No. 110.

Mr. MANN. Had not the gentleman better state how many copies?

Mr. LEVER. I ask for a reprint of 1,000 copies for the use of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 15279, the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina calls up the conference report on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (NO. 954).

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and on amendment numbered 30 of the Senate, to the bill (H. R. 15279) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have been unable to agree.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSON,
JOSEPH W. BYRNS,
JAMES W. GOOD,
Managers on the part of the House.

THOMAS S. MARTIN,
LEE S. OVERMAN,
F. E. WARREN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill as it was brought into the House provided that mileage hereafter should be limited to the actual traveling expenses of the Member and the immediate and dependent members of his family. In the Senate that provision was stricken out and the amount under existing law was restored. Four times the House conferees have met the Senate conferees, and every item in the bill has been agreed to except mileage. Yesterday for the first time the Senate discussed the question, and took a yea-and-nay vote upon it, and by a vote of 55 to 7 the Senate insists upon its amendments. The position of the Senate as revealed to the conferees is that this is legislation on an appropriation bill, that the House has proposed the legislation, that the Senate objects

to the legislation, and that the unbroken rule obtaining between parliamentary bodies of coordinate powers is that the body proposing legislation in an appropriation bill must finally yield if the other body refuses to accept the legislation.

The conferees have acted in good faith and have endeavored to carry out the wishes of the House, as the wishes of the House were made known by the RECORD. I believe that the Senate will let the bill fail rather than yield to the House upon this proposition. It is now for the House to say what it desires the conferees to do.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I notice by the RECORD that there was a good deal of discussion in the Senate about the proposition of a compromise at 10 cents a mile. I would like to ask the gentleman if that matter has been considered by the conferees?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. It has.

Mr. PALMER. It seems to me that that is the logical outcome of a dispute of this kind, where the House claims the mileage ought to be 5 cents and the Senate claims it ought to be 20 cents, and that, like other reasonable men, they could get together on some figure between the 5 and the 20. Has that been proposed by the House?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the House conferees have suggested to the Senate conferees the possibility of a compromise at 10 cents a mile, or upon actual expenses, but the Senate conferees absolutely refuse to consider anything, and they say that they stand upon the law, and I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that all of the suggestions in the Senate in regard to a compromise came from the seven gentlemen who voted in the negative. There were 55 on the other side.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I am inclined to think that those suggestions came also from members who voted among the 55, at least some of them. Let me see if I understand the matter. As the bill stands at the present time the House insists upon actual expenses for the House Members and upon 5 cents for Senate Members. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. That is the legislative and the parliamentary situation.

Mr. PALMER. Of course that is an impossible and an intolerable position.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. It is an impossible and ridiculous position, I may say to the gentleman, but it came about on account of a peculiar parliamentary situation.

Mr. PALMER. Members of the House and of the Senate unquestionably are entitled to have and ought to get the same rate of mileage.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Certainly.

Mr. PALMER. I want to ask the gentleman if he does not believe that if the House would recede from both of these amendments, whatever the parliamentary procedure may be, and propose 10 cents a mile, that the Senate would agree to it?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that the Senate would agree to anything.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from South Carolina yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HARDY. If any compromise were to be made, does not the gentleman think the real and just compromise would be the actual and necessary expenses of a Member and the dependent members of his family, as was first incorporated in the measure by the House?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas will understand that I believe in the proposition as it came into the House for the actual and necessary expenses of the Member and members of his family.

Mr. HARDY. I want to say that that is what has always appealed to me as being just and right, and that, it seems to me, ought to be made or might be made the basis of compromise.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman from Texas that I am as heartily in favor of that proposition as any Member in the House. I am simply stating the condition as we find it, and that is that the Senate absolutely refuses to legislate on this subject in an appropriation bill.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following motion, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. Would it not be the proper thing and the necessary thing first to agree to the conference report?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I understand there is a report of disagreement, and I think no action is necessary.

Mr. MANN. I suppose no action is necessary, since the Senate did agree to the conference report.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The motion I propose will bring the matter before the House.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman can not make a motion until the amendments are before the House in some shape.

Mr. FITZGERALD. This motion will bring them before the House.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FITZGERALD moves that the House recede from its amendment to the amendment of the Senate No. 1, and recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 1 and 30 and agree to the same.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman from South Carolina to yield me three minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the question of mileage for the two Houses of Congress is one that has been the subject of acrimonious debate during my 15 years of service in this House. It is a matter in which I have very little personal concern. Under the law, at 20 cents a mile, the amount that I receive annually as mileage is \$92. I am indifferent as to whether I am paid \$92 for mileage as a part of my compensation or for reimbursement for my expenses, or whether the mileage be absolutely abolished. Indeed, the smallness of the amount which I receive might be a temptation for me to demagogue on this question. We have this situation, however, before us. The Committee on Appropriations this year reported a provision providing for the actual traveling expenses of Members and immediate and dependent members of their families incurred in going to and returning once from each session of Congress by the nearest route usually traveled. With such a provision as that, Mr. Speaker, the amount of mileage which I would receive, if accurately computed, would not be very different from the amount I receive at 20 cents a mile. To take myself, my wife, and seven children, five of whom must have their fares paid [applause], with the necessary and proper traveling accommodations, according to the computation I would receive nearly as much as I receive now at 20 cents a mile. Personally I have always believed that whatever the mileage fixed for Members, it should be fixed at a flat rate. I do not have any desire, and I do not think there is much necessity of compelling me to keep an account of the money that I would expend for the traveling expenses of my family in attempting to account for it. I believe that when we are appropriating money for over 500 Members of the two Houses if a flat rate were fixed, whatever it might be, it would be the best under all circumstances. The Senate struck out the provision for the actual traveling expenses of Senators, \$25,500, and inserted for mileage of Senators under existing law \$51,000. The House concurred in that Senate amendment with an amendment providing for the payment of mileage to Senators at the rate of 5 cents a mile, and there has been no agreement possible upon that amendment. In reference to amendment numbered 30, the House had a provision in the bill providing for the actual traveling expenses of Members and the immediate members of their families, and appropriating \$87,500 therefor. The Senate struck that provision out and inserted a provision for mileage of Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners, \$175,000.

Under parliamentary law the House could have taken the same action as it did in regard to the other provision. This matter has come before the House three or four times. There have been three or four record votes. I voted upon each occasion to sustain the position of the House relative to the amount to be paid for mileage. After the last vote I suggested to the gentlemen acting as managers upon the part of the House in the conference that the proposition be made that the entire matter be compromised by fixing the mileage for both Members of the House and Senate at 10 cents a mile. I believe such an agreement would have met with the approval of the House, and that the bill could have been agreed upon and become a law. I am informed that the proposition was made and rejected. The Senate, by a vote of 55 to 7, has insisted upon its position regarding mileage. This bill carries \$36,000,000 for the support of the departmental services of the Government. The difference involved between mileage at the rate of 20 cents a mile and the amount estimated and fixed in the bill to pay the actual expenses of Members and their families amounts to \$100,000. So far as I am concerned, in view of the action of the Senate, I believe that the House, having demonstrated its desire to make the reduction in the amount of mileage and having resorted to

everything within reason that could be justified under parliamentary law to effect its purpose, that the time has now come for the House to recede from its position and agree to the Senate provision and permit the bill to become law. We gain nothing by further agitation and discussion. The responsibility for the failure to reduce the mileage from the amount fixed by law must be borne by the body which declines to yield in any respect, and we should not, in our desire to change this mileage, whatever be our motive, longer delay the enactment of this bill, so important to the maintenance and conduct of the Government. No one in this body will charge me with being an advocate of extravagant appropriations in this House. I believe that I can say my record has been as consistent in favor of proper economies as anyone here. It seems to me that the time has come when it is necessary to recognize the situation that exists and to take the necessary steps to have this bill become a law. I hope the motion which I have made, which brings the two Houses to an agreement on the mileage question, will be adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD].

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I supported the House proposition to fix the mileage for Members and Senators at the actual amount of their expenses. So far as I am personally concerned, I would be very glad to see the mileage fixed at that rate now, or, rather than have this question come before the Congress every year, I would be glad to see the mileage entirely abolished. [Applause.] But we are facing a very serious condition, and the Members of this side of the House, regardless of their views in reference to the mileage question, should not overlook the responsibility that they owe to the Government. The condition that confronts us to-day is this: Here is a bill that has been entirely agreed upon except one item carried in two paragraphs in reference to the question of mileage. This bill carries \$37,000,000. In its folds are the appropriations for the entire judiciary of the country, for the executive branch of the Government, for the legislative branch of the Government. If it is not agreed upon to-morrow, or a resolution passed extending appropriations for last year, the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government will have to run without salary if they run at all. Now, I take it if that condition existed for a few days it might not seriously hurt, but if it existed for longer than that time it would be a serious blow for the Government of the United States. The gentleman from New York has just offered a resolution to extend the existing appropriations for last year.

That resolution has been objected to, and on account of the small number of that committee in the city at this time it is doubtful whether a rule can be immediately obtained for its present consideration.

Now, the membership of this House has expressed its position to the country on this question. There can be no doubt about it, because the roll has been called a number of times. The Senate has expressed its position on this question on a roll call. This is new legislation, legislation on an appropriation bill, and therefore is contrary to the rules of this House. The uniform practice, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] has stated, is that when you put new legislation in an appropriation bill, in the end, if the two Houses can not agree, the House proposing the legislation must recede. And although it is clear that the sentiment of this House is in favor of abolishing mileage, or, at least, reducing the amount of mileage, the time has come when that is no longer the issue. The question is as to passing this appropriation bill and supplying this Government with the necessary funds with which to run it. It is the duty of every man on this side of the House, who is responsible to the country to maintain this Government, to pass this bill at this time regardless of his views on the question of whether there should be mileage or whether mileage should be abolished. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this question has been discussed fully and freely at this session of the House, and further discussion of it would avail nothing. I simply wish to say, in so far as I am concerned, that I have not abandoned my position on the question of mileage, nor have I changed my views. As the gentleman from South Carolina has said, the House conferees made an honest, earnest, sincere, and determined effort to carry out the wishes of the House, but for the fourth time they have been compelled to report a disagreement back to the House. The Senate conferees have insisted that the Senate will not yield from its position, but will

insist that the law shall remain as it is so far as this appropriation bill is concerned. And, as has been said, their position was confirmed on yesterday by the Senate itself by a record vote of 55 to 7.

The Senate conferees have insisted constantly that they were entitled to have the House recede from its disagreement because of the well-known parliamentary precedent that when one house puts new legislation upon an appropriation bill to which the other body objects, then it is the duty of the house proposing new legislation to recede.

In answer to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PALMER] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY], I want to say that the House conferees have realized from the beginning that when the House takes one position and the Senate takes another a compromise is in order. And the House conferees have been ready at all times to agree upon any reasonable compromise on this proposition, but the Senate, as I have said, has insisted that they will agree to nothing except the present and existing law of 20 cents a mile. So it is just a proposition as to whether or not you are willing to recede or whether you will adhere to the proposition as proposed by the House and possibly see this appropriation bill fail. As for me, I stand now where I have always stood. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to my colleague [Mr. RAGSDALE].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RAGSDALE] is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. RAGSDALE. Mr. Speaker, when I came here, nearly two years ago, as a Member of this body, it was with a desire to cooperate with men who made a great Democratic victory possible. Under the splendid leadership of the Speaker of this House and the majority leader [Mr. UNDERWOOD], the Democrats have been led to victory which we never believed before could be accomplished. They have stated here, as the gentleman from Alabama has stated to-day, and before, that an appropriation bill of this character ought to pass at once, and that the cheap politics that have been played by some people here to get before the people as great reformers and economists ought not to hold up at this time appropriation bills and keep them from passing. I have voted with him consistently in this legislation, as I have in nearly all other legislation that he has offered here.

As one who has voted with him from the first, I am willing to vote as he directs now. I hope the House will take the position which he has taken and that this appropriation bill may become a law. Calamity howlers are singing all over the country of the disaster that is going to come if this and that thing is not done, and we should have a recess for a time in order to give the Democrats an opportunity to go home and meet the objections which have been made against the party. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I agree entirely with the argument made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], but I criticize them because they did not make that argument two weeks ago instead of to-day. If they had done so then, they would have saved the inconvenience and confusion in the various departments of the Government which has resulted from being 14 days under an extension of appropriations. The very argument which they are making now was just as forcible and timely then.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I was in favor of the House proposition originally, both in committee and on this floor, but two weeks ago, when the question came up whether this great bill should go into force before the year ended or whether we should have the confusion in the departments and the expense occasioned by its failing, I voted to concur with the Senate. I knew that in doing so I was carrying out the wishes of the majority of that side, though I was not in accordance with their vote. [Laughter.] They are responsible for legislation. They ought to take that responsibility, and in my opinion they ought to have taken the position two weeks ago that they take now. But I was willing to act as a cat's-paw and to vote as I thought was right and in accordance with your wishes, though against your action, and I hoped that it might prevail, even though you might still pose as economists and purists and say that against your will this legislation was forced upon you. So you are compelled now, as, I repeat, you ought to have done before, to come out and say that it is to the advantage of this Government that we should yield to the Senate in this matter. I would suggest, though, Mr. Speaker, that if they really wanted to effect this reform there was a simple way in which to do it. They could have yielded on the Senate mileage and insisted on our mileage, as the Senate

would have been perfectly willing to do, and it would not have been long before the Senate would have been shamed against taking the mileage which they proposed. They would not have dared to let us take 5 cents a mile and they take 20 cents a mile. So, if that side of the House had really wanted to accomplish this reform, there was an easy way before them. But I believe now it is to the advantage of the country that this bill should no longer be delayed and that we should vote to concur with the Senate. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PALMER].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PALMER] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I judge by the rather apologetic remarks of many of my fellow mileage economists this morning that they are about to lay down before the Senate on this proposition, but I for one can not bring myself to that.

I recognize the importance of passing this great bill at this time, and I recognize also that a bill carrying so large an appropriation ought not to be held up for any considerable length of time pending a dispute about an item which is as small as this in point of amount. And yet I do not agree with the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] in regard to our responsibility in connection with it. The fact is that if this appropriation shall not be passed by to-morrow an extension resolution will be passed providing for the needs of the Government—

Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. UNDERWOOD rose.

The SPEAKER. To whom does the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALMER. In just a minute. And, as I understand it, there are other appropriation bills which have not been passed, so that, even if this is passed to-day or to-morrow, it will still be necessary to pass such an extension resolution, and it will be just as easy to include this bill as to leave it out.

Now I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that a resolution has been offered this morning and unanimous consent asked and objection has been made, and if the gentleman does not know it, I can advise him of the fact that there is not a controlling membership of the Committee on Rules in the city at this time on this side of the House.

Mr. PALMER. Well, I have enough confidence in the gentleman's ability as a leader to believe that he can lead a majority of 2 to 1 in this House to pass a resolution to provide for the needs of the Government for two weeks.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALMER. Yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. There is not in the city a majority of the Committee on Rules composed of Democrats. I doubt if they are going to be brought here. As I understand now, an extension resolution can be passed by unanimous consent if the legislative bill and the District bill are disposed of.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that the gentleman from New York or the gentleman from Alabama will seriously contend and say to the House and to the country that, though we have a majority here of 150 or 160 Members, we can not pass in this House a resolution of the character that I am talking about.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman—

Mr. PALMER. I do not care to yield further. It is safe to say that that can be done.

Mr. FITZGERALD. We have a majority ostensibly of 160 in this House, but we have not got them in Washington. [Applause on the Republican side.] And the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSON] and myself are two of the Democrats who have stayed here all the time attending to the public business. [Applause.]

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, as long as there is a quorum in the city there is a safe majority of Democrats in this body, and this resolution can be passed; and every Member of the House knows it perfectly well.

Now, I want to say that there is no cheap politics in this mileage proposition, as the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RAGSDALE] would have the House believe. There are Members here who have been absolutely honest in the belief that this mileage "graft" ought to be taken away from Members at both ends of the Capitol. It is unfair, because it is placing the Congress in an unenviable light throughout the country, because we vote to ourselves mileage which is many times greater than we allow to any other officer of the Government. An ambassador who goes to his foreign post is allowed only 5 cents a mile. An officer in one of the departments here in the city who travels about on public business is allowed only about one-fourth or one-fifth of what we vote to ourselves.

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

Mr. PALMER. Give me a few minutes more, please. Will the gentleman from South Carolina yield me five minutes more? My time has been taken up principally by interruptions.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Yes, Mr. Speaker; I yield to the gentleman five minutes more.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for five minutes more.

Mr. PALMER. I have this to say about it, Mr. Speaker: This matter will not down. It has been, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] says, before the Congress ever since he has been here. We have had an open and a bitter fight upon it in every Congress since I have been here, and it seems to me, in order to make a final settlement of this much-disputed question, it would be better to hold up this bill for a day or two while the House insists not upon its legislative proposition but upon a compromise proposition of, say, 10 cents a mile.

I want to say to my colleagues that we shall never again get so near to a correction of this abuse as we are now. Why, yesterday in the Senate a distinguished Member of that body made a long speech in which he declared that he would wipe out all of this mileage. Why? Because Members of the House who voted for the House proposition were coming over to the Senate and lobbying for the Senate amendment. And to-day the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] reiterates the charge that we, who have voted upon this thing time after time and have gone upon record against this unfair system of exorbitant mileage to Members, are not sincere; that we do not want the reduction; and that we really want the Senate rate to prevail.

Mr. TAGGART. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there for a question?

Mr. PALMER. In just a moment. It seems to me there can be only one answer to that kind of a charge of insincerity upon our part, and that is to insist upon the proposition that we started to maintain. Now I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TAGGART. Was the gentleman from Pennsylvania here when we had a record vote upon 5 cents a mile?

Mr. PALMER. Yes; I have voted upon several such propositions.

Mr. TAGGART. I mean the other day.

Mr. PALMER. Yes; I was here and voted upon it.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for just one question?

Mr. PALMER. In just one moment. We have never had before this House until in this Congress a proposition to make a fair compromise at 10 cents a mile. I, for one, believe if that proposition were put up to the conferees of the Senate, with the House firmly behind it, that they would agree to it rather than permit this bill to continue longer in conference.

Mr. FALCONER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALMER. I will yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY].

Mr. HARDY. I wanted to say that I voted for the bill as passed by the House covering mileage for Members and their families. I think that is equitable and fair. Does not the gentleman think he does the whole House an injustice in stating that Members voted one way and lobbied in the Senate the other way?

Mr. PALMER. I did not say that. I said a Member of the Senate upon the floor said that. I do not know whether it is true or not. I hope not.

Mr. HARDY. The gentleman is putting that alleged fact into the Record to-day. Does not the gentleman think that is unfair unless the man who did it was named?

Mr. PALMER. I think it was very unfair in the Senate for the gentleman to make that statement. I maintain here that there is only one answer to make to that.

Mr. HARDY. Is not the gentleman spreading a rumor that—

Mr. PALMER. I do not know that I am spreading a rumor.

Mr. FALCONER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. PALMER. Yes.

Mr. FALCONER. Do I understand the gentleman to say that he has gone on record as favoring 5 cents a mile for his own mileage or on House Members' mileage?

Mr. PALMER. I voted for the House amendment.

Mr. FALCONER. Does not the gentleman know that he has never voted for 5 cents a mile for his mileage, but has shoved 5 cents a mile off on the Senators? And does not the gentleman know that he voted at no time to reduce his mileage below 20 cents a mile for himself or full mileage for himself and his family?

Mr. PALMER. Oh, I know the contrary.

Mr. FALCONER. No; I do not think the gentleman does.

Mr. PALMER. In a previous Congress I myself offered an amendment to this bill to make the mileage 10 cents a mile. We had a record vote upon it, and came within 4 or 5 votes of passing it. I, of course, voted for it. I have voted for the House amendment to provide for actual expenses, and the parliamentary situation was such that Members could not vote for the same amendment to apply to both; but I say to the gentleman that I am opposed to the miserable makeshift of having one rate for the House and one rate for the Senate.

Mr. FALCONER. I am glad to hear that.

Mr. PALMER. I am honestly in favor of having the same rate for both, and I believe now this troublesome question could be adjusted if the conferees representing the two Houses would sit down like reasonable men and do a reasonable thing, namely, compromise between the two items.

Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALMER. Before I do that I want to ask the Chair is an amendment to this proposition in order? I will offer this amendment—

Mr. MANN. It is not in order now.

The SPEAKER. Wait a minute. The Chair will examine it and see.

Mr. MANN. No motion is ahead of the motion to recede and concur.

Mr. PALMER. I do not propose to get ahead of it by offering any other motion. I am offering an amendment to this motion to recede and concur.

The SPEAKER. The motion to recede and concur is the preferential motion.

Mr. PALMER. I am offering an amendment to the pending motion.

Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. PALMER. Just a moment. I move to amend the pending motion by adding at the end thereof "provided mileage for Representatives and Senators shall be at the rate of 10 cents a mile."

Mr. FITZGERALD. I make the point of order that at this stage of the proceedings the motion to recede and concur is the preferential motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is correct.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, will the Chair hear me for a moment?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's time is up.

Mr. PALMER. On this point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman on the point of order.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman has not the floor to offer any motion, anyway.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that perfectly well, and rules it out of order.

Mr. PALMER. If it is ruled out of order on that account, I shall have to submit.

Mr. FITZGERALD. It is out of order on both grounds.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, when I see my genial friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. PALMER] in the House, I feel like saying to him "Welcome to our city." [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. PALMER. The gentleman will admit that it is only recently that I have been absent.

Mr. MANN. Oh, I made substantially the same remark when the gentleman made the same proposition in the last Congress, and it has been true ever since. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PALMER] has just stated that he voted for the 5-cent mileage proposition. The gentleman imagines that he was here, because I have the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in my hand, under date of June 25, where the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNS] offered a motion for 5 cents a mile, and among those voting is not found the name of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PALMER], but among those absent I read the name "PALMER." The gentleman has been absent so much that he forgets how he votes when he is here.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PALMER] just stated that it would be an easy matter to extend this appropriation under the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] this morning reported a resolution from the Committee on Appropriations, to which I reserved all points of order, because it is not a privileged resolution. It can be brought before the House at this time in only one way, by a report from the Com-

mittee on Rules. There are various people connected with the woman-suffrage movement who have been trying for days and weeks to get a meeting of the Committee on Rules. I thought possibly we might do it in this way. There is not a quorum of the committee that will be assembled. I doubt very much whether that side of the House wants to have a meeting of the Committee on Rules just now for any purpose; but if the committee have a meeting for any purpose they will have the woman-suffrage proposition up before them you can be mighty sure. [Applause.] Then they will have to fish or cut bait.

And then there is another resolution we would like to get up before the Committee on Rules, the resolution relating to another amendment to the Constitution. The Committee on Rules have not been very active in reference to these propositions; they laid them over once, and then they laid them over again, because they could not get a quorum of the committee together.

Now some of the gentlemen think 20 cents a mile is too much, and some think it is too little. I am like many of the other gentlemen who have spoken. I do not care whether Congress pays me 20 cents a mile, or no mileage. I shall not decline a nomination or election in either event. [Laughter.] But while I am a Member of the House I shall be in Washington on attendance at the sessions of the House. [Applause.] And I think it comes in mighty poor grace for a gentleman to talk about mileage graft, a small amount, who has been drawing his salary while he has been engaged in political work for himself at home, and who has not been present in the House.

And when gentlemen talk about mileage being graft, I have been led to suppose that the man who took graft was a grafter. I would like to know the name of any Member of this House who has declined to receive what he calls this graft. [Applause.] I do not believe it is graft. If I did, I would not be a grafter and take it. The gentleman who calls it graft is a grafter if he takes it. [Applause.] We have a great pother about this. Gentlemen who are here are worrying about the mileage. I wonder that the majority side of the House does not enforce the law in reference to absences and salary. The law provides that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PALMER], who has been away from Washington so long, shall not receive his salary while he is absent. Does he take it? If it is graft to take mileage which the law allows, is it honest to take salary which the law forbids? [Applause on the Republican side.] I suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that people who live in glass houses, and mighty thin glass at that, had better be conspicuous by quietness instead of rising to debate a proposition about graft of other people. He had better remove the beam from his own eye before he tries to take the mote out of the eyes of others. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TAGGART].

Mr. TAGGART. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Appropriations saw fit to put into the appropriation bill a provision to take the place of existing law. This new provision was that each Member of the House and Senate should have all his expenses paid to and from Washington for each and every session of Congress, and that the traveling expenses of each and every dependent member of his family should also be paid for every session. The law that has been upon the statute books for a great many years provides for 20 cents a mile for each regular session.

This measure would not seem to me to work economy. It would all depend on the number of dependent persons in the family of the Member. It would be manifestly unfair to Members with small families. It would give a greater mileage to Members with large families than they draw now. It would allow a dependent member of any Member's family to get on a train at his home at any session of Congress and take a trip to Washington and return again. They would not have to come together or with the Member under that provision, and would not have to return when he did.

They would be at liberty to take as many excursions to and from Washington as there were sessions of Congress during the period of the Member's service. No one knows whether it would work economy or not. I, in company with a great many others here, voted for the 5 cents a mile on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina. I believe that more of the time of this House, in actual value, has been taken up in the discussion of this item of mileage than would be the difference in mileage between 5 cents a mile and 20 cents a mile. There has been feeling wrought up over it. Accusations have been made; and we have been called to task by a gentleman who was not with us when we voted for 5 cents a mile.

I want to say that there is no law against returning to the Treasury of the United States any salary or mileage paid to a

Member. If some distinguished patriot here, having an afflicted conscience, will return to the Treasury of the United States the mileage he feels that he should not have taken, I will be the first to contribute \$50 toward erecting a bronze tablet to his memory as the first patriot of the twentieth century. [Laughter and applause.]

The Senate has voted almost solidly to retain the old law. While it may be our duty to recede and agree with the Senate, I shall not vote to agree to continue mileage at the old rate.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has five minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. I yield one minute to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK].

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to put in the RECORD section 17 of United States Statutes at Large, volume 14, page 323, act of July 28, 1860, which reads as follows:

That the compensation of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress shall be \$5,000 per annum, to be computed from the first day of the present Congress, and in addition thereto mileage at the rate of 20 cents per mile, to be estimated by the nearest route usually traveled in going to and returning from each regular session.

That has been the law for 48 years, and we are just as much bound to appropriate for it now as we were then.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT].

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, I shall vote to recede upon this amendment, as I voted previously; but I do not care to discuss that now. I do want to say a word with reference to the imputation made by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] and by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] that the resolution continuing the appropriations for two weeks longer could not be gotten before this House, because there are not a sufficient number of Democratic members of the Committee on Rules in the city of Washington.

I want to say to these gentlemen that there are three members upon the minority side on the Committee on Rules, of which I am one, and we have ever been ready as members of that committee to do anything that was necessary to carry on this Government, and until they call a meeting of the committee and place it before the Committee on Rules they have no right to make the statement that they have made. [Applause on the Republican side.] The reason is, however, that they are afraid to call a meeting of that committee, not because they fear this resolution will not pass, but because some other matters might be brought up before that committee if a meeting is called.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] two minutes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to understand that the gentleman from Wisconsin is willing to pledge himself to the House to report a resolution to extend the appropriations.

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. I did not state that; I said the committee could be relied upon to do what is necessary. If that is necessary, we will agree to it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The gentleman, then, is not ready to pledge himself at this time. I wish to say, as far as I am concerned, that I am making no effort to prevent the consideration of any proposition that is before the Rules Committee at this time. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thought I had made it clear in my statement to the House that the conferees had repeatedly proposed to the Senate conferees a compromise of 10 cents, or any other compromise, and the Senate conferees have absolutely refused to discuss the matter.

I move the previous question on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD].

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD].

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], that the House recede from its amendment to the amendment of the Senate No. 1, and recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 1 and 30, and agree to the same.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. Does the motion read that the House shall recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 1? As I understand it, we are to vote on the question of receding from our amendment to Senate amendment No. 1, but we have

no disagreement to Senate amendment No. 1. We have agreed to Senate amendment No. 1 with an amendment.

Mr. FITZGERALD. We recede from the amendment of the House to Senate amendment No. 1.

Mr. MANN. And recede from our disagreement to Senate amendment No. 30, and agree to both the Senate amendments.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois is correct, and I will modify my motion accordingly.

The SPEAKER. The question is, then, on the motion that the House recede from its amendment to the amendment of the Senate No. 1, and recede from its disagreement to amendment of the Senate No. 30, and agree to the two amendments.

The question was taken.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I demand a division.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana demands a division. Those in favor of the motion will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] One hundred and one—

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, count me with the rest.

The SPEAKER. One hundred and two gentlemen have risen in the affirmative. Those opposed will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.] Fifty-three have risen in the negative. On this vote the ayes are 102 and the noes are 53.

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

Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and eighty-six Members present, not a quorum. 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 there were—yeas 132, nays 121, answered “present” 5, not voting 175, as follows:

YEAS—132.

Abercrombie	Dupré	Humphrey, Wash.	Payne
Adamson	Elder	Humphreys, Miss.	Ragsdale
Aiken	Esch	Igoe	Raker
Anderson	Estonial	Jacoway	Reed
Avis	Evans	Johnson, S. C.	Roberts, Nev.
Bailey	Falconer	Johnson, Utah	Rogers
Bartholdt	Ferguson	Kahn	Rouse
Beakes	Ferris	Kennedy, Conn.	Rubey
Bell, Cal.	Fitzgerald	Kent	Scott
Blackmon	FitzHenry	Kettner	Selby
Booher	Floyd, Ark.	Key, Ohio	Sinnott
Broussard	Francis	Kindel	Smith, Idaho
Bulkey	Gallagher	Kirkpatrick	Steenerson
Burgess	Gard	Kitchin	Stephens, Cal.
Burnett	Garrett, Tenn.	Konop	Stephens, Tex.
Campbell	Gill	La Follette	Stevens, Minn.
Caraway	Gillet	Langley	Stout
Carlton	Good	Lee, Ga.	Taylor, Colo.
Carter	Goodwin, Ark.	Lee, Pa.	Ten Eyck
Church	Greene, Mass.	Lenroot	Thomson, Ill.
Clark, Fla.	Greene, Vt.	Lever	Towner
Claypool	Gregg	Linthicum	Townsend
Covington	Hammond	McCoy	Treadway
Cramton	Hardy	Madden	Tuttle
Curry	Harris	Manahan	Underhill
Danforth	Hart	Monn	Underwood
Davis	Hawley	Miller	Volmer
Deitrick	Hay	Mondell	Volstead
Dent	Hayden	Moore	Wallin
Donohoe	Heflin	Murray, Mass.	Watson
Donovan	Helgesen	Nolan, J. I.	Wilson, Fla.
Drukker	Howell	O'Hair	Wingo
Dunn	Hughes, Ga.	Oldfield	Witherspoon

NAYS—121.

Alexander	Decker	Keating	Rauch
Allen	Dershem	Kelly, Pa.	Reilly, Conn.
Ashbrook	Dickinson	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Reilly, Wis.
Baker	Dillon	Kinkead, N. J.	Rucker
Baltz	Dixon	Lewis, Md.	Rupley
Barkley	Doolittle	Lieb	Russell
Barton	Doremus	Lindbergh	Shackford
Bathrick	Edmonds	Lloyd	Sherley
Britten	Faison	Logue	Sherwood
Brockson	Farr	Lonergan	Sisson
Brodeck	Flood, Va.	McKenzie	Small
Brumbaugh	Foster	MacDonald	Smith, Minn.
Bryan	Fowler	Maguire, Nebr.	Smith, Saml. W.
Buchanan, Tex.	French	Mapes	Stafford
Burke, S. Dak.	Garner	Mitchell	Stedman
Burke, Wis.	Garrett, Tex.	Montague	Stephens, Miss.
Byrnes, S. C.	Goeke	Morgan, Okla.	Stone
Bryns, Tenn.	Gordon	Moss, Ind.	Taggart
Candler, Miss.	Graham, Ill.	Moss, W. Va.	Talcott, N. Y.
Casey	Gray	Oglesby	Tavenner
Carr	Green, Iowa	O'Leary	Taylor, Ark.
Cline	Hamilton, Mich.	Padgett	Tribble
Coady	Harrison	Page, N. C.	Watkins
Collier	Haugen	Palmer	Weeb
Connelly, Kans.	Helm	Park	Williams
Connolly, Iowa	Helvering	Peters, Mass.	Woodruff
Conry	Hensley	Peterson	Woods
Cox	Hill	Phelan	Young, N. Dak.
Crosser	Holland	Platt	Quin
Cullop	Hull	Rainey	Rainey
	Johnson, Ky.		

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—5.		
Moon	Sloan	Taylor, Ala.
NOT VOTING—175.		
Adair	Fields	Lafferty
Ainey	Finley	Langham
Ansberry	Fordney	Lazaro
Anthony	Frear	L'Engle
Aswell	Gallivan	Lesher
Austin	Gardner	Levy
Barchfeld	George	Lewis, Pa.
Barnhart	Gerry	Lindquist
Bartlett	Gilmore	Lobeck
Beall, Tex.	Gittins	Loft
Bell, Ga.	Glass	McAndrews
Borchers	Gedw'n, N. C.	McClellan
Borland	Goldfogle	McDermott
Brown, N. Y.	Gorman	McGillicuddy
Brown, W. Va.	Goulden	McGuire, Okla.
Browne, Wis.	Graham, Pa.	McKellar
Browning	Griest	McLanglin
Bruckner	Grieff	Mahan
Buchanan, Ill.	Gudger	Maher
Burke, Pa.	Guernsey	Martin
Butler	Hamill	Merritt
Calder	Hamilton, N. Y.	Metz
Callaway	Hamlin	Morgan, La.
Cantor	Hardwick	Morin
Cantrill	Hayes	Morrison
Carew	Henry	Mott
Cary	Hinds	Murdock
Chandler, N. Y.	Hinchbaugh	Murray, Okla.
Clancy	Hobson	Noeley, Kans.
Cooper	Houston	Noeley, W. Va.
Copley	Howard	Nelson
Crisp	Hoxworth	Norton
Dale	Hughes, W. Va.	O'Brien
Davenport	Hulings	O'Shaunessy
Dies	Johnson, Wash.	Pal-e, Mass.
Defenderfer	Jones	Parker
Dooling	Kelster	Patten, N. Y.
Doughton	Kelley, Mich.	Patton, Pa.
Driscoll	Kennedy, Iowa	Peters, Me.
Easen	Kennedy, R. L.	Plumley
Eagle	Kless, Pa.	Porter
Edwards	Knowland, J.R.	Post
Fairchild	Korbly	Pou
Fess	Kreider	Powers
So the motion was agreed to.		
The Clerk announced the following pairs:		
Ending August 4, 1914:		
Mr. WEAVER with Mr. SLOAN.		
Commencing July 14, until further notice:		
Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin with Mr. FREAR.		
Until further notice:		
Mr. LAZARO with Mr. PARKER.		
Mr. MCKELLAR with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.		
Mr. YOUNG of Texas with Mr. AINEY.		
Mr. HARDWICK with Mr. J. R. KNOWLAND.		
Mr. SPARKMAN with Mr. VARE.		
Mr. GILMORE with Mr. AUSTIN.		
Mr. HOUSTON with Mr. PORTER.		
Mr. GOLDFOGLE with Mr. LANGHAM.		
Mr. EDWARDS with Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.		
Mr. VAUGHAN with Mr. SHREVE.		
Mr. THOMAS with Mr. FAIRCHILD.		
Mr. MORGAN of Louisiana with Mr. PETERS of Maine.		
Mr. BRUCKNER with Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin.		
Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. WALTERS.		
Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland with Mr. MERRITT.		
Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska with Mr. LEWIS of Pennsylvania.		
Mr. CANTRILL with Mr. COPLEY.		
Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama with Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia.		
Mr. DALE with Mr. MARTIN.		
Mr. MCGILLICUDDY with Mr. GUERNSEY.		
Mr. HENRY with Mr. HINDS.		
Mr. DAVENPORT with Mr. J. M. C. SMITH.		
Mr. McDERMOTT with Mr. GRIEST.		
Mr. NEELEY of Kansas with Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts.		
Mr. SABATH with Mr. SWITZER.		
Mr. ADAIR with Mr. BARCHFELD.		
Mr. BELL of Georgia with Mr. PLUMLEY.		
Mr. BORLAND with Mr. ANTHONY.		
Mr. SAUNDERS with Mr. WINSLOW.		
Mr. WILSON of New York with Mr. LAFFERTY.		
Mr. SLAYDEN with Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania.		
Mr. LOBECK with Mr. POWERS.		
Mr. GOULDEN with Mr. PATTON of Pennsylvania.		
Mr. GORMAN with Mr. McLAUGHLIN.		
Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. HULINGS.		
Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois with Mr. COOPER.		
Mr. ASWELL with Mr. CARY.		
Mr. BARNHART with Mr. CALDER.		
Mr. BROWN of New York with Mr. CHANDLER of New York.		
Mr. BROWN of West Virginia with Mr. FESS.		
Mr. DOUGHTON with Mr. JOHNSON of Washington.		
Mr. HAMLIN with Mr. HINEBAUGH.		
Mr. GALLIVAN with Mr. KEISTER.		
Mr. HOWARD with Mr. KELLEY of Michigan.		
Mr. JONES with Mr. FORDNEY.		
Mr. MORRISON with Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania.		
Mr. PATTEN of New York with Mr. KREIDER.		
Mr. CLANCY with Mr. HAMILTON of New York.		
Mr. POST with Mr. LINDQUIST.		
Mr. POU with Mr. MCGUIRE of Oklahoma.		
Mr. RAYBURN with Mr. MOTT.		
Mr. SIMS with Mr. MORIN.		
Mr. SMITH of Maryland with Mr. NORTON.		
Mr. SMITH of Texas with Mr. NELSON.		
Mr. STRINGER with Mr. PROUTY.		
Mr. WALKER with Mr. SUTHERLAND.		
Mr. WHALEY with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts.		
Mr. WHITE with Mr. SELLS.		
Mr. CALLAWAY with Mr. WILLIS.		
Mr. ROTHERMEL with Mr. HAYES.		
For the session:		
Mr. BARTLETT with Mr. BUTLER.		
Mr. GLASS with Mr. SLEMP.		
Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BROWNING.		
Mr. METZ with Mr. WALLIN.		
Mr. WALTERS. Mr. Speaker, did the gentleman from New York, Mr. RIORDAN, vote?		
The SPEAKER. He did not.		
Mr. WALTERS. I desire to withdraw my vote of "aye" and answer "present."		
The name of Mr. WALTERS was called, and he answered "Present."		
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.		
The SPEAKER. A quorum is present; the Doorkeeper will open the doors.		
On motion of Mr. FITZGERALD, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to was laid on the table.		
GENERAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.		
Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 17824, the general deficiency bill.		
The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the general deficiency bill.		
Mr. FITZGERALD. And pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I wish to ascertain whether we can not agree upon a time for the conclusion of general debate.		
Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I have had requests for 2 hours and 30 minutes on this side. I have told the gentlemen that I assume the other side will be willing to agree to that.		
The SPEAKER. What does the gentleman from New York say?		
Mr. FITZGERALD. I am trying to figure out the requests. Can not the gentleman get along with two hours?		
Mr. GILLETT. These gentlemen have requested that much time, and even before Saturday. I would have to show a very difficult favoritism in telling some gentleman I could not give him time. I would not know how to select.		
Mr. FITZGERALD. Cut it down a little, and that will close general debate.		
Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? It was proposed Saturday to give this side of the House 4 hours. I understand that this side of the House has used 1 hour and 45 minutes.		
Mr. FITZGERALD. It has used more than that; it had 30 minutes out of my time.		
Mr. GILLETT. I figured it up from the RECORD this morning, and I figured that side of the House has used two hours and a half and we have used an hour and three-quarters.		
Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will allow me to say, the gentleman from Massachusetts has me down for 15 minutes, and while I would like to use it—I do use time occasionally in the House—I am willing to let that go, and he can reduce his time to 2 hours and 15 minutes, which will make just 4 hours on this side of the House.		
Mr. FITZGERALD. Well, I ask unanimous consent that the time for general debate be limited to 4 hours, 2 hours and 15 minutes to be controlled by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] and 1 hour and 45 minutes by myself. That equalizes the time.		
Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I will be content with that.		
The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that general debate be limited to four hours, one		

hour and three-quarters to be controlled by himself and two hours and a quarter by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLET]. Is there objection?

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object this measure was before us Saturday last for several hours, and during that time not one single sentence of the English language was used on the subject matter of the bill. I wish to say now, Mr. Speaker, if they are going to allow the Members of this House on this appropriation bill, covering nearly \$5,000,000, to cover every subject under the sun, they must furnish a quorum to listen to them. Now, the gentleman has asked unanimous consent, and if Members go away and leave nothing but empty seats, as far as I am concerned, I am going to object, and I do object to the unanimous consent, and whatever time is used will go in the hands of the presiding officer, and you must keep a quorum; if not, I shall make the point at the first opportunity.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the gentleman insisting on a quorum, but in order to enable the committee to equalize the time between the two sides I will ask unanimous consent that the time for general debate be controlled one-half by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLET] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Did the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DONOVAN] object to the request?

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I did object to the request, and object again to this request.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman objected, that is the end of it. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] prefers another request, which is that in the general debate the time be controlled one-half by himself and one-half by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLET]. Is there objection to that?

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Pending the motion, Mr. Speaker, I move that general debate on this bill close in four hours.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that all general debate on this proposition close in four hours.

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

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I raise the question of a quorum.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut raises the point of no quorum, and the Chair will count.

Mr. MANN. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. The motion, I take it, is carried. The gentleman did not object to the vote, because there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. He raised the point of no quorum.

Mr. MANN. That comes after.

Mr. TAGGART. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. TAGGART. I make the point of order against the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DONOVAN] on the ground that it is dilatory. A vote has just been concluded.

The SPEAKER. Oh, no; it is not dilatory. There has been business transacted. The Chair rules it is dilatory only when a man is trying to be dilatory.

The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and fifty-seven gentlemen are present, not a quorum. The Doorkeeper will close the doors.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not have to move it, because the other vote has not been finished.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. Those in favor of the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] to limit debate to four hours will, as their names are called, answer "yea," and those opposed will answer "nay."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 241, nays none, answered "present" 7, not voting 185, as follows:

YEAS—241.

Abercrombie	Bell, Cal.	Byrns, Tenn.	Cramton
Adamson	Blackmon	Campbell	Crosser
Aiken	Booher	Candler, Miss.	Cullop
Alexander	Bowdle	Caraway	Curry
Allen	Britten	Carlton	Danforth
Anderson	Brockson	Casey	Decker
Ashbrook	Brodeck	Church	Deitrick
Avis	Brumbaugh	Clark, Fla.	Dent
Bailey	Bryan	Claypool	Dershem
Baltz	Buchanan, Tex.	Cline	Dickinson
Barchfeld	Bulkeley	Coady	Dillon
Barkley	Burgess	Collier	Dixon
Bartholdt	Burke, S. Dak.	Connally, Kans.	Donohoe
Barton	Burke, Wis.	Connally, Iowa	Doolittle
Bathrick	Burnett	Conry	Drukker
Beakes	Byrnes, S. C.	Cox	Dunn

Elder	Hensley	Maguire, Nebr.	Sims
Esch	Hill	Manahan	Sinnott
Evans	Holland	Mann	Slisson
Faison	Howell	Mapes	Small
Falconer	Hughes, Ga.	Miller	Smith, Idaho
Farr	Hull	Mitchell	Smith, Minn.
Ferguson	Humphrey, Wash.	Mondell	Smith, Sam'l. W.
Ferris	Humphreys, Miss.	Moon	Stafford
Fitzgerald	Igoe	Moore	Stedman
FitzHenry	Jacoway	Morgan, Okla.	Stephens, Cal.
Flood, Va.	Johnson, Ky.	Moss, Ind.	Stephens, Miss.
Floyd, Ark.	Johnson, S. C.	Murray, Mass.	Stephens, Tex.
Foster	Johnson, Utah	Nolan, J. I.	Stevens, Minn.
Fowler	Jones	Oglesby	Stevens, N. H.
Francis	Kahn	O'Hair	Stone
French	Keating	Oldfield	Stout
Gallagher	Kelly, Pa.	O'Leary	Taggart
Gard	Kennedy, Conn.	Padgett	Talcott, N. Y.
Garner	Kennedy, Iowa	Page, N. C.	Taylor, Ark.
Garrett, Tenn.	Kent	Palmer	Taylor, Colo.
Garrett, Tex.	Kettner	Park	Ten Eyck
Gill	Key, Ohio	Payne	Thomson, Ill.
Gillett	Kindel	Peters, Mass.	Towner
Goeke	Kinkead, N. J.	Peterson	Townsend
Good	Kirkpatrick	Phelan	Treadway
Goodwin, Ark.	Kitchin	Post	Tripple
Graham, Ill.	Konop	Pou	Underhill
Gray	La Folette	Quin	Underwood
Green, Iowa	Langley	Rainey	Vollmer
Greene, Mass.	Lee, Ga.	Raker	Voistead
Greene, Vt.	Lee, Pa.	Rauch	Wallin
Hamilton, Mich.	Lenroot	Reed	Walters
Hamlin	Lever	Reilly, Wis.	Watkins
Hammond	Lewis, Md.	Roberts, Nev.	Watson
Hardy	Lieb	Rogers	Webb
Harris	Lindbergh	Rouse	Williams
Harrison	Linthicum	Rubey	Wilson, Fla.
Haugen	Lloyd	Rucker	Wingo
Hawley	Logue	Rupley	Witherspoon
Hay	Lonergan	Russell	Woodruff
Hayden	McCoy	Scott	Woods
Hefflin	McGuire, Okla.	Seldomridge	Young, N. Dak.
Helgesen	McKenzie	Shackford	
Helm	MacDonald	Sherley	
Helvering	Madden	Sherwood	

NAYS—0.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—7.

Donovan	Moss, W. Va.	Sloan	Taylor, Ala.
Gordon	Ragsdale	Steenerson	

NOT VOTING—185.

Adair	Eagle	Knowland, J. R.	Rayburn
Ainey	Edmonds	Korby	Reilly, Conn.
Ansberry	Edwards	Kreider	Riordan
Anthony	Estopinal	Lafferty	Roberts, Mass.
Aswell	Fairchild	Langham	Rothermel
Austin	Fess	Lazaro	Sabath
Baker	Fields	L'Engle	Saunders
Barnhart	Finley	Lesher	Scully
Bartlett	Fordney	Levy	Sells
Beall, Tex.	Frear	Lewis, Pa.	Sharp
Bell, Ga.	Gallivan	Lindquist	Shreve
Borchers	Gardner	Lobeck	Slayden
Borland	George	Loft	Slemp
Broussard	Gerry	McAndrews	Smith, J. M. C.
Brown, N. Y.	Gilmore	McClellan	Smith, Md.
Brown, W. Va.	Gittins	McDermott	Smith, N. Y.
Brownie, Wis.	Glass	McGilligan	Smith, Tex.
Browning	Godwin, N. C.	McKellar	Sparkman
Bruckner	Goldfogle	McLaughlin	Stephens, Nebr.
Buchanan, Ill.	Gorman	Mahan	Stringer
Burke, Pa.	Goulden	Maher	Summers
Butler	Graham, Pa.	Martin	Sutherland
Calder	Gregg	Merritt	Switzer
Callaway	Griest	Metz	Talbott, Md.
Cantor	Griffin	Montague	Taverner
Cantrill	Gudger	Morgan, La.	Taylor, N. Y.
Carew	Guernsey	Morin	Temple
Carr	Hamill	Morrison	Thacher
Carter	Hamilton, N. Y.	Mott	Thomas
Cary	Hardwick	Murdock	Thompson, Okla.
Chandler, N. Y.	Hart	Murray, Okla.	Tuttle
Clancy	Hayes	Neely, Kans.	Vare
Cooper	Henry	Neely, W. Va.	Vaughan
Copley	Hinds	Nelson	Walker
Covington	Hinebaugh	Norton	Walsh
Crisp	Hobson	O'Brien	Weaver
Dale	Houston	O'Shaunessy	Whaley
Davenport	Howard	Paige, Mass.	Whitacre
Davis	Hoxworth	Parker	
Dies	Hughes, W. Va.	Patten, N. Y.	White
Difenderfer	Hulings	Patton, Pa.	Willis
Dooling	Johnson, Wash.	Peters, Me.	Wilson, N. Y.
Doremus	Kelster	Platt	Winslow
Doughton	Kelley, Mich.	Plumley	Young, Tex.
Driscoll	Kennedy, R. I.	Porter	
Dupré	Kiess, Pa.	Powers	
Eagan	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Prouty	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. CARTER with Mr. TEMPLE.

Mr. MONTAGUE with Mr. PLATT.

Mr. FINLEY with Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska.

Mr. DUPRÉ with Mr. EDMONDS.

Mr. DOREMUS with Mr. DAVIS.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. A quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will open the doors. The motion is carried.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

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

H. R. 16055. An act to amend section 4474 of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

H. R. 14738. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war:

H. R. 14234. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war:

H. R. 15279. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes:

H. R. 12542. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war:

H. R. 15692. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war:

H. R. 12914. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war:

H. R. 13297. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors:

H. R. 14546. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors:

H. R. 12920. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors:

H. R. 15071. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors:

H. R. 15504. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors; and

S. J. Res. 29. Joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a member of the New Jersey and New York Joint Harbor Line Commission.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker. I move that the time for general debate be controlled one-half by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] and one-half by myself.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] moves, pending the motion to go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, that the time for general debate be divided, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] and one-half by himself. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, does not that motion require unanimous consent?

THE SPEAKER. It does not at the present juncture. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the general deficiency bill.

The motion was agreed to.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] will take the chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 17824) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1914 and for prior years, and for other purposes, with Mr. ADAMSON in the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the general deficiency bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 17824) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1914 and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I yield half a minute to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TAGGART].

Mr. TAGGART. Mr. Chairman, it is strange that in the midst of the greatest progress the world has ever known—mechanical, industrial, educational, and moral—the art of diplomacy seems to have undergone little or no change since ancient times. In the early ages envoys were sent from one nation to another, attended with great pomp and splendor, for the purpose of impressing upon the rulers they visited the power and glory of their respective governments. News traveled slowly in those days, and the information of the world depended largely upon exaggerated rumors.

POLITE FRAUD.

Diplomacy was studied and perfected as the art of ceremonious and polite fraud. The entertaining ruler impoverished his kingdom in seeking to outdo in splendor the visiting envoys and convince them that although they had heard of the grandeur of his court "the half was never told." Down through the centuries came these ceremonious observances and customs, bringing with them the warrant of history and the accredited habit of the ages. The end and aim of diplomacy was to seek some advantage for the nation that was represented. The crowning achievement of diplomacy was to make such alliances and combinations with the great powers as would enslave or destroy the weaker nations. In all the history of international relations until this time there is not a single instance of where a new or struggling nation was encouraged or favored by a great power. It seems to have been one of the principles of diplomacy that the weak were the legitimate spoil of the strong, that the new and progressive had to yield to the antiquated and unprogressive.

THE RIGHT OF CONQUEST.

The right of conquest was taught by learned authors of international law, and these writers derived the principles they taught from the Governments of ancient Greece and Rome. Until the Spanish-American War occurred and put the new principle of invading a nation or intervening within a nation in behalf of humanity, as the American Government did in the case of Cuba, there was not a single principle of international law that was an improvement on the statesmanship of antiquity. The basis of it was that all rights were vested in the state, and the more powerful the state the more rights it had. In international law the individual was nothing. If the peace and good order of society required it, he might be scourged, sold, or butchered, because it was fitting that he should be sacrificed in the interests of the state.

THEN AND NOW.

We read our own short history and are astonished to realize how trifling the affairs of an everyday life a century and a half ago would seem to us now. The agriculture of the revolution would now seem like the work of a child.

The manufactures of that day were conducted by men who perfected the skill of their hands and who, with lifelong patience and a degree of humble pride, worked to the end of their lives in their accepted and lowly station. Here and there one of the puny ships that braved the sea in those days remains to convince us of the unconquerable courage of man. The grinding labor with which the poor eked out a hungry existence has given place to a nobler effort full of prophecy of the day when the perfection of science will all but equalize every form of human endeavor and when labor may be the most profitable of all vocations.

Why should we multiply words to describe what is about us, and above all things why should we boast of it when we realize that it has practically been left to us and that it represents more than a century of a noble and unselfish struggle to improve the condition of mankind. With all of this progress, can we not discover some new way of disposing of the questions that may vex the world without resorting to arms?

CONQUERORS OF NATURE.

We have, in a measure, conquered nature. This is a noble conquest and has, in a measure, satisfied our honest pride. Will we leave our task and go back and take our place alongside the predatory barbarians of antiquity and proclaim that conquest and force are the inevitable inheritance of the human race?

There is something in a centennial anniversary which causes men to reflect and think. One hundred years ago the great Napoleon, after having been overwhelmed by the combined

armies of Europe, was a prisoner on the island of Elba. All Europe was in arms. In the United States nearly half a million of men were organized to resist the invasion of the forces of Great Britain. All at once, in the course of a year, peace was declared, and for nearly half a century afterwards there was comparative peace throughout the world. The third and fourth generations have come since that time, and our thoughts go back to the mighty struggles of a hundred years ago. We understand Napoleon better now than did the generation in which he lived. Perhaps a hundred people read carefully his life and its purposes now for the one who knew the facts in his time. We have not only studied his life and his achievements but we have gone back and have read the history of other men whose purposes were similar to those of Napoleon.

SPARTA LEFT NOTHING TO THE WORLD.

The most impressive and significant thing about warrior nations is that they leave absolutely nothing to the generations that come after them. In all the history of men the people of Sparta stand first in the perfection of military discipline. While there were but few of them, they were the greatest military nation that the world has ever known.

Can anything be more impressive than the fact that the ancient Spartan left practically nothing to the world? They left a few names that endure, like Leonidas and Thermopylae. They put the word "laconic" into the dictionary to describe the short speech of the soldier of Laconia. Imaginative historians recite a few incredible instances of their stoicism. Perhaps some schoolboy has wept over Thermopylae. From all the history of Sparta the world can claim no inheritance except the inspiring memory of battles that were lost or won. They wrought neither in bronze nor in marble; they erected no great permanent public work; they wrote no classic history; they wrote no poetry; they left no relic but the corroded weapons that are exhibited in the museums of great cities. How different was the rival city of Athens, whose work in architecture, literature, and art still remain the envy and the glory of the world. Alexander the Great left nothing but a legacy of trouble; and when we go to the tomb of Napoleon we see no reference to any permanent work that he left to his people, but surrounding his mausoleum is the roll of his victories, for his glory rests upon the memory of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, and a dozen other tremendous struggles, none of which had the effect of making any great or permanent change for the better, either in the history of his country or in the progress of the world.

SHALL WE TURN BACK?

When we turn away from these pages and reflect, should we not fairly ask ourselves, What would it profit us to go forth on a career of conquest? The conquered hates the conqueror. Have we an ambition to go out into the world and promote hatred? Can we work miracles of progress along every other line and then go back and stand with Caesar in our attitude toward the world? Have we a new thought on every other subject, and yet insist on the same diplomacy that was practiced in the time of Solomon? As one who has read history with whatever of capacity he had to understand it, and in most cases not without pain, I have the happiness to feel that the United States has now turned away from the ancient precedents that were old in the time of the Pharaohs, and that we have set our faces toward the future with the hope of promoting peace throughout the world.

THE MAN AT THE HELM.

We have the good fortune to have at the head of the Government a man who has brought to this great task a wealth of varied and deep learning, a conscience that is not the growth of yesterday—not a frame of mind conjured up to suit the occasion of serving as President, but which is the reward of the patience and self-discipline of a noble life.

A HERO OF DEFEAT.

He has brought with him and placed at his right hand in the service of this Government one who stands alone in the history of American statesmanship.

Other men have suffered defeat and lapsed into obscurity. Disappointment has so stricken the vanity and the pride of others that hope fled from their hearts, and they were seen on the stage of action no more. You may search the history of ancient and modern times, and you will find but one for whom defeat served every purpose of victory, and who had more power and influence in private life, in the government of his country, than any other man had at the same time in the highest councils of the Nation. It is an instinct of human nature to humiliate further those we have defeated and to crush and trample those we have overthrown. The Secretary of State is the first character in history who has firmly united to himself in public esteem and affection a great people that rejected him for their

leader. Defeat has only added to the unconquerable purpose of this man, who has proven that an office is a mere gift, sometimes capriciously given by the people, but that a place in the hearts of the world is the imperishable glory of the truly great man. And these two great leaders of the American people have patiently and scientifically gone about the task of abolishing bloodshed and war.

Deeply impressed as they are with the dignity of the human race and its hope of final perfection, they have asked the nations the question, "Should not the rule of reason prevail in all the acts of men?"

REASON MUST RULE.

The law of every civilized land demands that every sane adult person will be held responsible for his unreasonable acts that injure anyone else. Nearly all the wars that have ever been waged since the beginning of time were begun on the first impulse of national passion, when reason was dethroned and patriotism run mad, demanded to be led against the enemy. Whoever asked for calm deliberation was scouted or mobbed. No wonder the ancients imagined that there was a god that presided over panic and over war and over many of the violent impulses that are manifested by a mass of people. There is no horror more unimaginable or indescribable than a whole nation in anger clamoring for battle and bloodshed. Calmly, gently, the President and the premier have set to work to put forth the power and influence of a Nation of a hundred million people against the ancient vice of giving expression to national wrath. Already they have entered into treaties of peace with 16 of the nations, and have agreed upon a system of composing differences and strife that will mark an era in history.

In these treaties it is provided that—

The high contracting parties engage to submit for investigation and report to a commission, to be constituted according to the provisions of the following article, all differences of whatever nature they may be which may occur between them which can not be composed by diplomatic methods or are not submitted to a tribunal of arbitration: they bind themselves not to declare war nor to open hostilities during the examination by the commission and before the commission has presented its report.

And further that—

Each country, by means of its Government, chooses two members—one from among its own subjects, the other from among those of a third State—the two Governments, after agreement, will name the fifth member, on condition, however, that he be not a citizen of either of these two countries. Each commissioner shall hold his place during a term of four years; at the expiration of this term, or in the event of vacancy, the confirmation or the substitution of the commissioner, whose term may have expired or whose place may be vacant, shall be made in the same manner.

If all efforts under the provisions of these treaties fail, and, as a last resort, it is provided that—

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to act independently on the subject matter of the dispute after the commission shall have presented its report.

WHAT IS PERSONAL SHOULD BE NATIONAL.

Whoever has taken part as a juror, or in a professional capacity in the trial of a case, where the defendant was charged with murder, and where his defense was that he acted upon sudden and sufficient provocation, will understand the deep meaning that is put into the words:

They bind themselves not to declare war nor to open hostilities during the examination by the commission and before the commission has presented its report.

THE COMMON LAW.

In the case of one charged with homicide, the defendant is held accountable for a greater degree of guilt, if he had time for reason to resume its sway before he took human life. If he had what is called "cooling time" in the simple phraseology of the common law, and then killed the person that had provoked him, he would be held guilty of murder. Under the provisions of these treaties there will be time for national anger to cool and for wise counsel to prevail. Four other nations have practically agreed to accept the terms of similar treaties.

WE ARE SAFE.

In entrenched as we are, with a great ocean on each side of us, with no possibility and evidently no purpose on the part of any nation to attempt to invade us, can we not live in hopes that some day we can dispense with the tremendous expenditures for armies and navies, with which we are now burdened? With treaties containing these beneficent and wise provisions, entered into with the nations of the world, it is inconceivable that we could be drawn into any great war. The world has been so materialistic that it has glorified war above peace; that it has cast into bronze the soldier with uplifted saber while it has left unhonored the heroes of moral victory, who made peace without war. The triumph of the soldier is to secure peace for his country at frightful cost. Can we not hope that it is the

new glory of our statesmanship that we can secure permanent peace without any cost?

MEXICO.

The American people, under the leadership of the President and the Secretary of State, are now, with sublime patience, seeking to put into practice in our relations with the Republic of Mexico the principles of this new diplomacy.

Mexico is the victim of a mesalliance. The Caucasian race conquered the Mexican Indian, mixed and mingled with him, and bred a race that has inherited all the vices and misfortunes of both. It is a race in its infancy. The Mexican is a primitive man. The great example of the United States in establishing a republic misled the Latin American into believing that he also was fitted to work at the tremendous task of self-government. In the course and progress of government in Mexico the native Mexican has been robbed of all his goods, both real and personal. He has no place that he can call his own. The land of his fathers has been parceled out among unscrupulous usurpers and adventurers from different parts of the world, as well as among the grandees of his own country. He is a slave in the hands of an unscrupulous master. He is sold as a chattel for debt. He is scourged for failing in his task, and driven away when the period of his servitude is ended, only to fall into the hands of another master.

THE MAN WITHOUT A HOME.

It is in the nature of man to love a home. He is without dignity if there is no place that he can call his own. It is one of the natural yearnings of humanity to have a sense of dominion over some spot of earth. To be deprived of it and to live a nomadic life is wholly inconsistent with civilization. All of these misfortunes have come to a people in the latitude of the Tropics. In the history of man, no people in the Tropics have attempted self-government except the people of Latin America.

NO MIDDLE CLASS.

No people have ever flourished without a middle class. The partnership of prince and peasant may have succeeded in past ages, but in our time and during the past century it has been a lamentable failure. Without this middle class, and with the incongruous relation of prince and peasant, Spain lost her Empire; and when her Empire was lost, even the Spanish aristocrat, whose pride would not permit him to become utterly ignoble, was not left with the people of Latin America, but in his place came the bandit, the freebooter, and the adventurer.

LED BY ADVENTURERS.

Mexico presents the horrible spectacle of a nation of ignorant peons led by contending groups of remorseless and desperate characters whose purpose is plunder and whose highest ambition is to usurp by force the places of power in that so-called Republic. The native Mexican, having nothing to lose and perhaps the remote chance or a specious promise of something to gain, follows the leader that is nearest to him and who is able to pay him for his military service.

OUR DUTY.

In the presence of this situation, what is our duty in Mexico? There are those who say that we owe it to civilization to occupy Mexico with the military forces of the United States and establish stable government there until such time as the Mexican people will come to a realizing sense of their duty to each other.

TEACHING WITH THE BAYONET.

In other words, that we should undertake to teach the Mexicans self-government at the point of the bayonet. Then, after having taught the Mexican this valuable lesson, it will be our duty to withdraw our forces from Mexico and allow the thoroughly instructed Mexican to proceed with the establishment of self-government. It is believed by a part of our people that if a share of the Mexicans were killed by American soldiers the survivors would learn how to conduct a Government. There are also those of our people who believe that we ought to enter upon the complete occupation and permanent conquest of Mexico and annex it to the United States. They affirm that the Monroe doctrine makes the Government of the United States responsible for the peace and good order of the whole American continent and that whenever a condition of chaos exists in any of the Latin-American Republics it is our duty to proceed to the conquest of the country that is in a state of revolution. We have among us those who favor pacification by force and those who favor absolute conquest.

Separate and apart from these is the great mass of the American people, always ready to manifest that they are not wedded to the past but are willing to demonstrate to the world that they are as progressive in their notions of international relations as they are in every other phase of American life. They believe that conquest is unworthy of the American people. They judge rightly that the crowning glory of the American is that he has

become the conqueror of the forces of nature instead of the conqueror of men.

Sixty-nine years ago our people regarded Mexico somewhat in the light of an equal. When a dispute arose with Mexico they felt as though the national honor was at stake. Mrs. John A. Logan, in her reminiscences, describes with great literary skill the scene as she witnessed it in southern Illinois, when the long delayed news reached the people that war had been declared with Mexico. The people assembled, flags waved, drums were beating, and ambitious orators were loudly appealing to the patriotism of young men. Few people knew and no one cared what the issue was. There was a prospect of a fight and an opportunity for glory.

THE COST.

What a marvelous change in the people in two generations!

We now hold that it is not our honor that is questioned, but that it is our patience that is taxed. The mass of the people are not clamoring for the invasion or the conquest of Mexico. We know the cost of war. We would not fasten upon ourselves the burden, from the standpoint of taxation alone, of paying pensions, bounties, claims, and the tremendous cost of conducting military campaigns, all of which would not be paid in the next century, even to acquire Mexico as a business proposition. From a moral standpoint we revolt at the thought of staining the American flag with the blood of a people that have not attacked or invaded us as a nation—a people that are the victims of their own misfortunes. From a practical standpoint it would seem that if shooting down people can teach the science of self-government the Mexicans, at the present rate of progress, will finally attain that end themselves.

WE WILL COMPEL RESPECT.

We have compelled respect for the flag in Mexico. We have demanded and exacted the protection of lives and property of American citizens.

A REAL SOLDIER.

We have on the soil of Mexico a brigade of highly disciplined and efficient troops commanded by Brig. Gen. Funston, a practical soldier, who is a graduate of no military school, but who learned the science of war under fire. I believe that he could march his troops into the City of Mexico practically unopposed. Our Navy is on both coasts of Mexico. We are ready and willing to maintain the honor of the United States and to protect our people, but we are willing to wait with the utmost patience in the hope that order may be restored in Mexico.

THE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT.

If the man who at present usurps the office of President of Mexico is compelled to retire without further bloodshed, if a President is elected under the constitution of Mexico, if the contending forces that are distracting that unfortunate country will lay down their arms, and the people of Mexico, in the security of peace, can proceed to work out the reforms that are necessary for the welfare of that unfortunate people, and our troops and sailors can come home with only the loss of a score of glorious lives and the honorable wounds of a few more—if this can be accomplished by the efforts of the President and the Secretary of State it will stand alone, isolated and detached, in the history of nations as the greatest diplomatic victory of all time.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I yield one hour to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] is recognized for one hour.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Chairman, a few days ago, on account of false alarms sounded by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] regarding business conditions in this country, I nominated him as the mouthpiece of calamity howlers, the prophet of civic evil, chairman of the committee on political distress, and the self-constituted forerunner of business destruction. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The gentleman in reply, during my absence, suggested that my speech was unmarred by a single thought, and yet the gentleman himself was the subject of my remarks. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

The gentleman alluded to personal bearing and voluptuous verbosity. [Laughter.] I shall make no comment upon the personal pulchritude of the gentleman from Washington, for that, fascinating and charming as it is, is something that he can not help. [Laughter.] Be it said to the credit of the gentleman that he is now doing all in his power to cover up and hide as much of it as possible, and he is to be commended for this, since whiskers are on the free list. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

The gentleman made some observations about my peculiar style of oratory. Well, Mr. Speaker, there are so many styles

of oratory in the House that I hardly know which to adopt as my model or standard; but I can assure the gentleman from Washington that his peculiarly rare and fascinating style is in no danger of infringement from me. [Laughter.]

Then, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman indulged in euphonious phrase when he had me "sailing around on the suffrage sea." How beautiful and poetic, Mr. Chairman—sailing on the suffrage sea! [Laughter.]

It is both interesting and amusing to me, Mr. Chairman, to see the gentleman from Washington come out from his hiding and break his long silence to submit a few observations on suffrage and the suffrage sea. The gentleman launched his little suffrage batteau, armed with palm-leaf paddle, and perspiring now at every pore, he is rowing on the suffrage sea—just before the congressional election. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Silent so long on the subject of woman suffrage, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman remembers that his colleague [Mr. BRYAN], as State senator in the State of Washington, was instrumental in submitting to the people of that State the proposition of woman suffrage, and, too, he recalled the fact that in the House a few days ago the selfsame gentleman made some remarks in favor of woman suffrage, and now, all of a sudden, in sheer desperation, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] vacates the panic-haunted halls of the interests and quits, temporarily, the imaginary shores of business disaster and launches his frail and hitherto untried bark on the suffrage sea. [Laughter.] Let me paraphrase the figure of Ulysses. When the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] discovered his colleague [Mr. BRYAN] sailing on the suffrage sea and found that he was regarded as an old sea captain on the suffrage sea he exclaimed, "Push off, and sitting well in order, smite the sounding furrows, for my purpose holds to sail beyond the suffrage stars and far out on the suffrage sea before the next congressional election." [Laughter.] Leonidas at Thermopylae, Cesar beyond the Rubicon, and Napoleon at Austerlitz never displayed such daring and heroism as did the gentleman from Washington in boldly declaring his position on woman suffrage long after opposition to the cause had ceased in his State and the thing itself was an accomplished fact. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, this hero of many unfought battles in the cause of woman suffrage now "nails the flagstaff to the mast and sets every threadbare sail, then gives it to the god of storms, the lightning, and the gale." And yonder he goes, Mr. Chairman, braving dangers and hardships just before the congressional election, sailing on the suffrage sea. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Chairman, three months prior to granting women the right to vote in the State of Washington a resolution indorsing woman suffrage was submitted to a Republican State convention. The gentleman from Washington was there when that resolution was overwhelmingly defeated. Not only that, Mr. Chairman, but the gentleman made a speech to that convention, but nowhere in that speech can there be found a single reference to suffrage or "the suffrage sea." In that speech the gentleman said, "Let us unfurl the banner of Republicanism," but the banner of woman suffrage never floated across his vision, nor did he even hint at a voyage on the suffrage sea. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

OUT IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

The way was dark and dank
When the Repubs beat the plank
For suffrage by the suffrage sea.
HUMPHREY was demure
When not quite so sure
About suffrage and the suffrage sea.

[Laughter.]

But now just see him walk,
Or even hear him talk
(Within the last week or two),
And he is the author of the suffrage sea.

[Laughter.]

One time he acted queer,
And he didn't talk so clear
About suffrage or the suffrage sea.
But now he's in a tight,
And he shows a fearful fright,
Displays it day and night,
About suffrage and the suffrage sea.

[Laughter and applause.]

For BRYAN, his running mate,
Has been sailing here of late,
About on the suffrage sea.
So now he takes a stand,
Hoping 'twill command
Votes for him on the suffrage sea.

[Laughter.]

He's as cunning as a hawk,
But he's just now learned to talk
Suffrage and the suffrage sea.
He's been silent now so long
That his belated suffrage song
Sounds lonely on the suffrage sea.

[Laughter and applause.]

But he wants the bees to hum
When he beats his suffrage drum
For reelection by the suffrage sea.

[Laughter.]

How easy 'tis to sail
When people say "All hall
To suffrage and the suffrage sea."
His deceptive ammunition
'Gainst woman's intuition
Will be puny on the suffrage sea.

[Laughter.]

They'll greet him with a song,
And it won't be very long
Till he'll hear it on the suffrage sea.
And this is the song they'll sing unto thee,
Sailing on the suffrage sea:
"So long thou hast kept us waiting
That we thought thou never wouldst come."

[Laughter and applause.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, having replied to the speech of the gentleman from Washington [laughter], I shall proceed to discuss some of his gloomy outcroppings regarding panical prospects and business disturbance.

Mr. Chairman, something is radically wrong with the gentleman from Washington. He has become very morose here of late, and he has gone from bad to worse, down this sorrowful road of gloomy forebodings, until I fear that he is coming to be very much like an old fellow down in my State.

He was always complaining. Things were always out of joint, and he was always grumbling and growling. One day a gentleman, who used to know "Old Bill," as the neighbors called him, asked, "Where is Old Bill now?" The answer was, "Why, he is over there, growling as usual. He's done got now to where he don't enjoy anything but eating sour horse apples and sitting up with a corpse." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Chairman, things are all out of joint to the gentleman from Washington. He has become a chronic croaker, and if he keeps up this croaking, it is certain that the day is not far distant when Old Bill will be called on to sit up with his political corpse in the Seattle district in the State of Washington. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, I saw the gentleman in this House when his party was in power in every branch of the Government. He had every opportunity possible then to vote for remedial measures, but, like his party, the gentleman has persistently and insistently voted to increase the power of a favored few and against measures in the interest of the masses. He has voted for measures that taxed necessities and placed luxuries on the free list. Like his party, he has been the friend of privilege, the exponent of class legislation, and the faithful friend of the trusts, and now he criticizes the fearless and faithful democracy of this administration for striking from the limbs of labor, commerce, and industry the shackles forged upon them by the Republican Party. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, if I wanted a man in this country to lead a charge against entrenched privileges and plutocracy, I wou'd never select the gentleman from Washington; but if I wanted a man who had served the privileged classes, one peculiarly suited to the disgusting task of exaggerating notices of business disturbance, to the delight of trust magnates and tariff barons, I would turn with unerring precision to the gentleman from Washington and say: "Thou art the man." [Applause on the Democratic side.] Some of the big crooks and criminals of the country are anxious to have Congress adjourn before their cases are reached in the legislative program. They have hung out distress signs and sounded panic signals in their efforts to frighten business and force an adjournment of Congress, but the President and the members of his party in Congress have gone on passing laws in the interest of the American people. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

In my judgment, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Washington mistakes the attitude of his own constituents when he believes that they will stand for the tactics that he is employing here to embarrass and misrepresent the President of the United States. I do not believe that the patriots dwelling in the district of the gentleman indorse his efforts to frighten legitimate business and induce a few indignant plunderers of the people to believe that the time is opportune for them to bring on a panic.

Mr. Chairman, I indulge the prophecy that when Congress adjourns and the gentleman returns to the district that he now represents he will find that his course while Congress was engaged in passing important legislation was not and is not approved by the thoughtful and patriotic people at home. [Applause on Democratic side.] I venture to suggest to the gentleman that he will find that the great majority of patriotic Americans living in his district are in full sympathy with this great Democratic President in his efforts to free this country from the curse of trusts and monopolies. He will find that the people are looking beyond the footlights where the partisan performer is playing for political advantage—that they are thinking of the welfare of their children and their children's children—that they are saying in their heart of hearts "God bless the President and long live the Republic." [Applause on the Democratic side.] Yes, Mr. Chairman, when the record of his conduct here at a time when sinister interests were throwing every obstacle possible in the way of just legislation and trying to hamper and hinder the President in bringing relief to the American people is laid bare before the people of Washington that record will be obnoxious and revolting to them. Then they will say to the gentleman "You had the opportunity to support and sustain the President in his battle for the plain people but you chose to criticize and slander him. You had the opportunity to serve your country but you chose to serve the interests instead." Then, when the gentleman is greeted with the frown of their condemnation instead of the smile of their approval, he can say, truthfully, "Without warrant or excuse I have brought it all on myself. The thorns that I have reaped are of the tree that I have planted. They have torn me and I bleed." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, they will say to the gentleman from Washington, "When the President was storming the breastworks of entrenched privilege, when he was driving the enemies of the Republic from the temple of the people, when he stood with drawn sword smiting monopoly hip and thigh you might have conveyed to him a message of approval and good will from the people of Washington; you might have said a word of encouragement as he battled with the forces of greed and avarice."

But no, Mr. Chairman, he brought no friendly message and spoke no kindly word. Where was the swarthy knight of Washington, with his raven's plume? He was standing on the ramparts of the opposition, contributing munitions of war and otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy. There he stood, trampling upon the flag of equal rights and waiving the banner of special privilege. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

But, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Washington says that Democrats here are doing the bidding of the President. I want to say to the gentleman that I had rather follow the chosen head of a hundred millions of people; I had rather follow the leadership of a man who has bared his breast to the enemies of his country, fighting for what he knows is best for his countrymen; I had rather follow Woodrow Wilson up the mountain side over the flinty paths of difficulty and the jagged rocks of privilege to the mountain summit of the new freedom than to be the pliant tool and handy instrument of evil in the hands of the enemies of my country. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Washington has had to do with a panic, and he knows something about panics. He ought to be authority on the subject, since he and his party brought one on us in 1907. It came like a thief in the night, with no more warning than a thunderclap from a clear sky. There was no excuse under God's heaven for it. Good crops abounded all about us. It came after 10 years of control by the Republican Party. What did the gentleman from Washington say about that panic? Why, here is his speech. He said that there was not much excuse for it. He said it was a panic of unfounded fear, a panic that was brought upon us because of lack of confidence of the people in banks.

Mr. Chairman, what does it take to shake and shatter confidence? The very thing that the gentleman from Washington has been doing here for the last two or three weeks tends to disturb confidence and excite fear. It takes such conduct as the gentleman has been engaging in here to disturb business and shake faith in the business institutions of America. The gentleman says "Unfounded fear." Have we got anything like that now? What is the gentleman trying to do but fan into flame the embers of unfounded fear? It may be that the gentleman wants to see a panic now like the Republican panic of 1907. He doubtless wants to be able to say that "the Republicans produced a panic in 1907 and the Democrats produced one, with my aid, in 1914, just seven years later." [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to make a correction in the gentleman's speech made in 1909, I believe. There is a typographical error in it. He goes on to say "This was a panic of plenty." Oh, what a delightful panic—"panic of plenty." I want to strike out "of" and insert "a," so that it will read "It was panic aplenty." [Laughter.] That is what we had under the Republican administration. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The gentleman's party was in power in every branch of the Government. What happened then? Why, a man who had accumulated money could not get it out of the bank. They locked the door under Republican rule, and when the poor man called for his own money to buy bread for his little ones, they said, "It is yours, but you can not get it." That panic was the fruit of the Republican Party, and by their fruits ye shall know them. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

This panic talk of a few Republicans has caused some timely things to be written and said. J. Kee Maxwell, in the Peoria Journal, has contributed the following poem:

SAD, VERY SAD.

Day in, day out, he moans and sighs
And shakes his head in doubt;
His sorrow he can not disguise,
The country's down and out.

The workingman is on the bum;
It surely is a crime
To make a fellow being glum—
They work him overtime.

[Laughter.]

And lo, the humble farmer guy,
His lot is worse by far;
It takes two loads of wheat to buy
A 1915 car.

The railroads are in dire distress;
Ah, brethren, it is tough!
For in dejection they confess
They haven't cars enough.

The bankers, too, are stricken sore;
When harvest time begins,
With one accord they'll raise a roar—
And build more money bins.

Small wonder that this patriot
Should be so heavy souled;
A pesky Democrat has got
The job he used to hold.

[Laughter.]

How comforting it must be to the gentleman from Washington to be constantly carrying around messages of gloom and despondency. How sweet must be the occupation of dispelling confidence and hope with doubt and uncertainty.

Our country has been sorely afflicted by Republican rule. Individual enterprise and industry have been hampered and crippled. Commerce has been fettered and competition practically destroyed. The patient was suffering with many disorders when the great physician of economic ailments—the Democratic Party—took charge of his case. The treatment was completely changed. Republican belts and bandages, that cramped the muscles and hindered circulation, have all been removed by the Democratic doctor. Trust pills and tariff ointments have all been discarded and the patient is recovering rapidly. In fact, he says that he is almost well, and he is really looking well—so much better than he did under the old treatment of the Republican Party.

But when nearly everybody is happy over the improved appearance of the patient, the gentleman from Washington is whispering in his ear that he looks mighty thin and that the prospects are he will die.

The gentleman has his counterpart in many communities of the country. I have in mind now an old bad-news peddler that my friend Preacher Brannan, in my district, told me about. He said that there was an old settler just over in east Alabama who made it his business to haunt the bedside of the sick and to relate to the suffering one all the miserable and melancholy things that he could remember—and he remembered them all—about people that he had seen suffer and die. One day this old bad-news peddler called to see Nat Jenkins. Nat, of course, was sick, but the old fellow never heard of it before. So as soon as he was comfortably seated at the bedside of Nat he looked sorrowfully at him and said, with a voice from the tomb, "Nat, old fellow, you are looking mighty bad." Whereupon Nat said, "I feel a whole lot better, and the doctor says I am improving right along now." "Yes," said the old fellow, "but doctors don't know everything. I tell you that you are a mighty sick man, and my opinion is that you are not long for this world. How long have you been sick?" "Eight days," said Nat. "Yes," said the old man mournfully, "the ninth day always tells the tale. It's the fatal time. Bill Johnson was afflicted just like you are, and Bill died on the ninth day." [Laughter.]

The gentleman from Washington seems to enjoy the office of chronic kicker and bad-news peddler. He comes with his nostrums and joy-killing implements spreading gloom and despondency wherever he goes.

But the gentleman is relying too seriously on the power of his office, and he has overestimated his ability to wreck the car of Democratic progress and prosperity now moving through the country.

This mighty car is freighted with the rights and liberties, the hopes and expectations of the greatest nation of people on the globe, and the gentleman can no more stop it or impede its progress than did the little ant the great railroad train. He got on the rail of the railroad track and stood up on his hind legs and said, "In order to show my power and prowess I am going to wreck this train. When the engineer sees me he will be frightened half to death. Then he will blow his whistle loud and long. Then the conductor will put his head out of the window, see me reared up on my hind legs, and when he does he will give the alarm to the passengers in the train, and consternation will reign as they realize that certain death awaits them." [Laughter.] But, Mr. Chairman, the train came thundering along. The engineer did not even lower his eyes to the spot where the ant so bravely stood. The conductor never put his head out of the window, and not a passenger was disturbed. The train sped on, and the only thing that was left to tell of the folly of the ant was a greasy spot on the rail. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Let the gentleman from Washington, before it is everlasting too late, profit by the example of the ant.

Mr. Chairman, in that speech he charges the present administration with closing mills and factories in great numbers. Let us see how his charge tallies with the facts of the situation. I have obtained from the Department of Commerce statistics which show that the number of cotton spindles in operation in the United States May 31, 1913, was 30,556,000, and that on the same date for 1914 more than 31,000,000 spindles were in operation in this country. Let me quote from a high authority on this subject as to the State of New Hampshire:

I have been in New Hampshire recently and I could not learn of a single cotton mill or woolen mill or textile mill of any kind, pulp mill or paper mill that had closed.

This statement, Mr. Chairman, is from the junior Senator from New Hampshire, Senator HOLLIS.

What says New Jersey in reply to the gentleman from Washington concerning closed mills and factories?

The Singer sewing-machine plant at Elizabeth, N. J., employs 10,000 hands. When we put the products of that plant on the free list, Republican croakers said that with sewing machines on the free list the plant would go dead; but not so. It has long been the custom of this plant to shut down for one month during the summer for repairs and other purposes; but this year the company has notified its workmen that they could have only one week; that sewing machines had been sold so rapidly and that orders were coming in so fast that they could not afford to close shop more than a week this year.

What says the South to the charge of closed mills and factories? L. W. Parker, president of the Parker Cotton Mills Co., and the head of 18 southern cotton mills, says:

The textile industry is not threatened by foreign competition, and the outlook for all business the country over is bright.

How about the woolen industry? While mills are shutting down and factories are closing in the imagination of the gentleman from Washington the Cleveland Worsted Mills Co., of Ohio, has increased its capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and in doing so it makes the following statement:

Recent tariff legislation has brought about a change in business conditions in connection with our industry. It will become necessary for the company to enlarge the volume of business, thereby requiring additional manufacturing facilities.

[Applause on Democratic side.]

While the hallucination of panics and business disturbance rages in the mind of the gentleman from Washington, Henry Kleine, of Chicago, president of the National Leather and Shoe Finders' Association, says "the business outlook is good and the West is jubilant." Then, from the Pacific slope, comes the testimony of S. J. Burtchaell, vice president of the National Leather and Shoe Finders' Association. Hear him, O ye of little faith from Washington. This is what he says:

The country and the country's business outlook never looked so well.

What says Rhode Island to the charge of closed mills and factories under the present administration? Mr. Speaker, from Burville, R. I., comes the answer:

With every woolen mill here running full time and some of them running day and night, business is better than it has been in 10 years.

What says Indiana to the closed-factory argument of the gentleman from Washington? From Elwood, Ind., comes the glad answer:

The tin-plate industry is in a flourishing condition. The tin-plate workers ride in their automobiles to the office of the paymaster to

collect their wages. This city of 13,000 people has a pay roll of \$146,000 a month.

And yet Republicans predicted that reducing the tariff tax 50 per cent on tin plates would kill the industry and starve its employees. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

What says Pennsylvania, the home of Pittsburgh, the industrial giant of the western world? What is her answer to the gloomy accusations of this disciple of disaster? From Altoona, the industrial center of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., comes the answer:

Every department of the Altoona shops is working full time and some of them are working overtime.

This city is enjoying an unsurpassed era of prosperity. There is the greatest activity in all business circles in Altoona, and leading business men declare that their record of business for 1914 will be ahead of anything done in years. In the face of these facts, if the gentleman from Washington will take some headache salts he can remove the last painful impression of shut mills and closed factories from his gloomy and melancholy brain. [Laughter.] The wayfaring man ought to be able to see by this time, Mr. Chairman, that there is no panic except a political panic in the gentleman's district. [Laughter.] Lord Byron says that "there is music in everything if men but had ears." And, Mr. Chairman, there are signs of industrial activity and business prosperity all about us if the gentleman from Washington only had eyes. But some people go through life, Mr. Chairman, blinded to its beauties and deaf to its music, groping among its shadows and murmuring its dolorous strains. They suffer from their disordered imaginations and miss a great deal in this world. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, when I hear the clang of hammers, the sound of the saw, the music of the woodman's ax, of falling trees, and the song of the sawmill; and when I hear the wind singing through the gates of morn, breathing balm in the ranks of the bending corn; and when I see millions of white and red cotton blossoms nodding welcome to the gold-belted bee; and when I see a bumper wheat crop pouring plenty into the elevators of the West; and when I see railroad trains moving the crops in the jubilee of transportation, and hear the hum of wheels and the roar of active industry all around me, I feel like asking the gentleman from Washington, Are you putting on for a purpose or are you both blind and deaf? [Laughter and applause.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman charges that this administration has driven mighty armies of men out of employment into idleness. Senator HOLLIS, of New Hampshire, says that labor has never been better employed in New Hampshire than it is to-day. Samuel Gompers, the tribune of organized labor in the United States, says conditions are improving, more men find work, and feeling of uncertainty is passing. The fact is disclosed that since the Underwood tariff bill went into operation wage earners for the first time have been able to purchase automobiles and ride in them when they go to collect their wages. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Then, again, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman says we have destroyed business. Let us put some witnesses on the stand and see whether or not we have been helping or hurting business. While the Republicans are flooding the country with pessimistic literature saying that the wool industry is ruined raw wool is bringing a better price than it did before the Underwood bill went into effect, and woolen mills are running full time, and both industries are enjoying prosperity. It is an interesting thing to note, Mr. Chairman, that not long ago the Wool Growers' Association of the United States met here in the city of Washington. They discussed ways and means to prevent sheep losses by wild animals, and they talked about how to lessen the evils of the sheep-killing dog, but not a word, Mr. Chairman, was said against the Underwood tariff law on wool. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Why? Because, as an Oregon newspaper correspondent says, the price being paid is the top notch to date for fine wool.

Up in Michigan a real estate man of 20 years' experience, whose business is building houses and selling them to workingmen on monthly payments, says that he has had more contracts this year than ever before and that initial payments were larger than any year of his experience.

Hear what Dover, N. H., has to say:

The Pacific Mills are installing 30,000 new spindles.

Does this look like we are hurting the business of New England? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Here is another calamity item for the gentleman from Washington; it comes from Indiana:

This summer 150 automobiles are being sold every day in Indiana and most of them are going to the rural districts.

How sad is this information, Mr. Chairman. Every time the sun goes down on 150 of these sales in Indiana the people who

buy them—they may not know it or mean anything by it—but they are seriously interfering with the panic-fraught arguments of the gentleman from Washington. [Laughter.]

Let us hear what West Virginia has to say to the mournful message of the gentleman from Washington. It will be remembered that standpat Republicans said that the Underwood tariff bill would ruin the steel industry of the United States, but instead of doing that it is inviting foreign capital into our country, for here at Charleston German capitalists have invested a million dollars in a steel plant to be erected here. It will employ American workingmen and manufacture steel in the United States. Does this look like the fruit of a discredited and doomed administration? No, Mr. Chairman, it is the direct result of constructive legislation. It is the blessed offspring of a tariff for revenue only. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Bring the smelling salts and have the camphor ready for the gentleman from Washington, for here is a blow like unto the one that struck Billy Patterson a long time ago. [Laughter.] A special from Stroudsburg, Pa., says:

A woolen mill which closed down here before the Underwood bill with free wool went into effect has now reopened with splendid business prospects.

[Applause on the Democratic side.]

John V. Farwell Co., of Chicago, speaking of the wholesale dry-goods business, says that business is better than it was a year ago; that the volume of business in wool dress goods shows decided gain over a year ago.

The New York Times of July 12 says that building permits issued in June of this year compare quite favorably with those issued for the same month last year; that 75 leading centers in the United States, according to reports by Dun's Review, call for the expenditure of \$72,000,000, as against \$68,000,000 for the same month last year. Continuing, it says:

Among the cities where the most pronounced increases appear are Baltimore; Chicago; Seattle, Wash.—

And Seattle is the home of the gentleman. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Why, Mr. Chairman, can it be that this melancholy feeling has overtaken Seattle? Can it be that all this direful news of business disturbance is coming from the district of the gentleman? Can it be that Seattle, located in the glorious golden West is pining and whining in concert with the gentleman from Washington? I can not believe that they have any such conditions in that splendid, growing city of the West.

Mr. BRYAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEFLIN. Briefly.

Mr. BRYAN. However it may pain me to hear you commenting on my colleague in making those statements, I can not stand here and hear you make any statements in reference to the prosperity of Seattle. I assure you that everything up there is on the uplift, and everybody is happy. We are all encouraged by what has been done—the Alaskan railroad bill and the development of the Pacific coast—

Mr. HEFLIN. Praise God from whom all blessing flow. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Alabama yield to the other gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY]?

Mr. HEFLIN. I can not yield now. Why, Mr. Chairman, it would be almost sacrilegious to yield just now. [Laughter.] Seattle is happy, and everybody is happy, except the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY]. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Standpat Republicans over there denounced the Democrats for putting sugar on the free list, and they said that the consumer would not be benefited by the reduction of the tariff on sugar.

Let us put Mr. Spreckels, president of the Sugar Refining Co. of New York, on the witness stand. Here is what he says:

It may be of interest to know that under the stimulus of the reduced tariff consumption in the Eastern States alone has increased practically 20 per cent. The consumption from March 1 to June 19, 1913, was 748,000 tons, and the consumption of sugar from March 1 to June 19, 1914, was 893,000, an increase over last year of 145,000 tons.

[Applause on the Democratic side.]

"By their fruits ye shall know them." What have been the fruits of this Democratic administration? In the little manufacturing State of Connecticut, Fred P. Holt, bank commissioner, tells us that the total deposits in the savings banks of Connecticut October 1, 1913, were \$307,000,000, and that the total deposits in the savings banks of that State on June 1, 1914, a period of only seven months from October, 1913, were \$312,000,000. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The New York Times of July 12, this year, shows that the clearings for the United States as reported by the Financial Chronicle were, July 12, 1913, \$2,968,000,000, and that on July 11, 1914, the amount had increased to \$3,400,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, such news as this stampedes the standpat and chokes the chronic croaker. The panic sought after and prayed for by the gentleman from Washington has failed to materialize. How mournful he looks as the grief-fraught winds of political disaster howl around the ruins of the G. O. P. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Washington complains that the present administration has sent out of the country more gold for a given length of time than any other administration has done. In 1904, under a Republican President, we exported that year \$121,000,000 in gold, and in 1909, under another Republican President, we exported \$132,000,000 in gold. The total amount of gold exported for five months, ending with May this year, is \$35,000,000, and the total amount of gold imported—coming into the United States—for the same period of time was \$26,000,000. The gentleman need not worry about gold now going out of our country to Europe. The cotton crop of my State alone will bring back all the gold exported to Europe this year before the 1st of December. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The New York Herald says that the value of the American crop this year will be \$10,000,000,000, and that the \$82,000,000 of gold exported to Europe since January 1 looks like loose change in comparison with these billions. [Laughter.] A \$10,000,000,000 crop. Why, Mr. Chairman, that is twenty-five times the amount of the world's annual output of gold.

The gentleman from Washington complains that this administration has turned the balance of trade against us and that it is the first time such a thing has happened since the Wilson-Gorman tariff law of 1894. The gentleman ought to have known better, Mr. Chairman. There was no yearly balance of trade against us under the Wilson-Gorman law, but it is a fact that in 1909, under the reign of the Republican Party and a high protective tariff law, the three summer months gave a trade balance against us of \$18,000,000, and the New York World says that in February, 1910, the balance of trade against us was \$4,000,000, and that in March of the same year it was \$19,000,000. The gentleman is exceedingly careless in his statement.

Let me read a notice about prosperity on the Pacific coast. From Los Angeles comes the cheering news of genuine prosperity. The Los Angeles Tribune says:

The fiscal year ended yesterday, and its termination served to spell prosperity for all of southern California. From every channel of finance, from the Government's sources of revenue, from the city's mart where money comes and goes, the clearing house, from the coffers of the merchants, small and large, come the tidings at the close of day that the period of time which commenced on the 1st day or last July has been richer and busier than at any other time in the history of the city.

Listen to what the Springfield Republican says:

Money has been cheap for months and the banks have had a great abundance to loan.

Mr. Chairman, from far-off St. Paul comes the happy message that never before in the history of St. Paul have the bank deposits touched \$60,000,000, and never before have the assets been within \$5,000,000 of the record established on June 30 this year. The June bank clearings here showed an increase of \$10,000,000 over June 1, 1913. This figure is unprecedented in the history of the city. These signs of prosperity must be very displeasing and annoying to the gentleman from Washington as he goes about with his nostrums and joy-killing implements. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

The Philadelphia Record says that in the absence of some great calamity this country is assured of a prosperous 12 months. Let the gentleman from Washington shake off this hideous spell of gloom and despondency and lift his eyes toward the mountains of Democratic hope.

Mr. Chairman, there are many more things that I want to say, but my time is about out. I could speak at length giving these pleasant calamity items to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY]. [Laughter.] The gentleman has persisted in the work of calamity howling and chronic croaking until, I fear, he is going to be like the situation was with an old fellow at Montgomery, Ala. He had been engaged in fighting fermented millet juice for some time. [Laughter.] Finally his appetite craved limburger cheese. [Laughter.] He immediately went in search of it, and soon found some of high rank and smell. [Laughter.] He went into the store, tasted it, and asked the merchant how much of it he had. The merchant said, "I have 40 pounds of it." The old fellow said, "All right; give me all of it." [Laughter.] The merchant said, "You don't want that much?" The old fellow said, "Yes, I do; I want it to take home with me." [Laughter.]

So the merchant wrapped it up, and the old fellow took it and carried it down to the station. Everybody that he passed looked around, seized his nose, and quickened his step.

[Laughter.] That got on his nerves; and finally he went into an express office and walked up to the expressman's desk and said, "I want to ship this to Verbena." The expressman looked at him, seized a weapon, and ordered him to beat a retreat and beat it quickly. [Laughter.]

Then, the old fellow went out with his limburger, and he met a man on the street near the express office, and said, "Mister, they won't ship my cheese for me." Whereupon this gentleman, walking rapidly away, said "Go to an undertaker's establishment and buy a cheap casket, and ship it home as a dead friend." [Laughter.] He went to the undertaker's shop and bought a casket, and called old Uncle Rufus, a drayman, to carry his friend to the station. [Laughter.] The undertaker put the casket into the wagon, and the old fellow sat on the hind end by it. Uncle Rufus drove his little one-mule dray mournfully down to the station. [Laughter.] You know, in the old days they would not bury anyone soon after death, but kept them out for a long time. They said that sometimes people went off in a trance, and they did not want to bury them as dead, and then have the horror of thinking that they had only gone off in a trance. So, Mr. Chairman, as the old man and the drayman drove along, the wind came up pretty strong from the rear of the dray, and old Uncle Rufus, looking back and holding his nose, said "Boss, was your friend sick long?" The old fellow said "No." Then old Uncle Rufus said, "Well, you sho is got one good consolation, and dat is he hain't gone off in no trance." [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

So, Mr. Chairman, I want to say to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] that if he does not let up on the tactics that he has been employing here for some time, if he does not refuse longer to be the vehicle in which threats of a panic to order are conveyed into this House, if he does not quit giving aid and comfort to the enemies of good government, it will not be long until he will find his political hopes in a ballot-swamped casket, and it will be no temporary interment. He won't be gone off in no trance. [Loud laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw that and yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of pleasure, if not with a great deal of profit, to the wordy oration of one of the White House pets. It may be said of his speech that it consisted of a great noise and stories that were both old and vulgar. [Laughter.]

Now, I want for just a moment to say to the gentleman that part of his speech I had heard my colleague [Mr. BRYAN] deliver before he gave it to the gentleman from Alabama. [Laughter.] I would suggest to my friend and colleague that he study the speech of Col. Roosevelt, recently delivered at Pittsburgh, in regard to the Underwood tariff bill. He does not agree with my colleague as to the blessings it has brought. I do not wonder that my colleague is anxious, having voted for that bill, to furnish evidence to some gentleman on that side to attempt to discredit me. He is certainly entitled to any glory he can get out of the fact of having voted for that Democratic tariff bill.

I did not hear the first part of the speech of my learned friend from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], but if it was like the last part I did not miss much, and it will not be necessary to answer it. But I want to refer to that part of his speech where he insisted that business is good.

First, he took up the question about the woolen schedule. I ask the gentleman why it was that the Crawford Woolen Mills, at Martinsburg, W. Va., went into the hands of a receiver week before last, if there is such great prosperity in the woolen industries? I would call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that during the first three months in 1914 our imports of woolen and worsted goods were \$7,664,370. That is under a Democratic tariff law. During the first three months of 1913, under a Republican tariff law, they were \$2,254,000, or a balance of \$5,410,000, not in favor of the American, but in favor of the foreigner, in three months. What country is prospering under the Underwood tariff bill? Not our own. "Oh, but," said the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], "the outlook is splendid." Why not tell us something about the business con-

ditions? The outlook is always splendid in Democratic eyes. I pick up to-day's Washington Post.

Let us see about this wonderful prosperity that my distinguished friend from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] is speaking about. On page 1 in the Post I read this statement—and I hope the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] will listen, and I will yield to him any time that he wants me to. I will not ask him questions and then dodge behind the privilege of the House to keep from being interrupted. I notify the gentleman now that he may break in whenever he pleases. This is the article in to-day's Post:

JOB OF 1,000 MEN GONE—WAGES OF OTHERS ARE REDUCED AT THE BIG PLANTS IN WILMINGTON, DEL.
[Special to the Washington Post.]

WILMINGTON, DEL., July 13.

The industrial depression has struck Wilmington with vigor. It was announced to-day by officials of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation that 1,000 workmen have been discharged during the past few weeks.

The officials when asked declined to blame the Democratic administration for the condition. In addition, the Pennsylvania Railroad shops and the plant of the American Car & Foundry Co. have placed their employees on reduced wages. The repair shops of the Pullman Car Co. have also begun reducing their force.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington yield to the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. No. If the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] wants me to yield, I will yield to him, but not to the other gentleman. I see sitting by the side of my distinguished friend from Alabama the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP].

Mr. BROCKSON. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington yield to the gentleman from Delaware?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I will not yield. I see sitting beside my friend from Alabama my learned friend from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP]. He is one of the men who has become almost hysterical because I said something about lack of prosperity in Indiana.

Mr. HEFLIN. The gentleman said he would yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I do not yield in the middle of a sentence.

Mr. HEFLIN. In the article you read just now, does not that gentleman say that that is not due to the Democratic tariff?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. He probably does not know any more about it than the gentleman from Alabama. And the very day that my distinguished friend from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP] made his prosperity speech, the largest factory in his district closed. It was rather unfortunate that he selected that particular time to orate on our wonderful business activity.

Mr. GILLETT. That speech may have been the cause of the factory closing down.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Then let me read a little more about the prosperity that under this Democratic administration is blessing the country. I hold in my hand an article from the Washington Post of July 10, which says:

FURNACES IN OHIO CLOSE—IRON PRODUCTION CUT FROM 52 TO 39 PER CENT IN A WEEK—FURTHER CURTAILMENT IN SIGHT WHEN THE UNION FURNACE GOES OUT OF BLAST IN AUGUST.

[Special to the Washington Post.]

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 9.

The Daily Iron Trade says:

"Practically one-third of the merchant blast furnaces active in Ohio on July 1 were idle yesterday, a week later. The list of four furnaces, which were blown out the latter part of last week, was supplemented Tuesday, when Corrigan, McKenney & Co., of Cleveland, placed one of their river furnaces on the idle list. Furnaces which blew out last week were the Lawrence, of the Marting Iron & Steel Co.; the Hamilton, of the Hanging Rock Iron Co.; the Cherry Valley, of M. A. Hanna & Co., and one Wellston, of the Wellston Steel & Iron Co.

"Of 31 merchant furnaces in Ohio, 12 were producing pig iron on July 8, while 19 were out of blast. On July 1, 17 were active and 14 were idle.

"The Jisco furnace of the Jackson Iron & Steel Co., and the Norton, of the Norton Iron Works, of Ashland, Ky., joined the idle list in June. The present rate of blast-furnace operations among Ohio merchant furnaces is 39 per cent, compared with 52 per cent a week ago.

"The Union furnace, of Rogers, Brown & Co., which is one of the two active blast furnaces in the southern Ohio district, will go out of blast on August 1."

Here is another one taken from the press dispatches Saturday:

\$1,000,000 STEEL COMPANY IN RECEIVER'S HANDS.

ALTON, July 11.

The Alton Steel Co., a million-dollar concern manufacturing hoop steel and cotton ties, is to-day in the hands of a receiver. The outstanding securities of the company are in the neighborhood of \$1,250,000.

Inability to get a fair price for its product is given as the cause of the receivership.

Will the gentleman from Alabama please note that great prosperity? And I hold here in my hand another one, of July 2:

[From the Albany Journal, July 2, 1914.]

BIG CHATHAM PLANT MAY HAVE TO CLOSE—THREE BRANCHES HAVE SHUT DOWN, AND PRESIDENT W. C. WOODWARD IS DISGUSTED WITH BUSINESS INTERFERENCE.

CHATHAM, July 2.

The Chatham Shirt Co. is experiencing the dullest period in the history of the plant. At the Chatham factory the cutters are working on half time and the three outside factories at Keeseville, East Nassau, and Petersburg are closed. Orders never were so scarce as at the present time, and many concerns which contracted for shirts earlier in the season are endeavoring to cancel their orders. The company has withdrawn all its salesmen but one from the road, and it is probable that this man will also be withdrawn, inasmuch as he is finding it almost impossible to obtain enough orders to make his trips profitable. Neither wholesalers nor retailers are buying beyond immediate needs, and they all report that their business has very greatly decreased during the past few months.

At the Chatham plant the laundrymen are working nearly on full time, and the stitchers have been on full time thus far, inasmuch as a large quantity of cloth has been cut, and this will be made into shirts. The prospect is exceedingly discouraging, however, and unless there is a revival in business in the near future it will mean the partial or entire closing of the plant, thus throwing about 175 people out of employment. The total force at the three factories which have been closed is about 150.

W. C. Woodward, president of the company, believes the present administration's constant interference with business and the consequent turmoil and uncertainty to be at the bottom of these conditions. He believes if the railroads were granted the rate increase they ask for that business would improve. He believes every business man would be willing to pay this increase. Mr. Woodward thinks conditions will be still more unfavorable until election.

It is his opinion that the people are so thoroughly disgusted with the present state of affairs that they will welcome the opportunity to elect a Republican State ticket from governor down to the least important office on the ticket; also a Republican Congressman in this district. "They will not stand for this sort of thing much longer," said Mr. Woodward. "Every man I talk to is thoroughly sick of it, and if these conditions endure for six months you will see more failures in this country than were ever seen before. I know of Democrats who have voted the ticket for several years who say their eyes have been opened of late, and that they will have no further connection with that party."

I suppose, however, that the prospects are good for these closed mills. My friend from Alabama says so. I wish my friend from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] would read the daily papers. If he would do that instead of going to the Secretary of Commerce, he would find out something. This is from the Washington Post of to-day:

"HOLLAND" WRITES OF HUGE LOSSES BUSINESS HOUSES HAVE SUFFERED IN SIX MONTHS—EXPORTS ALONE HOLD OWN—ONE CORPORATION, IN A PRIVATE REPORT, FINDS THAT ITS BUSINESS DROPPED FROM \$3,000,000 IN ONE-HALF OF 1912 TO ABOUT \$900,000 FOR THE SAME PERIOD THIS YEAR—SOME OF THE REASONS OFFERED.

NEW YORK, July 13.

While the managers of many of the big industrial corporations think it inexpedient to report for publication what their business for the first half of the present calendar year was, measured in dollars, and compared with a like period in the previous year as well as in 1912, nevertheless some of them do tell in confidence what their recent experiences have been. For instance, one of the largest of American industrial corporations caused a comparison to be made on July 1 of the business done in the first six months of 1912, and then again the business of a like period of last year and also the business done in the six months which have just ended.

GREAT LOSS IN BUSINESS.

Their sales in a period of normal business activity approximate about \$3,000,000 for six months. The total business done in the first six months of 1912 was a little under \$3,000,000. The total business done last year in the same period was a little over \$1,800,000. Their business for the first six months of the present year was, in round numbers, \$900,000. Of course these managers look with apprehension upon a report of this kind.

A falling off such as these figures show can not be met much longer without compelling the managers of the industry to consider the expediency of liquidating or possibly of greatly reducing their capital.

DUE TO FOREIGN TRADE.

But perhaps the most interesting feature of this report—a report which in its general characteristics many of the other large industrial corporations have been reading somewhat anxiously, since their reports are of like tenor—is the fact that no small part of the business which was carried in the first six months of the present year was due to exportations. A statement of this kind is confirmed by the official statistics which were prepared by the Washington Bureau of Commerce. These authoritative figures show that although in the past eight months, which is the time that has elapsed since the new tariff law went on the statute books, the falling off in the money value of our exports, as compared with the like period in previous years, was nearly \$146,000,000, yet only a little over 8 per cent of this falling off was in manufactured articles.

TARIFF DOES NOT AFFECT EXPORTS.

Apparently, either in spite of this tariff or because it plays no part in our exportation of manufactured commodities, we are practically holding our great foreign trade in manufactured articles. The reason is not far to seek, since the greater part of this trade is uninfluenced by the tariff, because those in other lands who buy these manufactured products are able to obtain most of them in the warehouses established by American industries in other lands. Much of our exportation of our manufactured products is with the countries from which we buy comparatively little.

The fundamental fact revealed by these confidential reports, which are confirmed in a measure by the statistics from Washington, is that there has been a woeful falling off in the United States in the demand for manufactured articles. The depression which our manufacturers are reporting is chiefly at home.

CAUSE FOR DROP IN EXPORTS.

Probably when detailed reports come from Washington it will be learned that much of the decrease of our export trade in the past eight months can be traced to the shortage of a part of our agricultural products last year, and particularly the unsatisfactory character of the harvest of corn.

The promise of stupendous crops this year, as well as the certainty of the harvest of some portion of them which is contained in the latest of the Government crop reports, justifies the expectation, so it is said in this city, that we are to make good in the fall and early winter of this year some part of the falling off in the exportations which have been observed since October 1 of last year up to July 1 of this.

The Washington authorities assume now that we shall be able to export perhaps as much as 250,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. If that expectation is fulfilled, we shall have exported about twice as much wheat this year as the average export of wheat for the past five years has been.

CROP A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

One of those curious coincidences of harvest times like that one which in 1896 caused a change of conditions which has become traditional seems likely again to be manifested this year. For, while there is now no doubt that the United States will harvest considerably over 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, nevertheless, in other parts of the world the promise is that there will be no more than an average crop, and in some countries considerably less than the average. Everyone who voted in the presidential election of 1896, and who shared in the interest of the campaign that preceded the election, will recall that, of a sudden, only about six weeks before election day, the market price of American wheat approached the dollar mark, although earlier it had been much less than this.

HIGH PRICES EXPECTED.

This occurred simultaneously with the continued fall in the price of silver, and thereby an object lesson was furnished to the farmers, or what they thought was an object lesson, which taught them that the constant depreciation of silver was not the cause of the low prices they were receiving for their wheat. The wheat fields of continental Europe yielded very small harvests, and when the grain factors of Liverpool and London learned authoritatively how small these harvests had been they began to make such imperative demands for American wheat as inevitably greatly to increase the price.

There came a few weeks ago from some parts of the West intimations that some apprehension prevailed in the agricultural districts lest the enormous harvest of wheat should cause considerable depreciation in price. The Washington authorities are in agreement with the experts of this city, who are persuaded that the unsatisfactory wheat harvest in other parts of the world will make it certain that American wheat will command satisfactory prices.

GREAT SOUTHERN CORN CROP.

There come intimations from other parts of the country that in some of the Southern States there are to be harvested enormous crops of corn. The development of the corn agriculture in some of the Southern States has been one of the striking features of American agriculture of the past 10 years. After all, it is the corn crop and the products which a great corn harvest make possible, such as meat, upon which the country must place its chief reliance for great increase in the exportation of food products. There comes from Washington an unusual statement intimating that in some parts of the West, on account of the scarcity of corn and the fact that wheat is being harvested plentifully, the farmers are feeding wheat to their live stock; and the Washington authorities estimate that possibly as much as 75,000,000 bushels of wheat will be utilized in this way. That is a new thing to report.

HOLLAND.

That is some of the great prosperity that has been brought to the country by this new tariff law. I think my friend dwelt somewhat upon steel. I hold in my hand the Daily Iron Trade of Monday, July 6, in which I find the following:

LITTLE ACTIVITY IN IRON MARKET—SALES AND INQUIRIES CONFINED TO SMALL LOTS—PITTSBURGH MARKET SEEMS TO BE DIGESTING RECENT NEWS OF MERCHANT STACKS GOING OUT.

THE DAILY IRON TRADE,
NEWS BUREAU, 2148 OLIVER BUILDING,
Pittsburgh, July 6.

Pig-iron inquiry appears light and is confined largely to small lots of foundry and malleable grades, ranging from 500 to 1,000 tons. Actual sales are small also. Despite newspaper reports of inquiry for basic and Bessemer irons, little live open inquiry appears on the market to-day. Some sliding-scale tonnages may be quietly under negotiation, but traces of such business are difficult to find, leading to the belief that few such transactions are under way.

The Pittsburgh market seems to be digesting recently published information regarding merchant furnaces blowing out and planning to blow out, as well as others tying up with independent steel works projects. Prices have not changed in any particular.

I turn over another page of this Daily Iron Trade Review. I ask my Democratic friends to consider this. It shows the wonderful prosperity of the country. It is no wonder that my friend from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] feels called upon to come here and shout, "The outlook is splendid." But what about the conditions now? Listen to this, from the same paper:

ONE MOVEMENT IS OFF 40 PER CENT FOR THE PERIOD UP UNTIL JULY 1 AS COMPARED WITH CORRESPONDING PERIOD LAST YEAR.

The week opens with the lake fleet badly bunched at Lake Erie ports. The thick weather which prevailed during the latter part of last week caused many carriers to reach port too late to start unloading before the double holiday began on Saturday, with the result that Monday morn'g finds the docks congested. It will take a couple of days to work the fleet out and will throw a surplus of tonnage on the coal market. Several carriers were waiting for coal cargoes on Thursday last, and many of them will now have to go up light. There appears to be nothing in sight for the wild carrier as yet. No improvement is expected in the trade during July. The only activity so far has been in chartering grain for future loading, and the present surplus of tonnage has caused that rate to be shaded a bit.

One shipments during June were 5,502,367 gross tons as against 7,974,444 gross tons for June, 1913, a decrease of 2,472,077 tons. Up to July 1, 9,624,116 tons have been moved as against 16,125,042

gross tons for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 6,500,926 tons. The movement is therefore 40 per cent less than it was for the same period last year. The movement to June 1, however, was more than 50 per cent less than that of last year, so that the trade is gaining a little headway. No material improvement is expected during July, but it looks now as though the low point of depression had been reached, and that one may expect a constantly increasing movement during the balance of the year. The outlook is somewhat more hopeful than it was a month ago, and a total movement of 37,000,000 tons for the season is now predicted. Following were the ore shipments during June and up to July 1, with corresponding data for last year:

Port.	June, 1913.	June, 1914.
Escanaba	845,414	580,103
Marquette	532,736	262,075
Ashland	774,761	541,315
Superior	2,377,078	1,997,805
Duluth	1,895,728	1,045,788
Two Harbors	1,548,727	1,075,193
Total.	7,974,444	5,502,367
1914 decrease.		2,472,077

Port.	To July 1, 1913.	To July 1, 1914.
Escanaba	1,800,601	1,076,020
Marquette	1,059,776	383,948
Ashland	1,509,702	883,081
Superior	4,677,349	3,733,502
Duluth	3,995,948	1,778,878
Two Harbors	3,081,666	1,767,689
Total.	16,125,012	9,624,116
1914 decrease.		6,500,926

This shows that the shipments of ore during the month of June just past were 40 per cent less than they were a year ago. How are we manufacturing such a great amount of steel products in this country, when the ore shipments are almost cut in two? The figures tell the true story.

I have another copy of the Daily Iron Trade Review, of July 8, a still later date. I want to read an item or two in this, which will be interesting:

GERMANS DEFEAT AMERICAN MAKERS—WIN SHEET ORDER BY AT LEAST \$4 A TON MARGIN—SAME LOW PRICES SAID TO BE QUOTED NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

In a recent test of competition for a good-sized order of steel sheets for shipment to Montreal as the stake, American makers were vanquished by German mills to the extent of at least \$4 a ton.

The order, which called for a tonnage of No. 14-gauge blue annealed, was placed with German mills upon the basis of 1.40 cent, f. o. b. Montreal. This price figures back to about 1.20 cents, Pittsburgh basis. The lowest price that it had been reported domestic producers had made on steel sheets in the present weakened market has not been below 1.30 cents, Pittsburgh, for No. 10 gauge. This price, it is said, is below the cost line, and it has been done only in certain cases. The German mills, as shown by this case, therefore have been able to take business at much below the dead line for the American sheet trade.

Prices approximating those named at Montreal are said to have been quoted by German makers in the New York market, although no sales of consequence yet have been traced to this source.

Sheet business with eastern mills is not active, but there is a fair run of miscellaneous orders, largely for early delivery. The leading eastern maker resumed at only part capacity this week after the holiday shutdown.

This shows how the American manufacturer under this new law was unable to get these orders, and they went to Germany.

That ought to receive applause on that side of the House. Then I turn inside, and I find, under the head of "Financial notes of iron and steel," it gives a long list of companies, including a large number of steel companies in the United States, too long to read, that have passed their dividends for the first time in many years. Does this show prosperity? I want to say to gentlemen on that side of the House that it does not make any difference how many speeches you make consisting of stories and adjectives, the truth is—and the figures show it—that the steel industry in this country is more than 40 per cent below normal, and steel is the great barometer of the business of the country.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I have not more time to reply to the prepared speech that my distinguished friend from Alabama has spent so many days laboring over. He has consumed an hour attempting to answer what I said in five minutes. I want to make this observation in closing: I believe that it is the right of the people in this country to know the truth. Let us have "pitiless publicity." I believe if business is bad, the people should know that. If business is good, they should know that fact. The truth should be put before the people until they can justly judge of the work of this administration up to this time. I stand on the floor of this House, and I assert that business is worse to-day than it has been at any time in 20 years, and I appeal to the public, to business men, to laboring men, to all

classes throughout the country, as to whether or not I am stating the truth. Walk up and down the streets of this city, or any other city in the United States; stop and talk to men of all classes, and ask them whether or not business is good or bad. I am perfectly willing to trust my reputation both as a legislator and a man to the people of this country, when I stand on the floor of this House and declare that business is bad. The people are not to be long deceived: they know whether I am telling the truth or not. When the gentleman from Alabama stands up and says that business is good, that there is great prosperity, the people know whether or not he is stating the fact. I am perfectly willing to leave the verdict to them as to who has stated the facts in this controversy. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, I shall insert in the RECORD, as bearing upon the business conditions of the country, an editorial from the Washington Post of July 13, 1914, and a portion of the review of the industrial condition in New England, as printed in the Springfield Union.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[From the Washington Post, July 13, 1914.]

THE FARMER LOSER.

In the 10 months ended April, 1914, the value of foreign foodstuffs imported into the United States increased \$10,000,000, or \$1,000,000 a month. This money, which should have gone to the American farmer, went to foreign farmers.

In the same period the exports of American foodstuffs decreased \$84,416,000, or \$6,400,000 a month.

The adverse balance against the American farmer, so far as dealings with the outside world are concerned, is \$75,000,000 in 10 months.

During the 10 months ended April, 1914, there were imported 20,058,998 bushels of oats, as against 714,767 bushels imported during the same period ended April, 1913. Comparing the same periods, there were imported 1,854,054 bushels of wheat, against 760,329; other breadstuffs, \$2,602,952, against \$1,362,630; fruits, \$26,155,168, against \$21,635,382; nuts, \$722,217, against \$636,290; butter, \$1,633,515, against \$253,513; cheese, \$9,302,428, against \$7,682,399; olive oil, \$6,444,247, against \$5,815,810; prepared vegetables, \$3,015,545, against \$2,772,100; fresh vegetables, \$1,468,306, against \$1,308,821. The importation of eggs during the 10 months ended April, 1914, amounted to 5,043,765 dozens, valued at \$1,000,000.

These are staples produced by American farms, orchards, and gardens. The new tariff reduces the duty upon these articles and opens the market to foreign farmers. The foreigner has seized this opportunity and is now making \$1,000,000 a month which formerly went to the American farmer.

The consumer gets no benefit from this tariff reduction. The price has not gone down on a single article mentioned. The high tariff formerly kept the foreigner out and gave this business to the American farmer. The new tariff throws the business to the foreign farmer, who, with the middleman, pockets the benefit, and the consumer pays as much as he did before. The only loser is the American farmer.

This loss of \$1,000,000 a month covers only 10 months of the new tariff. It is natural that the loss should be greater as soon as foreign farmers awaken to the splendid opportunity offered by the American market. The more they take advantage of this opportunity the more the American farmer will lose.

The only way to prevent this loss to the American farmer is to put the bars up again, and shut out the foreigner. The experiment has been in effect long enough to show that it does not decrease the cost of living.

Maybe this item of \$1,000,000 a month loss through the low tariff will be borne in mind by the American farmer when he votes next November for Congressmen who frame tariff bills.

[From the Springfield Union, July 7, 1914.]

HAND-TO-MOUTH BUYING CAUSES DULL BUSINESS—SURVEY OF WESTERN NEW ENGLAND REVEALS REAL DEPRESSION; FACTORY HEADS NOT OPTIMISTIC; MILLS ON SHORT TIME FILLING LIGHT ORDERS—NO CERTAINTY OF QUICK RECOVERY—CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF PENDING LEGISLATION NEEDED TO BRIGHTEN OUTLOOK; REPORTS FROM MANY MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

The Union to-day presents its readers a strictly matter of fact, unbiased statement of business conditions in the Connecticut Valley and western Massachusetts as they are found by its regular correspondents. Summarized, the reports show that the business depression in this part of New England is very real. Some communities report prosperity, but they are exceptions to the rule. Four and five day working weeks and 8 hour working days are more common than full weeks and 10-hour days.

Business men say conditions indicate a "hand-to-mouth" buying policy, which means that the factories must run on short time, making just enough goods to keep up with orders. The "hand-to-mouth" policy in turn is due to uncertainty as to the future. Some business men blame the effects of the tariff, and most of them believe there will be no improvement until after the fall elections. While there are optimists among the business firms quoted, there is not a little pessimism.

In Springfield there is unusual dullness, according to the testimony of railroad men, the State free employment bureau and the local president of the National Metal Trades Association, besides the heads of a dozen or more firms. Chicopee has similar reports, and from Pittsfield and vicinity come reports of unpleasant conditions. Holyoke firms are not thriving, although there is not great complaint. North Adams, Brattleboro, Vt., Thompsonville, Conn., and Ware report excellent business conditions, while Greenfield, Northampton, Westfield, and other towns have just ordinary times. Athol and Orange seem to be dull.

The consensus of the reports seems to be that business men are waiting for a change in Congress and a settlement of pending legislative questions before they buy heavily. Orders are light, there are many men out of work, and prospects for the future are not too encouraging.

WHAT SPRINGFIELD MEN SAY ABOUT BUSINESS SITUATION.

The depression in business is reflected in the greatly decreased volume of freight passing through the city over the lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, Boston & Albany, and the Boston & Maine Railroads, according to George E. Boss, agent of the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads.

"The attitude of the shippers shows that business is very dull," he said. "For instance, the shipment of full carload lots of freight is far below normal, and, in fact, has fallen almost to nothing. On the other hand, the number of less-than-carload shipments is about normal. That shows that business men are living hand to mouth, as it were, and is about as good a sign of the times as I know."

In the trades the dullness is even more marked than in any other line. Francis F. Squire, president of the Springfield branch of the National Metal Trades Association, says that conditions have not been as bad for years as they are at present.

"There are more skilled mechanics idle to-day than ever before in the history of Springfield," he declared. "Manufacturing plants in the Connecticut Valley, and in the whole eastern part of the country, for that matter, are running with greatly reduced forces of men. For the most part the plants are running full time, but have reduced their forces greatly. This is marked especially in those plants employing large numbers of skilled mechanics."

MANY OUT OF WORK.

Speaking of general conditions in Springfield and vicinity, Chester W. Allen, superintendent of the State Free Employment Bureau, said that there is no question about business being dull.

"We are having practically no call for machinists," he said. "Many of the factories are laying off men, and we have many of the men call every day. Some of them get employment on farms in the vicinity of Springfield, and many seem glad to get anything while things are dull. The building trades, also, are dull, and many are out of work at present. While once in a while there is a call for men, there always are many times more idle men than there are jobs for them. In Springfield, building seems to be almost at a standstill. There is a good demand for farm labor and for general laborers. The farmers are taking many of them, but even then there are nowhere near enough jobs to go around."

Following are the statements of some representative Springfield business men on present-day conditions:

Harold A. Wesson, assistant treasurer of Smith & Wesson:

"Our business is very quiet at the present time, much more so than usual at this time of the year. Evidently people are not spending money for firearms, if they have any money to spend."

Herman Schelhammer, assistant factory manager of the Bosch Magneto Co.:

"At the present time our business is good, because we are in the midst of the summer auto season. In general, business is the same as last year, but not as good as it was two and three years ago."

DULLNESS AT HENDER FACTORY.

R. W. Ellingham, works manager of the Hender Manufacturing Co.:

"We are in the midst of the slack season, but our business for the past six months has not been as good as the corresponding six months of last year."

Walter H. Whiteside, president of the Stevens-Duryea Automobile Co.:

"Our business from January 1, 1914, to July 1, 1914, was 28 per cent greater than in the corresponding period last year. We have made more cars, and our general business is much better. The increase in demand for cars, however, comes largely from the West and Middle West."

C. B. Potter, president and treasurer of the Potter Knitting Co.:

"Immediate business is good, but the outlook for the future is not bright. The last year has been an uncomfortable and uncertain one in our line. Customers who should be buying now for next fall are putting it off, and business seems to be going along on a 'hand-to-mouth' method."

W. R. Reid, treasurer of the National Needle Co.:

"Our business is holding up well, although it is not quite as good as it was last year. The outlook for the future does not look promising."

Harold Ley, president of the Fred T. Ley & Co. (Inc.):

"Our business is better than ever. The outlook is splendid, and everything looks rosy, as far as we are concerned."

Kurt R. Sternberg, treasurer and general manager of the Dickinson Manufacturing Co.:

"Although we have more customers than in previous years, they are not buying as much as usual. Our business has been 40 per cent less than last year and 25 per cent less than two years ago. We have found it necessary to lay off 22 per cent of our help. However, the business outlook is good at the present time."

An officer of the National Equipment Co. said:

"Our business is not as good by a great deal as it was last year. Our plant is running on short time, and the immediate future holds no promise for better conditions."

MR. GILBERT PESSIMISTIC.

Adolph W. Glibert, president and general manager of the Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co.: "Our sales and orders for the last year are about the same as the preceding year, but this comes by our going out for special work and quoting lower prices. The sales and orders of our regular business, as reported by our branch houses, show a decrease of 25 per cent from the preceding year. The outlook for the future is bad, and I fear the coming six months more than I did the six which have just passed. I do not believe that the outlook in our business will become any brighter until some time after the fall elections."

Joshua L. Brooks, president and treasurer of the Brooks Bank Note Co. and president of the Springfield Board of Trade: "Our business for the last six months shows a 5 per cent increase over the corresponding months of last year. The majority of business has come in small orders, and indicates a 'hand-to-mouth' policy of buying. The future looks good, and I believe that we have passed over the worst part of the bad business conditions."

Charles J. Spill, superintendent of the United Button Co.: "We have done but 40 per cent of the business this year that we did last year, and the business outlook from our standpoint is bad. The majority of our orders have been small, and our business has practically diversified into a retail proposition."

Charles S. Potter, manager of the Hampden Lumber Co.: "Our business this year is quite a little off from that of last year, but general conditions seem to be improving and the outlook is favorable."

Walter P. Dodge, treasurer and general manager of Barney & Berry (Inc.): "Our business depends to a great extent upon the weather, and it is almost impossible to make a careful and accurate forecast of business conditions."

Theodore W. Leete, treasurer and general manager of the Taber-Prang Art Co.: "There is a general uncertainty and depression in the business world, and our concern has felt it. People hesitate in placing any large orders, and everyone seems to be waiting for the business atmosphere to clear so that they may know where they are at. The outlook for the immediate future is not good."

WEST SPRINGFIELD PAPER MILLS RUN ON SHORT SCHEDULE.

West Springfield manufacturers and business men are not rushed with work. Inquiry among them reveals that times are very quiet.

"Our business is quiet, and on account of slack orders we have been obliged to cut down to from four to five days a week," was the statement of William H. Shuart, president of the Springfield Glazed Paper Co. Mr. Shuart said that he foresees no immediate relief from the present condition of affairs.

"On account of a falling off in business it has been necessary for us to reduce the help 25 per cent since March 1," said F. O. Scott, superintendent of the Southworth Paper Co., Mittineague.

P. J. Shea, chief clerk of the Boston & Albany shops, said that the business at the shops is as good as last year and it has not been necessary to reduce the help.

C. P. Fairbanks, factory manager of the Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co., said that business is good and the factory has been running more hours than usual. As to the outlook for the future, Mr. Fairbanks has nothing to say.

E. L. Clark, general manager of the Ramapogue Ice Co., said that business was good and he had optimistic views of the future.

L. H. Moses, of the Strathmore Paper Co., said that the company is satisfied with the present condition, but looks for an improvement in the future. The company is running full time and the help has not been reduced.

Charles B. Clark, Jr., manager of the Clark Independent Oil Co., said that business is good and prospects for the future are bright.

Thomas L. Hisgen, president of the Four Bros. Independent Oil Co., said that business has fallen off considerably in comparison with last year and collections are slow. Mr. Hisgen sees no immediate relief from the present state of affairs, and says that the policies of the Wilson administration have had a demoralizing effect on general business. He said that there is uncertainty in the business world and a large part of the falling off is due to tariff revision.

DULLNESS IN CHICOPEE MILLS—PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE ARE UNCERTAIN.

Reports from the different factories in Chicopee show a general depression, which has been felt since the last part of May and the early part of June. In many cases a large number of hands have been laid off, while in others the condition has been met by a reduction in the working hours. The months of June and July are the dull season of the year, which, added to the scarcity of orders, has resulted in the reduction of working forces.

Many rumors have been current to the effect that some of the Chicopee factories are on the verge of a shutdown, but the reports of the officials are encouraging.

Having filled their last summer order, the Stevens-Duryea Automobile Co. is operating with only a little more than half of its usual force. The average number of hands employed is 1,400. The slack period is expected to continue about six weeks, when the new orders will come in and the old hands who have not secured work elsewhere will be reinstated. Some of the departments have closed down, but these will be the first to start when the dull season is over. This year is said to be a fair average from a business point of view, and no serious slump in business is anticipated by the officials of the company.

About 550 hands are employed in the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., or about two-thirds of the average for the last 10 years. In the opinion of the officials of the company the general depression has had little or no effect on their business.

With its entire force on three-quarters time, there is prospect of a further reduction in help and time at the Lamb Knitting Machine Co. It is a general slump in business, lack of orders, and an unfavorable outlook to the officials. The factory is now employed in special work.

The Chicopee Manufacturing Co. has felt the usual annual depression and is operating with about 65 per cent of the usual force of 1,300 men. The officials feel nothing but the seasonable dull spell and expect a quick recovery.

Quite favorable conditions are reported by the National Scale Co., which is working with a trifle less than the full force. The business during June was far ahead of the same month in 1913, and May was about the same as last year, with the general conditions considered promising. No further lay off is expected.

A depression in business has been felt by the Belcher & Taylor Agricultural Tool Co. since June 1, but allowances are made by them, as this is always the dull season. A quick recovery is expected. There has been a reduction in hours but no lay off.

The regular force is employed at the A. G. Spalding & Bros. Co. plant, with a slight reduction in hours. A depression has been felt by the firm since June 1, which is an unusual experience, according to an official. In some of the departments the hands have been reduced to an eight-hour day. It is much more slack than last year at this time.

HOLYOKE KEENLY FEELS DEPRESSION—MANY MILLS ARE SHUT DOWN.

HOLYOKE, July 6.

That the so-called psychological depression in business has been felt in every line of industry in Holyoke is evidenced by inquiries made by the Union among manufacturers during the last week. As for the causes of this slackness, the general opinion appears to be that it is simply a reflection of the conditions reported to exist throughout the country. By practically all it is looked upon as only temporary, and an optimistic view is taken of the future, but it is added that it is a difficult matter to prophesy whether or not business will pick up next fall. As one manufacturer sized it up, "Business is dull because we have no orders. Without orders we can't run our plants. It may be that orders will come along for the fall, but that is something that we can tell nothing about. We've simply got to sit back and hope for the best."

Only one mill official volunteered the opinion that the present industrial depression was due to the tariff. He declared that the textile business was worse at the present time than it had been in the last 15 years. He expressed himself strongly regarding the tariff, which allows

the importation of goods from foreign countries which can be purchased cheaper than the home product. This official takes a rather gloomy view of the future, and sees no relief for his business until the tariff is changed.

MANY PLANTS CLOSED.

The principal industries of the city, the paper and textile mills, are passing through a period of dullness much greater than in former years. Most of them always experience a certain amount of slackness at this time of the year, but the "hard times" have hit them so that they are running on short time, and the employees can take about as much time for their annual vacations as they wish.

Last week the Linden, Holyoke, Gill, Mount Tom, and Beebe Holbrook divisions of the American Writing Paper Co. were closed down because of the lack of orders. The plant of the Crocker-McElwain Paper Co. was also closed. In the textile branch the Lyman Mills Co. and the William Skinner & Sons, silk manufacturers, shut down their mills last week, and the American Thread Co.'s three divisions, Merrick No. 1, Merrick No. 2, and Hadley, shut down last Friday, and the employees are on vacations of from 4 to 10 days. The annual shutdown, when the water is drawn from the canals in order that the Holyoke Water Power Co. may make repairs on the canals, and repairs may also be made in the mills, comes July 29 and continues until August 3.

Officials of the Farr Alpaca Co., manufacturers of alpaca, serges, and worsted goods, stated when interviewed that the year started off very well, but recently there has been a slight slackness noted. It is hard to diagnose the cause of this dullness, but it appears to be a reflection of the "spotty" condition of business everywhere. The outlook for the fall is none too bright, but the best is hoped for.

Joseph A. Skinner, of William Skinner & Sons, said that the silk industry is very poor just now. It is pretty hard to tell the cause, but it is probable that this business feels the effects of the general depression.

COTTON FACTORIES DULL.

James A. Burke, agent for the Lyman Mills, manufacturers of cotton goods, said that slackness has been noted in that business, but is hopeful that it is only temporary; but declined to hazard any prediction regarding the future. Up to the present officials of the American Thread Co. stated that the three local divisions had been going along under full time. This year, instead of cutting down the working schedule during the dull season an experiment is being tried. The finishing department shut down last Friday and will remain closed until July 8, while the manufacturing end also closed July 3 and will not resume until July 15. It is always dull, it was stated, in the thread business at this time of the year, but it is duller now than in many years.

Even if business is slowing up, several mills are going right ahead building new additions, which would indicate that the manufacturers are figuring that conditions will improve. The Lyman Mills Co. is erecting a new stock house and cloth department, and the Germania Mills, manufacturers of woolen and worsted goods, has filed plans for a new building in South Street. These mills, it is expected, will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000 each.

Another cheering fact is that the Beebe-Webber Co., manufacturers of worsted cloths, which announced some months ago that it intended to go out of business, will continue. Negotiations for the sale of the plant were carried on with the Eureka Ruling & Binding Co., and just when it looked as though the deal would be consummated, the announcement was made that the Beebe-Webber Co. officials had decided to continue business. The Holyoke Board of Trade also had a committee endeavoring to interest capital in taking over the mill, so that the business would be saved to the city. Beebe-Webber Co. has been in existence for many years and gives employment to several hundred hands.

The "psychological depression" has not appeared to have hit some of the smaller concerns as hard as the bigger mills. The Eureka Co., now that it failed to secure the Beebe-Webber plant, is said to be planning to build an addition that will double its floor space.

PITTSFIELD BUSINESS MEN PESSIMISTIC—SEE NO IMPROVEMENT AHEAD.

PITTSFIELD, July 6.

Most of the manufacturers in Pittsfield and vicinity are perfectly frank to state that times are exceedingly dull, and although many of them are at the present time running with their full force of employees, there are few who expect they will be able to do so for long. With few exceptions they look to Washington as the seat of the trouble.

Acting Manager Joseph Insull, of the Pittsfield branch of the General Electric Co., was unwilling to give any figures or facts, and on being questioned as to the number of men employed at the plant and the conditions there said: "There has been no material change since the first of the year. C. C. Chesney's statement then covers the present situation."

Mr. Chesney's statement was optimistic, but he gave no figures. He is now in Europe, and subofficials at the General Electric plant, as well as employees, look for no change in the working hours and conditions until his return. From employees it is learned that the normal working force has been reduced about 1,000, or one-sixth of the full force. Many of the 5,000 or less who remain are working on small time.

"Conditions are such to day," Mr. Insull said, "that I do not think it is advisable to seek publicity. Let them straighten things out at Washington. I see President Wilson was in conference with J. P. Morgan the other day. Interviewed President Wilson about industrial conditions. But on the whole I think we would rather see good news in the papers." For facts the reporter was referred to the officers of the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y.

LIVING FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

H. R. Russell, president of the S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co., which employs about 250 persons in its textile mills here, said that the mills are running full time with full force, but that business is not on a satisfactory basis. "We are living in our business," he said, "from hand to mouth. I have guessed everything as the reason for the business depression and have guessed wrong each time. I believe political conditions have some bearing on them."

Franklin Weston, president of the Byron Weston Manufacturing Co., in Dalton, said: "We are employing a full force of men and women, about 250, but business is very slack. We expect to shut down for two or three weeks very soon on account of the dullness. Incidentally we shall make some repairs, but we are not shutting down for repairs. Bid business is the reason. Furthermore, we expect to have to shut down again later for another period."

"The only remedy for this depression, I believe," said Mr. Weston, "will be a change in the administration, either in its head or in the

Legislature. I look to see a total change in the complexion of the Legislature next fall, the change being in favor of the Republican Party. I believe most manufacturers are waiting for the result of the fall elections before they do anything."

W. M. Crane, Jr., of Crane & Co., of Dalton, had the most optimistic report of any of the manufacturers in this district. He said that the mills were all running on full time, and that the outlook was fair. The business depression, although generally felt, has not rested heavily on the Crane & Co. trade. The Government mill will start July 6, after being shut down for three weeks for the annual repairs.

Willard Smith, of the Smith Paper Co., of Lee, has a vastly different story to tell. He reports that, although the Smith mill has been run on full time and employing all their help to date, from now on it will be necessary to cut the working time down to four days a week. The pay roll of the company carries more than 400 hands. Mr. Smith said that the good showing up to date has been made possible by the fact that there were many orders ahead, and that as long as these lasted the working conditions remained steady.

FOREIGN PAPER HURTS TRADE.

He said that more than \$20,000,000 worth of paper had come into the United States since the opening of the present administration, and that under the present tariff no adjustment of the paper trade could be expected save lowering of wages. Foreign paper made by cheap labor is flooding the market, and American-made goods can not compete under the present arrangement. Japan and England are the chief competitors, said Mr. Smith. The prices on paper such as that manufactured by the Smith Co. have been lowered from 3 to 5 cents on the pound. A change in the administration or reduced wages must come, was Mr. Smith's final word.

At the Pontoosuc Woolen Co. it was reported that up to the present the mills had run along on full time, employing the usual number of men. The business outlook is very dubious, according to Supt. Clifford Francis. The schedule has been continued to date on a hand-to-mouth basis. Unsettled general conditions and the disinclination of consumers to take chances until they see how the tide is going is his view of the cause of the dullness.

A. W. Eaton, president and treasurer of the Eaton, Crane & Pike Co., which employs normally 950 to 1,000 men and women, is now running with about 875 on the pay roll and 8 hours instead of 10 hours a day.

Mr. Eaton ascribes this to general depression, uncertainty of legislation, and uncertainty as to the crops this year. He said that certainty as to the legislation will be the only permanent stabilizer of business prosperity, in his opinion, although a bumper crop will give a temporary stimulus.

James R. Savery, treasurer of the Berkshire Woolen & Worsted Co., reports that this company has not laid off any hands and the mills are running full time, but at a very scanty profit. If it were not for the fact that it is better to keep the organization together and the wheels turning, the mill would be shut down.

"The tariff is absolutely to blame for the depression in our business," said Mr. Savery. "It should be 50 per cent instead of 35 per cent on wool. The Democratic administration is partly to blame for the dullness but not entirely. The Democrats need some competition."

NORTHAMPTON SILK INDUSTRY THRIVING—EASTHAMPTON DULL.

NORTHAMPTON, July 6.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to size up the industrial situation in Northampton. A manufacturer hesitates a long time before he commits himself, and then he does it in a confidential sort of way. He says, perhaps, "I do not mind telling you personally that business is mighty poor and that my best judgment tells me that it will be worse before it is better. I would not mind telling you personally what departments are the dullest and exactly how many men are laid off, but if my competitors should get hold of this they would make a handle of it. They would insist that we are doing no business, and you know that a business man likes to do business with a concern that is rushing things." It must be admitted that this is sound philosophy, and the man who would like to put up a real calamity howl, after thinking the thing over and looking at it from personal reasons, represents that business is rather better than it actually is.

It is not easy to mark things as a teacher would a class and state positively that this business is good, that fair, and the other poor. In the canvass that has been made a few concerns report business as good. They do not see any falling off from 12 months ago, and since they are doing as much under present conditions regard it as good business.

Many others say that business is only fair, while some admit that it is poor and that there is a mighty hard outlook ahead. It must be admitted that there is no rush in the manufacturing plants. There is little or no overtime work, and the one thing that tells volumes is the fact that the factories are shutting down two weeks this summer in place of a week for the annual inventory, which is taken Fourth of July week. Another indication is the general reports of employees. They almost invariably say that things are dull. Again, there are quite a good many idle men. There has not been a time in many years when so many were applying for jobs and ready to do almost any kind of work. These are straws that tell which way the wind blows.

It must also be stated that some concerns are doing a good business in spite of conditions. They are running full time and with a full force. This does not mean that things are going with a rush, but there is activity in business, and for the time of year it is quite remarkable.

SILK FACTORIES BUSY.

Northampton is a center for silk manufactures. When times are hard it would seem as if the silk industry would be the first to suffer. Silk is a sort of luxury, and one would think it would be one of the first things to be discarded. This does not seem to be the case. The silk industries are running full time and with almost a full force. They have not been hard hit by the depression, which may be a mere matter of mind. Silk is purchased by the wealthier class, and this undoubtedly accounts for the activity. The tariff has not affected silk greatly.

Alexander McCallum, president of McCallum's Hosiery, says that business this summer has been normal. In spots there has been some depression, with activity in other departments, so that things average up well. The shop is running full time and with a full force. He says the tariff has not affected the concern and feels that prospects are good for silk hosiery.

Samuel W. Lee, treasurer of the Nonotuck Silk Co., at Florence and Leeds, which manufactures silk thread and silk braid, says business has been fairly good. The shops have been running full time and with an average force for the summer season. As yet he sees no effect from the tariff, but cannot foresee final results. He does not feel that it is

safe to predict for the future and is decidedly anxious that Congress adjourn.

E. F. Crooks, manager of Belding Bros., manufacturers of silk thread and silk linings, says there has been a slight decline in business for several months. The shop is running full time, but not with a full force, about 15 per cent of the employees not being at work. He feels that times are going to be worse before they are better.

CUTLERY IS QUIET.

The three cutlerys at Bay State—the Northampton, Rogers, and the Clement Manufacturing Co.—report the same thing. In none of them is there any rush. Things are going along slowly, there being no attempt to speed up and no demand for the greatest efficiency. Business is quiet, more so than usual at this time of year, and Rogers and the Northampton Cutlery are shut down for two weeks. The summer is always a quiet time and in the early fall business begins to pick up for the holiday trade. The outlook is not promising.

The Florence Manufacturing Co. reports normal business for the time of year. In January the company found itself with an immense stock of hair and tooth brushes on hand, and for weeks the shop ran eight hours a day with a half holiday Saturday. The stock was worked off, and now orders are coming in with their usual activity. The plant is running full time, and is dull in certain departments only. William Cordes, general manager, says the reduction of employees at the present time is not more than 5 per cent. He feels that the outlook in his line of goods is encouraging.

The Williams Manufacturing Co., which makes baskets, reports good business in certain lines and poor business in mill baskets and that trade. On the whole conditions are satisfactory for the time of the year, taking into account the general trend of business. The Florence Co., which manufactures cabinets and gas stoves, reports business good. They have not been affected by the hard times and find things normal. The company is running full time and with the ordinary force. The Norwood Engineering Co., of Florence, manufacturers of filters, hydrants, and machinery, reports a normal business. Things have been dull, but are picking up, and the outlook is encouraging.

DULLNESS IN EASTHAMPTON.

In Easthampton conditions are not as favorable as in Northampton. The principal manufactures are cotton goods and elastic webs, and in both of these there is a marked depression. The West Boylston Co., manufacturers of cotton goods, says: "We have been hit, with all textile manufacturers. There is no denying the fact that business is poor. We are in the same boat with New Bedford and other cotton manufacturing centers. Business is carried on from hand to mouth, there being neither large orders nor large purchases. We do not see a bright outlook ahead, and fear that things will be worse before they are better. We are running full time, but with only about 75 per cent of a full force."

The Hampton Co., mercerizers, bleachers, and dyers, tells practically the same story. The company admits that business is not good and that prospects are not bright. Large orders are not coming in and the company is not buying in large quantities. There is no rush about placing orders and drummers are not insisting that orders must be placed at once or they can not be filled. The company is running a full day force but practically no night force, this representing about a fourth of the usual day force. In certain lines there is activity, and if one were so disposed could use these as a barometer and declare that business was rushing. Activity is only in spots, and generally speaking there is more than a psychological depression.

In rubber elastics there has been a marked depression for many months. This is not due to the present administration but to styles in dress. Young men are wearing belts and not suspenders, and this means hard times for the manufacturers of elastic webs. Business is a little better than it has been, but is far from good. For nearly two years the mills have not been running full capacity, many of the looms being idle.

HUNTINGTON HUSTLING.

HUNTINGTON, July 6.

Business in Huntington is good. Mills are all running full time. The Huntington Manufacturing Co. woolen mill has been running nights. Some new buildings are being built, and it has been difficult to secure sufficient help. The town has been reconstructing the Pond Brook Road, so called, and it was necessary to get outside help, as the labor supply in the home market was inadequate, and in consequence about 25 out-of-town men had to be hired. Lumbermen and farmers find it extremely difficult to hire men for their business in the local market, and are obliged to get men elsewhere.

Huntington has no cause to complain, except that the labor supply is short. There is no reason to expect any different conditions in this section.

GREENFIELD TOOL TRADE DULL—DEPRESSION IS FELT BY FACTORIES.

GREENFIELD, July 6.

It is not uncommon to have business quiet with Greenfield industries at this season of the year, and most of the factories are now shut down for the summer vacation. It is the annual inventory time, and July is the vacation month for employees.

The Goodell-Pratt Co., manufacturers of mechanics' tools, employing 275 hands, has been running 10 hours a day up to the vacation time, and after the first two weeks in this month will resume operations, with only a few men out in the foundry. W. M. Pratt, at the head of the company, is abroad studying the foreign business situation. It is reported at the factory that just now there is a dullness in the tool trade, considered to be only temporary depression.

F. E. Wells & Son, manufacturers of tools and machinery, employing 100 men, have reduced the number nearly one-half since a year ago, with 45 hours to the week in all departments but one. This is on a basis of 20 per cent less time. The factory closed Thursday for 10 days, a longer period than usual, due to the general business depression, which perhaps has been brought about to some extent through delay in settling up the railroad matters and the new tariff. However, it is thought that good crops may enliven business conditions this fall. No magnitude of business is expected for a long time. Salesmen report generally poor business, with conditions worse than in 1893 and 1894.

BUSINESS IS QUIET.

The Goodell Manufacturing Co., makers of mechanics' tools, feels keenly the present business depression and looks forward to no special change for a year. Business is reported to have dropped 20 per cent off from last year, and a similar reduction in the employment of labor has been the natural consequence.

The Russell Manufacturing Co., screw-cutting tools, employing 25 men, opened its new factory in November. Naturally business has been brisk in work to prepare for the trade. Employees are working 10 hours a day, and the shutdown was only for the Fourth of July vacation.

The Greenfield Machine Co., employing 15 men, was shut down July 3 for one week. They attribute the very little domestic business to general hard times and have been working on export business. The company officers believe reduction in the tariff has had something to do with the present conditions.

The Bicknell-Thomas Co., manufacturers of specialties and friction clutches, report that business depression is at a low ebb. The company looks forward to an increase, with a hope that honest business will soon get a chance to go forward.

Emil Weissbrod & Sons, manufacturers of pocketbooks, employ 125 hands, against 175 last year. The concern feels there is a general business depression, but no definite reason is given.

COMPARISON OF CONDITIONS.

The American Tap & Die Co.'s factory is shut down for one week and has a full stock on hand. Hard times are felt, because orders are coming in slow as compared to last year.

The Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation, through Treasurer F. H. Payne, says the following of business:

"I inclose copy of some figures that we mailed the Wall Street Journal, at their request, on June 15, making comparison of business for the first five months of 1912, 1913, and 1914. In making up this list we have considered 1913 as representing a maximum, or 100 per cent. Percentages for the years 1912 and 1914, on either side of the column containing 1913 results, represent proportional amounts of the various items of the other two years."

"I may further state that we do not believe business in this country will increase until Congress adjourns and until the railroads have been allowed an increase in their freight rates."

Mr. Payne's comparison is as follows, percentage based on assumption of 1913 figures being 100 per cent:

	1912	1913	1914
	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.
Wages, Jan. 1 to June 1.	84.21	100	74.45
Average number of employees.	84.68	100	87.22
Number of days employed.	100	100	86.66
Average number of hours per week per man.	100	100	84.44
Sales.	86.34	100	80.58
Orders received.		100	88.63
Orders unfilled June 1.		100	54.89

MANY MEN OUT OF WORK, BUT NO HARD TIMES IN WESTFIELD.

WESTFIELD, July 6.

Judging from the number of men in town who are out of work, there seems to be general industrial depression; but a canvass of the factories fails to reveal such a condition. While some of the plants are not running full time, owing to the summer schedules of hours, none of them is greatly inconvenienced.

The Pope Co.'s plant is not very busy, many hands having been laid off, and the company's affairs are such that in some of the departments a four-day schedule has become effective.

Just when the entire plant will be running on full time is a question, but it is hoped that with the harvest season there will be better times at the plant. During the winter months more than 900 men were employed at times in the plant, but this number has gradually dropped down until one of the recent pay rolls showed 690 men at work. Since that time some of the men have been laid off, but the company claims that there is not the serious depression which has been rumored. Receipts for June did not reach the figure of a year ago, but this is explained by the fact that it takes a moneyed market to dispose of the goods. With bumper crops in the fall it is hoped that there will be more money, and consequently the demand for motor cycles and bicycles will increase.

In the H. B. Smith foundries there is not a noticeable curtailment of work. The men are not working on full time, owing to the agreement which was reached with the officials during the summer months. There are more than 900 men employed at the present time, and this number is less than 100 short of that which is employed in the rush seasons. These are the two large plants of the town, although the whin industry employs the largest number of men in Westfield. In another large plant there was a third more business done during the month of June than a year ago.

There are plenty of laborers unemployed at the present time and this is attributed to the fact that there is little building, and unskilled men are out of work. Westfield seems to be faring better than some of the other industrial communities, but the depression is being felt here. Some of the manufacturers are most firm in their statements here. That it is not a "psychological" depression.

MANY MEN OUT OF WORK IN ATHOL—SHOE TRADE GOOD.

ATHOL, July 6.

The business depression is strongly felt in this town, especially in the metal trade. Peculiar, however, while the metal works are having hard sledding, the shoe manufacturing business is good, and a fairly large number of orders continue to come in. The largest industry in Athol is the L. S. Starrett Co., manufacturers of fine mechanical tools. This company which employs nearly 800 skilled mechanics, has reduced its working hours twice during the last three months. The last reduction was made last week, the factory now being run on a four-days-a-week basis.

Frank E. Wing, secretary of the Starrett Co., has come into considerable prominence of late on account of a letter written by him on business conditions and sent to President Wilson. The Union recently printed the letter in full. The statement of President Wilson that the depression is merely psychological has gained national prominence, but the Athol concern, through Mr. Wing, probably was the first definitely to take up the statement for analysis, directly with the manufacturers through the Employers' Association. Copies of the letter have been circulated by Donald Tulloch, secretary of the association, of Worcester. The impression which the letter has created among Worcester County Association members who received it can be imagined when one firm ordered 1,000 copies sent it for distribution. Mr. Wing has also written to several of the Congressmen an entirely different letter along the

same lines. Mr. Wing says: "We have endeavored in every way possible to uphold the hands of the President, and to refrain from doing and saying anything which might be construed in the slightest degree criticizing his actions and his policies. For the last year we have consistently led about business, said it was good and that everything looked all right for a continuance, and even an increase in good business, and that we must give the President and Congress a fair show, and everything would come out all right. But business is not good. It has not been good for a year, and it is steadily growing worse."

PHILIPPINES TRADE LOST.

Mr. Wing places a large part of the blame for the business conditions of this country on the tariff, but finds an altogether different reason for the depression in our most notable insular possessions. Metal trade with the Philippines has fallen off with great rapidity. Of the situation there Mr. Wing says: "The present administration has killed business in the Philippines. When it came into power there was a flourishing business there, and we ourselves were having a good business in our tools in Manila, but the present policy of turning out Americans and putting Filipinos in their places in responsible positions has absolutely strangled business throughout the country. A prominent business man from Manila, who was in our office within a month, stated to us that more harm had been done to business conditions in the preceding eight months than could possibly be remedied in three years, if conditions could at once be brought back to their former status."

The Union Twist Drill Co., a metal concern, and one of the three largest in town, employing 600 skilled mechanics, is also affected by the hard times. This company has cut 10 hours a week from its working schedule. It manufactures gears and cutters, selling mostly to the manufacturer. Although this concern is affected by the depression, it is evident that its officials look at it as only temporary, for it awarded this week a contract to the E. J. Cross Co., of Worcester, for a three-story factory building of brick construction and a brick addition one story high at an estimated cost of \$60,000.

SHOP BUSINESS IS GOOD.

The Bates Bros., manufacturers of pocketbooks, one of the oldest industries in Athol, is another affected by the depression in business. The firm reduced its running time nearly two months ago. It employs about 150 hands, mostly women. It is the first time this company has reduced its working schedule for 16 years.

Business is remarkably good with the Lee Bros. Shoe Co. This concern is working full time and hiring new hands continuously. It employs 600 workmen. Business in this factory is fully as good as it was a year ago at this time.

Business in the various other factories in Athol, all employing less than 100 hands, is fairly good, considering them as a whole. None of these have laid off men or made a cut in business hours.

Store business is poor. The reduction in hours by the two big metal companies makes a big difference in the amount of money spent with the local merchants. Again, with the employees not knowing whether their jobs are safe and the possibility of another reduction in working hours coming, it makes them think twice before spending for more than the bare necessities of life. Although the merchants are advertising early sales and pushing goods at ridiculously low prices in an effort to get them off their hands, the goods are moving slow. Some manufacturers and merchants look for better times by the 1st of October, but others are pessimistic.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. GILLETT. But that side has had an hour and five minutes and we have only had 15 minutes.

Mr. SHERLEY. I supposed we were alternating in speakers.

Mr. GILLETT. I do not think it is equitable to use 1 hour and 5 minutes on that side and on this side 15 minutes.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Flood of Virginia). The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Washington read from the Washington Post of this morning the following language:

WILMINGTON, DEL., July 13.

The industrial depression has struck Wilmington with vigor. It was announced to-day by officials of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation that 1,000 workmen have been discharged during the past few weeks.

He stopped there. The article continues:

The officials, when asked, declined to blame the Democratic administration for the condition.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I stated that I was going to put the rest of the article in.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HEFLIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is too late; the Chair had announced that there was no objection.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I should be glad to have the privilege of yielding 10 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. GILLETT. I wish to yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming, and it is for the Chair to decide who is entitled to the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts has just occupied time, and the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP].

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Chairman, if the description of calamity given by the gentleman from Washington is as far wrong in other places as his statements of it in my district, he is woefully mistaken. On the 2d of July the gentleman from Washington stood on the floor of this House and announced that the Showers Manufacturing Co., of Bloomington, Ind., the largest factory in my district, had closed for want of business. He reiterates that statement again to-day. Nothing could have been farther from the fact. When he made that statement July 2, I telegraphed to Bloomington about the matter and received the following reply:

BLOOMINGTON, IND., July 2, 1914.

Hon. W. A. CULLOP, M. C.

Washington, D. C.:

Showers factory has enjoyed the most prosperous year in its 40 years' business. It always closes the week of July 4 for vacations. It will resume work next Monday with a full force of 1,000 men, with orders enough to run till Christmas. Stone operators forced to work their men 12 hours a day to get out orders. Every factory in Bloomington is running full force, and the Wilson administration is being commended by all except the Republican calamity howlers.

OSCAR CRAVENS.

Now, if that is the kind of calamity that the gentleman from Washington means in my district, I wish he would give us more of it. Not only the Showers factory, which is said to be the largest factory of its kind in the world, is prosperous, but Bloomington is a city in the heart of the oolitic limestone district in Indiana, and the mills are not able to fill their orders in that territory, and to-day they are building three new stone mills, at an aggregate cost of \$180,000, to meet the increased demand for their product.

In addition to that, in the city of Bloomington they are building private dwellings and business houses costing over \$300,000, every factory is running to its fullest capacity, and business was never better in that city than it is to-day. On Monday following the Fourth of July vacation the Showers factory started up, employing a thousand men, 200 more than the gentleman from Washington said were turned out of employment, and on that day it received 400 additional new orders. Rather prosperous, it seems to me.

Now, I want to say to the gentleman from Washington that I tried to give him some good advice some time ago about the Republicans of Indiana, concerning the information he gets from them. The Republican State chairman of Indiana was here three days before the gentleman from Washington made his speech. He lives in my congressional district. I live in the same congressional district in which the Showers factory is located. He knew, or could have known, when he left Indiana on the Sunday before his arrival here that the story was not true, but he brought it over for the purpose of stringing the gentleman from Washington. I told him to beware of Indiana Republicans. [Laughter.] But it seems he did not heed the advice and fell into the trap they set for him. Now, again I want to impress on him, so he will not be strung again, to beware of what they tell him, but always investigate it thoroughly before he rushes on the floor of the House and inserts it in a calamity speech. No doubt every Republican in Indiana laughed when they heard of it about how easy the gentleman from Washington was.

They are a smooth bunch I say to him, and they saw the desperation of the gentleman and the spectacle he was making of himself, and they wanted to make him as ridiculous as possible, as they knew every time he spoke he was hurting their party, and they brought that story over here and had the gentleman circulate it through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in order that everybody would realize how utterly ridiculous the statement was and at a time when the factory was enjoying as great prosperity as it had ever enjoyed in its history.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am unable to comprehend the motive of the gentleman from Washington in making such statements without any foundation or reliable information concerning the same. Does he not realize such statements are calculated to do good people and their business serious injury and might do them great financial harm? Does he, in his desperation to bolster up standpatriotism and in trying to keep alive its rapidly dying embers, believe it necessary to attack sound business institutions and circulate in the most public manner false rumors about their true conditions? If he does, let me say to him he will fail in his indefensible attempt. The people have been fooled as long as they are going to be about protection and standpatriotism. They know it is a subterfuge and a sham.

The gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] is circulating these reports against good business men, assassinating the character of business in this country. William N. Showers, the head of the Showers industry at Bloomington, Ind., is one of the four brothers who founded that industry 40 years ago. From small beginning they built it up until it is the greatest of its kind in the world. They pride themselves upon their business character, upon their business management, upon their good financial standing before the world, and yet the gentleman from Washington is the first man in all this country who has attempted to assassinate their good business standing. Before he circulates rumors of this kind injuring the financial and business standing of men throughout the country the gentleman ought to investigate the truth of the statements.

Mr. Showers is a high-minded, sagacious business man, with an untarnished reputation. For years this industry has established and maintained the custom of giving the employees a week's vacation during Fourth of July week and the Christmas holidays, and it matters not how pressing business is, this custom is always observed. It has proven most satisfactory, and the relations between the employers and their employees are most harmonious. In this industry disputes between the laborers and their employers are unknown; it avoids strikes, lawsuits, and animosities, and produces the very highest efficiency. It is due this splendid management that I should say this here and give it as wide publicity as possible.

The people of Bloomington are proud of this great and thriving industry, and honor Mr. Showers as one of the most successful and enterprising citizens of the great State of Indiana, and I am glad of the opportunity in this public way to pay him this deserved tribute.

Now, Mr. Chairman, both the gentleman from Washington and the Republican State chairman have circulated a base slander, without any reasonable excuse, about this reputable institution, calculated to do it injury in the business world and humiliate its management. Their object I am unable to comprehend, but it will react on them and the party they represent. They have attempted to assassinate the good reputation which these people have enjoyed for 40 years, but their attempts will prove futile and their efforts will be denounced by all high-minded, self-respecting people, irrespective of party affiliations. Such methods to bolster up a failing political cause are to be deprecated, and the men who resort to them will sooner or later be cast into oblivion, where they belong.

On Tuesday, July 8, I received the following telegram from the proprietor of the Bloomington Daily World:

The Fourth of July vacation given by the Showers factory is over, and on yesterday it resumed operation with a thousand men, running its fullest capacity; and the first day it received over 400 new orders. Business is booming here.

This is the situation of this prosperous plant, and all of the slanders circulated by the gentleman from Washington and the Republican State chairman can not change it. They may assault reputable institutions, circulate slanders, in their desperation to discredit prosperity and the success of Democratic policies, but their assaults will be in vain, and their inexcusable conduct meet the rebuke it deserves at the hands of an indignant and outraged public.

The Indianapolis papers repudiated the statement of the gentleman from Washington as soon as it was made on the floor of this House. I want to read now from the Indianapolis Star about the condition there. The Indianapolis Star is a Republican paper, with Bull Moose tendencies. [Laughter.] The Indianapolis Star says that some of the Republican calamity howlers of that city have acknowledged privately that their sales this year are far ahead of last year—that they are simply doing the calamity talk in the hope that it will fool the ignorant people and get the old standpat party back into power.

Such is their public confession. Oh, how desperate is their cause. But, Mr. Chairman, it will not do that. I desire to read now an extract from a letter written by a Republican farmer in my district:

Here is what he says:

I see some of the fellows in Congress are howling "calamity." They are whistling in their own graveyard to keep their courage up. If calamity is around here it is invisible in form and walks in gum shoes, as no one has seen or heard it. Last week I sold two ordinary steers for \$90 apiece, \$180. About the middle of June I sold my old corn for 83 cents a bushel, and I have the best wheat crop I ever raised, for which I am offered a reasonably good price, better than I ever did under Republican rule. All farm products command the best price I ever knew. Labor is employed, money is plenty, and people satisfied. Now, if this is the kind of calamity the Democrats furnish, I say continue to give it to us, keep it up. It may be hard on Republican office seekers, but it is good for us farmers and we are satisfied.

[Applause on the Democratic side.]

MR. GOOD. What is his name?

MR. CULLOP. Simeon Edwards, a well-known farmer, doing well, a man who never voted the Democratic ticket in his life, but who will do so this fall. [Applause on the Democratic side.] If this conduct of misrepresentation and slander about conditions is continued by the gentleman from Washington and the Republican State chairman of Indiana, what few Republicans are left in that State will become so thoroughly disgusted at their conduct that there will not be enough Republicans left in some of the counties to form election boards. That is the size of the situation out there. We are willing that the procession shall continue to move on. Now, some more prosperity items for the gentleman from Washington.

Take the city of Evansville, the second largest city in Indiana. The Republican and Democratic papers alike say that business was never better and that the people of that enterprising city are enjoying the blessings of a prosperous era and are contented with conditions and desire well enough let alone. I submit some extracts from the press of that city.

Probably the most convincing feature of the prosperous conditions in Evansville is the progress being made from a strictly financial standpoint. This second city of Indiana has 11 banks whose deposits are \$25,000,000. I quote you the headlines from the Daily Courier of Evansville:

\$189,210 GAIN IN BANK ASSESSMENTS—COUNTY BOARD OF REVIEW NAMES \$2,143,590 AS ASSESSMENTS ON INSTITUTIONS.

The assessment of Vanderburgh County banks was completed yesterday by the county board of review. The assessment is 75 per cent of the capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits. The increase of bank assessments this year over 1913 is \$189,210.

Furthermore, it would seem that the passage of a Democratic currency bill has had a general stimulating effect upon the banking institutions as a whole, and I will cite you some of the most important developments in Evansville within the last few weeks which give decisive indication that the political calamity howlers had better put the soft pedal on when they get in the vicinity of Indiana's second city next fall:

Officials of the Citizens' National Bank announce 10-story office structure will be erected at once at Fourth and Main Streets.

North Side Bank two weeks ago moved into its new \$50,000 building at Indiana and Main Streets.

New bank organized in the Fulton Avenue business district, marking the opening of the fifth important business district within the city limits of this prosperous city, namely, the Main Street district, the north side district, the Fulton Avenue district, the west side district, and the Howell district.

American Trust & Savings Bank two weeks ago began construction work on a two-story addition to its already magnificent bank building.

The Commercial Bank officials last week completed plans for the building of a five-story hotel on its Fifth Street property, lying adjacent to the bank.

The City National Bank recently occupied its \$250,000 bank building at Third and Main Streets, said to be the finest building of its kind in the Middle West.

[From the Evansville Journal-News, Republican daily, July 3.]

FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS PAID FOR MAIN STREET REALTY FOR DE JONG STORE—MAX DE JONG AND SIDNEY ICHENHAUSER PAY HIGH PRICE FOR SITE BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH ON MAIN STREET TO BE USED FOR LOCATION FOR NEW STORE—SHOWS BUSINESS DEPRESSION, PSYCHOLOGICALLY OR REAL, HAS NOT AFFECTED LOCAL REAL ESTATE.

That the present business depression, whether psychological or otherwise, has had no effect on Evansville real estate values was shown Friday when a deal was completed whereby Max De Jong and Sidney Ichenhauser purchased from John W. Boehne 60 feet of Main Street property between Sixth and Seventh Streets for \$55,000 cash.

The property purchased is now occupied by the H. Herman Co. at 616 Main Street, the Stahlischmidt Piano Co. at 618 Main, and the Miller store at 620 Main Street. It is understood that Mr. De Jong intends to erect a large store building there as soon as the lease on his present place of business expires. The new store will be the finest retail store in Evansville.

The deal Friday shows the increase in the value of Main Street property and that business is rapidly moving toward Eighth Street. It is impossible at present to buy property between Third and Fourth on Main, and it is impossible to get prices on property between Fourth and Fifth or Fifth and Sixth Streets. It is therefore natural that the business district must expand, and once the De Jong store is erected between Sixth and Seventh it will be but a short time until that block will be filled with modern buildings.

The erection of the Boehne Building at Eighth and Main Streets was the first move in that direction and others are expected to follow soon. Another strip of ground between Sixth and Seventh is now under consideration, and the owner has been offered and has refused \$1,000 a front foot for it. The owners of the ground occupied by the Peerless Laundry are ready to erect a building suitable to Main Street, for a good tenant. Philip Holzman, according to rumor, has been offered \$50,000 for the 37 feet of Main Street property where the Novelty Theater is now located.

In the opinion of Evansville business men, especially those with a knowledge of real estate values, this city is growing so rapidly that no temporary business depression can have any effect on values.

Again, I want to call his attention to a letter from a farmer residing in the district of my colleague, Mr. DIXON. It is good reading, and I commend it to the patient consideration of the gentleman from Washington. It is as follows:

HON. W. A. CULLOP, FRANKLIN, IND., R. R. 4, July 6, 1914.

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The papers of these days contain reports of speeches made in Congress relative to the condition of the country, and to farmers in

particular. According to these "prophets of evil" we are about to go to the dogs right.

As a farmer I wish to state that if dire calamity stalks abroad over the land he must wear rubber heels on his shoes and assume an invisible guise. For be it known, he has not shown up in this neck of the woods, and inquiry made reveals his absence elsewhere among the farmers.

With the greatest wheat crop in the history of the country just harvested in spite of a very great shortage of help, and the price, when the enormous yield is considered, highly satisfactory; with the price of corn higher than wheat and rapidly approaching the dollar mark in spite of those enormous shipments from Argentina, and with top-notch prices prevailing for hogs, cattle, sheep, wool, and, in fact, for everything the farmer sells, we are tolerably well satisfied with "Prof." Wilson and his "boys," thank you.

Then, too, Providence is with us. For in spite of a drouth that prevailed more or less extensively, the outlook now is for a fine corn crop. And, of course, the administration should have due credit for abundance of crops as it is charged with shortages.

That law about us borrowing money on long-time loans at low rates of interest from the Government is all right, but the trouble is we don't need to borrow much money now. We've most all got enough spare change on hand to buy a new tire occasionally.

Speaking of tires reminds me that us farmers have got a kick coming, and that is on the price we are compelled to pay for our automobiles. For we feel that the duty of 30 to 45 per cent should be removed so we can buy them cheaper. From \$900 to \$2,000 is too much to pay for an automobile, and yet us farmers must pay these prices. It is not fair or right to us. So we want a big reduction in autos. Also cheaper gasoline. For the putting of gasoline on the free list has not made it cheap enough for us farmers to buy for our gasoline engines and automobiles.

If the laws passed by this administration are driving the ship on the rocks, so far as us farmers are concerned, we say let her drive. If we are asleep, please don't disturb our slumbers. Let us snore.

Yours, for cheaper autos and gasoline,

A. E. SMITH.

So much for Indiana; but this ought to be enough to convince any reasonable man that there is no panic in Indiana, and, what is more, there will be none during the admirable administration of Woodrow Wilson. The people of that State believe in him and his policies, and the combined efforts of the Republican State chairman and the gentleman from Washington, so far as the people of that State are concerned, fall with a dull thud on deaf ears. They know better, and they resent their campaign of deception and slander. Again, I say to the gentleman from Washington, beware of those Indiana Republicans. They will string you and then laugh about what an easy mark you are. By all means let them alone.

Now, Mr. Chairman, some more calamity in other States. I call attention to the following item from Detroit, Mich.:

FOR THE CALAMITY EDITOR OF THE TELEPHONE.

[Special.]

DETROIT, June 28.

The Ford Motor Co. will double its plant before fall, making it by far the largest manufacturing plant of any kind in the country. Seven new buildings and a power house will be erected, the total cost being about \$5,000,000.

Each new building will be six stories high, 900 feet long, and 60 feet wide.

The power house will be 85 feet high, 150 feet wide, and 240 feet long, and will house the largest gasoline engine in the world. The gigantic motor will have 30,000 horsepower.

The company plans, with its increased facilities, to double its output for 1915. When the factory is running at top speed about 40,000 men will be employed.

The present plant covers 45 acres. When the additions are completed the entire plant will be over 85 acres.

Sounds pretty good for Democratic policies.

I give another from Birmingham, Ala., that sounds prosperous:

[From the Ledger, Birmingham, Ala., June 27, 1914.]

NEWS ITEMS THAT COMPEL OPTIMISM.

The Woodward Iron Co. has sold so much pig iron since June 1 that it blew in another stack this week to help manufacture and fill orders.

Two big things for Birmingham are simultaneously in progress—the building of the viaduct at Twenty-eighth Street and First Avenue and the construction of the \$1,500,000 yards and terminals of the Southern Railway.

Birmingham's citizens are pulling for the big university with a unanimity that seems to spell success.

Plans are forming for the building of a railroad from St. Andrews Bay, Fla., to Montgomery, via Chipley and Graceville, Fla., and Hartford, Enterprise, and Troy.

The city has won the title to 14 acres of North Birmingham Park. The deed has been made out. This is one of Birmingham's most beautiful park tracts.

Double-tracking of the Southern Railway system is to be continued on an indefinite basis.

Clanton is building a municipal waterworks plant.

Ferry County is extending its good-roads system.

The Frisco gave an order for 32,000 tons of rails to the Ensley mill.

Crop prospects continue to be most propitious.

Auburn voted a bond issue for the location of the Lee County High School.

And here is one from New York which sounds good, and I know my good friend from Washington will enjoy it:

CARPET MILLS EMPLOYING 7,000 HANDS REOPEN.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 14.

The big mills of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., which have been shut down for two weeks, are reopened to-day and 7,000 employees

are back to work. The resumption of operations in the mills was good news to the business men of the city, as the company releases a pay roll of about \$75,000 in the city each week.

Another from New York which would impress any reasonable man that the panic wave had not reached that section of the country:

Vice President Munro, of Union Pacific, says business outlook has improved remarkably in past six weeks and that country is in better shape than it has been in four years. "With the crop prospects over the country almost superperfect, I can see nothing but prosperity and lively business ahead."

And still another that has a tone of prosperity about it:

Seaboard Air Line Railway has purchased 5,000 tons of 90-pound rail and 12,000 tons of 85-pound rail for its year's requirements. The company is also asking bids on 10 mountain type passenger locomotives, 15 mikado freight locomotives, 45 passenger cars, and 325 box cars.

We must not pass by the great city of Chicago. From the Chicago Tribune, a Bull Moose organ, we take the following, which sounds well:

CHICAGO CUSTOMS INCREASE \$500,000—COLLECTOR AMES SHOWS LOCAL MERCHANTS BOOSTED YEAR'S IMPORTS—LOWER AT OTHER PORTS—CUT IN TARIFF RATES RESPONSIBLE FOR REDUCTION IN GENERAL REVENUES.

That business in the Middle West is prospering more than in other sections of the country, and that Chicago merchants are importing more foreign goods than ever before are two facts shown by the report of John C. Ames, collector of customs at Chicago, for the fiscal year ending yesterday. Figures made public by the collector show the revenues of the local office for the year increased almost \$500,000.

Other ports have reported that their receipts dropped during the year, and the Secretary of the Treasury recently admitted the customs revenues would fall below his expectations.

OTHER PARTS LOWER.

The showing of the Chicago office is said to be the more remarkable because of the new tariff, which went into effect last fall, and which placed many articles on the free list and lowered the duty on others. The values of the imports are not obtainable, but the increase of 5 per cent in the revenues is believed to indicate an increase of at least 10 per cent in the amount of the imports.

REVENUES OF OFFICE.

Revenues of the Chicago office for the past five years, ending June 30, have been as follows:

1914	\$11,302,577
1913	10,853,703
1912	10,059,102
1911	10,882,000
1910	10,506,000

INCREASE OF \$57,000 IN JUNE.

Collections for the month of June, 1914, as compared with June, 1913, show an increase of \$57,000.

The importation of beef, pork, and hams and bacon from Canada has become an important factor in supplying the Chicago market since these meats were placed on the free list on October 4 of last year. Much Argentine beef is received at New York, but no entries were reported here.

Oh, now, things are not so bad in his own State as the gentleman from Washington would have the country believe. People do not erect buildings in panicky times. They make the old ones answer; but in prosperous times this character of improvement thrives, and so it is thriving in Seattle, the home of the gentleman from Washington, as the report of the superintendent of buildings shows. Here it is:

Seattle, Wash., issued building permits—

1913, Jan. 1 to June 1 ----- 4,086

1914, Jan. 1 to June 1 ----- 4,078

Valuation of buildings to be constructed under permits:

For 1913 ----- \$4,322,160

For 1914 ----- 4,720,690

Increase ----- 398,530

F. JOSENHAUS.

Superintendent of Buildings.

Mr. Chairman, out in the Middle West these standpat calamity howlers six months ago were busy telling farmers that on account of the admission of Argentine corn free of duty it would depreciate the value of farm lands and devastation would surely follow. Within the last two weeks, in southeastern Illinois, in the district my good friend Dr. FOSTER represents—just across the Wabash River, separating Indiana and Illinois—one of his constituents sold his farm for \$287.50 an acre. Never were such prices known in that locality for land under any Republican administration. It would be impossible to convince, in that case, either buyer or seller that we are now in the midst of a disastrous panic. Conditions furnish the best evidence, and the people realize that there is demand for their products. Good prices prevail and labor is employed. This is what convinces and outweighs all attempts made by the political trickster and the party demagogue to save his fast dismembering party from annihilation. Democratic policies and Democratic times inspire confidence and assure prosperity, and the combined efforts of standpatters will not prevent or even retard it. [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman begins, will he yield me enough time to read a telegram that I have here from Bloomington, Ind.?

Mr. MONDELL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. This telegram is as follows:

Hon. W. E. HUMPHREY M. C.,
Washington, D. C.:

Shower's factory here closed down four days last month for want of orders, started again last week and tried work, but had not enough orders and had to close down Friday for another week; going to start Monday and try again and hope to run part of the time with a reduced force. These are the facts. Oolitic stone industry operating not over one-third force.

WALTER BRADFUTE, *Editor Daily World.*

I think that that is later than the telegram read by the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. CULLOP. Oh, I have one dated the 9th.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Bradfute, who signs that telegram, is also a stockholder in that company.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to also insert in the RECORD another telegram received from Mr. Will H. Hays, inasmuch as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP] also referred to him.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner stated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The telegram referred to is as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 3, 1914.

WILLIAM E. HUMPHREY, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.:

Walter Bradfute, editor Bloomington (Ind.) Telephone, who gave us first information about Shower's shutdown, will wire you to-day exact facts about Shower's shutdown. Bradfute is also stockholder in company. This factory shut down a part of week before last; then tried to run again last week and had to shut down Friday because they had more cancellations than orders. They are now shut down, but are going to try again to start Monday, running a small portion of the time with a reduced force. They say their business is in the worst condition it ever has been. These are exact facts.

WILL H. HAYS.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, among the items contained in the general deficiency bill are a number which are made necessary by reason of the policy which is being pursued by the administration in Mexico. The first of these is an item of \$170,000 supplemental to the appropriation of \$500,000 heretofore made for caring for a little more than 5,000 military refugees at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., and other points near the Mexican border. Three thousand three hundred and forty-eight of these people are Mexican federal soldiers and officers, 1,005 are women, and 512 are children.

Other items carried in the bill made necessary by the administration's policy with regard to the Mexican situation are \$25,000 to reimburse the so-called emergency fund under the State Department. This is the fund from which special and confidential advisors and agents of the administration, such as Mr. Lind, are paid. There was available in the fund at the beginning of the fiscal year 1914 \$86,000, so that the sum now appropriated, together with the amount available the 1st of June a year ago, amounts to \$111,000, to which must be added \$50,000 carried in the current Diplomatic and Consular bill. There are also items amounting to \$325,000 for the Navy and Marine Corps made necessary by our occupation of Vera Cruz.

THE INTERNED REFUGEES.

We are caring for these interned Mexican soldiers and their families under articles 11, 12, and 13 of The Hague convention, which make it the duty of a neutral power which receives on its territory troops belonging to belligerent armies to intern them and to provide them with food and clothing and other relief required by humanity. Article 12 of The Hague convention provides that at the conclusion of peace the expense caused by the interned shall be made good.

I take it for granted that no one will question the propriety of making such appropriations as may be necessary to care for these refugees. However we may have failed otherwise in the performance of our duty as a Nation in our dealings with Mexico, we should not fail to reasonably care for these unfortunate people so long as we detain them on our soil. Nevertheless these people present one of the curious anomalies of the Mexican policy of the administration. The Hague convention places the duty we have assumed with regard to these people on neutral powers, but no one with any degree of knowledge of the policy of the administration toward affairs in Mexico will claim that the administration's attitude has been one of neutrality as between the contending forces in Mexico.

NOT NEUTRAL; NO INDEMNITY.

While Congress has preserved an attitude of neutrality and a condition of official peace with Mexico, the administration, when not engaged in acts of war such as the taking of Vera Cruz, has to a certain extent openly and notoriously and to a greater extent secretly and covertly conspired, plotted, and maneuvered for the overthrow of the federal government in Mexico and the triumph of the revolutionary forces.

This attitude, so far as it affects the interned refugees, renders our retention of those of them capable of bearing arms not an act of humanity but of further aid to the revolutionary forces. So far as the women and children are concerned, our retention of them is evidence of the fact that the administration can not trust the revolutionary authorities with which it has been cooperating and to which it has been giving aid and comfort to protect defenseless women and children of their own blood and nation.

It is not clear to me who or what government in Mexico it is expected will be bound by the terms of the protocol signed at Niagara Falls. If only the federal authorities acknowledging Huerta are to be bound by it, and that government is overthrown, the succeeding revolutionary government need not be expected to recognize our claim for the care of the refugees. If it be contended that whatever government is established in Mexico is bound by the terms of the protocol, then we can scarcely hope for a return of the expenditures made, because by the terms of the protocol we waive all "war indemnity or other satisfaction."

WHY DO WE HOLD VERA CRUZ?

A considerable portion of the sums carried in this measure are, as I have stated, rendered necessary by reason of our occupation of Vera Cruz, and a consideration of these items naturally leads to the query, Why are we occupying that Mexican port? It was taken, according to official announcement, to enforce our demands for a salute of 21 guns for the affair at Tampico. The A. B. C. mediators, who, we are reliably informed, undertook the work of mediation at the suggestion of our Secretary of State, have declared we are not entitled to a salute, and so the reason or excuse for our occupation of Vera Cruz has passed. The administration has no longer any excuse for holding Vera Cruz, except that the return of that city to the federal forces would strengthen the federal cause. As from the beginning down to the present time the administration has sacrificed American interests, American lives, American prestige, and American honor to its determination to aid the revolutionaries and overthrow the federal government, it is not to be expected that the path of honor and rectitude will be followed in this matter.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Certainly.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The gentleman just made the statement—and I am asking this for information, and I hope the gentleman will understand that that is my sole reason—that the mediators have determined that this Government was not entitled to the salute mentioned.

Mr. MONDELL. By paragraph B of the second article, I think it is, of the protocol, we waive all claim or demand for satisfaction of any sort or kind or any war indemnity.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman insert that in full?

Mr. MONDELL. I will refer to it more specially a little later on in my speech. In fact, I shall deal with that question at some length.

FOLLY, FUTILITY, AND BAD FAITH.

Events have fully demonstrated the folly and futility of the administration's handling of the Mexican situation. More than that; they have framed an even more serious indictment, for to the charge of folly must be added that of bad faith. Few, indeed, will be found who, in the light of events, will attempt to commend or indorse the fruits of the policy thus far pursued. There are some, however, who, overlooking the manifest and notorious failure of that policy in the production of satisfactory results, in the protection of life and property, in the restoration of peace, have been inclined to refrain from criticism on the theory that, at least, the policy has been pursued in good faith, futile and fruitless of results as it has been.

But even these half-hearted and wholly negative defenses and excuses are no longer tenable in view of what has transpired. The President took pains to remind Congress in his message delivered at the beginning of the present session that we are the friends and champions of constitutional government, and he would, I assume, have us understand that the attitude of our Government in its dealings with the Mexican situation

was actuated by a desire to aid in the establishment and maintenance of a government constitutional in basis and form.

At the suggestion of our Secretary of State, so we are reliably informed, the mediation conference came into being. The only government in Mexico not purely revolutionary, the only government having any claim of constitutionality, is that of which Huerta is the head. Through the insistence of our delegates the representatives of the Huerta government, for the sake of peace, agreed to the elimination of Huerta as the head of the federal government. The only way under the constitution of Mexico in which a constitutional succession could be established was by the appointment by Huerta of some satisfactory person as his secretary of foreign affairs, who by the resignation of Huerta as President would succeed temporarily and provisionally to that office.

ADMINISTRATION AGAINST CONSTITUTIONALISM.

This plan of constitutional succession was vigorously, emphatically, and persistently opposed by our administration, with the result that the mediators and the Mexican delegates reluctantly waived insistence upon this necessary constitutional procedure pending the selection of an individual to be agreed upon for provisional president. The names of a number of men of high character and standing in Mexico who had kept aloof from the present struggles were suggested, but the American delegates were instructed and it is reliably stated that the President himself insisted that no one should be agreed upon to temporarily assume the reins of power in Mexico except an avowed and notorious partisan of the revolutionary cause.

It seems altogether probable that those at the head of the revolutionary forces might have been influenced to accept a presidential succession under constitutional forms, but the all-powerful influence of our administration was brought to bear to defeat such an arrangement. It is as well established as such a matter, guarded by diplomacy, can be that the revolutionary forces and authorities would have agreed to the appointment of a neutral in the present conflict as provisional president under constitutional forms had not the all-powerful influence of our administration again stood against such a reasonable and constitutional arrangement.

The administration, while claiming to base its Mexican policy on a desire to encourage and promote government along constitutional lines, has been aiding and abetting the revolutionists on the theory that they were adherents of constitutional government. The utter disregard of the rules of civilized warfare of the chieftains of the revolutionary cause, their marauding and plundering, their contemptuous refusal to give satisfaction or even reasonable explanation of outrages brought to their attention by our consular agents has made it very apparent to all the world that they are constitutionalists in name only.

The recent summary arrest and imprisonment by the agents of Villa of the officers in the State of Chihuahua who had been appointed or chosen under the forms prescribed by the revolutionary movement itself and his appointment in their stead of his own partisans affords the clearest proof that these rival chieftains have no sort of regard for constitutional forms. Following all this comes the declaration from constitutionalist headquarters that the plan they are operating under, the so-called plan of Gundaloupe, contemplates only a military despotism until they shall have extended their plan of rapine and plunder over all Mexico.

The developments of the situation have thus clearly revealed the mockery and hypocrisy of the administration's pretenses of desire to aid the establishment and maintenance of constitutional government in Mexico. The administration's policy, so far as it can be dignified by such a designation, has clearly had but one end and aim—that, the overthrow of the federal government in Mexico. To the accomplishment of this one purpose the wanton destruction of American lives and property in northern Mexico by the forces of the revolution have been overlooked, and the very men responsible for these outrages have been aided and abetted, petted and patronized by the administration.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Is it agreeable to the gentleman to yield there for an interruption?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The language the gentleman has used is "the destruction of American lives by the constitutionalist forces."

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Can the gentleman name a single American life that has been taken by the constitutionalist forces under military order?

Mr. MONDELL. Well, the gentleman asked me if I can give the name of any American life that has been taken—

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Or any person.

Mr. MONDELL (continuing). By the constitutionalist forces under military orders. The life of any American taken or the life of anyone taken in time of war by war order would be *prima facie* supposed to be taken under military law. I do not have any cases of the taking of the life of an American citizen by military tribunal, but the gentleman knows as well as I do that the lives of scores, if not of hundreds, of Americans have been lost in northern Mexico during the troubles there. Americans have lost their lives by the tens and by the scores, if not by the hundreds, as the gentleman knows, in the territory under the control and at the hands of people giving allegiance to the so-called constitutionalist cause. I recall only one case, that of a Texas stockman—Veragua, if I remember the name rightly—whose life was said to have been taken by the Federal forces or those favorable to the Federal cause. Northern Mexico, more than half the Republic, has been swept by the bandit forces owing allegiance to the so-called revolutionary cause, and they have been plundering, pillaging, and murdering, and committing all manner of horrible crimes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MONDELL. Our administration has overlooked all that, and by the protocol have agreed that we shall not ask satisfaction or indemnity.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. If the gentleman will be brief—I can not unless I can get a little more time.

Mr. GILLETT. I have not any more to yield.

Mr. MONDELL. Well, I can not yield any further, because I have not the time to conclude what I have to say.

THE EMBARGO ON ARMS.

The embargo on the shipment of arms into Mexico, solemnly declared by the President under authority of Congress, has been repeatedly violated apparently without objection from and probably through the suggestion, aid, and connivance of officials whose duty it was to enforce it. I realize how serious a thing it is to charge an administration with conniving at the violation of its own orders, but if this has not been done all along the border then public opinion there has been grievously misled and misinformed.

The evasion of the purpose and intent of the embargo by the *Antilla* and other vessels and the connivance of those high in the counsels of the administration in such evasion is recent and notorious. In the case of the *Antilla* the aid and encouragement given by our officials went to the point of threatening the Mexican Federal Government with summary reprisal if attempt was made to prevent her landing her cargo of guns and ammunition at Tampico.

The letters of Capt. Sherbourn Hopkins were not needed to prove that officials of the administration were engaged in either overlooking or actually encouraging the violation of the embargo on the shipment of arms which the administration had in response to an insistent public demand established.

In the carrying out of the administration's policy of aiding the revolutionists and eliminating Huerta hundreds of Americans were left to their fate at Tampico, as our ships reluctantly weighed anchor and moved out to sea on the peremptory order of the Secretary of War. To eliminate Huerta the finest and one of the largest fleets ever assembled steamed under forced draft to Mexican waters. To prevent ammunition from reaching the Mexican Federal Government we violated our treaty with Mexico and sacrificed the lives of nearly a score of our brave boys and took the lives of several score of Mexicans in the taking of Vera Cruz.

Now that poor, distracted Mexico is having a brief respite from slaughter, from pillage, plunder, and murder while the revolutionary chieftains are endeavoring to adjust their differences so as to leave each in the best possible situation to overcome and destroy the other when a more opportune time shall arrive, the opportunity is presented of reviewing and summing up the devious pathway of the administration's dealings with Mexico and its results.

It is now clear that the loss of heroic men and good money at Vera Cruz was unjustified, unnecessary, and fruitless of results—that it was all sacrifice and no gain. Having plunged the country into acts of war at Vera Cruz on a flimsy pretext, after supinely submitting to every form of indignity offered to Americans by the constitutionalists of the north, the aid of the representatives of our South American neighbors was invoked by the administration in the hope, I assume, that they might extri-

cate us from the difficulties into which the follies of the administration had plunged us, or at least keep up the appearance of mediation until the so-called constitutionalists, with the aid and encouragement of the administration, might extend their theater of devastation to the City of Mexico.

THE FRUITS OF MEDIATION.

The fruits of mediation to date are a protocol of three articles agreed to by the representatives of the United States and Mexico. The most significant of these is subdivision (b) of article 2, under which the United States waives the right or claim to indemnity or satisfaction of any sort or kind from the Government or people of Mexico.

What an abject surrender upon the part of the administration from its stiff-necked demand for a salute of 21 guns and an abject apology is this agreement to demand no satisfaction or indemnity whatever for incidents on account of which the administration rushed a mighty fleet over the seas, sacrificed American lives, and now maintains a huge fighting force amid the dangers and the discomforts of the Tropics.

No satisfaction? No indemnity? What about the Americans who have lost their lives in Mexico? What about the millions of dollars' worth of American property that has been destroyed? What about the lives and property of the citizens of other countries for which, under the Monroe doctrine, we have assumed responsibility? What about the lives of our gallant men who fell at Vera Cruz? The millions which the taking and holding of that port has cost us? Are we to have no recompense, no satisfaction, not even an explanation or apology for all these losses? It would seem not, for whoever else may or may not be bound by the terms of the protocols, we certainly are. Thus has a policy begun in inane vacillation, pursued in malevolent meddling, continued in truckling partisanship to the insurgent cause, and characterized all the while by insincerity, double dealing, and Pecksniffian hypocrisy, finally closed the present chapter with a truly characteristic surrender of American rights.

MAY SETTLE HER OWN DIFFICULTIES.

Recent dispatches from the City of Mexico inform us of the appointment by President Huerta of Francisco Carbajal, of the Mexican Supreme Court, as minister of foreign affairs, and state that should Huerta resign and Carbajal thus succeed him as provisional president the constitutionalists would acknowledge the administration of Carbajal and peace would be restored. If there be any truth in this statement, it will prove that the Mexicans themselves are more disposed to adhere to constitutional forms than our administration, which has laid such stress on them. If peace shall be thus established in Mexico, it will be in spite of rather than by reason of the machinations of our administration.

If, however, events should follow their probable course, and in the immediate or more remote future the rival constitutionalist chieftains, after carrying their campaigns of plunder to the City of Mexico, shall fly at each other's throats and begin anew the sanguinary and sickening programs of plunder and pillage, such an outcome will be but the logical result of the administration's policy.

NO CREDIT FOR THE UNITED STATES IN ANY EVENT.

Whatever may be the outcome, the miserable mess and muddle which constitutes the administration's record leaves no chance or hope for honor or credit for the part we have taken in the unhappy situation in Mexico.

Mr. TAGGART. Will the gentleman indulge me to ask him a question?

Mr. MONDELL. I am sorry, but I have not the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. MONDELL. If I can get a little extension of time, I will be glad to yield. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts give me five minutes more? I need about five minutes to close.

Mr. GILLETT. My time is all promised, but I will yield the gentleman five minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. I will answer the gentleman, if he will be brief.

Mr. TAGGART. What does the gentleman think ought to be done?

Mr. MONDELL. Now?

Mr. TAGGART. Yes; now.

Mr. MONDELL. I think the administration has made such a mess of it that I would want a little time to think it over before I can think of any plan that would bring satisfactory conditions out of the awful mess and muddle into which the administration has brought matters. Northern Mexico, where many of our people live, where they have homes and valuable properties, is in desolation. Homes are wrecked and property destroyed. At the best it will take a decade to establish normal

conditions and a generation to overcome the prejudice which has been engendered.

The open and notorious as well as the secret and covert aid and assistance given by our administration to the so-called constitutionalists will not only permanently prejudice us in the eyes of all who have upheld the Federal Government, but, as an example of what we may be expected to do in other contests that may arise in Mexico, will tend to make all classes of the Mexican people suspicious of us and fearful of our disposition to take sides in their local affairs. We may reasonably expect the permanent hostility of those whose cause in Mexico our administration has made every effort to overthrow, and we can not hope for the confidence or friendship of those who realize that the sum of our aid and comfort to them measures our perfidy and double-dealing with others.

No part of our past glorious history is brighter than that which has had to do with the management and conduct of our foreign relations. Courage, dignity, straightforwardness, not to mention such elementary virtues as honesty and truthfulness, have heretofore universally characterized our foreign dealings. We turn with relief from the contemplation of the humiliating spectacle which the present management of our foreign relations with Mexico, with Colombia, with England relative to the Panama Canal presents to the glorious days of Seward and Olney, Blaine and John Hay. Cheered by the recollection of American diplomacy of their days, we take comfort in the fact that the present policy of insincerity, of folly, of prejudice of American interests and surrender of American rights can last but two years longer at the most. [Applause.]

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILLETT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Good].

THE TARIFF AND TRADE-UNIONS—A QUESTION OF WAGES.

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Chairman, the question of protection is simply a question of wages. Years ago James G. Blaine, standing on the floor of this House, declared, "The tariff question is essentially a question of wages." The great industrial development in this country in the years that have intervened since that statement was made abundantly attest its truth.

So, too, the question of trade-unions is essentially a question of wages. In brief, the demand of organized labor is for an eight-hour day, a standard wage scale, and that when more than eight hours is exacted for a day's work additional pay shall be given for the extra work. It claims that goods manufactured by nonunion workmen and in unfair shops, where a lower wage scale is maintained and longer hours of service are demanded for a day's wage, ought not come in competition with the goods produced by union labor. It demands of its members and sympathizers that they shall not purchase or use goods manufactured in such unfair shops.

It is plain to be seen therefore that trade-unions and the tariff alike are essentially questions of wages. It is a significant fact that to-day trade-unions are recognizing more thoroughly than they have ever recognized before how utterly inconsistent and futile it is to protect labor and leave the product of labor unprotected.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN WAGES COMPARED.

On the 25th day of March, 1914, the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, a Government publication, edited by the Hon. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, contained an article from the American consul at Liege, Belgium, giving the wages paid labor in firearms and ammunition factories. The laborers so employed, as described in that article, embrace not only common laborers, but also the highest skilled laborers in both wood and metal. This scale of wages was so low that it attracted my attention and caused me to send the report to Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, requesting him to furnish me a comparison of the wages paid in Belgium with the wages paid by him in the Government arsenals, where he employs several thousand men in the manufacture of similar articles. Gen. Crozier's reply, together with the comparison made by him, is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Washington, April 1, 1914.

Hon. JAMES W. GOOD,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Subject: Comparison of wages paid in Belgium with those paid in the United States in the manufacture of firearms and ammunition.

1. Answering your note of the 28th ultimo, inclosing a copy of the Daily Consular and Trade Report for March 25, 1914, inviting attention to the statement therein contained of the wages paid laborers in the firearms and ammunition factories of Belgium, and requesting a statement of the wages paid in the Government arsenals for similar employment, I inclose herewith two statements prepared in this office, one showing a comparison of the wages paid in Belgium—as stated in the

Consular and Trade Report—with those paid at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., in the manufacture of firearms, and the other giving similar data with reference to the manufacture of ammunition, the latter statement showing the wages paid at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., which is the Government's ammunition factory. The Springfield Armory is the Government's small-arms plant.

2. I am also returning herewith, as requested, the copy of the Consular and Trade Report received with your notes.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM CROZIER,

Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

Here are the inclosures, giving a comparison of wages paid in Belgium and the United States in the manufacture of firearms and ammunition.

Comparison of wages paid in Belgium and United States in the manufacture of firearms.

Designation.	Belgium.	United States. ¹
	<i>Per hour.</i>	<i>Per hour.</i>
Drop forger.....	\$0.08 to \$0.13	\$0.37½ to \$0.50
Barrel rolling.....	.08 to .13	.34½
Forging.....	.08 to .13	(2)
Power milling (miller).....	.08 to .13	.25 and .28½
Band milling.....	.07 to .13	.25 and .28½
Profiling.....	.07 to .13	.31½ to .37½
Drilling.....	.05 to .06	.31½
Tapping.....	.05 to .06	.31½ to .37½
Shaving.....	.07 to .13	.31½ to .34½
Polishing.....	.05 to .10	.32½ to .37½
Filing.....	.09 to .13	.31½ to .37½
Woodworker (machinery):		
Stock turning and drilling.....	.07 to .09	.31½ to .40½
Stock sanding and polishing.....	.10 to .14	.31½ to .40½
Assembling, etc.....	.09 to .14	.31½ to .37½
Toolmakers.....	.10 to .16	.40½ to .46½
Machinists.....	.10 to .16	.37½ to .43½
Packers.....	.06 to .10	.28½ to .32½
Common laborers.....	.06 to .10	.25
Draftsmen.....	\$25.00 to \$0.00	\$83.33 to 100.00

¹ Rates taken from Springfield Armory. All male employees in United States. A large majority of these employees work on piecework, and make from 10 to 20 per cent more than day wages.

² See drop forger.

³ Per month.

⁴ Per month. Some of the arsenals employ a larger number of draftsmen than others, and the rate of pay extends to \$183.33 per month.

Comparison of wages paid in Belgium and United States in the manufacture of ammunition.

Designation.	Belgium.	United States. ¹
	<i>Per hour.</i>	<i>Per hour.</i>
Machine operators (women).....	\$0.05 to \$0.07	\$0.14½ to \$0.19
Automachine tenders.....	.12 to .16	.40½
Machinists.....	.12 to .16	.50
Toolmakers.....	.12 to .16	.34½ to .47
Helpers.....	.05 to .09	.25
Carpenters.....	.07 to .10	.37½ to .40
Electricians.....	.07 to .10	.31½ to .53
Steam fitters.....	.07 to .10	.31½ to .34½
Draftsmen.....	\$25.00 to \$0.00	\$75.00 to 166.67

¹ Rates taken from Frankford Arsenal. ² Per month.

Proportion of males and females employed: 400 men to 100 women in United States. A large majority of these employees work on piecework and make from 10 to 20 per cent more than day wages.

Again, on June 18, 1914, the Daily Consular Reports, page 1160, gives another picture of wages paid to European workmen. I refer to the report of American Consul General Ethelbert Watts, at Brussels, from which I quote the following:

The average weekly pay in Belgium of mechanics, machinists, and toolmakers is 35 francs (\$6.75), helpers 20 francs (\$3.86), and usually time-and-a-half pay for overtime. The workday is 10 hours, 6 days a week. If a mechanic loses an hour or more on account of sickness, lateness, etc., it is the custom to deduct it from his pay.

Mr. Chairman, upon receipt of the information from Gen. Crozier I made a speech in this House, on April 21, 1914, in which I compared the wages paid to workmen in this country and in Belgium. That speech evoked some little discussion and even criticism on behalf of a labor organization in New England. The criticism was to the effect that in comparing wages I had failed to make a comparison of the cost of living in the two countries. I recognize the justice of this criticism, for, after all, it is not so much what a man receives for his day's toil as it is what he can purchase in the community where he labors with the wage he receives. Any comparison of the wages paid workmen in this country with like wages abroad which does not include a comparison of the cost of living and the condition of the laboring classes in the respective countries is incomplete and is subject to criticism.

ACTUAL AS WELL AS NOMINAL WAGES GREATER IN UNITED STATES.

Having on that occasion given only nominal wages, I desire now to make some comparisons as to actual wages paid to American and European workmen. I approach this subject with some misgivings, for I realize how difficult it is to compare the prevailing retail prices of the necessities of life in one

country with similar prices in other countries. In making such a comparison one is confronted at once with a multitude of objections, any one of which would destroy the value of such comparison. For illustration, there is no uniformity in the grading of articles which comprise the necessities of life which has international recognition.

It has occurred to me, therefore, that the best method of determining the relative cost of living here and abroad is to compare in a broad way the everyday life of the laboring classes. The important thing to determine is whether the American laboring man, when his labor is protected by adequate tariff duties, gets more of the good things of life for his toil than the European workmen who work under a free-trade system. Even this comparison as applied to laboring classes, which comprise the great bulk of a country's population, is unjust to the United States, for it eliminates the element of saving of the American workmen, the dollar left over. While this element is an important factor with the American workmen, with the European, except in isolated cases, this does not exist.

Applying this standard of measuring the cost of living in this country as compared with European countries, we are appalled at the result. While American workmen receive, as was shown by the report of Gen. Crozier, from two to six times the wages received by European laborers, yet if our workmen here voluntarily live the life of self-denial which the European laborer is compelled to live their cost of living is no more than the cost of living abroad.

A few years ago Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, visited Europe for the purpose of making a study of the conditions of workmen there as compared with workmen of this country. His report was published in the American Federationist of January, 1910, and from that report I quote the following:

Mentally contemplating the many cities I visited, and having in mind the conversations I had with workingmen who had lived both in Europe and America, I believe I may assert that whether the cost of living in Europe or America is greater to the workingman depends entirely on the standard of living he adopts while in America. If he voluntarily lives the life of self-denial in this country that he compulsorily lived in his native land, his outlay of money will remain about the same. Even then he will hardly be able to escape gaining something for the superior supply of the good things of life in America.

Living is cheap to the wage worker in Europe only because he does without what in America soon becomes a necessity to him—food in good quantity and quality, presentable clothes among his aspiring fellow workmen and their families, and a comfortably furnished home in quarters responding to his awakened desire for equality with his American neighbors, and in general a large and freer life.

"How often do these people eat meat?" is a question the American in Europe finds himself asking when looking about among the wage workers. Meat is usually from 25 to 100 per cent higher in price than in the United States. * * * The cheapness and abundance of many varieties of fruits and of our melons and tomatoes is a surprise to him. Closely after the most pressing necessities comes a line of things cheaper than in Europe—cotton clothing, including overalls, jumpers, shoes—the American shoe has a sale all over the Continent—newspapers, the cent buying twice to four times the reading matter contained in a German, French, or Italian paper. Access to good water renders expenditure for alcoholic drinks less common.

It may be said that Samuel Gompers is an American, and on this subject a prejudiced witness. Let me call as witnesses, then, men whose reputation for scholarly attainments are known throughout the world. I shall call some noted Englishmen to portray the condition of the workmen of their country. Listen to their testimony:

SOME ENGLISH OPINIONS ON LABOR CONDITIONS ABROAD.

JOHN RUSKIN: Though England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die in cold; and though she has sold her soul for gain, they die of hunger.

JOHN BRIGHT: Nearly one-third of the whole people dwell in homes of only one room, and more than two-thirds of the people of Scotland dwell in homes of not more than two rooms. We find poverty and misery. What does it mean? It means more than I can describe and more than I will attempt to describe; and as need begets need, so poverty and misery beget poverty and misery. In fact, in looking at the past, to me it is a melancholy thing to look at; there is much of it which excites in me not astonishment, but horror. The fact is there passes before my eyes a vision of millions of families—not individuals, but families, fathers, mothers, and children—passing ghastly, sorrow stricken, in never-ending procession from their cradles to their graves.

BENNET BURLEIGH: There is no gainsaying the existence, rich and potent as the British Empire is, of widespread privation among the working classes of Great Britain. This distress has now become a constant, an aggravated, quantity. Men, women, and children, by hundreds of thousands, miserably half clad, have to face the chill English winter, hibernating as best they can in dark, frowzy abodes, from which they emerge but to plead for bread.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN: The class of agricultural laborers of this country (Great Britain) are never able to do more than make both ends meet, and have to look forward in times of illness or on the approach of old age to the workhouse as the one inevitable refuge against starvation. The ordinary conditions of life among the large proportion of the population are such that common decency is absolutely impossible; and all this goes on in sight of the mansions of the rich.

JOHN MORLEY: It is an awful fact—it is really not short of awful—that this country (Great Britain), with all its wealth, all its vast resources, all its power, 45 per cent—that is to say, nearly one-half—of the persons who reach the age of 60 are or have been paupers. I say

It is a most tremendous fact, and I can not conceive any subject more worthy of the attention of the legislature, more worthy of the attention of all.

THOMAS CARLYLE: British industrial existence seems fast becoming one huge poison swamp of reeking pestilence, physical and moral—a hideous living Golgotha of souls and bodies buried alive. Thirty thousand outcast neediewomen working themselves swiftly to death. Three million paupers rotting in forced idleness. And these are but items in the sad ledger of despair.

Prof. HUXLEY: A population whose labor is insufficiently remunerated must become physically and morally and socially unstable; and though it may succeed for a while in industrial competition, by reason of the cheapness of its produce, it must in the end fall, through hideous misery and degradation, to utter ruin.

[From *Leslie's Weekly*, April 30, 1914 (American authority).]

Recently, in London, a large conference of influential people, representing society, the church, and every political party, was called by the Duchess of Marlborough to unite with the women workers in a protest against the "sweating" system. Factories and workshops in Great Britain give employment to 2,000,000 women and girls and at least 100,000 more work in their homes. After mentioning \$3.75 a week as the amount estimated for the minimum requirements for a single woman, the Duchess of Marlborough said that in organized industries there were probably 300,000 who earn less than \$3 a week, while there are many who earn only \$1.50 a week. A shirt maker in the meeting produced a shirt for the making of which she was paid 18 cents a dozen. By working from 5.30 a. m. to 11 p. m. this woman and her husband made in a week \$2.62; out of this they had to pay 37 cents for the machine and 45 cents for cotton, leaving the net wages of the two for one week's work \$1.80. We have nothing like this in the United States.

These witnesses have told the story of how English workingmen live. This testimony impresses me with the fact that the problem of the English workmen is not the "high cost of living," but rather of how to keep from starving. I have, with one exception, quoted English authority on conditions in England, for the reason that England is a free-trade country, and the cost of living there would be as low there as in any European country.

We have seen how workmen live in the Old World; let us inquire how they live here. Let us turn from this picture of despair and misery to look upon one of hope, promise, and advancement. That we may see ourselves as others see us, I shall call as witnesses not Americans, but rather some of the illustrious writers and historians of Europe. This is what they say of our laboring classes:

EUROPEAN OPINION ON LABOR CONDITIONS IN UNITED STATES.

JAMES BRYCE: The native workpeople are, of course, fairly educated, they read the daily newspapers, while their women may take a weekly religious journal and a weekly or monthly magazine; many of them, especially in the smaller cities, belong to a congregation in whose concerns they are greatly interested. Most are total abstainers. Their wives have probably had longer schooling and read more widely than they do themselves. In the smaller towns, both in New England and the West, and even in some of the large cities, such as Philadelphia and Chicago, the richer part of them own the houses they live in—wooden houses in the suburbs, with a little veranda and a bit of garden—and thus feel themselves to have a stake in the country. Their womankind dress with so much taste that on Sunday, or when you meet them in the steam cars, you would take them for persons in easy circumstances. (The American Commonwealth.)

PIERRE LEROY-BEAUJIEU: The census returns thus confirm the common opinion that the wages paid in the United States are, on an average, the highest in the world. I believe I am warranted in saying that this is the case in respect not only to the nominal but to the actual wages. Of the three great needs of man—food, clothing, and shelter—the first is assuredly satisfied at less cost in the United States than in Europe, as is the second, for clothes—and particularly machine-made footwear—may be bought there at very low prices. Lodging, however, is very much higher, and perhaps the additional expenses incurred under this item offset the saving possible in food and clothing. Still, everything considered, there can hardly be any doubt that actual wages, like nominal wages, and almost to an equal degree, are higher in the United States than in Europe.

WILHELM VON POLENZ: Add it is the possibility of getting on in life which give a peculiar stamp to the working classes of America. A people which has seen Presidents, inventors, multimillionaires, and bank directors rise from the ranks knows no limits to its hopes and demands. The man in small way of life in America has higher pretensions in the matter of furnishing and comfort of his home. In the luncheon basket of the mason may be found such food as roast beef, tarts, tomatoes, pudding, and melon—food that with us is only found on the table of the middle classes. (The Land of the Future.)

ALFRED MOSLEY: That the American workman earns higher wages is beyond question. As a consequence, the average married man owns the house he lives in, which not only gives him a stake in the country but saves payment of rent, enabling him to increase his savings or to purchase further comforts. Food is as cheap if not cheaper in the United States as in England, whilst general necessities may, I think, be put on the same level. (American versus English Working Conditions.)

CHARLES WAGNER: In this effort of civilization America holds the record, and it must be added that nowhere is industry more honored than in that land. Through his own efforts a man may attain to anything, and it is the men who are the sons of their own achievements that occupy the first place in the general esteem. (My Impressions of America.)

DIOMEDE CARITO (on his return voyage): I approached and entered into a short conversation during which I experienced an emotion of patriotic joy such as I had seldom felt in all my life. A few years before those peasants had left our country ignorant and unable to read or write, and were therefore slaves in the true sense of the word. For is not ignorance slavery? When they returned to their country these humble Pariabs of the earth brought with them a little capital in American money, and, what is more, a little portion of the spirit of

the country whence they returned—if I may say so—entirely humanized. * * * And when the discourse turned on North America, on the country which their labor had helped to fertilize, it was a hymn of exultant praise of the *Odyssey* which had taken them to new shores, to new and brighter horizons, which had cleared their minds and enabled them to rise toward the heights of human dignity. They returned no longer slaves to the humble plot of ground, but with means to become proprietors of a piece of land; to ascend one step on the social scale, (In the land of Washington.)

HUGO MUNSTERBERG: It can not be doubted that the American laborer is a different sort of creature from the continental laborer; his material surroundings are different, and his way of life, his dwelling, clothes, and food, his intellectual nourishment, and his pleasures would seem to the European workman like luxuries. The number of industrial laborers in the year 1880 was 2.7 millions, and they earned \$947,000,000; in 1890 it was 4.2 millions, earning \$1,891,000,000; and in 1900 there were 5.3 millions laborers, earning \$2,320,000,000; therefore at the time of the last census the average annual wage was \$437. This average figure, however, include men, women, and children. The average pay of grown men alone amounts to \$500. This figure gives to the German no clear idea of the relative prosperity of the workingman without some ideas of the relation between German and American prices.

The average laborer lives on the same plane as the German master artisan; and if he is dissatisfied with the furnishings of his home, it is not because he needs more chairs and tables, but because he has a fancy for a new carpet or a new bathtub. (The American.)

A. MAURICE LOW: Labor in the United States is more liberally compensated than in any other country. Workingmen can be broadly divided into two classes—the skilled worker, who has served an apprenticeship and is a master of his craft, and the unskilled laborer, who does work requiring brute strength rather than intelligence. The former constitutes the hierarchy of labor and yields great power in the management of trade unions and in improving the general condition of labor; the latter is usually unorganized and exerts little influence.

The factory system was early transplanted from England and is coincident with the general expansion of industrial occupations in the United States. Without attempting to raise the political or economic question, whether the protective system in America has been the cause of high wages or whether, as American free traders are fond of asserting, the wages of American workingmen would be equally as high without protection, owing to superior natural advantages, the fact remains that the American workingman is better paid than the workingman in any other country. (America at Home.)

B. LEVASSEUR: Taking everything into consideration except rents, the ordinary objects consumed by the laborer's family, quantities and qualities the same, cost rather more in France than in America, and this is particularly true of Paris as compared with New York. In consequence the average American workman enjoys a real as well as a nominal income which is probably more than twice as great as that of the French workman.

Real wages being higher in the United States, the American workman lives more comfortably than the European, certain grades of English labor excepted. He has acquired settled habits of consumption and enjoyment; his food is more substantial than that the workman of continental Europe; he dresses better; he is more comfortably lodged, and often owns the house in which he lives; he insures his life; and, if provident in his own way, he spends more for amusement and upon the societies with which he is affiliated; in other words, he has a higher standard of life than the European workman. Such a condition is one of the most desired results of civilization, and the American people are justly proud of it. (The American Workman.)

The testimony of these notable witnesses, whose experience covers a span of more than half a century, is an inspiration, and is certainly conclusive of the fact that Samuel Gompers was right when he said—

that whether the cost of living in Europe or America is greater to the working man depends entirely on the standard of living he adopts while in America. If he voluntarily lives the life of self-denial in this country that he compulsorily lived in his native land, his outlay in money will remain about the same.

HIGH WAGE SCALE IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT PROTECTION.

We have thus seen that the cost of living abroad is as high as in the United States. The difference between workingmen here and there is the difference in the wages they receive. Our workingmen receive from 2 to 6 times more wages than the European workmen receive. Why? Why is the European workman, year in and year out, confronted with the problem of poverty, cold, hunger, and starvation? Are we not all largely of the same blood? Have we not all the same ambitions? Has not the English factory system been transplanted in this country? Why, then, should our laboring men enjoy vastly superior advantages and comforts? Why is it that we annually receive from Europe more than a million men, women, and children? Every year witnesses an increasing number of immigrants flocking to our shores. They have learned in the hard school of adversity that Europe offers only starvation wages to her workmen and that America offers vastly more. European workmen understand that not only nominal but actual wages are higher in this country than in any other country in the world. That tells the whole story. They are attracted here by our higher wages and superior advantages.

Wages are higher here, because the policy of protection to American workmen recognizes and guarantees a higher wage scale and a higher standard of living. The policy of the Republican Party has always been, and still is, to maintain tariff duties that will measure the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. This difference consists almost entirely of the difference in the labor cost. In building up an in-

dustrial system under that American policy the American manufacturers can and do pay their laborers higher wages than are paid abroad. With an increased wage the American laborer demanded a higher standard of living than the world had ever known. As that standard of living advanced the demand for increased wages, for shorter hours, and for improved conditions surrounding the workmen came from the trades-union.

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF TRADES-UNIONS.

The organizing of laboring men in this country into trades-unions has done much to improve the conditions of labor, but let us always remember that it was the American policy of protection that made the accomplishment of the trades-unions possible. Without protection our manufacturers could not have paid the high wages which our laboring men now enjoy. Their product would then have come into free and open competition with the unfair and underpaid labor of Europe. Without trades-unions the workingmen would not have received this high wage scale which protection made possible. If unionism alone is responsible for the superior wages paid our workmen, why is it that in England, where labor is highly organized, laboring men are compelled to live in the most deplorable conditions? But in England the hours that constitute a day's labor are longer, and the pay the union men receive is much less than in this country. If protection is not the cause, what is the reason that our workmen are so much better paid and better fed?

UNDERWOOD TARIFF LAW UNFAIR TO LABOR.

For the past nine months we have been operating under a law enacted by a Democratic Congress which greatly reduced the tariff duties on foreign-made goods imported into this country. This law was enacted in response to a direct promise of the Democratic Party to reduce the cost of living. After a fair trial of more than nine months no one will seriously contend that this law has reduced the cost of living to the consumer in any appreciable degree. But who will not admit the Underwood law has seriously reduced the power of the American laborer to earn a livelihood? Its real effect has been to injure the American laboring man, and to improve the conditions of labor abroad. During the month of April, 1914, our purchases of foreign-made goods exceeded our purchase of such goods in April, 1913, by more than \$36,000,000. During the same month our exportation of American-made goods was \$37,000,000 less than in April, 1913, a loss in a single month under the Underwood tariff act of \$73,000,000, most of which would have been paid in wages to the American workingmen.

It certainly can not be contended that a law which changed a growing balance of trade in our favor to a balance of trade against us is a good thing for American labor. In view of this large increase in importation of foreign-made goods that are taking the place of domestic-made goods, it might be well to inquire whether the foreign-made goods imported into this country under greatly reduced tariff duties are manufactured by laborers who are members of trades-unions; whether they were manufactured in unfair shops; whether they were manufactured by children under 14 years of age; and whether they were manufactured in the sweatshops and prisons of Europe. In Italy over 50,000 children work in textile factories 10 hours a day at an average wage of less than 10 cents; in Japan 60,000 children work 12 hours a day in textile industries at an average daily wage of less than 7 cents; while in India more than 60,000 children are employed making carpets at a daily wage of less than 5 cents. These children are all under the age of 14 years, and if their product is to come into open competition with the product of the American trade-unionist, what is to become of organized labor's demands? Can we long protect labor if we leave the product of labor unprotected?

PROTECTION AND UNIONISM HANDMAIDS OF LABOR.

It is a most encouraging sign that the rank and file of organized labor in this country is realizing that unions are useless if the product of union labor is to be brought into open competition with underpaid nonunion labor, child labor, and even convict labor of Europe. The inconsistency of a program which protects our laborers only against their American competitors is un-American and is unworthy of the rank and file of any organization. Trade-unionists should stoutly object to the product of their labor being brought into open competition with the product of nonunion and unfair labor, and for this reason, mindful of their own interests and of the high object of their organization, they will not vote to bring the product of the unfair and underpaid labor of Europe into open competition with the product of their own labor.

American laboring men are of a high order of intelligence, and they are beginning to realize that a man ought to have

what he votes for, so long as his vote is cast with the majority. The man who votes to reduce the cost of living in this country to the same low level of living costs in Europe can not object to living under the same conditions and working for the same wage that confronts the European wage earner. We can not have high wages for labor if the product of labor is cheap. We can not have steady employment for labor here if our people buy their supplies made in sweatshops abroad. When one buys an imported article, what assurance has he that it was not made by unfair labor? If it is right to boycott goods made in this country by nonunion men, is it not equally right, aye, is it not a duty to boycott goods made in the sweatshops of Europe by children, by unfair and underpaid labor, and even by convict labor? The American workmen ought to be protected to the extent that the goods which he produces should not be displaced by goods made by unfair, underpaid, nonunion workmen of Europe. This being true, what more effective method can be devised to protect American labor from this unfair competition than the Republican policy of protection? It made unionism possible. It made possible the wage scale enjoyed by our workmen, which is the highest scale of wages paid to workmen the world over. If the many advantages that trades-unions have gained are to be preserved to the laboring men of this country, this can only be done by maintaining the policy of protection to American labor and American industry. These two policies have given labor its dignity and independence, and the day is rapidly approaching when American labor throughout our broad land will cease to oppose these principles and will champion with vigor and enthusiasm these two great American policies—protection and trades-unions.

Mr. GILLETT. I yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LA FOLLETTE].

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KINKEAD].

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I desire to bring to the attention of the House this afternoon a dispatch from Bayonne, N. J., published in one of the great daily papers of our State. It demonstrates how another great mercantile institution feels regarding the retirement and the pensioning of faithful employees. Bear in mind that the company which plans these betterments is a subsidiary of the well-abused Standard Oil Co., and, standing alone, this change in their system means little; but I want to remind this House, Mr. Chairman, that this is but one of many powerful institutions in New Jersey which have adopted a retirement and pension policy for their superannuated employees. To recall offhand a few of these progressive, humane, and energetic concerns, let me mention the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, and the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., of Jersey City; and may I not direct your attention to the fact that these organizations are noted for honesty in the handling of their stockholders' funds? My point is, Mr. Chairman, that we are now demanding a higher standard of honesty and efficiency from big business. In so doing I believe we are acting wisely, and I know that the legislative program which is now being considered by this body will unquestionably redound to the great and lasting good of the Nation.

But it is strange that "soulless" corporations should blaze the way for this great Government in the proper pensioning of faithful employees.

PENSION AND INDEMNITY PLAN FOR OIL CO. EMPLOYEES.

BAYONNE, July 6.

A new system of indemnities and pensions for the employees of the Tide Water Oil Co., of Bayonne, has gone into effect.

When hurt in accidents employees will receive partial or full wages for varying periods, according to disability. The company will provide hospital, medical, and surgical expenses.

Employees with the company 25 years and 65 years old will be retired on pension on application. Those employed 20 years will be retired on approval of a committee of the directors. Those 70 years of age who have been employed 20 years or more will be retired automatically. The pensions will be based on 1 per cent of the average wage earned for 10 years preceding retirement multiplied by the number of years of service, but no pension will be less than \$20 a month. Pensions of deceased employees will be paid to the widows or minor children for 1 year. When requested the company will pay funeral expenses.

I believe that the United States Government should set an example to the other nations of the world in an endeavor to settle all disputes by reason instead of by force.

I believe that the United States, in its capacity of employer, should set an equally good example to the corporations of the country in its treatment of the employed.

Through the work of President Wilson, ably and intelligently carried out by Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, we are now making treaties with the nations of the world agreeing that all future differences that might arise between us and other nations should be submitted to an international tribunal before we resort to force.

In my judgment, we are far behind some of our so-called soulless corporations in our treatment of the men in the Federal service.

If the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and other corporations can adopt a pension plan for their superannuated employees, certainly this Government of ours can well afford to follow in their wake. In conversation with Mr. Hartford, president of the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., a short time ago, he informed me that their company had a pension appropriation of \$15,000 yearly for the men who had faithfully served their company and who were now too old to take care of themselves.

We are demanding of the corporations a higher standard of business morality; we are demanding a strict adherence to the Sherman law, but the Government allows itself to be outdistanced by the men of the progressive corporations of the United States with regard to the treatment of employees.

I am anxious to see this order of things changed; I am desirous of seeing the Federal Government lead in an honest effort to render life's burden less arduous to the men in our employ than it is at the present time. And it is for this reason that I am heartily in favor of a pension system which will be just alike to the Government and to employees.

I might enlarge and talk of the honest and efficient service rendered by our Federal employees; that, however, would take more space than I shall attempt to use in the present discussion. Suffice it for me to say that I believe that the people of the eighth district of New Jersey desire me to support a retirement plan for our Federal employees, and I propose to reflect their sentiment when the matter comes before Congress by my vote thereon.

Mr. BARTON. Mr. Chairman, the tariff is one of the oldest unsolved problems of our country. We have three distinct schools of thought, each honestly believing that they have the correct theory. Many tariff bills have been tried, and in the judgment of the American people have been found wanting. One school believes in the old Democratic doctrine of free trade; other Democrats have abandoned that theory and now stand for a tariff for revenue, or, as Mr. UNDERWOOD styles it, a competitive tariff, while Republicans and Progressives in their platforms have a tariff just high enough to represent the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, believing that it is necessary to lay such a tariff to protect the industries and the workingmen of this country against a lower standard of living and wages in foreign countries.

Democratic Representatives from congested centers rise in their places and proclaim that the cost of living has been reduced as per the promises of the majority party. Those from agricultural districts rise and proclaim that the prices to the farmer have not been reduced. The different speeches made to circulate in that particular section the Member represents; but fine-spun theories and statements without basis are not effective among the people of to-day, for we represent a constituency that are intelligent and of an inquisitive turn of mind. Facts and conditions are to them the best evidence.

The workingman who pays his grocer, butcher, and other necessary living expenses will know whether wages are good, work plenty, and the cost of living reduced.

The farmer who takes his produce to the market will know without the advice of some politician when he sells his cream, butter, eggs, cattle, corn, hogs, wheat, vegetables, and other farm produce if the price is good, and he will also know from practical business tests whether the money he gets for his produce will purchase the goods he buys at a proportionately lower figure.

You Members who voted to take practically all the tariff off the stuff he produces should have examined into the condition of the average farmer of to-day. He does not pick his money off of the trees, gather butter from buttercups, extract milk from milkweed, nor get honey from the honeysuckle; he does just plain common everyday hard work and lots of it; he does not go to work at 9 o'clock in the morning, quit at 4, take every Saturday afternoon off and six weeks vacation in the hot months; he toils. Not even with the certainty of a Government or other employee is his compensation assured. He takes a chance of rain and hail, of winds, storm, and flood, of insects

and all the vicissitudes of nature, and how much profit does he get for this hard work and hazard? Let an extract from Bulletin No. 570, issued by the Department of Agriculture, tell you.

Labor income of farmers in the United States.

Page. ¹	Item.	Total.	Amount per farm.
268	Number of farms.....	6,361,502	138.1 acres.
269	Improved land.....acres	478,451,750	75.2 acres.
276	Total farm investment.....	\$40,991,449,090	\$6,443.67
277	Investment in farm buildings.....	\$6,325,451,328	\$994.33
277	Investment in implements and machinery.....	\$1,265,149,783	\$198.88

RECEIPTS.

348	Dairy products (excluding milk and cream used at home).....	\$596,413,463	\$93.75
352	Wool.....	65,472,328	10.29
352	Mohair.....	901,597	.14
355	Eggs produced.....	306,688,960	48.21
355	Poultry raised.....	202,506,272	31.83
356	Honey and wax.....	5,992,083	.94
358	Domestic animals sold.....	1,562,936,694	245.69
358	Domestic animals slaughtered.....	270,228,793	42.48
370	Total value of all crops.....	\$5,487,161,223	
379	Corn.....	\$1,438,553,919	
383	Oats.....	414,697,422	
388	Barley.....	92,458,571	
397	Hay, etc.....	824,004,877	
	Total value of crops used for feeding.....	2,769,714,789	
373	Feed sold.....	509,253,522	
	Net value of crops fed.....	2,260,461,267	
	Net value of crops.....	3,226,699,956	507.22
	Total gross farm income.....	6,237,850,146	980.55

EXPENSES.

373	Labor.....	\$651,611,287	\$102.43
373	Fertilizers.....	114,882,541	18.06
373	Feed.....	289,639,857	47.13
	Maintenance of buildings (at 5 per cent) ²	316,272,576	49.72
	Maintenance of implements and machinery (20 per cent).....	253,029,956	39.78
	Taxes (0.6 per cent).....	245,948,694	38.66
	Total.....	1,881,584,911	295.75
	Miscellaneous expenses (15 per cent of other expenses).....	282,237,735	44.37
	Total expenses.....	2,163,822,647	340.15

SUMMARY.

Total gross income.....	\$6,237,850,146	\$980.55
Total expenses.....	2,163,822,647	340.15
Net farm income.....	4,074,027,499	640.40
Interest on investment (at 5 per cent).....	2,019,572,454	322.18
Labor income ³	2,024,455,045	318.22
Interest on mortgage (\$1,715 at 8 per cent).....	.....	102.90
Available for purchase of live stock and for family living.....	.....	537.50

¹Abstract of the Thirteenth Census.

²Average total area per farm.

³4 per cent in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin; 5 per cent in Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, and Indiana; 3 1/2 per cent elsewhere.

⁴Includes unpaid family labor and all the farm furnishes toward the family living except milk and cream. Does not include income from outside sources, and the amount paid for live stock bought must be deducted from this sum.

Five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents. If he belonged to a labor union and was working for a corporation, he would strike. Were it not for the fact he raises most of his food he would be bankrupt. His yearly income, as shown by this report, would not buy the cigars of the men who wax rich in handling or gambling on his products, and yet he is the man that in the construction of the Underwood tariff bill was made the sacrifice.

Our farmers know that every bushel of grain, every pound of food product, every dollar of agricultural commodities that are thrown into the American markets by foreign countries displaces just that much of his product.

The Department of Commerce sends us a monthly statement of the imports and exports, and I insert here a statement showing the imports of farm products for the past eight months

under the Underwood tariff bill and for the corresponding eight months under the old law:

Article.	Total imports for 8 months, October, 1913, to May, 1914, inclusive, under tariff law of 1913.		Total imports for 8 months, October, 1912, to May, 1913, inclusive, under tariff law of 1903.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle ¹.....number.	682,456	\$15,088,442	319,137	\$5,094,211
Horses ².....do.	28,437	1,640,046	7,108	1,301,059
Sheep ³.....do.	218,137	384,866	12,996	67,712
Animals, other (including live poultry) ⁴		562,989		188,099
Bread and biscuits ⁵		325,839		190,852
Corn ⁶.....bushels.	10,246,857	6,592,743	255,609	145,616
Oats ⁶.....do.	21,951,219	7,755,997	73,879	35,611
Wheat ⁶.....bushels.	1,926,680	\$1,713,790	451,302	\$349,441
Hay ⁷.....tons.	124,517	1,191,856	94,048	847,826
Beef and veal ⁸.....pounds.	146,125,427	12,433,441		
Mutton and lamb ⁹.....do.	9,484,655	17,797,320		
Pork ¹⁰.....do.	2,482,298	17,287,401		
Prepared and preserved meats ¹¹		17,475,072		978,451
Bacon and ham ¹².....pounds.	1,470,736	17,290,490		
All other meats ¹³		17,642,817		
Sausage and bologna ¹⁴.....pounds.	492,293	125,676	512,214	118,928
Sausage casings ¹⁵		1,870,683		1,571,390
Milk and cream, fresh and condensed ¹⁶		1,379,761		664,915
Butter and substitutes ¹⁷.....pounds.	7,189,120	1,600,162	895,231	233,995
Cheese and substitutes ¹⁸.....pounds.	43,085,035	7,947,313	33,672,791	6,260,261
Eggs ¹⁹.....dozen.	5,492,575	1,009,259	18,847,842	127,898
Vegetables:				
Beans ²⁰.....bushels.	1,310,221	2,325,273	641,490	1,253,030
Onions ²¹.....do.	749,274	654,844	500,618	322,019
Peas, dried ²².....do.	742,294	1,591,772	645,278	1,056,729
Potatoes ²³.....do.	1,632,983	778,403	258,014	257,536
All other in natural state ²⁴		1,307,849		1,135,440
Wool, unmanufactured, ^{15,16}.....pounds.	198,730,814	43,202,720	128,785,853	23,837,645

¹ Free on and after Oct. 3, 1913.

² Duty reduced from \$30 per head where value not over \$150, 25 per cent ad valorem where value over \$150 per head, to 10 per cent ad valorem on all.

³ Live poultry reduced from 3 cents per pound to 1 cent per pound; dead, from 5 cents per pound to 2 cents per pound.

⁴ Either placed on the free list or duty reduced about one-half.

⁵ Free on and after Oct. 3, 1913. Duty was 15 cents per bushel.

⁶ Duty reduced from 15 cents per bushel to 6 cents per bushel.

⁷ Free if imported from countries which impose no duties on like imports from United States, otherwise 10 cents per bushel. Duty was 25 cents per bushel.

⁸ Duty reduced from \$4 per ton to \$2 per ton.

⁹ Free on and after Oct. 3, 1913. Duty was 25 per cent ad valorem.

¹⁰ Included in all other meat products prior to July 1, 1913.

¹¹ Free on and after Oct. 3, 1913. Duty was 4 cents per pound.

¹² Free under both laws.

¹³ Duty reduced from 6 cents per pound to 2½ cents per pound.

¹⁴ Duty reduced from 6 cents per pound to ad valorem duty equivalent to about 4 cents per pound.

¹⁵ Included in all other articles prior to Oct. 3, 1913.

¹⁶ Duty reduced from 45 cents per bushel to 25 cents per bushel.

¹⁷ Duty decreased from 40 cents per bushel to 20 cents per bushel.

¹⁸ Free if imported from countries which impose no duties on like imports from United States, otherwise 10 per cent ad valorem. Duty was 25 cents per bushel.

¹⁹ Duty reduced from 25 per cent ad valorem to 15 per cent ad valorem.

²⁰ Practically all free of duty since Dec. 1, 1913.

²¹ Imports for 6 months since December, 1913, 183,473,116 pounds; 104,079,043 similar 6-month period preceding year.

²² Total value of all meat products, except sausage, bologna, and bologna casings, for 8 months, \$15,928,541.

²³ No figures for months under old law. Quantity and value figured as two-thirds of year.

Ten million two hundred and forty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven bushels of corn, 21,951,219 bushels of oats, 1,926,680 bushels of wheat, 146,125,427 pounds of beef, 9,484,655 pounds of mutton, 2,482,298 pounds of pork, 682,456 head of cattle, 7,189,120 pounds of butter and substitutes, \$1,379,761 worth of milk and cream, 43,085,035 pounds of cheese, 5,492,575 dozens of eggs, 1,310,221 bushels of beans, 749,274 bushels of onions, 742,294 bushels of peas, 1,632,983 bushels of potatoes; and do you think the farmer will not know that the dollars paid for this produce naturally cheapens the price of his food-stuffs and that the money paid for same goes to a foreign country, to enter there into the foreign country's business, and leaves the tills of American farmers and American business men? Sending money to a foreign country enriches foreigners at the expense of our people. Do not you think that the farmer will ask you who are responsible for this law why, if it is a tariff for revenue only, you discriminated against Schedule G—the farm schedule—which was the third revenue producer in this country? He will ask why you did not lay a duty in such a manner as to let it apply equally to all business, his included. He will ask why you protected 80 per cent of the products of New Jersey and only 35 per cent of the products of Nebraska, 71 per cent of New York and 30 per cent of Kansas, 89 per cent of Rhode Island and 20 per cent of Wyoming, 87 per cent of Connecticut and 12 per cent of Nevada, 63 per cent of Maryland and 9 per cent of Arizona.

In fact, why did you draw the line and collect a tariff on only 36 per cent of the products west of the Mississippi River? You said that the intention was not to destroy a legitimate business. Are not the cane growers of Louisiana doing a legitimate business, and will you contend that their business has not been destroyed? A hundred million dollar sugar industry in that State put out of business, 20 great sugar mills, and the planters at that place know not where to turn. Are not the beet raisers and beet-sugar producers of this country doing a legitimate business? Mr. FORDNEY, in his speech of July 1, made these statements, and no answer has yet been placed in the RECORD:

The reduction of duty as provided for in the Underwood tariff law, sanctioned and approved of by the administration, on Cuban sugar is a fraction over one-third of a cent per pound. This change or reduction of duty was made effective March 1, 1914. Its effect so far has been to close the following beet-sugar factories:

In Ohio, the Continental Sugar Co., with a slicing capacity of 500 tons per day, and the Altawa Sugar Co., with a capacity of 600 tons per day.

In Nevada, the Nevada Sugar Co., slicing 500 tons.

In Arizona, the Southwestern Sugar Co., 650 tons capacity.

In Wisconsin, the Rock County Sugar Co., 700 tons capacity.

In Iowa, the Iowa Sugar Co., 500 tons capacity.

In California, the Alameda Sugar Co., 800 tons capacity; the Sacramento Valley Sugar Co., 700 tons capacity.

In Colorado, the Holly Sugar Co., 600 tons capacity; the Las Animas Sugar Co., 700 tons capacity; the American Beet Sugar Co., 400 tons capacity.

In Michigan, the Western Sugar Refining Co., 600 tons capacity.

Twelve factories in all out of a total of 74 in the United States, or about 16 per cent of our beet-sugar factories, have already been driven out of business.

Is not farming a legitimate industry; and if you really wanted to reduce the cost of living why did you not go to the proper place to do this instead of free listing the products of the man who your own Department of Agriculture says only makes \$537.59 after a year's hard labor?

The high cost of living is not due to the farmer getting too high a price for his product. He was just getting to a point where he had some chance to get ahead, and no man on earth deserves to prosper more than he. It is due to the stock gambler who plays with prices as the other gambler with his cards and victims, and to the middleman who gets from 50 to 500 per cent profit before it reaches the table of the consumer; with all this food product brought into this country you have not reduced the price to the consumer; it does not necessarily mean that to reduce the price to the farmer you have reduced the price to the consumer. Take wheat for an example: you have cheapened the price to the farmer. Is bread cheaper? You have brought 10,000,000 bushels of corn into this country, making the price of American corn cheaper. Have you reduced the price to the consumer of corn products? No; the middleman is the beneficiary and the Government the loser in revenue. In other words, you invite foreign importations to force down the prices of farm products and permit importers to enrich themselves at the expense of the farmer and consumer.

The money that goes to Argentina for corn and beef, that goes to Mexico and Canada for cattle, meat, wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, and hay; that goes to Australia for wool, beef, and mutton; that goes to China for eggs, builds no homes, builds no schools, builds no churches, pays no wages, and pays no debts in the United States. It goes to a foreign country, and goes to stay. The farmer was against Canadian reciprocity. How, then, in the name of justice can he submit to a wholesale free list with all nations without reciprocity? I know the American farmer will see the injustice done him. I know he will understand that he has been made the goat of this tariff bill. And I firmly believe he will support men and parties that give him equality with all other American industries, all other American people, and a preference as against the foreigners.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ADAMSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 17824) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1914 and for prior years, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I present the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PAGE] presents the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 10523. An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PAGE] asks for the immediate consideration of the conference report, the rules to the contrary notwithstanding. Is there objection?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, this is very important legislation. It seems to me that we ought to have more Members present than are here at this time, and I feel that I must object.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Will the gentleman allow me? The resolution adopted some time ago continuing appropriations was for 15 days. It expires to-morrow. To-morrow is Calendar Wednesday, and ordinarily we could not consider this conference report on to-morrow, and unless it is considered and passed in the House to-night and goes to the Senate, an objection having come from his side of the House this morning to continuing the provisions of this resolution, necessarily there must be one day when there will be no provision for the District of Columbia. If the gentleman will allow me, the leader of the minority, who is temporarily out of the Hall, has discussed with me several times these three matters in disagreement. If he has in mind any objection that he might have to this final report, he will find, I think, the things he was contending for are embodied in it. I hope the gentleman will not object. It is a matter that personally I care no more about than he does, but it seems to me that it would bring about confusion and a very considerable difficulty if this bill were not passed by the House to-night.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am very much interested in this bill, and we all are. The affairs of the District of Columbia must not be allowed to get into a more unfortunate condition than they have by reason of the failure of this bill up to this time. I do not entirely like the ground on which the gentleman bases his suggestion that I should not object, namely, that there was objection on our side this morning to the consideration by unanimous consent of the resolution to extend the appropriations. I think there were very good reasons for that objection—very excellent reasons. I think the presence of this bill here now is proof positive of the effect of that objection. If that objection had not been made, the probability is that the District bill would not have been agreed to.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Then why destroy the purpose of the objection by objecting now to the result of that objection?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that tomorrow is Calendar Wednesday, and therefore this bill could not be taken up, and that we are all interested in having the appropriation bill passed, I shall not object.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think it would be fair to call attention to the fact that it is 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and there are not more than 25 Members present. At the same time, Mr. Speaker, in calling attention to that fact, I wish to say that, for myself, I recognize the extreme importance of this bill becoming a law to-day. I do think, however, it is very bad business management to bring such an important measure up at such a time when a single objection would kill it and when the scant attendance of itself gives reasonable ground for such an objection. I feel myself that the result of the conference is fairly satisfactory, and therefore I put the responsibility on the majority and will not object.

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

Mr. DONOVAN. The regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. I hope the gentleman from Connecticut will withdraw that.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PAGE] whether the committee has reported against the payment of \$2,000 to one Keller?

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Yes. The Senate has receded absolutely from that amendment.

Mr. MADDEN. Then I have no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have the bill before me, but what disposition is made by the conference report of what is known as the Borland amendment?

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. There is an agreement on the Borland amendment, a modification of the original Borland amendment, embodied in the report.

Mr. COX. Did the Senate finally yield on that?

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Yes; they yielded largely.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DONOVAN] demanded the regular order. The regular order is, Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PAGE] to consider immediately this conference report with-

out having it printed? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will read the report.

The Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT NO. 964.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10523) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 31.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 226 and 227, and agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Omit the matter inserted by the House amending said Senate amendment, omit the matter stricken out by said Senate amendment, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Hereafter whenever under appropriations made by Congress the roadway of any street, avenue, or road in the District of Columbia is improved by laying a new pavement thereon or completely resurfacing the same, not less than one square in extent, from curb to curb, or from gutter to gutter where no curb exists, where the material used is sheet asphalt, asphalt block, asphaltic or bituminous macadam, concrete, or other fixed roadway pavement, such proportion of the total cost of the work, including all expenses of the assessment, to be made as hereinafter prescribed, shall be charged against and become a lien upon the abutting property, and assessments therefor shall be levied pro rata, according to the linear frontage of said property on the street, avenue, or road, or portion thereof upon the roadway of which new pavement or resurfacing is laid: *Provided*, That there shall be excepted from such assessment the cost of paving the roadway space included within the intersection of streets, avenues, and roads, as said intersections are included within the building lines projected, and also the cost of paving the space within such roadways for which street railway companies are responsible under their charters or under law on streets, avenues, or roads where such railways have been or shall be constructed.

"The assessments hereinbefore provided for shall be levied in the following proportion, namely: One-half of the total cost upon the abutting property owners and the remaining one-half and all of the expenses of maintenance and repairs to be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and from the Treasury of the United States in equal parts: *Provided*, That where the width of the street, avenue, or road to be paved or completely resurfaced from curb to curb or gutter to gutter, as the case may be, shall exceed 40 feet, the excess, including the cost of intersections or spaces within which street railways are required to pave, shall be paid for one-half out of the Treasury of the United States and one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

"Assessments levied under the provisions hereof shall be payable and collectible in the same manner and under the same penalty for nonpayment as is provided for assessments for improving sidewalks and alleys in the District of Columbia, as set forth on page 248 of volume 23, United States Statutes at Large: *Provided*, That the cost of publication of the notice of such assessment upon the failure to obtain personal service upon the owner of the property to be assessed therein provided for and of the services of such notices shall be paid out of the appropriation for the work, and such assessments, when collected, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts."

And the House agree to the same.

ROBERT N. PAGE,
T. U. SISSON,
C. R. DAVIS,

Managers on the part of the House.

JOHN WALTER SMITH,
LUKE LEA,
J. H. GALLINGER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken, and the conference report was agreed to.

STREET RAILWAYS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file an amended report on the bill (H. R. 15191) to provide for the acquisition, ownership, and operation by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of all the street railroads located in the District of Columbia. (H. Rept. 917.)

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the amended report will be filed.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill, H. R. 10523, the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an article on "Safety at Sea, and Liability of Vessel Owners for Losses at Sea," by Thomas I. Parkinson, of Columbia University, published in the Survey of July 4, and to extend my remarks briefly on the same subject.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. BRYAN] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting the article named. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the general deficiency bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the general deficiency bill. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] will take the chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 17824) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1914 and for prior years, and for other purposes, with Mr. ADAMSON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the general deficiency bill.

Mr. GILLETT rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] is recognized.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SLOAN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SLOAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, on the 6th of July this year, at the first convening of this House following the 4th of July, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP], who has just made such an emphatic statement on agricultural product values, rose in his place and asked that he be given the privilege to extend his remarks in the RECORD by having printed therein a speech delivered by the President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1914. The speech was at Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia. Unanimous consent was given. It was a notable speech, by a notable man, on a notable occasion; but perhaps the one sentence challenging the greatest attention of the press and public in that interesting address was as follows:

I have heard a great many facts stated about the present business conditions, and it is strange that these facts as stated do not tally with each other.

The President of the United States, whom we all honor, both for himself and for the position he occupies, is entitled to receive careful statements of fact concerning business conditions from whatever source. But more especially should he be warranted in relying on the statements which go into the great CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Especially should this be true when those statements are made by a professed friend.

I was very much interested in the fact that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP] was selected to present that presidential speech to the House. Again, I was very much interested this afternoon when, in accordance with the custom of recent

days, he ranged himself on the floor as chief lieutenant for the administration's principal defender, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN].

The greatest business fact existing in this country at this time is the wheat crop of this country. It is the largest business fact of the United States. It is, perhaps, the most important business fact of the world. It is a business fact to which men of all vocations, whether transportation, industrial, or commercial, are looking for the removal, at least in part, of the so-called world-wide depression, referred to recently by our Secretary of Commerce; a depression which we took such pains a little over a year ago in this House to open our gates to, so that we might absorb and secure a great deal more than our fair share of that world-wide depression; a depression that in 1912 was world-wide except in the United States.

Wheat coming from the northwest in a golden stream is expected to neutralize the effect of that stream of gold now leaving our shores. It is hoped to set at work one hundred thousand of the quarter million idle freight cars, and aid the railroads hereafter to run into terminals instead of receiverships. It will doubtless give employment to a large number of men who for the last few months have been unemployed. It is expected to work wonders by statesmen in power in neutralizing the havoc which their ill-considered legislation has wrought. Even the wheat farmer until recently hoped that he might obtain out of the abundance which came from a benign providence and his own industry something more than the actual cost of production. Of this largest business fact in this country the President of the United States is entitled to have the truth.

It was on the 4th day of June of this year that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP] rose in his place and discussed the prices paid for wheat. This is the language. You will find it on page 9821 of the RECORD:

Wheat now is a better price under Democratic times than it was in 1912 under Republican rule.

I waited some time to see whether the gentleman would correct that statement. I thought perhaps the statement, so astounding, might not have been given credence. But I had occasion to discuss that fact with a number of my eastern colleagues, who seemed to have accepted the statement as correct.

Now the partisan reference made to this time in June, compared to two years before, is a challenge he had a right to submit, and we gladly accept, because June, 1912, fairly represented the prosperous times and good farm prices under a protective tariff and Republican administration, and the date of his speech fairly represents the change his party has wrought. But what are the facts? When the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP] stood on the floor of the House giving the price of wheat on the 4th day of June and stated that it was higher than it was two years before, wheat at Omaha was 88½ cents per bushel; June 4, 1912, it was \$1.08½. When he made the speech, looking past every obstruction into the eyes of his colleagues, on June 4, 1914, wheat at Kansas City was 91½ cents, while on June 4, 1912, it was \$1.12, a difference of 20½ cents per bushel. When, in fine scorn of the facts, he made the speech, wheat at Minneapolis was 93½ cents; on June 4, 1912, it was \$1.12½. The vulgar fact that wheat in Chicago was 96 cents a bushel on June 4, 1914, while two years before that it was \$1.11½ did not halt him. New York's price of \$1.05½ in 1914 and \$1.21½ in 1912 did not even modify his emphasis. These are cash prices quoted on No. 2 hard, except at Minneapolis, where the prices are on No. 2 northern.

Cash price of wheat at certain markets.

	June 4, 1914.	June 4, 1912.	Decrease.
Omaha Bee.....	\$0.88½	\$1.08½	0.20
Kansas City Star.....	.91½	1.12	.20½
Minneapolis Tribune.....	.93½	1.12½	.19½
Chicago Record-Herald.....	.96	1.11½	.15½
New York Sun.....	1.05½	1.21½	.15½

NOTE: Prices are on No. 2 hard, except Minneapolis prices are No. 2 northern.

Average decrease in five markets, 18 cents per bushel.

If these dates are regarded as too narrow; if the gentleman desired to give facts concerning prices, he could have resorted to a broader field, using the records of the United States Department of Agriculture. The wheat farm prices quoted are for January, February, March, April, May, and June of the several years. I place them in two groups—one for the years 1914 and 1913 in one group and the other for the four preceding years. I group 1913 and 1914 together because the anticipatory effects of one go with the actual results of the other.

The average price for the first group of four years under the old tariff was for January 93.3. It was 78.6 for the other. For February it was 95 for the four-year group, 80 for the two-year group. March it was 96.2 as compared with 83, and so on, with an average between these two groups of years, covering fairly all of the six months, of 16 cents per bushel in favor of the former law. So that a man desiring to find the truth could not have been easily mistaken, as the following table will show:

Price of wheat per bushel.

Months.						Average 4 years.	Average 2 years.	Decrease or increase.
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913			
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
January.....	93.5	103.4	88.6	88.0	76.2	81.0	93.3	78.6
February.....	95.2	105.0	89.8	90.4	79.9	81.6	95.1	80.2
March.....	103.9	105.1	85.4	90.7	80.6	83.1	96.2	83.1
April.....	107.0	104.5	83.8	92.5	79.1	84.2	96.9	81.6
May.....	115.9	99.9	84.6	99.7	80.9	83.9	100.0	82.4
June.....	123.5	97.6	86.3	102.8	82.7	84.4	102.5	83.5

It seems to me that a zealous pursuit of the truth as to the price of wheat would have sent the gentleman to the papers of the great city of Indianapolis, the capital of his own State. Indiana possesses its great capital city and the gentleman from Indiana, and it is proud of one of them. When he made his speech on the 4th day of June, 1914, wheat was there quoted at 96½ cents, while two years before it was \$1.17.

I quote these figures from the Indianapolis Star, a paper I have heard quoted three times as authority by the gentleman from Indiana, who, I regret to say, is absent at this time, after having made his remarkable speech this afternoon concerning the price of farm products.

The gentleman from Indiana again, on June 27, 1914, stated, page 11261 of the RECORD:

Farm products are commanding a high price, the best ever known.

The farmers of the country undoubtedly wish this were true. They would be very glad to have the statement made good.

I submit the following table of leading product prices on June 27, 1914, in several markets:

Cash prices.

[From the Indianapolis Star.]

		June 27, 1912.	June 27, 1914.	Decrease.
INDIANAPOLIS.				
Wheat, No. 2 red.....	bushel.	\$1.07½	\$0.79½	\$0.28
Corn, No. 3 white.....	do.	.80½	.73½	.07
Oats, No. 2 white.....	do.	.54½	.38½	.15½
Hay, No. 1 timothy.....	ton.	20.00	17.00	3.00

[From the Chicago Record-Herald.]

CHICAGO.

Wheat, No. 2 hard.....	bushel.	\$1.04	\$0.84½	\$0.19½
Corn, No. 2 yellow.....	do.	.75½	.68½	.07½
Oats, No. 2 white.....	do.	.54	.39½	.14½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat, No. 2 hard.....	bushel.	1.07½	.90	.17½
Corn, No. 2 yellow.....	do.	.76½	.69½	.06½
Oats, No. 2 white.....	do.	.52½	.38½	.14½

KANSAS CITY.

Wheat, No. 2 hard.....	bushel.	1.11½	.88	.23½
Corn, No. 2 yellow.....	do.	.78½	.69½	.09½
Oats, No. 2 white.....	do.	.49½	.38½	.11½

NEW YORK.

Wheat, No. 2 hard.....	bushel.	1.18	.91½	.26½
Corn, No. 2 yellow.....	do.	.81½	.77½	.07

If market prices are not fully convincing, allow me to submit the following table showing the farm prices for small grains during the first six months of the last six years, grouped as heretofore, and the decrease in price for the last two years compared with the four years previous.

Farm price of certain small grains, 1st of each month, for the United States for years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and average for these four years as compared with the price for same months for 1913 and 1914, and the average for these two years:

Prices per bushel for oats, barley, and flaxseed.

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Average, 4 years.	Average, 2 years.	Decrease.
Oats: 1									
January.....	48.1	42.8	33.2	45.1	32.2	39.1	42.3	35.6	—06.7
February.....	48.1	45.0	33.1	47.5	32.4	39.3	43.4	35.8	—07.6
March.....	51.1	46.0	32.8	49.8	33.1	38.9	44.9	36.0	—08.9
April.....	53.2	45.6	32.3	52.0	31.1	39.5	45.7	36.3	—09.4
May.....	55.3	43.3	33.2	56.0	34.2	39.5	46.9	36.8	—10.1
June.....	57.4	43.0	34.7	55.3	36.0	40.0	47.6	38.0	—09.6
Barley: 2									
January.....	56.5	57.6	59.8	86.4	49.9	52.2	65.0	51.0	—14.0
February.....	58.3	59.3	64.1	91.2	51.4	52.4	68.2	51.9	—16.3
March.....	59.4	60.2	63.0	91.0	49.0	51.1	68.4	50.0	—18.4
April.....	61.2	59.7	69.1	92.3	48.5	51.7	70.5	50.1	—20.4
May.....	63.8	56.5	74.0	96.2	48.3	49.3	72.6	48.8	—23.8
June.....	67.0	55.7	73.8	91.1	52.7	49.1	71.9	50.9	—21.0
Flaxseed: 3									
January.....	123.2	171.2	221.1	187.11	106.2	124.2	175.6	115.2	—60.4
February.....	129.8	192.9	233.9	190.8	109.3	127.8	189.8	118.5	—68.3
March.....	141.3	193.1	240.7	183.9	119.0	132.5	189.7	125.7	—64.0
April.....	145.6	193.9	234.6	191.3	113.6	132.8	191.3	123.2	—68.1
May.....	148.7	209.5	241.9	181.0	114.3	134.7	195.2	124.5	—70.7
June.....	153.4	195.5	225.0	205.0	115.8	136.8	194.7	136.3	—68.4

¹ Average decrease between months, 2 periods, 8½ cents.

² Average decrease between months, 2 periods, 19 cents.

³ Average decrease between months, 2 periods, 66½ cents.

Should we see fit to consider May the month preceding the gentleman's statement, the following table of important farm products for 1912 and 1914 will be of interest:

		1911	1912	Decrease.
MAY.				
Corn.....	bushel.	\$0.721	\$0.794	\$0.073
Oats.....	do.	.395	.56	.165
Barley.....	do.	.493	.962	.469
Potatoes.....	do.	.714	1.273	.559
Hay.....	ton.	12.32	17.64	5.32
Flaxseed.....	bushel.	1.347	1.81	.463

All the foregoing information was available to the gentleman at the time he made his statements. It may, however, be of interest to submit a table showing the wheat prices of a recent date compared with two years ago.

Cash wheat prices on certain markets.

		July 11, 1912.	July 11, 1914.	Decrease.
Omaha.....		\$1.03	\$0.73	\$0.30
Chicago.....		1.04½	.80½	.24
New York.....		1.15	.87½	.27½
Kansas City.....		.98½	.78	.20½
Minneapolis.....		1.07½	.86½	.20½

The fall of price in wheat during the last two years has been more than 15 cents per bushel. The difference in average price between the period including 1913 and 1914 and the period of four years preceding is in excess of 15 cents a bushel. The difference in price between June 1, 1914, and the average price for a period of five years preceding that date is 15 cents a bushel. The reduction of the tariff in the Underwood bill was 25 cents per bushel for those countries that receive our wheat free and 15 cents a bushel for the products of countries which do not admit our wheat free. The importation of wheat for the first eight months of the Underwood law increased 357 per cent over those of the corresponding period one year before. It may be interesting to know the effect in dollars and cents to the average wheat farmer of the country, the several States, and the different counties in my congressional district what a fall in price of 15 cents a bushel means.

July estimate of production.

	Estimated production, 1914.	Loss in value at 15 cents per bushel.	Number wheat-reporting farms.	Loss to average farmer raising wheat.
<i>Bushels.</i>				
United States.....	930,000,000	\$133,500,000	1,458,667	\$95
Ohio.....	38,500,000	5,775,000	137,523	42
Indiana.....	43,000,000	6,450,000	104,273	61
Illinois.....	44,400,000	6,660,000	76,434	87
Minnesota.....	62,000,000	9,300,000	93,049	99
Iowa.....	16,308,000	2,446,200	36,234	67
Missouri.....	40,800,000	6,120,000	79,434	82
North Dakota.....	95,000,000	14,385,000	59,365	242
South Dakota.....	48,200,000	7,290,000	39,496	183
Nebraska.....	73,200,000	10,980,000	64,322	170
Kansas.....	151,907,000	22,785,050	74,701	204
Washington.....	54,400,000	8,160,000	13,855	588

July estimate of production—Continued.

Nebraska.	Production 1913.	Loss in value at 15 cents per bushel.	Number of farms.	Loss to average farmer.
Fourth district.	<i>Bushels.</i>			
Butler County	23,570,011	\$3,536,851	22,741	\$149
Fillmore County	2,203,875	320,581	1,953	169
Gage County	2,553,207	382,981	2,028	188
Gage County	2,764,583	414,687	2,103	133
Hamilton County	2,174,532	326,179	1,944	167
Jefferson County	1,299,165	163,374	1,886	102
Polk County	1,989,250	298,287	1,548	193
Saline County	2,397,481	359,622	2,205	163
Saunders County	1,507,333	229,739	2,796	85
Seward County	2,726,885	406,052	2,170	188
Thayer County	1,572,360	235,854	1,924	122
York County	2,309,340	345,051	2,184	157

In considering the relative prices of wheat and other grains during the last two years it is entirely proper to call attention to the fact that prices of farm implements used in securing these crops be given. Upon the authority of the Hon. C. B. Dempster, of Beatrice, Nebr., president of the leading farm-machinery factory west of the Mississippi River, I can state that there has been an advance of price to the retailer during the 12 months preceding June 1 of this year of wagons, plows, disk harrows, grain drills, and so forth. There has been a tendency to advance in price windmills, pumps, and similar farm appliances. I give, however, in detail, the prices quoted and obtained by the International Harvester Co. for the years 1912, 1913, and 1914, the same being based f. o. b. cars Chicago, Ill.

	1912	1913	1914
Grain binder:			
6-foot.	\$102.50	\$102.50	\$102.50
7-foot.	105.50	105.50	105.50
8-foot.	125.00	125.00	125.00
Mower:			
5-foot regular.	36.00	36.00	37.00
5-foot vertical.	37.00	37.00	38.00
6-foot.	39.00	39.00	40.00
Corn binder.	102.50	102.50	102.50
	1912	1913	1914
Bakes, 10/32 S. D.	\$18.75	\$18.75	\$19.75
Tedders, 6-fork.	27.00	27.00	28.00
Disk harrows, 12/16.	20.50	20.50	21.50
Manure spreader, No. 2.	90.00	90.00	90.00
Cream separator, No. 2 B. B.	48.50	48.50	48.50
Weber wagon, 2-horse.	61.50	65.00	65.00

It will be interesting further to know the course of prices of binding twine during the last three years which the farmer must use in taking care of his crop. It has increased as will appear from the following table of prices quoted by the International Harvester Co.:

	Sisal.	Standard sisal.	Manila.	Pure manila.
1912.	71	71	81	98
1913.	91	91	111	121
1914.	9	9	11	13

Is it any wonder that the farmer, pressed between the upper millstone of falling wheat prices and the lower stone of rising machinery and binding twine prices, has little patience with statements upon the floor of the House at such variance with well-known market facts. The farmers know that the majority party so drafted its recent tariff law as to make them bear its burdens and suffer from its injuries. They resent the gratuitous insult in the assumption on the floor of this House that farmers do not remember back a period of two years, and that they do not know their own markets. Free trade statesmen will learn that farmers' memories are in working order while their forgetters are decayed and rusting. As ex-President Roosevelt well said:

As for the farmer, the present tariff, the administration's tariff, was so framed as to result in the sacrifice of his interests. He had no spokesman, no friend in high quarters, and his welfare was contemptuously sacrificed. At every point where his interest was concerned he was made to suffer.

Talk of distinguished gentleman on the floor of this House can not be by mere audacity and emphasis change markets nor can it close the minds of farmers deeply interested, nor convince

them that 15 to 20 cents a bushel decrease in price of their wheat really makes it higher. They know that they pay their bills, reduce their mortgages, and buy their lands by the increase in their receipts and not their decreases.

That psychology which makes a debt an asset causes a deficit to appear as a surplus, converts a "bust" into a "boom" they do not understand or take any stock in. The gentlemen whose duties it were to have seen that the farmer had fair treatment in tariff readjustment may be compelled to content themselves this fall with psychological majorities which do not carry certificates of election. Because it will be recalled that two of the great political parties—Republican and Progressive—declared that the farmers should receive protection equally with all other industries. And the third, the majority party, gave no notice to the farmers of the United States, through their Baltimore platform, that their products should be placed upon the free list. Reduction was promised; removal was not. But they recall the first table appearing in the Underwood tariff bill report which charges farm products to be the principal offender in the matter of high prices. This was made the excuse for placing nearly all farm products on the free list and making approximately 80 per cent in value of American articles recruited to the free list by the Underwood tariff law come from the farm. Moreover, on page 18 of that report appears the following committee prophecy over the signature of every member of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, including the gentleman from Illinois:

In our judgment the future growth of our great industries lies beyond the seas.

We are having the fulfillment of that prophecy. Agriculture is our greatest industry, and that committee has done its utmost to cause its greatest growth in Canada, Argentine, and Australia. Perhaps the best proof of this is the fact that while the increase of finished or manufactured imports during the first eight months of the operation of the new tariff law amounts to only 8.8 per cent, the increase of the following leading farm products which were placed upon the free list or given rates radically reduced for same period as compared with a similar period one year before is 149 per cent:

Cattle; horses; sheep; animals; bread and biscuits; corn; oats; wheat; hay; beef and veal; mutton and lamb; pork; prepared and preserved meats; bacon and ham; all other meats; sausage and bologna; sausage casings; milk and cream, fresh and condensed; butter and substitutes; cheese and substitutes; eggs; vegetables—beans, onions, peas (dried), potatoes, all others in natural state; wool, unmanufactured.

So the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINHEY] may claim credit of being a prophet, but he carries no profit which would bring credit or cash to the American farmer. And yet this should not have authorized the gentleman from Illinois making such dire threats as he did on the 27th day of June, 1914, against anyone on this side forecasting conditions which even a wayfaring man, however mentally unequipped, must see. It was a grotesque sight on that day to hear the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINHEY] try to limit the manner of speech on the minority side, while the gentleman from Indiana went the limit. Of course these gentlemen are kindred souls, having much in common both in personal charm and mental characteristics. They have been doing great team work to excuse themselves from the outrage which they aided in perpetrating, in formulating, passing, and now defending the agricultural schedule of the Underwood bill. The gentleman from Illinois insists upon a monopoly of the right to prophesy business conditions. The writers of Indiana have almost a monopoly on the fiction of literature. It appears that the gentleman from Indiana would try to give that State a corner upon the fiction of legislation.

The gentleman from Indiana is a genial and interesting statesman from a great State. It is the State which Edward Eggleston once credited with a "schoolmaster," and later Booth Tarkington vouched for the citizenship of the "gentleman from Indiana." From the gentleman's qualities of mind, manner, and mien we must regard him as the combination of the two, scholar and statesman, two in one, the dinné patriot. But with all this, many of his admirers would be pleased to see him get his facts on straight in regard to wheat. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORGAN].

Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I have no apology to offer for my partiality toward farmers or for my deep interest in legislation to promote agriculture.

My constituents are largely farmers, and their chief industry is agriculture.

My first duty is to them, and my highest concern is the prosperity of the industry from which they secure support.

Over 40 per cent of the population of the United States reside upon the farms. The welfare of so large a percentage of our population is a matter of great national magnitude.

Agriculture is a basic industry. All other industries depend upon it for support. Aid to agriculture is aid to all. Agriculture is a national business. The decadence of agriculture means national decay, national deterioration, national weakness, national inferiority, and national dependence; growth of agriculture means national development, national expansion, national progress, national prestige, national power, national superiority, and national supremacy.

BUYING FOOD ABROAD.

It has not been many years since it was the common boast in this country that we could feed the world. Yet for the fiscal year just ended June 30, 1914, we unquestionably actually purchased more foodstuff from abroad than we sold abroad. Official statistics for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1913, show that in value the exports of all foodstuff from the United States exceeded the imports by but \$97,000,000. The official figures for the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, have not yet been compiled. There has been, however, a large increase in the importations of foodstuff into the United States, including food animals, by reason of our new tariff policy, which places many farm products on the free list. We have sufficient data now to show that for the year just passed the people of the United States have purchased more foodstuff from abroad than they have sold abroad. This indicates that agriculture in this country is losing its position as our chief industry and we are driven to the pitiable position of asking other nations to help feed us. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that this brings to this Congress, to this Nation, to this people, a most important question—what shall be the national policy of the United States toward agriculture? It is sufficient, it seems to me, to constrain the National Congress to consider in the most serious manner what means and methods the National Government may adopt and what laws the National Congress may enact to promote the expansion and prosperity of our agricultural interests.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Chairman, in 1913 two commissions from the United States went abroad to study agricultural conditions in Europe. One went under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress; the other was appointed by the President under an act of Congress.

The American commission in its report says:

Thirty years ago European agriculture was in a bad way. To-day it is fair to say, from the European point of view, its agriculture is prosperous.

This revolution in agricultural conditions in Europe—this change from prostration to prosperity—has not been due to accident, but has been due largely to favorable legislation, to efficient administration, and to wise economical policies pursued by European nations.

European governments have aided agriculture along four general lines: First, in providing facilities for instruction in scientific agriculture; second, in levying tariff duties to protect their farmers in their home market from foreign competition; third, by the organization of their farmers for business purposes; and fourth, by providing their farmers with ample credit at a low rate of interest. Great Britain is the one important European country that has neglected agriculture, and her course stands as a monument to the folly of her statesmen.

The United States should profit by the experience of European countries. We should adopt the methods and pursue the policies which have contributed so effectively to the prosperity of European agriculture.

What has the United States done to aid agriculture along these four lines? First, in agricultural education we have been a leader among nations. No other country has facilities equal to those in the United States for instruction in agricultural science. No other country expends so large amount of money for agricultural education. Our appropriations for the support and the equipment of the Department of Agriculture are annually increasing. The agricultural appropriation bill this session carries over \$19,000,000. We have recently passed the Lever bill which contemplates the expenditure of many millions of dollars in farm demonstration work. No one contemplates a backward step in agricultural educational work. Our appropriations must be continued, enlarged, and extended until every farm has been brought to a high state of productivity, and until every farmer has attained a high degree of prosperity.

PROTECTION.

Second, the United States, like many European nations, has done much to promote agricultural prosperity through protective tariff duties upon agricultural products. We fostered industrial development through the same policy. Great manufacturing centers were developed. Mighty cities grew into existence. The land became dotted with prosperous towns and villages, inhabited by well-paid and intelligent American citizens, employed in mills and factories. This process went on until we had 60,000,000 of people residing in our towns and cities. Our farmers possessed a great home market—the best in the world. This added value to their lands and enhanced the prices of their products. The prosperity which our farmers have enjoyed during the past 15 years has been due not to any material increase in the yield per acre of their lands, but to the higher range of prices received for their products. But, alas, the party now in power enacted a new tariff law and entered upon the policy of free trade in farm products. By so doing, the United States discarded one of the most potent and effective instruments used by most of the great European countries to promote agriculture. We abandoned a policy which has contributed immensely to our agricultural wealth and to the prosperity of our farmers. Free trade in farm products is a great national blunder which should be rectified at the earliest date possible.

ORGANIZATION IN BUSINESS.

Third. The United States Government has done little to organize its farmers for business purposes. In this respect we are far behind European Governments. Cooperative business methods have contributed immensely to agricultural prosperity in most of the European countries. Germany has more than 25,000 farmers' cooperative societies. Unquestionably too large a percentage of the wealth produced by the farmers of the United States goes to corporations and individuals engaged in the purchase, transportation, manufacture, sale, and distribution of farm products. Certainly our farmers should be able to market their crops and secure more than 46 per cent of the price which the consumers pay. The Federal Government must aid the farmers of the United States in perfecting methods and means whereby they may market and distribute their products to consumers, without submitting to unjust, undue, or unfair tribute levied by corporations.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

Fourth. What has the United States done to provide credit for its farmers? Practically nothing. Long ago continental European countries recognized the importance of ample credit and reasonable interest as instruments for the development of agriculture. Rural-credit institutions were established, and through them agriculture has expanded, large profits have accrued to farmers, great wealth has been added to nations, improved social conditions have been developed, farm life has been made more attractive, and, above all, new hope, higher aspirations, better living, and greater happiness have come to millions of European farmers.

The Republican Party was the first political organization to recognize the importance of rural credit, and it was the only party that placed in its platform in 1912 a positive declaration in favor of the enactment of State and Federal laws to provide credit for our farmers. In its national platform promulgated at Chicago, June 22, 1912, the Republican Party declared as follows:

It is of great importance to the social and economic welfare of this country that its farmers have facilities for borrowing easily and cheaply the money they need to increase the productivity of their land. It is as important that financial machinery be provided to supply the demand of farmers for credit as it is that the banking and currency system be reformed in the interest of general business. Therefore we recommend and urge an authoritative investigation of agricultural credit societies and corporations in other countries and the passage of State and Federal laws for the establishment and capable supervision of organization having for their purpose the loaning of funds to farmers.

This plank in the Republican platform of 1912 covers the entire ground. First, there is a recognition of the social and economical importance of rural credit; second, credit for the farmers is placed upon an equal footing with credit for general business; third, authoritative information is demanded; fourth, there is an appeal for immediate constructive legislation in the following language:

We recommend and urge * * * the passage of State and Federal laws for the establishment and capable supervision of organizations having for their purpose the loaning of funds to farmers.

The leaders of the Democratic Party, now directing national legislation, apparently have not recognized the wisdom of the Republican platform declarations. This Congress has been in session continuously for 15 months. The Banking and Currency

Committee have reported no rural credit bill to the House. Practically all other business was sidetracked for nearly 6 months while Congress had under consideration the new banking and currency act. When this act was before the House I offered an amendment authorizing the organization of rural banks "to provide the farmers of the United States with better credit, cheaper interest, and larger capital with which to develop the agriculture of the United States." In a speech supporting my amendment I said:

You are providing a currency for merchants, for manufacturers, for business men, for bankers, for speculators, for capitalists * * * and letting the farmers go. * * * You are putting the cart before the horse. The first thing you should do is to take care of the great agricultural interests of this country.

This session of Congress is drawing to a close. It is generally understood no rural credit bill be reported at this session of Congress. The short session of next winter will expire in three months by limitation of law. It will be crowded with other business. Rural credit bills will have little chance for consideration. Unless called in special session, the Sixty-fourth Congress will not convene until in December, 1915. Under the program outlined by the party in power what reasonable prospect is there of rural credit legislation until late in the year 1916? In the meantime our farmers must wait while other great interests are being cared for; agricultural development will be retarded and farmers will not be able to enlarge their farming operations for lack of capital and must continue to pay a much higher rate of interest than is being paid by the farmers in European countries. Against this program I want to enter my earnest and emphatic protest, and I appeal to the leaders of the Democratic Party now in power to report a rural credit bill, give it the right of way in this House, and let it be passed before this session of Congress shall adjourn.

OUR CREDIT INSTITUTIONS.

What are the credit institutions of this country? All told we have 29,254 banks; 25,993 reported to the Comptroller of the Treasury. These banks have \$1,560,000,000 cash in their vaults, \$2,096,000,000 capital stock, \$2,249,000,000 surplus and undivided deposits, \$20,033,000,000 invested in loans and securities, and \$25,712,000,000 in resources. They have loaned and invested \$10 for every dollar they have in capital, and they have loaned and invested \$14 for every dollar they have in cash.

These banks are credit institutions. They are the custodians of the credit of the country. Credit is a mighty instrument of power in the commercial and industrial world. Only through its expansion has our great material development been made possible. As a factor in our material development credit should be ranked with the mighty natural forces of steam and electricity. Trade, transportation, commerce, mercantile, and industrial enterprises have largely monopolized the credit power of our banks. The object of rural credit legislation is to create credit for agriculture. Its purpose is not to rob commerce. Its object is to supply agriculture, to create a new credit for our farmers, to place in their hands an instrument of productive power that will extend, expand, and enlarge their industry, increase their earning power, add to their profits and savings, multiply their wealth, and thus increase by a hundredfold the wealth of the country from which all other industries and classes will reap untold benefits. Rural credit banks do not mean opposition or antagonism to existing commercial banks. Rural credit banks mean the establishment of a new enterprise, the founding of a new institution. Their effect will be like the building of a new mill, the erection of a new factory, the opening of a new mine—to aid and assist all other business and to distribute blessings to the entire community. One great fact should be thoroughly understood—without adequate credit agriculture can not keep pace with the expansion of commercial and industrial enterprises. The very strength and perpetuity of our Nation depend in a large measure upon the maintenance of a proper equilibrium between commerce, manufacturing, and agriculture. To attain this great end we are justified in exercising all the constitutional power vested in Congress.

Mr. SLOAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma. Yes; I will yield.

Mr. SLOAN. In the plan of rural credit that the gentleman presented, was there any provision made for nonland-owning farmers, known as tenants?

Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma. In answer to the question of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SLOAN] I will state that in the limited time which has been allotted to me at this time I will not be able to discuss the various systems of rural credit which have been adopted by most of the European countries. My great object now is to impress upon Congress the importance of action. The details and extent of the system we will establish will be a matter for discussion when the matter is up for

consideration. But my own views are that the system should provide some way whereby tenants with limited means could become the owner of a farm without the sacrifice and struggle for himself and family which they would have to make under the present system. Not only should it include the tenant farmer, but should extend in its scope to include the farm laborer and wage earner in the towns and cities who desire to go to the farm and make better provision for himself and family, but is also ambitious to participate in what should be a great national patriotic movement to promote agricultural development.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

One great object of rural credit is the reduction of the interest charge upon existing indebtedness of farmers. The census of 1910 reports only the mortgage indebtedness on farms operated by their owners. This amounts to \$1,726,173,000. Estimating according to their number the amount of mortgage indebtedness upon farms not operated by their owners, there is a total farm mortgage indebtedness in the United States of \$2,300,000,000. The census does not show the amount of money farmers have borrowed on personal securities or how much credit they have obtained from merchants. The total amount of personal indebtedness of farmers is unquestionably very large. Competent judges have estimated that the farmers of the United States owe from four to five billions of dollars, upon which they pay an annual interest charge of probably \$400,000,000. European farmers borrow money at from 4 to 5 per cent annual interest. American farmers pay an average rate of from 7 to 8 per cent. If through rural credit farmers could secure a reduction of 3 per cent in the rate of interest, it would mean a saving of from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 annually. But the object of rural credit is not merely a reduction of interest charge or to lessen the indebtedness of our farmers. Indeed, rural credit contemplates an enlargement of the use of credit as an instrument for the expansion of agriculture, the enlargement of farming operations, and an increased productivity of the soil.

EXAMPLE OF OTHER NATIONS.

We may profit by the example and experience of the three leading European countries—England, Germany, and France. Germany has an area of less than the State of Texas. Her soil is comparatively poor, and her climate is not as good as that of the United States. She has a population of 66,000,000, but now imports but 5 per cent of her food products. Her population is growing at the rate of a million a year. But Germany is planning to feed her own people—to increase the production of her food products in proportion to the growth in her population. Her statesmen are not planning to reduce the cost of food products by importations from abroad. By tariff duties she protects her farmers from foreign competition. By legislation and by governmental supervision and direction her farmers have been organized for business purposes to secure for them the largest possible percentage of the wealth they produce. She has provided her farmers with ample credit at a low rate of interest. Ample credit has enabled German farmers to enlarge their farming operations. German agriculture has been expanding at a ratio corresponding to the growth in population.

France is said to be the banker nation of Europe. Agriculture is her main source of wealth. France, like Germany, protects her farmers by a tariff upon farm products. The markets of France are not opened by a free-trade policy to the agricultural products of the world. The peasant farmers have their agricultural syndicates and their cooperative business organizations, through which they purchase supplies at the lowest prices and sell their products at the highest figures. Agriculture in France has been successfully financed. The Government has aided by grants and subsidies. When the law was passed providing for cooperative banks to provide personal credit for the peasant farmers of France, the Government required the Bank of France to advance 40,000,000 francs to the capital of these banks, and to make large annual advancements thereafter. The Bank of France discounts the notes and bills of the peasant farmers, thus giving the farmers of France access to the greatest money market of the world. Spain, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and practically all other European countries protect their farmers from foreign competition.

Contrast agricultural conditions in Germany and France with agriculture in England. England's policy has been to rely for political strength upon industrial development at home and the expansion of her commerce abroad. Free trade has been her motto. Agriculture was left to its fate. The result is, England looks to other countries to feed her people. She has done little

to organize her farmers for business purposes and has made only slight progress in providing credit for her farmers. It is true that in recent years some splendid men have taken a deep interest in the work of bettering agricultural conditions in that country. Considerable progress has been made in Ireland under the leadership of Sir Horace Plunkett. But England is the one European Government that has done little to aid the development of her agricultural interests. Indeed, her economical policy has obstructed the growth of agriculture, depreciated the value of her farm lands, and impoverished her farmers. England has 800,000 paupers. The United States, with double her population, has less than 80,000. James J. Hill in his book, "Highways of Progress," speaking of the effect of England's policy toward agriculture, says:

Business in the streets of her cities is impeded by processions of gaunt men shouting in wretched concert, "We want work! We want work!"

WHO SHOULD UNITED STATES FOLLOW?

The way is plain for this great Republic. Germany and France and other European nations have marked the way. England's policy and the sad fate of her agriculture stand as a warning to our statesmen and a great object lesson to our farmers. We must abandon the idea of reducing the cost of living by importing food products. We must produce the food to feed our own people. We must give up the policy of free trade in farm products embodied in our new tariff law. We must protect our farmers in our home markets. We must teach our farmers the importance of organization to meet modern conditions in business with a view to reducing to a minimum the cost in the transportation, manufacture, sale, and distribution of farm products. The farmers must have a larger percentage of the wealth they produce and the middlemen must take less.

We must establish a system of agricultural credit for the farmers of the United States that is unexcelled. We must see to it that our farmers can borrow money at as low a rate as it can be borrowed by railway, public utility, and municipal corporations. The farmers must be able to finance their industry as easily and cheaply as any other business is financed. To accomplish this great end the Federal Government and the State governments must enact the necessary legislation and furnish such capital and credit as may be necessary, whether that be much or little. All should be done upon a safe, sound, and conservative basis, but not timidly, grudgingly, or sparingly. Our farmers are the most intelligent on earth. They are loyal and patriotic. They will not be unreasonable in their demands. It is not simply what the farmers of this generation have at stake, but it is the destiny of the Nation that should inspire us to action. We must stay by old-time policy and plan to feed and clothe our own people. We have 3,000,000 square miles of territory. We have 1,900,000,000 acres of land. We have 978,000,000 acres of land included in our farms. Only 478,000,000 acres of this land is improved. Nearly three-fourths of our land is unimproved, unoccupied, uncultivated, and unproductive.

What a magnificent field for agricultural development and expansion! Are we equal to the task before us? To achieve great things we must plan for great things. The destiny of the Nation is in our hands. Fifty years from now we will probably have 200,000,000 people. These millions must be employed—they must be fed and clothed and sheltered. They must live upon a scale that means a high standard of civilization. Means for the promotion of education, culture, refinement, and morality must be provided. We must not forget that agriculture is the base of our industrial pyramid. Our industrial development must be symmetrical. We must maintain the proper equilibrium between our chief industries—commerce, manufacturing, and agriculture. To this end the United States must adopt and pursue an affirmative policy for the promotion of agriculture. We must continue our work in the diffusion of knowledge in scientific agriculture among our farmers; we must guard the markets of our farmers from foreign competition as carefully as we would guard their money; we must aid our farmers in forming business organizations that will enable them to retain a larger per cent of the wealth they produce, and equip them to cope successfully with organized commercial and business interests; and above all we must create a system of farm credits broad enough to include both mortgage and personal credit, long-time and short-time credit, comprehensive enough to meet the wants of the man who owns a farm and the tenant who is ambitious to own a farm; and further yet, we must work out a system of long-time mortgage credit—extending from 25 to 50 years—whereby the farm laborer or the wage earner in the towns and cities with limited means may become the owner of a farm.

The task before us may be difficult, but great will be the reward. For with these things in progress of accomplishment

the larger current of population will again flow back to the farm; rural population will increase in equal ratio with our urban population; ample food will be produced to feed our people for an indefinite period; the pillars of the Republic will be strengthened; the American people will maintain their leadership among the Nations of the earth; social standards will be improved; a higher civilization will be developed; poverty will grow less; wealth will be more abundant and more equitably distributed; and a better, brighter, happier day will dawn upon all who shelter under the Stars and Stripes. [Applause.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. BRYAN].

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. Chairman, I regret very much that my colleague [Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington] has left the Chamber, for there is a matter I deem it necessary for me to refer to in which he is an interested party. Whatever bitterness may develop here on this floor between my colleague [Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington] and others, I am quite sure that none shall develop between him and me. I have planned to keep out of the debates or proceedings of this House any reference to the campaign between us as to the representation of the first congressional district on this floor. That is a matter for the hustings in my State. But in my colleague's brief reply to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] awhile ago he threw down the glove before me, in a sense, by criticizing my vote on the tariff. I do not know whether he publishes his speech in to-day's RECORD or not. That glove I shall cheerfully take up at the proper time and place, which is during the campaign in my district. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof," and I have decided to put the matter up to him in the following manner:

My colleague [Mr. HUMPHREY] having in public debate this afternoon in this House referred to and adversely criticized my vote on the tariff. I invite the gentleman to meet me, and as many of the people of the first congressional district of the State of Washington as care to attend, at a public meeting at the Dreamland Rink, at Seattle, Wash., a hall with a seating capacity of 5,000 people, on such date in the month of September next and under such rules as may be agreed upon by Mr. J. C. Herbsman, the State chairman of the Progressive Party, on my behalf, and some other person to be named by my colleague on his behalf; provided, that the rules to be adopted shall make it in order for Mr. HUMPHREY to defend his own record on the tariff and other matters in Congress and to attack mine, and for me to defend my record and attack his; and provided further, that at the close of the last speech, without further delay, the question of who pays the expenses of the meeting, not to exceed \$250, shall be submitted to the audience and decided by majority vote; the amount of such expenses to be deposited pending the decision of the audience by each of the speakers while the band plays but before the speaking begins.

R. S. V. P.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRYAN. Certainly.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to the fact that this appears to be a plan to break the quorum of this House along about the middle of September, and I do not know that it should go unchallenged.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman understand that R. S. V. P. proposition advanced by the gentleman from Washington means that the Members of Congress are invited to this joint debate arranged for in this ex parte matter?

Mr. SLOAN. I have no doubt that the Members of the House will desire to be present at it.

Mr. BRYAN. The debate will doubtless be fixed at a time after adjournment.

Mr. MOORE. Who will bear the expenses of Members of Congress?

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi). The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CONNOLLY].

[Mr. CONNOLLY of Iowa addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To pay the cost of the transportation of diplomatic and consular officers in going to and returning from their posts or when traveling under orders of the Secretary of State at the rate of 5 cents per mile, but not including any expenses incurred in connection with leaves of absence, \$25,000.

Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, it is my desire at this time to present, in my humble way, the condition of market prices of farm products during nine months under the present Democratic tariff. I shall not, however, attempt to do so from a partisan standpoint, but from the standpoint of one who is interested only in facts. I know the great importance of the farming industry to our country.

The tillers of the soil far exceed in numbers those employed in any other single industry. In intelligence, industry, and patriotism they are not excelled by any class. No wealth comes to them excepting by virtue of the sweat of their brows; no discriminations, no trusts, no combinations, and no monopolies are attributable to them. They constitute the great body of law-abiding, industrious, thrifty, and progressive citizens of the Nation. Their prosperity means the Nation's prosperity; their adversity means business depression in the Nation; their importance and intelligence demand that their interests and welfare shall at all times command the serious respect and consideration of all legislators. They are entitled at all times from their Representatives in Congress, regardless of party, to a fair, impartial, and truthful treatment and consideration. A Representative who would knowingly misrepresent the effect of laws and conditions upon their labors and the fruits of their toil would be unworthy of a seat in this legislative body.

The farmers of this country constitute, on the average, the most intelligent body of our citizens. Calamity howlers and blind partisans may for a time deceive a few of them with crocodile tears and prophecies founded in ignorance and partisanship desire, but sooner or later the farmer will realize the truth, and he will welcome the truthteller and cast the calamity howler behind him.

COMPARISON OF LAST AND PRESENT TARIFF RATES.

From our memories figures and percentages are often fleeting. No matter how frequently we may hear or read them, still they will escape from us. It is not usually safe to quote tariff rates or figures without having the same in black and white before our eyes. Knowing that this difficulty is experienced by most men, and in order that the statements that I shall make and the conclusions that I shall endeavor to draw in the course of these remarks, I shall take the liberty at this time of presenting certain tariff-rate tables and tables of market prices.

I do this in order that there may be in these remarks no uncertainty, no guesses, and no prophecies, but a plain straightforward statement of facts. I shall ask my hearers and readers to judge and weigh the present tariff on farm products by its effects on the same, and in the light of the statements and figures I herewith present.

For the purpose of fully understanding these comparisons, let us bear in mind in the beginning that the present Underwood or Democratic tariff became a law on the 3d of October, 1913. The Republican or Payne tariff, immediately preceding it, became a law on the 5th of August, 1909, and continued until its repeal by enactment of the Democratic tariff. Previous to the adoption of the Payne or Republican tariff there was upon the statute books of the United States, a tariff known as the Dingley law, passed some time in 1897.

	Last or Republican tariff law placed on—	Present or Democratic tariff law places on—
Barley.....	30 cents per bushel.....	15 cents per bushel.
Corn.....	15 cents per bushel.....	Free.
Oats.....	do.....	6 cents per bushel.
Rye.....	10 cents per bushel.....	Free.
Butter.....	6 cents per pound.....	2½ cents per pound.
Cheese.....	do.....	10 per cent.
Milk, fresh.....	2 cents per gallon.....	Free.
Peas, contained in tin cans.....	2½ cents per pound.....	1 cent per pound.
Eggs.....	5 cents per dozen.....	Free.
Hay.....	\$4 per ton.....	\$2 per ton.
Potatoes.....	2½ cents per bushel.....	10 per cent.
Wheat.....	do.....	10 cents.
Poultry, alive.....	3 cents per pound.....	1 cent per pound.
Poultry, dressed.....	5 cents per pound.....	2 cents per pound.
Hogs.....	\$1.50 per head.....	Free.
Cattle.....	27½ per cent.....	Do.
Sheep.....	\$1.50 per head.....	Do.
Bides.....	Free.....	Do.
Wool.....	11 cents per pound.....	Do.
Malt.....	45 cents per bushel.....	25 cents per bushel.

In the present Underwood or Democratic tariff law, wheat and potatoes are placed upon the free list, excepting importations of wheat and potatoes from countries which maintain a tariff on such articles shipped from the United States to such countries. The present law requires that on wheat and potatoes imported from such countries there be paid a duty of 10 cents a bushel on wheat and 10 per cent ad valorem on potatoes. In these two articles Canada has been and is our prin-

cipal competitor. Although we have had up to this date nine months of the Underwood tariff law, yet Canada, up to this time, has not placed her wheat or potatoes on her free list. In fact, some two or three months ago a proposition to place these two articles upon the free list so as to take advantage of our present tariff law was defeated decisively in the Canadian Parliament. Indications now are that Canada will maintain a duty against wheat and potatoes imported into that country, and so long as she does, a tariff duty will be maintained in this country against Canadian wheat and potatoes to the extent of 10 cents per bushel on wheat and 10 per cent ad valorem on potatoes.

THE TARIFF ON DAIRY PRODUCTS.

There are no products of the farmer more sensitive to competition than are dairy products. If the Underwood or new Democratic tariff has worked an injury to the farmer, or lowered the prices which he receives for his products, it will show that injury first in those products which are the most sensitive to competition. Our Republican friends upon the floor of this House have charged repeatedly that the new Democratic tariff is ruining and destroying the prosperity of the farmer. They have pointed out instances of the importation of a few thousand bushels of corn from Argentina, a few thousand pounds of beef from the same country, and a few thousand tubs of butter from Argentina, New Zealand, Siberia, Denmark, and Australia. Import statistics prove that it is true that butter has been imported during the last nine months from the countries named, as well as some corn and beef.

During the debate upon that schedule of the tariff bill relating to farm products it was freely predicted by our opponents that so many farm products were being placed upon the free list and the duty upon so many other farm products materially reduced that the farmer could not help being ruined and forced into bankruptcy. In fact, I was one of those who sincerely believed that the new tariff bill cut too deep into the tariff on some farm products and placed too many of the same on the free list. I was one of those who in the Democratic caucus actually and vigorously protested against the reduction of the tariff duty on dairy products, on barley, oats, wheat, cattle, and beef. At that time I honestly believed that too great a reduction was being made in the tariff on farm products as compared with those of other industries. I had the courage to say so then; but having since discovered and learned by observation that the tariff has had no such effect upon farm products, nor any injurious effect at all, I have the courage to acknowledge my mistake and belief, and shall endeavor to cite the proof of those facts to you now.

If the lowering of the tariff on dairy products has worked an injury to the farmer and producer of those products, I believe that that injury would have been first seen and demonstrated in the greatest of all dairy States, the State of Wisconsin, which I have the honor to in part represent. It is the greatest dairy producing State in the Union, and I have the honor of representing the most extensive and productive dairy producing congressional district in the United States.

According to the census returns of 1909, Wisconsin is the champion dairy producing State in the Union, and since that date its dairy products have increased in a large degree. By that census it had displaced New York, which was second in dairy importance, while Iowa was third in rank and Minnesota fourth. The bureau's figures upon the production of butter, cheese, and condensed milk, according to that census, are as follows:

	Number of establishments.	Amount.
Wisconsin.....	3,040	\$53,843,249
New York.....	1,552	42,458,345
Iowa.....	512	16,849,363
Minnesota.....	784	25,297,462
Illinois.....	295	17,708,278
Michigan.....	435	14,287,496
Indiana.....	132	3,958,000

According to the Wisconsin Dairy and Food Commission, Wisconsin in the year 1912 manufactured 47 to 50 per cent of the Nation's cheese supply. Our cheese men were making no less than 35 types of cheese in that year, and they were making the styles and types for which there was the greatest demand upon the leading cheese markets of the country. In that year the value of cheese products in Wisconsin was between \$23,000,000 and \$24,000,000. The estimated production of cheese in Wisconsin for 1912 was 180,000,000 pounds, and since that time the production of that article in Wisconsin has been largely increased.

I cite these facts for the purpose of showing you a dairy market that would most certainly show the bad effects of the rates upon farm products in the Underwood tariff bill. If it has a depressing or cheapening effect upon such farm products anywhere in the country. If the farmers of that State have not suffered in the price which they received for their dairy products since the Underwood tariff law has been in effect, then the prices received by the farmers for such products have not been cheapened in any other portion of the country.

CHEESE MARKET.

At Plymouth and at Sheboygan, in Sheboygan County, in my district, are to be found the largest primary cheese markets in the country. The cheese markets of these little cities have for years had, and still have, a national reputation. Upon reliable authority I have been supplied with the prices paid to the cheese makers upon three distinct and separate dates in each of the years 1913 and 1914:

Cheese prices on Plymouth Central Cheese Board, 1913 and 1914.

	Feb. 18, 1913.	Feb. 17, 1914.	Apr. 29, 1913.	Apr. 28, 1914.	June 17, 1913.	June 16, 1914.
Longhorns.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Young Americas.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Daisies.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Twins.....	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Square prints.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$

A bare inspection of the above table discloses the fact that the price for each variety of cheese above named on the three different dates in the year 1914 above stated were higher than the same variety of cheese on or about the same dates in the year 1913, and they may be verified by an inspection of the records of the Plymouth cheese boards.

It may, however, be contended by some that the Plymouth and Sheboygan cheese markets are but local in their nature and do not reflect the true market value of cheese throughout the country. In other words, some people have contended that the price of New York cheese has been reduced below the price that was received for it by the cheese maker last year. Owing to the added competition from Canada, because of the lowering of the tariff on cheese, there have been charges and counter-charges in relation to the price of Wisconsin and New York cheese. In order to give the facts, I herewith produce market prices back for a period of nine years, so that those who care to may judge for themselves. This year the New York prices of cheese, which are most exposed to Canadian and foreign competition, lead over the prices paid for cheese in Wisconsin, but in former years Sheboygan County board prices were higher than other dairy boards in the United States and Canada. Figures are the best evidence, and these can be verified as to their correctness. The prices were as follows:

Months.	Plymouth board.	Utica, N.Y., board.	Canada.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
June, 1914.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
June, 1913.....	14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
June, 1912.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
June, 1911.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
June, 1910.....	15	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
June, 1909.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
June, 1908.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	11
June, 1907.....	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
June, 1906.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
June, 1905.....	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

¹ Flats.

In this connection I take the liberty of presenting cheese-market reports from the June 24, 1914, issue of the *Dairy Market Reporter*, the official organ of the Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association, published at Sheboygan Falls, Wis. This shows the price paid for the different grades of cheese upon the Sheboygan Dairy Board and upon the Plymouth Central Cheese Board on practically the same day of the same month in the years 1913 and 1914. The prices here shown are also substantially the prices paid for cheese at Plymouth, Wis., by the Sheboygan County Cheese Cooperative Society, a rival cheese board. The prices paid for the different grades by all boards in June this year are higher than the prices paid for the same grades of cheese at the same time in the year 1913. I also add cheese-market prices paid at Brockville, a noted cheese-marketing center in Canada, on the 18th of this last June, for the purpose of

affording a comparison between American and Canadian cheese prices:

SHEBOYGAN DAIRY BOARD.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS., JUNE 23, 1914.

Twenty-three factories offered 2,383 boxes of cheese on the call board to-day, and all sold as follows: 332 cases Young Americas, at 15 cents; 70 cases longhorns, at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 1,861, at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; and 120 boxes square prints, at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

Sales a year ago to-day on the Sheboygan board were—142 cases Young Americas, at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 616, at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 537 cases longhorns, at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 1,638, at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; and 120 boxes square prints, at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

PLYMOUTH CENTRAL CHEESE BOARD.

PLYMOUTH, WIS., JUNE 23, 1914.

Twenty-four factories offered 2,581 boxes of cheese on the call board to-day, and all sold as follows: 69 twins, at 14 cents; 336 cases Young Americas, at 15 cents; 445 daisies, at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 30 double daisies, at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 1,234 cases longhorns, at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 115 boxes square prints, at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 252 at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and 100 at 15 cents.

Sales a year ago to-day on the Plymouth board were: One hundred and twenty-three twins at 14 cents, 447 cases Young Americas at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 122 daisies at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 1,778 at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, 12 double daisies at 14 cents, 63 cases longhorns at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 1,443 at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and 200 boxes square prints at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

CANADIAN CHEESE MARKETS.

[From the Montreal Trade Bulletin.]

BROCKVILLE, JUNE 18.

About 8,000 boxes of cheese changed hands here to-day at a ruling of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, although 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, the latter price for white, was paid in some quarters. The ruling is a quarter of a cent lower than a week ago. At the board meeting there were no sales, the salesmen refusing to accept the reduced offer. The goods put up for sale totaled 2,880 boxes of colored and 1,000 boxes of white.

BUTTER.

Wisconsin is one of the largest butter-producing States in the Union, its butter products in 1910 amounting in value, in round numbers, to \$80,000,000, and it is reliably estimated that its annual production has since increased in value to over \$100,000,000. Any tariff detrimental to the butter interests of the country would be reflected in the prices paid for butter in the markets of Wisconsin, but no evidences of such reduction are to be found in the market prices paid to the farmers of that State this year under the Underwood tariff law as compared with the prices paid the creamery men or butter makers under the Payne tariff law.

I herewith submit a table showing the prices paid for creamery butter on different dates in the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June in the years 1911, 1913, and 1914 at Johnson Creek, in my district, one of the largest creamery butter producing points in the Northwest:

1911.	Cents pound.
Jan. 9	29
Jan. 18	27
Jan. 23	25
Jan. 30	25
Feb. 6	26
Feb. 13	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb. 20	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb. 27	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 6	26
Mar. 13	26
Mar. 20	25
Mar. 27	24
Apr. 3	21
Apr. 10	21
Apr. 17	21
Apr. 24	22
May 1	22
May 8	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
May 15	21
May 22	21
May 29	23
June 5	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 12	22
June 19	23
June 26	23
1913.	
Jan. 6	34
Jan. 13	33—33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 20	32
Jan. 27	33
Feb. 3	34
Feb. 10	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb. 17	35
Feb. 24	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 3	35
Mar. 10	35
Mar. 17	34
Mar. 24	34
Mar. 31	35
Apr. 7	32
Apr. 14	33
Apr. 21	33
Apr. 28	30
May 5	28
May 12	28
May 19	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
May 26	27
June 2	28

	Cents per pound.
June 9	27½
June 16	28½
June 23	27½
	1914.
Jan. 5	35
Jan. 12	32½-33
Jan. 19	32½
Jan. 26	28½-29
Feb. 2	26½
Feb. 9	30
Feb. 16	30
Feb. 23	30
Mar. 2	30
Mar. 9	27
Mar. 16	26½
Mar. 23	26½
Mar. 30	24½-25½
Apr. 6	24½
Apr. 13	25
Apr. 20	23½
Apr. 27	23½
May 4	25
May 11	26
May 18	25
May 25	25½
June 1	26½
June 8	26½
June 15	27½
June 22	27½

It will be observed that the prices paid for butter in given months in 1911 and 1914 were in every instance higher in 1914 than in 1911, and that the prices paid on the same dates and months in 1913 vary. In some instances the prices of 1914 were from one-half to 2 and 3 cents lower than on the same or corresponding dates in 1913, but in a majority of cases they were higher in 1914 than in 1913.

ELGIN BUTTER MARKET.

The butter market of Elgin, Ill., is widely known as an important, extensive, central, and controlling butter market. It usually correctly reflects the price of butter throughout the season. Its butter quotations are now and for a number of years past have been largely in general use in the markets of the Northwest. For the purpose of affording a comparison of this year's prices and those of previous years and for the additional purpose of showing that the local market reports which I have quoted are correct, I present the following report from the Elgin market, proving conclusively that upon that important butter market, the price of butter in the month of June this year was as high as it had been at the same time in that market in the four years next preceding this:

ELGIN BUTTER MARKET.

ELGIN, ILL., June 23, 1914.

Sales on the call board were at the same price as last week, 27½ cents. Six lots were offered. They amounted to 126 tubs; all sold at 27½ cents. Bids ranged 26, 26½, 26¾, 27½ cents. Elgin price for week, based on majority sales, was 27½ cents.

	Prices previous years.	Cents.
June 15, 1914	27½	
June 23, 1913	27½	
June 24, 1912	25	
June 26, 1911	23	
June 27, 1910	27½	

BUTTER COMPETITION.

Many intelligent and industrious dairymen interested in producing butter have expressed the fear that competition with imported butter would result in lowering the prices of butter. This is a mighty important question to all farmers. It is true that some butter has been imported. I wish, however, at this time to take the liberty of quoting the opinion of that experienced and responsible dairymen, ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard, of Fort Atkinson, Wis. This gentleman has had a long experience in all dairy matters. He is not one of those who would be likely to go out of his way to say a good word for the butter tariff contained in the present Democratic tariff law. He is an able, intelligent, and patriotic gentleman, and one whose Republicanism never has been and is not now being questioned. He is and for a long time has been the editor and publisher of Hoard's Dairyman, the leading dairy paper published in the United States, and recognized as an authority.

FOREIGN BUTTER.

In an editorial in Hoard's Dairyman, published at Fort Atkinson, in my district, on the 19th of last February, the following opinion was expressed by the editor or the editorial force of that paper:

Since the passage of the Underwood-Wilson tariff and the consequent reduction of the protective duty on butter, many of our readers have expressed great fear that the butter industry of this country would be greatly injured thereby. No doubt can be had whatever that between the upper and lower millstones—the tariff and oleomargarine—the common and inferior makes of butter are going to suffer somewhat. But, as we view the situation, the injury will be visited almost wholly upon the lower grades, and for this reason fine high-grade butter has never been a drug upon the market. Indeed there has never been enough of it to supply the demand at a fair price. This quality of butter is almost

wholly dependent upon flavor. The number of people who want good butter is constantly increasing. Foreign butters and oleomargarine do not reach that demand. No creamery that can persuade its farmers to supply it with high-grade milk and cream need fear any serious injury to its trade. It is only those who market an inferior grade of butter that are going to be most affected by the foreign importations.

From another editorial published in the same paper a few weeks later the following extract is taken:

Well, times are changed. The public is getting its fill of bad butter. Last year witnessed for the first time a real spread in price between good and bad butter. The markets have begun to react. There came on a little change in the tariff. It was dropped from 6 cents to 2½ cents per pound. Foreign butter from Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, and Russia began to make its appearance in American markets. That, together with a heavy production at home, sent prices down. The decline has apparently stopped at a point where it is not profitable to bring in the high-grade Danish and New Zealand butter, but the low-grade Russian and Australian butters are selling several cents lower on English markets, and can still come in and compete with American low-grade goods. What is the result? There is going on all over the country a strenuous effort to get good cream to make the high-grade butter that will not come into competition with the low-grade foreign stuff, and it looks as though there would be no creamery, big or little, that can not make good. The little change in the butter schedule may mean the salvation of the butter industry in the country.

In an article published in a later edition of Hoard's Dairyman, written by Prof. G. L. McKay, an agricultural expert of the University of Illinois, we find the following language:

The lowering of the tariff has resulted in the importation of some foreign butter, as would naturally be expected. This at first caused some uneasiness among dealers who could not see the extent to which foreign butter would be imported in the future. This is responsible for the recent fluctuations in the price of butter.

Farmers and everybody else should remember that there is still a tax of 2½ cents per pound on butter. Adding to this the railway and steamship charges for transportation we find that the American producer has still a protection of about 3½ cents per pound. This should be sufficient to offset the cost of labor in foreign countries. In Europe women and children perform a great deal of the outside labor, which reduces the cost of production considerably in those countries.

Even if another political party comes into power soon it is doubtful if we will ever again have a much higher duty than now on dairy products. We certainly can not expect to have a duty of 6 cents per pound on butter, as we have had up to the present time.

A certain amount of competition is a good thing. It stimulates. The dairyman is much like a man on a bicycle. He can not stand still. He has either got to go forward or fall over. I believe he will go forward.

The countries from which we may expect competition are New Zealand, Australia, Argentine Republic, and Siberia. While some butter has been imported from Denmark, I do not look for much butter from that country. The Danish people already have established a trade with Great Britain. The Englishmen are very fond of good things to eat, and they are one of the greatest consumers of butter in the world. They demand a very fine grade of butter and are willing to pay for it. This Denmark is at present supplying to them. There seems to be no reason to expect the Danish will give up this profitable market to send all their butter to this country.

It may be safely stated that the importation of foreign butter into this country will not affect our best grade of butter, as this will be superior to the butter sent from the other countries I have mentioned. On the whole, I am inclined to believe that the little competition we will get will stimulate our people so that we will produce more butter and better butter in the future than we have ever done in the past. We need not expect to be swamped by any great invasion of foreign butter. Only a certain amount of butter is produced in the world, and a certain amount of this is required for home consumption. If all the butter made should be sent to the United States, there would be a butter famine in every country, which would have serious results. Hence, I can not see anything alarming in the dairy situation at the present time.

Up to date there have arrived in New York 1,481,522 pounds of butter: 4,179 casks came from London, 52 from Liverpool, 150 from Hull, 12 from Havre, 2,090 from Copenhagen, 419 from Hamburg, 5 from Rotterdam, 13 from Trieste, and 10 from Palermo; also 8,967 boxes from London, 6 boxes from Liverpool, and 2,014 boxes from Buenos Aires, making a total importation of 6,930 casks and 10,980 boxes. The casks average 125 pounds and the boxes 56 pounds, which makes the total 1,481,522 pounds. It is also interesting to note that of the imports thus far 5,837 casks were Siberian butter, mostly last summer's make and of low grade; 7,967 boxes were cold storage, Australian butter bought on the London market, 1,004 fresh New Zealand, 1,085 casks of fresh Danish, 2,014 boxes fresh Argentine, and 23 packages from southern Europe.

The Danish butter costs 3½ cents delivered in New York. So there is no money in the importation of butter of this quality.

Last June 336 pounds of butter were brought into this country through San Francisco, 229 pounds in July, and 506 pounds in August. These, of course, were sample lots of butter. In October, 104,200 pounds were imported; in November, 345,840; in December, 281,084, and in January, 749,454 pounds. This butter costs from 29 to 30½ cents per pound. The great bulk of this butter came from New Zealand when our market broke. Everyone who imported this butter has lost money on it, not only because of the drop in the prices, but because some of the New Zealand butter, which was stored when the prices went down, turned fishy. As a result dealers who had contracted for further shipments sent them on to England, preferring to take their losses over there rather than keep it in this country.

Our experience so far with foreign butter suggests that the lowering of the tariff may have the same effect as opening up gates that have shut out water from a low place. The water rushes in with a tremendous velocity that looks for a while as if it would sweep everything before it; but soon the tumult subsides and the water falls back and finds its own level.

Most of the foreign countries were very anxious to test our markets. They have tested them, and so far without much success. I expect to see conditions readjust themselves very soon.

Our greatest need in America to-day is more cooperation among the agricultural interests and greater study and attention to general agricultural problems. We are blessed in this country with excellent soil and climatic conditions. Our soil in the Central West is adapted to the

growth of all forage plants. We do not have to use fertilizers as they do in Europe. Hence, we can produce food of all kinds more cheaply than they can if we apply the same amount of skill and attention. The European farmer has to give strict attention to farming in order to make a livelihood, as their soil is not as productive as ours. He must make the very best use of his materials, and he does.

In closing I repeat that I do not see anything alarming in the dairy situation. The little competition which we will have will prove a healthy stimulus to our farmers. It may seem hard for a while, but I believe it will work out all right in the end.

These sentiments relating to butter prices are corroborated and indorsed in an article published February 18, 1914, in the West Bend Pilot, in my district, written by Mr. Carl H. Wallau, an extensive owner and operator of creameries in Washington County, Wis. He entertains and expresses views identical with those contained in Hoard's Dairyman. His article is quite lengthy, but there is nothing in it to indicate that it is from Hoard's Dairyman, but appears to be an independent thought of Mr. Wallau. This gentleman is not only a leading creameryman but is an intelligent and industrious citizen, and in politics a Republican. He says in his article as follows:

Mr. EUTOR: On the front page of your issue of February 11, 1914, appears an article headed "Indicates cheaper butter," reprinted from the Milwaukee Daily News. In connection with this article permit me to say that the highest grade of creamery butter has little to fear from the importations of foreign butter, as of the high grade known as "Extra creamery" not enough is produced to supply the demand, and the quality of butter imported thus far ranks only with a fair grade of storage butter. Therefore it will come into competition with such or second-grade butter, with the effect that the poor butter maker and the creamery man who is careless about his work either will have to mend their ways or quit the business, as they are the ones who will suffer mainly from this new competition.

That the importation will have some influence on the price of first grade butter during the flush of storage seasons can not be denied, but all butter factories are now equipped to change from butter to cheese making at a moment's notice, and therefore can take advantage always of the highest market.

In conclusion we wish to say that the man who has won the confidence of his patrons and continues his business in a straight and businesslike manner, aiming to produce the best butter that can be produced, and spares no expense to keep the quality of his butter at a uniform high standard, has nothing to fear from such competition, from the importation of Australian butter, or the organization of a few more creameries.

It is true that since March 15, 1914, the price of butter has fallen in some instances 4 or 5 cents. Of course, those who believe that all good things spring from a Republican tariff, charge this decrease in price of butter since that period to a Democratic tariff. In the last three or four weeks it has, however, regained, and even exceeds, last year's butter prices at this date.

The facts, however, are quite plain, and show positively that whatever decrease there has been in the price of butter since March 15 is due not to the tariff but to supply and demand. The butter on hand in public and private storages on March 1, 1914, as compared with other recent years on the same date is interesting. For this purpose, I again quote liberally from an editorial article from Hoard's Dairyman, of March 4, 1913, which is self-explanatory. It shows that on the 1st of March, this year, there was in stock in the four principal butter markets of the country more butter than at any time on that date during the years 1912 and 1913. This table shows that there was on hand on the 1st of March, 1911, in round numbers, over 30,000,000 pounds of butter in such four markets, as against 18,000,000 this last March 1, 9,681,000 in 1913, and 11,720,000 in 1912. It shows plainly and positively that in the years when the largest stock of butter was on hand on that date the price was lowest; and, on the other hand, it shows that in those years when the stock was lowest, to wit, March, 1913, when only 9,681,000 pounds were on hand, the price was the highest.

The second of the tables herewith submitted shows the London butter-market prices for different periods in 1911, 1912, and 1913 as compared with the price of butter on the market in New York, and that in nearly every instance if there were added to the London market price of Australian, New Zealand, Danish, and Siberian butter the 2½ cents per pound present tariff and a cent for transportation charges that there were only a few instances in the whole column of figures where the London price plus the 3½ cents revenue and transportation charges does not exceed the New York butter-market price. Such being the case, it is silly to contend that foreign butter dealers will sell their butter in New York at a price which will bring them less net per pound than in London. These tables were not composed by Mr. Urner to advance any partisan interests, but were submitted from the standpoint of a business man, without reference to any political bearing that they might have. I trust that all interested in what butter is and will be worth will read these tables and his language carefully.

The butter on hand in public and private storage on March 1, 1914, as compared with other years is interesting.

The following table gives the stocks on hand March 1 in the four principal markets—New York, Chicago, Boston, and Phila-

delphia—and the average prices on the Elgin markets for February and subsequent dates for the same years:

	1911	1912	1913	1914
Pounds of butter, Mar. 1.....	30,148,800	11,723,400	9,681,000	18,258,000
February prices.....	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
February prices.....	26.10	29.75	35.5	29.4
April (1st Monday).....	21	30	32	.....
May (1st Monday).....	22	30	28	.....
June (1st Monday).....	21.50	25	28.5	.....
July (1st Monday).....	23	25.50	26.5	.....

The above figures would seem to indicate that the stocks on hand March 1 each year were sufficient to warrant the change in price. It will be noted that the February price of 29.4 cents in 1914 is almost equal to the February price of 29.75 cents for 1912, and there was in storage 6,574,600 pounds more butter than in 1912.

The total imports from the time that the new tariff went into effect until March 1, 1914, were less than 6,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Frank G. Urner, of New York Produce Review, in an address before the Michigan Poultry, Butter, and Egg Association, gave some very interesting figures in American and foreign prices of butter. The following table was prepared by him from English sources. The table gives the prices of foreign butter in the London market, the great world's market for the surplus of all nations.

"London and New York butter prices compared."

	Austra- lian.	New Zealand.	Danish.	Siberian.	United States at New York.
1911.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
July.....	23.5	26	23.1	26	26
August.....	25.7	28.2	24.9	27.1	27.1
September.....	27.1	29.5	26.2	27.7	27.7
October.....	28.6	31.2	27.2	31.1	31.1
November.....	27.9	28.4	29.7	26	34.9
December.....	27.7	28.6	30	27.3	37.1
1912.					
January.....	28.6	29.2	29.7	28.3	39.1
February.....	28.1	28.8	29.7	28.1	31.3
March.....	27.1	27.7	29.7	27.5	31.1
April.....	24.8	25.4	27.4	24.9	32.9
May.....	23.6	24.7	25.7	23.7	30.4
June.....	23.6	24.1	26.4	23.5	27.3
Average.....	26.3	27.2	28.6	26	31.5
1913.					
July.....	23.5	24.8	26.6	22.3	27.1
August.....	24.4	28.2	23.4	26.1	26.1
September.....	24.6	28.4	24	25.3	25.3
October.....	25.2	28.6	24.5	31.3	31.3
November.....	25	25.8	28.3	23.8	34.5
December.....	25.3	26.1	28.5	24.2	37.1
Average.....	24.3	25.3	27	24.1	35.2
January.....	24	25.3	28.5	24.2	36.4
February.....	24.2	26	28.7	24.2	36.8
March.....	23.8	25.1	26.4	23.7	34.1
April.....	23.5	24.3	24.9	22.3	28.6
May.....	23.3	24.1	25.8	22	27.3
Average.....	24	25.4	27.5	23.5	32.2

"One of the striking things about this table is the remarkably uniform prices of butter throughout the year on the London market, while the American prices vary as much as 13.2 cents between July, 1911, and January, 1912, and 10.2 cents between August, 1912, and March, 1913.

"Probably one of the effects of the new tariff will be to level the prices in this country and lower them somewhere near to the London market plus the extra freight charges, if any, and the 2½ cents tariff. Mr. Urner estimates that the reduction in American prices, in order that foreign butter of the best grades may be marketed in competition with our butter, will be in the case of Danish butter from zero to 1 cent, in the case of New Zealand butter 1 cent, about 2 cents in Australian, and about 3 cents in Siberian. In the case of undergrades the reduction of American undergrades which would compete would be greater than the above figures.

"There has been received in New York between the time the new tariff went into effect until February 10, 1914, 6,930 casks and 10,957 boxes, or about 1,500,000 pounds, of foreign butter. Most of the Siberian butter was low-grade storage goods. Nearly 8,000 boxes were Australian storage butter from London, and was of low grade.

"Fresh butter from New Zealand, Denmark, and Australia was of very good quality. It would seem that the American creameries making low-grade butter are the ones likely to suffer from

foreign competition. It is said that the bulk of the storage stocks now held in New York are of low-grade goods.

"Creamery men and patrons had better take a good, long, hard think about this quality question."

DEMOCRATIC PROTECTION OF BUTTER.

Far more important than any tariff that may be imposed upon butter imports is the protection of the American farmer butter maker and creamery man from the fraudulent competition of oleomargarine and other substitutes for butter. For years this sort of competition has been going on, notwithstanding a statute sufficient, if enforced, to protect the American farmer. Great losses have been sustained by the American farmer through want of the enforcement of this law. Those Republican partisans who are now singing in chorus the calamity howl, for 16 years sat idly by watching at the fierce competition to which the American butter makers were forced by the Beef and Oleomargarine Trusts, and never once did they raise their hand to protect the American butter maker against this sort of competition.

Since the Department of Justice has been in charge of a Democratic administration the American farmer has witnessed the doing of things for his protection against those who would compete with him by fraud and deception.

Take the case of John F. Jelke, the millionaire oleomargarine manufacturer, convicted on the 4th day of last May in the United States district court at Chicago, and sentenced by Judge F. A. Geiger to serve two years in the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and fined \$10,000, for conspiring to defraud the United States Government of taxes on oleomargarine, the sentence imposed upon him being the maximum under the law.

Nine of the associates and employees of this oleomargarine manufacturer, Jelke, were fined \$2,500 each for conspiring with him in the perpetration of oleomargarine frauds.

It is true that Jelke was indicted under the Taft administration late in the summer of 1911. After commencing the prosecution of this millionaire manufacturer who had colored white oleomargarine and sold it without paying the Federal tax, Federal suits were started by the Government during the Taft administration in Chicago, to recover \$800,000 in oleomargarine tax from this violator of the law. When the case was gone into on preliminary examination, it was found that the oleomargarine manufacturer, the J. F. Jelke Co., owed the Government over \$2,000,000 in oleomargarine taxes which they failed to pay the Government, instead of \$800,000, which Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, a Republican Cabinet Member, had compromised for \$101,000. Upon the coming into power of the Wilson administration the proposed compromise with this millionaire violator of the oleomargarine law was set aside.

Commissioner Osborne, the present faithful Democratic Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is pushing the investigation of these cases of violation of the oleomargarine laws for the collection of \$2,000,000 that was overlooked by Commissioner Cabell and Secretary MacVeagh, under the Taft administration, and a Democratic Department of Justice has commenced proceedings to recover the same.

The butter interests of the country owe a debt of gratitude to the present Democratic administration in bringing the facts concerning these cases out in the open and showing up the unfaithful officials under the Taft administration who had sworn to perform their duties to the American people, but were caught compromising with the oleomargarine manufacturers who had gorged the Government out of \$2,000,000, and were allowing them to be let off criminally and financially with the payment of only \$101,000. A sentence of this oleomargarine manufacturer of two years in the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, and the payment of a fine of \$10,000, will go further toward purifying the butter markets of the country of spurious and fraudulent butter competition than all the tariff duties that can be piled upon imported butter.

This is only one conspicuous example of what the present Democratic administration has done in trying to stamp out this fraudulent competition on the part of oleomargarine manufacturers against real butter produced by the genuine farmer. There are many other examples or cases of prosecution started to punish oleomargarine offenders which time and space forbid to specify at this time. Such work is the kind of protection this Democratic administration is giving the real butter makers of the country. If oleomargarine were made to stand upon its own bottom, the genuine butter producers of this country would need have absolutely no fear of foreign competition.

This is one of the few instances in which a millionaire has been sentenced to prison for violating the law. It will have a far more reaching effect in protecting the farmer from such fraudulent competition than a thousand ordinary sentences by fine for such violations, and it will have a most wholesome effect.

There is now pending similar criminal prosecutions against the Moxley Oleomargarine Co., of Chicago, who are slated to be tried on a similar charge next September. For years the farmers have been complaining of the looseness and lack of enforcement of the law when violated by oleomargarine manufacturers, but this is the first administration in the history of that law in which violators have been given the stern sentence of imprisonment. This is genuine protection for the farmer.

WOOL.

Whenever there has been a general revision of the tariff the question of protection or free trade for wool has always occupied the center of attention. Those favoring the policy of tariff protection for wool and sheep always predicted the ruination of the wool and sheep industry of this country if they were to be placed upon the free list. On the other hand, the Democratic Party has, as a rule, contended and declared that the free listing of wool would be beneficial not only to the manufacturers of woolen goods, but to the producers of wool.

When the Underwood tariff bill was pending in the House and Senate in the spring of 1913 and down to the present time the champions of protection for wool have filled the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and the press of the country with gloomy and direful predictions of ruination for the sheep and wool industry of the country. Many Democrats in the Democratic House caucus doubted the wisdom of placing wool upon the free list, but the majority of our fellow Democrats were of a different opinion and finally succeeded in writing upon the statute books a tariff placing wool upon the free list. In the course of the debate upon the wool question it was pointed out by friends of the policy of free listing wool, that the policy of protection for wool had failed to encourage and increase the number of sheep raised in this country. The censuses of 1890 and 1900 were called forth to prove and did show conclusively that the number of sheep in this country decreased from 1890 to 1900 by more than 13,000,000. Even then with a tariff during that period of about 11 cents a pound upon unwashed wool, the price of American-grown wool was not such as to leave the wool producer even a fair profit for his capital and labor.

The last Republican tariff placed a duty of 11 cents a pound on unwashed first-class wool. The present Underwood or Democratic tariff places wool on the free list.

Wisconsin is not known as a wool-producing State, yet, according to the census of 1910, there were upon the farms of that State in that year 929,783 sheep, of which 628,539 were in shearing age. This last number of sheep represented a decrease of 36.3 per cent as compared with the number of sheep of shearing age in Wisconsin on June 1, 1900. The wool produced in that State in 1910 amounted to 4,688,000 pounds, and was valued at \$1,267,000. It will thus be noticed that, notwithstanding there was upon imported wool from 1900 to 1910 a tariff of not less than 11 cents a pound, yet the actual number of sheep decreased in that State. Of the total number of sheep of shearing age in the State, 45,048, valued at \$89,323, belonged to the second congressional district, which I have the honor of representing. The rank of Wisconsin as a sheep and wool producing State, according to the census of 1910, is fourteenth in the Nation. The second congressional district ranks higher than the average district in Wisconsin in raising sheep and producing wool.

I have, therefore, assumed, in making an investigation and comparison of the prices paid for wool in the second congressional district of Wisconsin for last year and this year that the market prices in that district ought to be fairly representative of the market prices throughout the country. I have written seven different firms of wool jobbers and dealers in my district to ascertain the price of wool at the same dates last year and this, and I have found that the price of unwashed wool in the year 1913, from the 1st to the 20th of June, ranged from 17 to 19½ cents per pound, and that during the period of from the 1st to the 20th of June, 1914, the market price of wool paid to the farmer-producer by the wool jobbers and dealers in the same places, ranged from 21 to 23½ cents per pound. This information comes from first hands and in direct response to letters written to the parties from whom the information was sought without expressing to them the purpose for which it was sought.

I have obtained reliable information from one of the best-known woolen mills in the country, situated at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., that this mill, which buys its supply of wool from farmers producing the same in that vicinity and elsewhere in this country, that the prices paid by them were as follows:

	1913	1914
Scoured medium wool.....	.80 35	\$0.44 to \$0.42
Do.....	.40	.45 to .46
Do.....	.45	.50 to .52
Scoured fine wool.....	.50	.58 to .60

It thus will be seen that the average price of the lower grades of wool increased in my district, from 1913 to 1914, 4 cents per pound and that the higher grades increased 3½ cents per pound.

The wool produced in Wisconsin, although of a fair grade and quality, is not equal to the highest and best grade of wool produced in the country, such as produced in the State of Ohio. According to the United States Census statistics for 1913, the wool produced in the latter State averages 65 per cent fine and 35 per cent medium, while the Wisconsin wool, according to the same census reports, averages only 20 per cent fine and 80 per cent medium.

I have in my possession a letter dated June 25, 1914, written by the Hon. J. W. Cassingham, of Coshocton, Ohio, to our colleague, Hon. WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK, in which Mr. Cassingham, who was formerly a Member of this House and is now president of the Commercial National Bank of that place, and is a reliable, well-informed, and experienced business man generally, says that fine unwashed merino wool sold in Ohio in 1913 at 20 cents per pound, and that the same grade of wool sold in the same place and State in the year 1914 at 25 cents per pound. I am reliably informed that all first-class unwashed merino wool produced in Ohio is this year selling generally at an advance of 5 cents per pound, excepting such as was contracted for early before the wool market had developed.

Undoubtedly many farmers will be found who will claim that the market price of wool paid to them has not advanced over the price paid in the year 1913, but wherever you find a farmer who makes such a claim you will find one who had contracted early to sell his wool and before the price of wool had been fixed by the supply and demand. Farmers who contracted to sell their wool clip early were induced to do so by the hue and cry of Republican calamity howlers, who by their direful songs and doleful choruses caused a feeling to prevail that wool and sheep were going to the dogs at a two-forty rate. Wool farmers who were thus deceived and lost several cents per pound for their wool clip this season have no one to blame but Republican calamity howlers, who have been filling the ears of the wool-growers with the predictions of direful ruination. Comparisons in the price of wool for the last 17 years show that wool is bringing a higher price to-day than at any time since 1897, and reliable testimony to this effect is appearing every day in the columns of the public press.

Recently through the courtesy of my colleague of the sixth district of Wisconsin, Hon. M. K. REILLY, I was shown a copy of the Oshkosh Northwestern, a Republican newspaper published at Oshkosh, Wis., under date of June 6, 1914. The editorial policy of that paper is, and always has been, Republican, and it is published by a Republican editor, who in the past has been highly honored by his party and his fellow citizens.

Among other things stated in his editorial upon wool, I find the following paragraph:

In the wool-manufacturing industry, the same as with the wool-growers, it is now conceded that the tariff instead of proving destructive, is having very little effect upon conditions. The American woolen mills are having all they can do; there has been no reductions in profits or dividends, and with assurances of continued prosperity, there have been several noticeable extensions and enlargements of their business.

A further paragraph from this distinguished editor may be of interest to our standpat Republican friends, who, ever since the Underwood bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, have been howling themselves blue in the face in uttering dire prophecies of failure and ruination for American business and industries. It is as follows:

The new tariff may not be perfect, it is true; yet a perfect tariff is beyond the range of hope or possibility. It will be noted, however, that few, if any, specific instances are being cited where the new tariff is proving destructive or even seriously damaging to American industries.

It is, indeed, refreshing in these days of perpetual calamity howling to find a Republican newspaper that will treat and discuss the tariff question and the business conditions of the country from a business and not a partisan standpoint. The Oshkosh Northwestern editor and his valuable paper are to be congratulated upon his fairness, sound judgment, and good citizenship.

From nearly all the great wool-producing sections of the far West come reliable reports showing the market price paid wool raisers for their wool clip this year to be from 3 to 5 cents per pound more than last year. In fact, reliable evidence is at hand showing that in many instances wool has sold this year in Oregon and other mountain States at a higher price than has been received for the same in the last 17 years. When we take into consideration that during those 17 years there has been a tariff duty on imported wool of not less than 11 cents a pound, we may be able to appreciate the fact that may be it was not the tariff on wool heretofore nor the fact that it is now on the free list that makes wool higher now. This may

open our eyes to the fact and enable us to see that as a general rule the price of farm products are controlled by supply and demand and not to a certainty or to a general rule by a tariff duty on imports. I do not for one moment claim that the advance in the price of wool is solely due to the free listing of imported wool, but it is in part due to that fact and in the remaining part that there is a scarcity of sheep in the country. This last fact is not due to the new tariff, but the decrease in sheep, as shown by the 1899 and 1909 census of Wisconsin, has been more than 36 per cent in the last 10 years, and about 15 per cent decrease in the Nation. The free listing of wool has made it possible for woolen mills to continue and to enlarge their business operations. It is a notorious fact that during the Payne tariff certain woolen mills which were required to use certain grades of foreign wool in order to manufacture the kind of cloth for which they had been equipped and had built up a market or trade were unable to operate and were driven to the wall.

There are in my home city of Beaver Dam, Wis., two instances of this last kind. One woolen mill located there was established in 1863, and the other was built in 1865. The latter continued in business until four years ago last August, when, under the Payne or Republican tariff of 11 cents a pound on wool, it was obliged to shut down and go out of business and has remained out of business since.

The woolen mill established in 1863 continued to do business until two years ago last October, when under a Republican tariff of 11 cents a pound on wool it was forced to close. These two woolen mills were for years the most prosperous to be found in the Northwest. One of these mills now has for over four years and the other for over two years been standing empty and idle, without a loom stirring, all due to a tariff that prevented them from obtaining at a reasonable price imported wools that were necessary to be used in manufacturing their particular kind of cloth, for which they had built up a trade.

For years the National Woolen Manufacturers and Wool Association at their annual meetings have passed resolutions condemning a tariff on wool and condemning any and all movements toward the free listing of wool. They met again this year, but no resolution in condemnation of the free listing of wool was passed by this association.

The United States Department of Agriculture arranged last May for a national conference of representatives of woolgrowers and of the wool business to bring out views from all interests as to what the Government might be able to do to assist in increasing the world's supply of wool. There came to this convention woolgrowers, merchants, spinners, and weavers for the purpose of considering their business in all its aspects. That convention was in session several days and not once was the subject of a tariff talked about. There were in this conference over 100 men, representing all phases of the wool and woolen manufacturing business. They discussed the different phases of the wool and woolen business, but they said nothing about the tariff. The reason was that instead of being ruined by the newly reduced and much abused wool tariff rates, the wool business and the woolen manufacturing business has been increasing right along at the head of farm products and manufacturing enterprises.

It was expected by nearly everyone that the price of wool would drop as soon as the Underwood bill became a law. Instead of that drop, there has been a steady advance, averaging, according to the most reliable authorities who came to that conference, about 10 per cent. As wool prices have advanced since the 1st of June, I am inclined to think that the average increase in the selling price of wool received by the farmer has increased nearer 15 or 18 per cent than 10 per cent. At this conference not one word of complaint was uttered against the removal of the duty on wool.

But the conference did make complaint. It made complaint that the sheep industry was being seriously injured by dogs. Sometime before the holding of the conference referred to the United States Department of Agriculture had sent out to over 1,000 counties in different States of the Union asking these questions: "How much could the number of sheep in your county be increased without displacing any of the live stock now raised?" A majority of the answers received were to the effect that the number of sheep could be increased 150 per cent and not necessitate a reduction in any other kind of stock. The second question sent out by the department was this: "What is the reason this 150 per cent of sheep are not raised?" And the answer came from more than two-thirds of the counties. "Dogs."

So it seems that wool and sheep have not gone to ruination under the free listing of wool, but that they have gone to the "dogs." I expect that this will make all puppies popular hereafter with the calamity howlers' brigade, and that while market

prices go up, every puppy will be called "tariff." Because, under the Payne wool tariff, the sheep in this country in 10 years decreased over 36 per cent in number in Wisconsin and 15 per cent in the Nation in the same period, and because of the additional fact that when wool is free listed that its only enemies seem to be dogs, therefore a wool tariff and dogs go hand in hand, and both will be held high in the estimation of the average wool standpatter.

SHEEP.

Not only is wool higher in price this year than last, but the sheep itself brings a higher price. In the direful predictions of what was to happen if wool was placed on the free list, the sheep itself was included. The workings of the law of supply and demand, however, as will be seen from the table of prices that I am about to give, show that the price of sheep has raised fully 20 per cent since a year ago.

LAMBS.

Even spring lambs share in the general raise in prices. They seem to frisk and gambol about upon the green pastures with more delight and alacrity than a year ago. Evidently they have a right to, as even the price of lambs has gone up over the price paid for them last year by an average of about 18 per cent. The prices of lambs are now higher than in any July in the history of the Chicago stockyards.

Comparative prices of Chicago packer hides for 10 years, week ending June 20, 1914.

	Spready steers.	Heavy native steers.	Heavy Texas steers.	Light Texas steers.	Ex-light Texas steers.	Butt brands.	Colorados.	Branded cows.	Heavy native cows.	Light native cows.	Native bulls.	Branded bulls.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1905	14-15	13-13½	14½	14½	13-13½	13-13½	12½	12½-12½	12½-12½	10-10½	9½	10-10½
1906	15½-16½	14½-15	14½-15	15	14½-14½	13½-13½	13½	14½-14½	14½-15	11½	10½	10½
1907	16-18	15½	15½	14½-15	14-14½	13½-14	13-14	13-14	12½-14	11½-12½	10½	10½
1908	13-14	14	15	13½	11½	12½-13	12½-13	11	11	9-9½	8	8
1909	19-21	16½-17	17	16	15	15½	14½-15	15½-15½	15-15½	13-13½	12½	12½
1910	15-15½	13-14½	14½-15	13½-14	12½-13	13-13	11½-12	12-12½	12-12½	11-11½	10-10½	10-10½
1911	17-18	16	15½-15½	14½-14½	13½-13½	14½	13½	14½-15	15	13-13½	11-11½	11-11½
1912	20-22	17½-17½	16½	16½	15½	15½	15½	16½-16½	16½	12½-14	11-11½	11-11½
1913	19-20	17½-17½	17½	17½	16½	16½	16½	16½-16½	16½-16½	13-14½	13-14½	13-14½
1914	18½-19½	18-19½	19-19½	18½	18½	17½-18½	17½-18	18-18½	18-19	19-19½	15½-16½	14½-15

Comparative prices of Chicago country hides for 10 years, week ending June 20, 1914.

	Heavy steers.	Heavy cows.	Buffs.	Extremes.	Bulls.	Branded hides.	Calf-skins.	Kips.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1905	11½-11½	11½-11½	11½-11½	11½-11½	9½	10½-11½	13-14½	11-12
1906	13½	13½-13½	13½-13½	13	10½-11	12½	14½-15½	11-13½
1907	12-12½	11-11½	10½-11	10½-11	10	9½-10	14½-15	10½
1908	8½-9½	8-8½	8½	8-8½	7-7½	7½-8½	12½-14	8-9
1909	14	13½	13½	13½	11½-11½	11½-13	17-19	13½
1910	11-11½	10-10½	10-10½	10-10½	9½-9½	8½-9	14½-16½	10-11
1911	12½-13	12½-12½	12½-12½	13½-13½	10½-11	10½-11	16½-20	13½-15½
1912	13½	13½	13½	13½	14-14½	11½-11½	12½-12½	17½-23
1913	14-14½	14-14½	14-14½	14	12½-12½	13-14½	17-22	15-17
1914	16-16½	15½-16½	16-16½	17-17½	13½-14½	14½-16½	18-21½	17½-19

For the foregoing table I am indebted to my predecessor in office, the Hon. Charles H. Weisse, of Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

PEAS.

Among the most rapidly developing, thriving, and profitable farming industries to be found in the State of Wisconsin, and especially the district which I represent, is the pea-canning industry. With us and in the Northwest it is of but comparative recent origin. There is now scarcely a village or city upon a railway but which has one or more pea-canning factories. A large acreage is devoted to this crop. The tariff on canned peas under the Payne tariff was 2½ cents per pound, and under the present tariff law it is 1 cent a pound. The pea-canning season has just finished, and I have made careful investigation and comparison of the prices paid in at least a dozen places in my district this and last year.

In many instances the land is rented for cash by the factory owners and worked by their own help. In the majority of instances, however, the farmers in the vicinity of the factory raise the peas for sale at the factory. After being drawn to and milled at the cannery the farmer is paid, after the same are milled, a price ranging from 1½ to 2½ cents per pound, and averaging about 2½ cents per pound, the average yield per acre being 2,500 pounds, and the average value of yield per acre being from \$50 to \$55. Such has been the general average price for at least the last four or five years.

Factory owners in many instances rent the land, plowed or unplowed, from the farmer and work and grow their own peas. The rent for unplowed land will average \$11 per acre and for plowed land \$13 per acre. The prices this year at all points

HIDES.

One of the very few articles upon which the people were given relief by the Payne or Republican tariff was hides, which were placed upon the free list. For years the subject of protecting or placing hides upon the free list was warmly debated pro and con. On the one hand it was contended that the placing of a tariff duty on foreign hides entering this country would enable the farmer to secure a greater price for the hides produced by him, and that all marketable cattle would thereby command a greater price. On the other hand it was contended that in the placing of hides upon the free list the hide market would not be lowered and the farmer would get as much, if not more, for hides than under protection. Finally, they were placed upon the free list, and were continued upon the free list by the present Democratic tariff law.

An inspection of the following table will show that the prices of hides have been higher since the tariff duty was removed from the same than during the years when a heavy tariff was imposed. A bare review of this table shows that this year the price of nearly all kinds and grades of hides are higher than they have been at any time during the last 10 years, thus showing that tariff duties do not necessarily enhance the price of the home-produced article nor does free listing of the same plunge it into ruin.

where I made inquiry show as great a rental per acre and as great a price per pound for milled peas as in any previous year. This demonstrates that the reduction in the tariff on peas of ½ cent a pound, or 60 per cent, has not decreased their price this year under a Democratic tariff for revenue only.

BARLEY.

Wisconsin is one of the five great barley-growing States of the Union. The time was but recently when it stood first in acreage, in yield, and in quality. According to the census, its total barley yield in 1909 was, in round numbers, 22,156,000 bushels, valued at \$12,682,000. The tariff on this article was reduced from 30 to 15 cents per bushel. At the six different points investigated in my district on the last week in February, the first week in April, and the 11th of June, 1914, I found the average price of barley paid direct to the farmer higher by from 4 to 7 cents in each instance than the market price of barley at the same periods in the year 1913.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAMILTON] stated in his speech of the 11th of July, 1914:

That the price of barley in Chicago ranged from \$1.20 to \$1.30 per bushel in April, 1912, and from 55 to 60 cents a bushel in April, 1914.

Such a comparison and statements are unfair and unworthy of the gentleman. It is, in fact, an insult to the intelligence of the farmers of the country as well as to the membership of the House. The gentleman knows, or ought to know, that the reason why the market price of barley in Chicago in April, 1912, was from \$1.20 to \$1.30 per bushel was because in the season of 1911 there was a great drought and heat spell that spread over the barley-growing regions of the country just at the ripen-

ing period, which injured the growing and ripening barley to such an extent that the yield of barley in that season was only a little more than one-half of the average barley yield per acre. In the fall of 1911 and through the winter of 1911 and 1912 and in the spring of 1912 barley did range from \$1.20 to \$1.30 per bushel.

But the gentleman fails to tell us that in the fall of 1912, when the barley crop for that season came in and there had been a little more than an average annual yield of barley, that barley-raising farmers could get in the markets for their barley but from 60 to 70 cents a bushel, yet the same Payne tariff on barley of 30 cents a bushel was upon the statute books and was the same tariff on barley in 1911 and in April, 1912. If the Payne barley tariff of 30 cents per bushel was responsible for barley prices ranging from October, 1911, to the coming of the 1912 new barley crop from \$1.20 to \$1.30 per bushel, why did not that same Payne tariff of 30 cents a bushel on barley maintain the price of barley at \$1.20 to \$1.30 a bushel in the fall of 1912?

Here is a fair sample of the arguments used by the army of calamity bowlers now parading the country trying to fill the ears of the farmer with falsehoods, and to prove the unfairness of the gentleman and that he intended to misrepresent. I call attention to the fact that he was not fair enough in this connection to compare the price of barley in April, 1913, with April, 1914. If he had made such a comparison and was reporting the true results, he would have to say that barley in 1914 brought on the average from 6 to 10 cents more per bushel than in 1913.

POTATOES.

The tariff on potatoes was reduced from 25 cents a bushel and placed upon the free list, except that if potatoes are imported from a country that imposes duties upon potatoes imported from the United States, that, then, such potatoes shall pay a tariff duty of 10 per cent ad valorem. This prevents the importation of potatoes from Canada excepting upon the payment of such 10 per cent ad valorem, and our quarantine laws and regulations act as a formidable barrier to the importation of potatoes from other countries. During the first four months under the new tariff law some 3,260,000 bushels of potatoes were imported into the United States. If this rate were maintained throughout the year, we might expect a total annual importation of 10,000,000 bushels per annum.

The annual yield of potatoes, however, is very uncertain and variable. For instance, in the year 1912, the United States imported nearly 14,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding that there was then a tariff duty on the same of 25 cents per bushel. The trouble in that year was that the drought of the previous year of 1911 had rendered the yield of potatoes in that year very scarce and limited. Notwithstanding such large importation in that year, the farmers of the country prospered. It again forcibly illustrates the rule or law of supply and demand. Notwithstanding the reduction of the duty on potatoes in the present tariff law, the price at all times since the 1st of October, 1913, has been higher than during the same period in the previous years.

LOCAL MARKETS.

For the preparation of these remarks I have gathered market quotations in five different places in my district for this year and last, and have caused the same to be verified. The statement of prices that I herewith present shows the average prices paid to the farmer in my district at the periods named in this and last year. They do not represent the prices paid by the consumer after the farm products have passed through the hands of the middleman, but the prices actually received by the farmer.

Market quotations of Sheboygan, Wis., for different dates in 1913 and 1914.

	Feb. 28, 1913.	Feb. 27, 1914.	Mar. 28, 1913.	Mar. 27, 1914.
Wheat.....bushel.	\$0.75-\$0.82	\$0.80-\$0.90	\$0.75-\$0.80	\$0.80-\$0.92
Rye.....do.	.50-.52	.50-.58	.50-.52	.50-.58
Corn.....do.	.40-.45	.50-.53	.40-.45	.54-.58
Oats.....do.	.25-.30	.36-.39	.25-.28	.30-.40
Barley.....do.	.50-.60	.52-.63	.45-.59	.56-.65
Buckwheat.....do.	.60-.65	.65-.75	.....	.....
Dairy butter.....pound.	.29-.31	.27-.30	.20-.28	.24-.27
Creamery butter.....do.	.35	.31	.34	.27
Eggs.....dozen.	.17	.25	.15	.17
Potatoes.....bushel.	.27	.50-.55	.30-.35	.45-.55
Chickens, live.....pound.	.12	.12	.13	.13
Cattle, live.....cwt.	4.00- 6.00	5.00- 7.00	4.00- 6.00	5.00- 7.00
Veal, calves.....do.	8.00- 8.50	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 8.50	7.00- 9.00
Hogs, live.....do.	7.75- 8.00	8.25- 8.35	8.25	8.25- 8.60
Hogs, dressed.....do.	10.00	10.50	11.00	10.50
Sheep.....do.	4.00- 4.50	4.50- 5.50	4.00- 4.50	4.50- 5.50
Lambs.....do.	5.50- 6.50	6.00- 6.50	6.50- 7.50	7.50- 9.00
Hides.....pound.	.10	.11	.10	.14
Cheese, square prints, pound.....	.16	.17	.14	.16

Market quotations of Sheboygan, Wis.—Continued.

		June 15, 1913.	June 15, 1914.
Wheat.....bushel.	.....	\$0.73-\$0.88	\$0.80-\$0.92
Rye.....do.	.....	.50-.54	.55-.59
Corn.....do.	.....	.40-.50	.62-.68
Oats.....do.	.....	.30-.34	.38-.41
Barley.....do.	.....	.52-.60	.54-.65
Dairy butter.....pound.	.....	.20-.23	.20-.24
Creamery butter.....do.	.....	.29	.23
Eggs.....dozen.	.....	.15	.17
Potatoes, old.....bushel.	.....	.25-.30	.60-.65
Chickens, live.....pound.	.....	.12	.13
Cattle, live.....hundredweight.	.....	5.00- 6.00	5.00- 7.00
Veal, calves.....do.	.....	8.00- 8.50	8.00- 9.00
Hogs, live.....do.	.....	7.50- 8.20	7.75- 8.50
Sheep.....do.	.....	4.00	5.00- 6.00
Lambs.....do.	.....	7.00	8.50
Hides.....pound.	.....	.09-.10	.12-.14
Wool.....do.	.....	.18-.20	.21-.23
Cheese.....do.	.....	.15	.15

MILWAUKEE MARKETS, JUNE 19, 1914.

For the purpose of affording a further comparison, I herewith present quotations and prices of the articles above mentioned in the local markets, with those for the same articles in the Milwaukee market on the same day and month in the years 1913 and 1914, to wit, June 23:

	1914	1913
Wheat.....bushel.	\$0.83-\$0.95	\$0.83-\$0.89
Rye.....do.	.61-.66	.55-.61
Corn.....do.	.70-.74	.61-.64
Oats.....do.	.40-.42	.39-.41
Barley.....do.	.58-.63	.58
Potatoes, old.....do.	.72-.82	.25-.23
Potatoes new.....do.	.90- 1.00	.33-.93
Dairy butter.....per pound.	.25	.25
Creamery butter.....do.	.23	.23
Eggs.....per dozen.	.16	.15-.16
Hens, live.....per pound.	.14	.6-.12
Cattle, live.....per cwt.	.75- 8.75	6.40- 8.40
Calves.....do.	8.75- 9.50	8.25- 9.00
Hogs, live.....do.	8.00- 8.60	8.00- 8.30
Sheep.....do.	4.50- 5.50	4.00- 4.25
Lambs.....do.	8.00- 9.00	7.00- 7.50
Hides.....per pound.	.15-.16	.13
Wool, fine, merino.....do.	.22-.24	.20
Cheese.....do.	.15-.16	.14-.15

IMPORT OF FARM PRODUCTS.

When the prophets of ruin and calamity are confronted with positive facts proving that the prices of nearly all farm products are higher this year than at the same time last year, they resort to other tactics equally in vain and equally false. They then try to blind the farmers and the public with claims and prophecies that vast imports of farm products are coming into this country in competition with our home farm products. They contend that if the prices of the articles which the farmer has to sell have not yet been lowered below that of last year, that the imports from foreign countries will soon result in flooding the American markets with foreign goods, thereby depriving the American farmer of much of the market that he would otherwise enjoy.

With saddened countenances, with faltering voices, and with crocodile tears they refer to the increased imports from foreign countries since the 3d of October last, when the present tariff law went into effect. With great and false solicitude they are trying to blind the farmers and the general public with those increased imports and with the prospect of a continuance of the same. So far they have only been able to point to increased imports during the life of the present tariff in eggs, corn, beef, and potatoes, and a few minor articles.

EGGS.

Eggs imported from China is one of their ghost stories. It will be remembered that the tariff on eggs in the Payne tariff bill was fixed at 5 cents per dozen, and in the Underwood tariff bill they are placed upon the free list. In this case it is not cheap foreign labor that they are apprehensive of, but it is the cheap Chinese hens. It is true that there has been an increased importation of eggs during the first four months of the present law. A careful investigation, however, discloses that during the month of March under the present law some 12,000 cases of eggs were imported from China to Vancouver. One-half of these were consigned from there to San Francisco and the other half remained in Vancouver. These are the vast and enormous importations of Chinese eggs which are to drive the American hen out of the laying business and ruin the American egg market with cheap prices.

During the last three months of 1913 and in January, 1914, there were imported into this country from all countries, in round numbers, 2,900,000 dozens of eggs. They were worth

\$613,000. For the purpose of this argument let us assume that the importation of eggs for those four months represent one-third of the annual imports of the same. In that case our total importation of eggs for the year would be worth \$1,839,000. Our statistics show that in the year 1912 we exported \$3,395,000 worth of eggs, more than double in value the importation of eggs from foreign countries if they continue to be imported during the remaining eight months of the year in the same proportion as during the first four months. In 1912 the average price paid us for these exported eggs was 22 cents per dozen and the average price paid for the eggs brought into the United States during those four months was 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a dozen. What harm, I ask, is it to the American farmer and poultryman if we import eggs at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a dozen on the average and export twice as many at 22 cents a dozen?

Our 1910 census returns show that in that year the value of the eggs used or consumed in the United States was, in round numbers, \$320,000,000. If the importation of eggs for this year continues at the same rate for the above-mentioned four months, the amount imported will be about one-half of 1 per cent of the eggs used in this country in the year 1910. There were produced in this country in 1910 1,591,000,000 dozens of eggs. How, then, I ask in all seriousness, is an egg importation of one-half of 1 per cent going to affect the price of American eggs upon the American markets? Every intelligent, impartial, and thinking person, especially farmers, can not and do not expect such a trifling importation to make any impression whatsoever upon the egg market. It will have no more effect upon the egg prices of this country than Lake Michigan would be affected if we were to take a tub of water out of it. In truth, the increased supply of spring eggs reduces the price each year far more and has a hundred times greater effect on the market than the importations spoken of.

CORN.

During the latter part of April this year the calamity newspapers of the country published with great scare headlines a report that 500,000 bushels of Argentine corn had been purchased for delivery in May in the city of Chicago. This seemed like importing coals to Newcastle. The story was so strange that it was unbelievable, and yet it was published and republished, repeated and repeated by our opponents and by a partisan press to blind the public and farmers of this country to the true workings of the present tariff law.

That able and distinguished Democrat from Illinois, Hon. H. T. RAINY, undertook a thorough investigation of this rumor, and some time ago upon the floor of this House, he presented the result of that investigation relating to the importation of corn. After a long watchful waiting and painstaking examination, he discovered that up to the time that he made the exposure of these rumors on the 6th of last June, that only one carload of Argentine corn, containing 60,000 pounds, was delivered in Chicago, and that it was upon a contract for the delivery of this car of corn that the story that 500,000 bushels of Argentine corn was said to have been contracted for and was to be delivered in Chicago in May. According to the story of one of the partners of the firm that bought this car of corn, it was purchased and brought to Chicago by way of experiment, or trial as chicken feed. The poultry men of Chicago and vicinity evidently had found American corn so expensive for poultry feeding that as an experiment they wished to try this car of Argentine corn for chicken feeding purposes only.

His investigation disclosed that this rumor of trade or purchase of 500,000 bushels of Argentine corn was simply registered by the corn speculators in the Chicago market for the purpose of keeping down the price of corn in May. It was seized upon by those who are seeking every opportunity to slander and belittle the operation of the present tariff, and to blind farmers.

As shown by the same gentleman, a little over 7,034,000 bushels of Argentine corn was imported into this country during the four months commencing October 1, 1913, and ending February 1, 1914. At the same rate this would make for a year 21,000,000 bushels. The average annual yield of corn in this country during the last few years has been a little over 3,000,000,000 bushels. Our corn exports in 1912, including corn meal, were 41,500,000 bushels, in round numbers, so that our exports would be just about double our imports. It will thus be seen that our exports and imports combined are only about 2 per cent of our total annual production. Of the 7,000,000 bushels of corn imported during the months of October, November, and December, 1913, and January, 1914, some 4,000,000 bushels have been used exclusively by the Corn Products Co. of Edgewater, N. Y., for the manufacturing of corn products for export, and is thus used in a way that could not possibly bring it into competition with the American farmer. According to a year's average

yield, we raise in this country 650 bushels of corn for every bushel of corn imported from the Argentine Republic. With only this sort of competition in corn, the price of American corn upon American markets will be reduced about as rapidly as a person can lower the level of Lake Michigan with a pail. Let it be remembered that the corn of the Argentine Republic has been exported from that country to the English markets for many years past, and that upon those same markets American corn has been sold in millions of bushels each year in direct competition with Argentine corn. If American corn can compete successfully and at a profit with Argentine corn upon the English markets, why then is there any reason why American corn can not compete with Argentine corn on the American markets?

This is a competition that the American corn raisers had to endure for years in spite of the fact that there was a duty of 15 cents a bushel on corn. It must be remembered, too, that during all of these years when enormous quantities of American corn were being exported and sold in English markets that it was being sold at a higher price than it would command in the home market, for if it did not there would be no purpose in exporting it to the English markets.

IMPORTED BEEF.

During the last several months there has been imported into this country from Argentina dressed beef at the rate of about 9,000,000 pounds monthly. At this rate of importation the annual importations of Argentine beef will be about 108,000,000 pounds. At first blush and without reflection this seems to be an enormous quantity of beef to import. Without comparison and an analysis one would be prone to think that such an importation would displace a very large quantity of American-produced beef. If we stop to consider the same for a moment, however, we will be confronted with the fact that there are now in this country about 100,000,000 people. Imported beef to the amount of 108,000,000 pounds annually would give us a trifle of over 1 pound of beef for each person a year.

The consumption of dressed meat in the United States for the year 1909 for each person was:

	Pounds.
Beef	80.34
Veal	7.54
Pork (excluding lard)	67.61
Mutton and lamb	6.58
Lard	10.06

Total meat and lard consumed by each person on the average in 1909 172.13

No intelligent person for a moment believes that a pound of imported meat for each person in this country, will in any way whatsoever lower or affect the price of the other 172.13 pounds used by each person during the year.

Statistics further show that there is more meat consumed in the United States each year by the average person than in any other country on earth. The average amount per year used by persons in the—

	Pounds.
United Kingdom	119
Germany	113
France	80
Argentina	140
Canada	129
United States	172

Such a comparison shows the insignificant amount of American-produced beef displaced by imported beef. The effect produced by the dropping of these 108,000,000 pounds of Argentine beef into the great demand for beef in this country makes no more impression than the casting of a pebble into the Potomac. Besides, we have seen from the above figures that beef during the past year has gone up instead of down, thus showing that the importations of beef have made absolutely no impression upon the American market. Meat imports have been increasing, and meat imports must continue. The demand for beef in this country is larger than the supply.

The population of this country has increased to 100,000,000 people at the present time. During the last 14 years the population has steadily increased, thereby increasing the demand. On the other hand, during the last several years the supply of beef cattle in this country has actually diminished. Thus there has been an increase in the difference between the supply and demand from both ends. The demand, on the one hand, has increased, and the supply, on the other hand, has decreased. To meet these wide-spreading conditions, or spread between the supply and demand, it is necessary that there be some importations of meat, and those importations must increase in the near future unless our farmers produce more beef cattle than they have been producing in recent years.

To forcibly illustrate the increasing difference between the supply and demand of beef cattle in this country, let us consider

official census figures. In the year 1910 there were 41,178,000 beef cattle in the United States, and in January, 1914, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, there were 35,855,000. Thus, in four years there has been a total decrease in the supply of domestic meat cattle of six and one-half million head; or, in other words, such cattle have decreased annually at the rate of 1,330,000, or 3.3 per cent.

In 1910 there were 52,448,000 sheep in the country, and in January, 1914, there were only 49,719,000, an annual average decrease in four years of 642,000, or 1.3 per cent.

In 1910 there were in this country 58,186,000 swine, and in January, 1914, according to the official estimates, there were 58,023,000, an increase in four years of only 1.3 per cent. These official statistics relating to the supply of meat animals show conclusively the wonderful increase in the spread between the supply and demand of such animals in this country.

These are natural causes, bearing no relation whatsoever to a high or low tariff, or no tariff whatsoever, which create the growing breach between supply and demand.

There is, and will continue to be for years to come, a natural increase in the population. It must be fed. There is, and will continue for years, a diversification in farming. A half a generation ago the farming lands of this country were devoted to grain raising almost exclusively, and the western or wild lands, which then covered millions and millions of acres more than at the present, were devoted to the pasturing of beef cattle. With the great growth of our city population, which is now, according to the last census, about 51 per cent of the entire population, there is a great demand for other things besides grain and beef cattle. Thousands and thousands of acres of farming lands are now and have been for recent years devoted only to the production of milk for the supply of this city population. Millions and millions of acres of farming lands which in recent years were devoted to the raising of crops are now devoted to the supply of milk, butter, and cheese to feed our cities. The increased supply of butter, milk, and cheese has taken away from the production of beef cattle and grain, millions upon millions of acres of farm lands.

This has naturally decreased the acreage formerly devoted to the raising of crops and feeding of beef cattle. From this standpoint the reason must be clear why the supply of meat animals in this country has decreased annually while the population of the country has increased. No kind of a tariff, high or low, can change these natural conditions. With the price of farm products, including meat animals, such as they are now and have been for the last few years, there is no doubt but what the American production will at all times, until our population will continue to have grown much greater, supply nearly all of the demand of our people, and if at times there is a shortage, importations must be made, and importations made under such circumstances will not be in competition with our home products, but will merely be filling a vacancy which our products are not numerous enough to fill.

Again, it must be borne in mind that it is the American packers who are slaughtering, chilling or freezing, and exporting Argentine beef from that country to this country. The export business of that country in the meat line is mainly controlled by American packers. Out of nine establishments for the chilling and exporting of meat in Argentina five are owned and operated by Chicago business concerns. They practically control the export of meat from that country to this. Certainly no one expects that the Chicago Beef Trust, which owns and controls the packing establishments in Chicago and also in Argentina, is going to be so foolish as to allow the beef which it buys in the United States and that which it buys in Argentina to get into competition in the markets of America. This is a problem that can not be settled by any tariff laws. This is a problem the Democratic Party hopes to control and solve when its new antitrust legislation, now pending, becomes a law.

According to the most recent statement of the Agricultural Department, the demand for meat has grown until not only have exports ceased, but the packers are now buying grass cattle that were formerly fed. The latest official figures of that department, for June 15, show that the packers paid on the average \$7.43 for hogs, as compared with \$7.10 for the previous four-year average on June 15; that \$6.32 a hundred was paid on the average for beef cattle on June 15, 1914, as compared with \$5.22 for the last four years; \$7.69 for veal, as compared with the average price of \$6.54 for the last four years; and \$6.47 for lambs, as compared with \$6.25 for the last four years.

The meat packers of Chicago declare that in the coming fall and winter the public will see the highest meat prices in the history of the trade. All this proves the great scarcity of meat in this country, while the demand continues to grow. With

the demand increasing on the one hand and the supply diminishing on the other, the price of meat, as well as other articles of human food, will continue to rise in value whether there is a high or low tariff on such articles or no tariff at all. Under such conditions the importation of meat and food products will cause no damage to home producers until the amount of such importations, added to the home production, shall be raised to the height of the demand and leave an oversupply.

BREEDING STOCK.

On the 8th of last June the distinguished gentleman representing the minority [Mr. MANN], in attempting to answer some remarks made by his colleague from Illinois [Mr. RAINES] on the 6th of June, referred to the high-priced stock of Argentina. He read to us from the latest United States Yearbook, and he emphasized with considerable force extracts from that volume describing Argentine cattle, and exhibited a group picture of the same to the House. He laid considerable stress upon the fact that at some stock sale, an Argentine bull was sold for \$35,000. It struck me at the time that he intended to convey the impression that, as breeding stock under the present law is upon the free list, there would soon be imported breeding stock from Argentina in competition with the home-raised breeding stock.

TWENTY-THOUSAND-DOLLAR BULL CALF.

That evening, while the gentleman's remarks and exhibition were fresh in my mind, I read in the Sheboygan Press, in great, big headlines, an announcement of the sale of a bull calf in the gentleman's city of Chicago. It appears that a sale of cattle had taken place near Chicago shortly before, and among the cattle sold there was a 3½ months' old bull calf, born and raised in the gentleman's State. After spirited bidding this calf was sold for \$20,000.

Now, people familiar with the growth and increase in value of a calf, growing into a fully developed animal, know that when any kind of a calf, and especially a bull calf, becomes full grown and is in a state of its most usefulness, that it is worth from five to ten times as much as when it was a calf 3 months of age. So here we have the makings of a bull which will far exceed in value the Argentine bull whose picture the gentleman took so much pride in exhibiting in this House. We have coming from the gentleman's home State the makings of a \$200,000 American bull. The breeders and farmers of America interested in breeding and in developing fine stock, in view of these circumstances, need have absolutely no fear of bull competition from Argentina. Intelligent and informed people also will bear in mind that the importation of stock-breeding cattle was made free under the Payne or Republican tariff law, as well as under the present Underwood tariff.

But our opponents sometimes say in reply, "Well, the reason that the prices of farm products are higher this year than last year is because there was a scarcity in last year's farm products." This is true in a small degree, and untrue in a very much larger degree. It is true that there was a shortage of about 700,000,000 bushels in the amount of corn raised last year. It is also true that the American wheat crop last year exceeded by 240,000,000 bushels any wheat crop ever produced in America, and that the price of wheat this year is higher than it has been for many recent years.

DECREASE OF COST OF LIVING.

As a last resort for the condemnation of the present tariff law our opponents sarcastically twit us with having failed to reduce the cost of living in the cities by the present tariff. It is true that the high cost of living in cities has not been reduced to the degree that the Democratic Party hoped and expected. On the other hand, it is a fact that many necessities of life and other articles have been reduced in price to some extent. It must be borne in mind that so far the new law has been in operation only nine months, and that we have statistics available for only seven of those nine months.

In the case of meats we have discovered what I individually claimed at the time of the passage of the tariff law, that our Beef Trusts control the exports of beef from Argentina and that they will not allow those meats when imported into the United States to come into competition with the beef owned and purchased by them in America. Such has conclusively proven to be the case. On the other hand, it must be remembered that in every large and in nearly every small city there are interstate and local trusts and combinations between wholesalers and retailers, by which the natural law of supply and demand has been prevented from working in a natural manner, thus preventing many necessities of life from being purchased cheaper. When a dozen men or corporations concentrate into their hands the meats and other products produced by the farmer and make an agreement to sell them at a fixed price to the ultimate con-

sumer there is no competition, and we ought to have competition from abroad, if we can get it, under such circumstances, so that under such conditions there will be fair and competitive American markets in which the consumer can trade.

I hope that intelligent, impartial, and observing people will not come to the conclusion that because the Democratic Party desires to cheapen the cost of living in the cities that we intend to do so at the expense of the farmers. The Democratic Party is interested in having the farmer meet the ultimate consumer in as short a trade route as possible. Official investigation made by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, in the Taft administration, showed that out of \$100 paid by the consumer for such farm products as form the necessities of life that only \$45 was received by the farmer, the balance going to the transportation company, the wholesaler, jobbers, and retailers. It is after the farmer's products have passed from his hands and have been combined in the possession of a few corporations, or a few men of great resources, that the price of these farm products are artificially advanced. The Democratic Party wants competition, from wherever it may be secured, brought against the trusts and combinations which buy the farmers' products at the lowest possible price, and then screw up the price of such articles when sold to the ultimate consumer. This administration has not as yet had sufficient time to reach all of these trusts, combinations, and monopolies that so deal with the products of the farmer after they have left the farmer's hands. A few weeks ago we passed antitrust legislation which is designed to break up such combinations, trusts, and monopolies, and when such laws have finally been placed upon the statute books, which we hope and believe will be the case before we adjourn, then we firmly believe that these interstate and local combinations, trusts, and monopolies which artificially and unnecessarily and outrageously raise the price of farm products after they leave the farmer's hands and before they get into the hands of the ultimate consumer, will be dissolved and destroyed.

Then there will be freer and more opportunity for the farmer to dispose of his products direct to the ultimate consumer, and no army of parasites can then grow, thrive, and feed off of both the farmer and ultimate consumer. Where there is full and free competition the price for which the farmer sells is not affected by increases or decreases of imports, unless such increased or decreased imports be large enough to create an oversupply or bring about a scarcity.

The Democratic Party in its campaign did not contend that the high tariff was the sole cause of the high cost of living. It did contend, and still contends and believes, that in very many instances it provided the shield behind which trusts, combinations, and monopolies were formed for the purpose of hammering down the price paid to the farmer, and for the purpose of screwing up the price of those products when sold to the consumer. If the people will have patience until the Democratic tariff law has been given a fuller and fairer opportunity to operate after the passage of our proposed antitrust laws, the people of this country will find great relief in all directions.

They will find the farmer receiving as much for his products, if not more, than now, and they will find the people buying the necessities of life for less. This may seem paradoxical, but it is absolutely true. When the trusts, which are situated, thrive, and live between the farm producer and the ultimate consumer, are destroyed, then there will be less dividends to provide for trusts, combinations, and monopolies, and less of the idle middlemen to support. The farmer and the consumer will be drawn closer together, thereby enabling the farmer to secure better prices for his products and at the same time enable the ultimate consumer to buy cheaper than now.

HIGH COST OF LIVING WORLD WIDE.

The cost of living in the last few years in this country has grown very rapidly. We have been prone, however, to believe that this was peculiar alone among our people. Such, however, is not the case, for the general complaint against the high cost of living has prevailed in all civilized nations. There has been a growth in this cost everywhere—in some countries greater than in others—and it is usually due to the same causes.

Prof. John B. C. Kershaw, fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, of London, who is widely known as a student and expert, wrote an article upon the subject, which was published in the *Scientific American* of March 21, 1914. He points out in that article in detail the reasons which he considers responsible for the great rise in the cost of living throughout the world, and shows that this condition is not peculiar to any one nation. He says in part:

The rise in the prices during the last 15 years has not only been great, but general. It applies to almost all commodities and to all countries for which we have figures.

The principle cause for this he attributes is the continued growth in population of the world, the increased demand for luxuries, and the extravagant way in which the present generation is exhausting the material resources of the earth. Food and other commodities of life are dearer, in his opinion, because of the increase in the number who want them, and they are becoming more scarce. According to his opinion the outlook seems to indicate that the rise in prices is permanent and is likely to be aggravated in future years.

He includes in his article a table showing the level of food products from 1900 to 1912, inclusive. From this table it appears that the price of necessary food articles usually used by the workingman have gradually raised in price from 1900 to 1912, inclusive, in the countries hereafter named as follows:

	Per cent.
In the United Kingdom.	15
In France.	15
In Germany.	30
In Holland.	23
In Italy.	20
In Russia.	21
In Canada.	51
In Australia.	16
In New Zealand.	16
In United States.	39
In Norway.	19

Judging from this world-wide rise in the cost of food products, it must be apparent to all, that in the question of the cost of living we have a world-wide problem, and not alone an American one. Under such circumstances it is unreasonable to suppose that any tariff law, high or low, that may be passed by Congress will materially affect the cost of living one way or the other. So far as the high cost of living is due to artificial reasons, and not to the law of supply and demand, the only relief is in regulation, control, or destruction of trusts, combinations, and monopolies in all matters, and especially in dealing with the necessities of life, both in interstate and intrastate commerce. The Democratic Party hopes that by the passage of the proposed antitrust legislation and its enforcement after passage to in a large measure control and destroy the evil practices of such trusts, combinations, and monopolies.

DEMOCRATIC PROTECTION FOR THE FARMER.

The Democratic Party has since the days of Jefferson been not only the traditional but practical friend of the farmers. It has at all times constituted itself the champion of their welfare. Through its efforts it has manifested and put into practice during this administration its professions of friendship.

A Democratic House in 1911 inaugurated and passed a country-wide parcel-post system in connection with the Post Office Department. For more than a generation this valuable means for the transportation of small packages has been a part of the postal system of nearly every civilized country. Its merits had been demonstrated. The demand for it in this country had been for nearly a generation widespread. For 16 long years, while the Republican Party was in power, these demands were repeatedly presented to Congress, and repeatedly Republican Congresses turned deaf ears to the appeals of the farmers and consumers of the country. Finally in 1911, in response to the long, continued, and widespread demand on the part of the people, a Democratic House inaugurated and passed this most valuable piece of legislation.

This particular branch of the public service has been during the present administration, in charge of that able and distinguished Democratic statesman, Hon. A. S. Burleson, the ablest and most progressive Postmaster General that has been at the head of our Post Office Department in the history of our Government. Under him and through his efforts of practical management, the parcel-post system has been extended throughout the length and breadth of the land. Repeated extensions of its usefulness have been successfully established and are now in operation. The weights permitted to be carried have been increased, and the rates for carriage decreased.

Already so great has been the volume of business transacted by this branch of the Post Office Department that express rates on all commodities not exceeding the weight permitted to be carried by the parcel-post system have been reduced by an average of about three-quarters of the charges previously made by express companies.

When the farmer and ultimate consumer become familiar with this great system, it will enlarge direct trade between them and will bring the farmer higher prices for his produce, and at the same time enable the consumer to buy such produce at a cheaper price than where the same has been handled by the middleman or the retailer. This system is but in its infancy, and in the course of two or three years more under the present able administration there will undoubtedly be a wonderful in-

crease in this direction, thus conferring the benefit on the farmer and the consumer.

In order to describe the great benefits which it is contemplated shall be rendered in the near future by the Parcel Post Service, I take the liberty of quoting liberally from the words of the present able Postmaster General:

The Parcel Post Service is at a turning point in its history. It must respond to the increasing demand for closer, quicker, and surer communication between our people. The facilities it has always controlled have become more important and new facilities have been added, but the people are looking to it for still greater and wider performance.

The successful postmaster or executive officer may no longer be a passive agent. He must develop with the demand for the service and keep abreast of the best modern business thought.

Phenomenal as has been the growth and development of the parcel post, the new service is still in its infancy. We have but scratched the surface of its possibilities for usefulness. Further experience will no doubt justify further extensions of service and revisions of rates and conditions of malleability that will have the effect of vastly increasing the traffic. Improved methods of postal operation and increased efficiency will bring about a more satisfactory and complete service.

IT UNITED PRODUCER AND CONSUMER.

Postmasters can render great service in the reduction of the high cost of living by bringing together those who wish to buy and those who wish to sell farm products. With the agencies at his command, the postmaster should secure the names of those farmers who can supply farm produce in retail shipments, together with the quantities available and the prices asked. This information he should furnish to the patrons of his office and of other offices where the patrons wish to secure direct shipments of such fresh food products. Thought and ingenuity will enable each postmaster to supplement this general plan in whatever ways are best suited to the local conditions. Postmasters should also make a careful study of conditions under which the farmers within their reach now market their produce and under which their city patrons secure food products. This will enable postmasters to present more convincing arguments for the use of the parcel post and to render valuable service to their communities in reducing the cost of living.

Postmasters should urge the organization of "shipping clubs" among their rural and city customers for the purpose of using in the most effective manner the parcel post as means of exchange of produce. It is particularly desirable to encourage organizations of farmers for cooperation in shipping farm products.

This interest and activity of the Democratic Party in extending the Parcel Post System is in fulfillment of a plank contained in its national platform of 1912, in which it was declared:

We favor the establishment of a parcel post or postal express, and also the extension of the rural delivery system as rapidly as practicable.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION BILL.

The 1912 Democratic national platform contains the following plank in relation to agricultural extension teaching:

We recognize the value of vocational education, and urge Federal appropriation for such training and extension teaching in agriculture in cooperation with the several States.

In compliance with this platform pledge, Congress has passed what is known as the Lever agricultural extension bill, making provisions for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and the acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Its purpose is to "provide for the commencement of cooperative agricultural extension work, field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise," carried on in a way mutually agreeable to the Secretary of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges receiving the benefits of such acts. In brief, it undertakes to make such provisions as will bring to the attention of the farmer and the farmers' wives and children in the most striking manner such demonstrated truths and practices as to make up the most up-to-date methods in agriculture, which, if lived up to, will make rural living desirable and profitable as an occupation. It aims to carry to the farmer the improved methods and practices of the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, the Department of Agriculture, and the best farmer, and demonstrate their value upon the farm itself, thus providing the means by which the agricultural institutions may be made to serve all the people, as should be the case, rather than a limited and privileged few.

The bulletins from the agricultural press have not been sufficient to reach the farmer in the remote districts, who most needs the agricultural information which the Department of Agriculture and State experiment stations and agricultural colleges have accumulated for the last 50 years. It aims for practical demonstrations in the most enlightened farming methods.

The late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, founder of the demonstration work in this country, said:

There is much knowledge applicable and helpful to husbandry that is annually worked out and made available by the scientists in the United States Department of Agriculture and in the State experiment stations and by individual farmers upon their farms which is sufficient to readjust agriculture and place it upon a basis of greater profit, to reconstruct the rural home, and to give to country life an attraction, a dignity, and a potential influence it has never received. This body of knowledge can not be conveyed and delivered by a written message to

the people in such a way that they will accept and adopt it. This can only be done by personal appeal and ocular demonstration.

By this law there is permanently appropriated \$480,000 each year to each State which will agree to the provisions of the law. Increases are provided for during the first seven years, and after that time there is permanently appropriated for each year the sum of \$4,100,000, in addition to the said sum of \$480,000, which is to be distributed among the several States in the proportion which the rural population of each State bears to the total rural population of all the States. In short, it means and provides the funds for the payment of expenses of practical agricultural experts who will go out among the farmers of the State and demonstrate to them—so that the eye of the farmer may see—the practical workings of the most up-to-date and scientific methods of farming.

This piece of legislation was demanded by the rural population of the country and will soon be in successful operation. While it was pending every school, large or small, interested in the development of agricultural information and knowledge petitioned for its speedy passage. This demand had existed for many years prior to its passage. The law will be put to good use in instructing the farmer and his children in practical and up-to-date farming activities.

ANNUAL INCREASE OF AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION.

The splendid work of the Department of Agriculture has been recognized by this administration and encouraged by an increased appropriation of \$1,524,000 over the largest annual appropriation made during the Taft administration. The total amount appropriated by this Congress for agricultural purposes, exclusive of permanent annual appropriations, being \$19,511,000, making a total annual with permanent appropriations of over \$24,000,000 for farming purposes.

Among the many important improvements made in the work of the Department of Agriculture is a new division known as Farm Management. The duties of this division are to make an investigation of the cost of producing farm products under varying farm conditions, distribution of investment, relative return of different systems of farm management, ascertaining previous experience in farm management in this and other countries, development and plans for building better farm dwellings, study of the cheapest and most effective method of eradicating weeds and cultivating the soil, and, in fact, to make a study of a thousand and one phases of farm life and publish the results thereof.

OFFICE OF MARKETS.

The Democratic administration has established in the Department of Agriculture a division known as the Office of Markets, and has secured an appropriation therefor of \$200,000 for this year. It is the belief of the present administration of the Department of Agriculture that effective and economical methods for properly distributing and marketing farm products are of equal importance to the farmer and country at large as are scientific methods of production. There is no profit in it for the farmer to improve the quality and increase the quantity of his crops if he can not learn when, how, and where to sell them to the best advantage. Without some advantageous means of directly connecting the producer and consumer both of them suffer. It is sought to prevent abundant harvests from being allowed to be sold at ruinous prices in glutted markets, while insufficient supplies cause exorbitant prices and unsatisfied want at other points.

It is believed that when this work has been fully organized the department will be able to assist the farmer in disposing of his crops as effectively as it has assisted him in producing them. Some of the principal lines of investigation which will be undertaken in connection with this work are: Cooperative production and marketing; market surveys, methods and cost; market grades and standards; city marketing and distribution; transportation of farm produce; storage problems; marketing miscellaneous products; and marketing by parcel post. This work will bring about a much cheaper and more equitable distribution of farm produce, and the farmer will thereby be the chief beneficiary of such improvement, and the consumer will also have his share in this reduced and cheaper plan of distribution. Heretofore the Government has devoted its energies almost entirely to the problem of increasing farm production, but recent experience has demonstrated that it is of equal importance to the farmer that his crop should be marketed in such a manner as to enable him to secure a better price for his products, and at the same time enable the consumer to purchase necessary food cheaper.

BIRD LAW.

It has appropriated \$50,000 annually for the protection of insect-devouring birds of the country. The farmers of the country have in years past and are at the present time losing

lions of dollars in crops because of crop-destroying insects, until it has become apparent that the annual loss to farmers from these insects alone amounts to millions of dollars. Recent experiments have shown the value of insect-devouring birds in helping to save the farmer's crops from the powers of ravage. This work, it is estimated, will finally save the farmers of the country millions of dollars annually.

HOG CHOLERA.

In the fall and early winter of 1913-14, when hog cholera swept the northwest section of the country, destroying thousands of hogs, valued at millions of dollars, the Democratic Congress rose to the occasion and made a special appropriation of \$600,000 for the purpose of assisting in the control and extermination of this great destroyer of hogs, one of the greatest sources of the farmers' wealth.

The Democratic House during the present session has shown its interest in farm postal highways, and has mapped out and planned a system of such highways to be built and constructed in connection with the highway departments or commissions of the different States. As the bill passed the House the bill contained an annual appropriation of \$25,000,000. Heretofore millions of dollars have been appropriated annually for the improvement of rivers and harbors, for the building of battleships, for the building of fortifications, and for dozens of other Government objects, but up to this time this is the first and only appropriation made by the Federal Government to aid the States in building, constructing, and improving farm highways. It is the beginning of an improvement which is destined in years to come to spread all over the country in every direction, to the great advantage of the farmer and his real estate.

It has aided the farmer in a score of other important directions and has vigorously enforced the oleomargarine laws, which are designed to protect the farmers' butter products from deception and fraud in the butter markets of the country.

CONCLUSION.

The facts here presented must prove, beyond successful denial, to every intelligent and impartial farmer or other person that the market prices paid to farmers for their produce or crops during nine months of the present Democratic tariff have been, on the average and in general, with only one or two minor exceptions, higher than in the year 1913 under the Payne tariff. These facts also demonstrate beyond successful contradiction that the increase in a few imported farm products has not injured, damaged, or lowered the price of the American farmer's products. These facts demonstrate that the great natural law of supply and demand is of far greater controlling force than any tariff law, whether made by Republicans, Democrats, or Bull Moose. The foregoing statements of facts also conclusively show, especially with reference to farm crops, that the price varies with the yield, and the yield depends upon the weather, over which no tariff has control, and over which Providence alone has control.

Let the farmers of this country bear well in mind that the members of the Democratic Party are as much interested in their prosperity and welfare as their fellow citizens who wear the Republican Party label. Tariff laws that work, or may work, an injury to the farmer, injure Democrats as well as Republicans, and there is no reason for distrusting the Democratic Party in its management of the tariff where it is made up of individuals as honest and sincere in their motives as are the individuals of the Republican Party. When stripped of calamity howling and partisan coloring there remains but an honest difference of opinion between them on this important subject. I take it for granted that the average member of each party is equally interested in maintaining and promoting the welfare and prosperity of the farmer. How, then, shall it be determined what party is right in its contention upon this subject? There is only one way, and that is to let the facts determine who is right. The facts that I have here presented, comparing the market prices received by the farmer during nine months under a Democratic tariff, show that such prices were higher in general and on the average than in the same months in the year 1913 under the Payne-Aldrich tariff.

If circumstances in the future, of which there are no indications now, should show that the present tariff is exposing the products of the American farmer to a competition which in itself lowers the price of his products, the Democratic Party can be safely depended upon to so alter the tariff as to give the American farmer equal justice and equity in the administration of the tariff laws. Until then let the army of calamity howlers practice in the wilderness, and then farmers and the rest of the country are certain to enjoy peace and prosperity.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 17824, the general deficiency appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from consideration of House joint resolution 300, extending appropriations, and to consider the same in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union from further consideration of House joint resolution 300, and to consider the same in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Is there objection?

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I wish to say to the gentleman that I desire to have a little debate upon this resolution. I am perfectly willing to undertake the consideration of it now, but I wish the gentleman to agree that I shall have time for that purpose.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection. I might wish to say something in reply. How much time does the gentleman wish?

Mr. GILLETT. I do not think more than 5 or 10 minutes, unless in effort to something that might be said.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The situation is this. Objection was made to-day to the consideration of this resolution because of the failure on the part of the managers on the part of the House and the Senate to agree on the legislative and District appropriation bills. Those bills have been agreed to. To-morrow is the 15th, when the present appropriations expire, and it may or may not be possible to consider this resolution in the House to-morrow. To-morrow is Calendar Wednesday. The resolution should be passed to-night. I am perfectly willing to have whatever discussion may be desired at this time.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do I understand from the gentleman's statement that to-morrow will be the last day?

Mr. FITZGERALD. To-morrow is the 15th.

Mr. STAFFORD. So that it would be ample time to consider it to-morrow?

Mr. FITZGERALD. But to-morrow is Calendar Wednesday.

Mr. GILLETT. But it would require unanimous consent no more to-morrow than to-night.

Mr. FITZGERALD. But it would require "more" unanimous consent to-morrow than it does to-night.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think, Mr. Speaker, it ought to go over until to-morrow.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I conferred with the gentleman from Illinois when the arrangement was made about the agreement on the District bill, and he stated that he would inform the gentleman from Massachusetts that he would not object further to the resolution. It is important that it go through to-day.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does the resolution include the District bill and also the legislative bill?

Mr. FITZGERALD. No—

Mr. STAFFORD. That has been agreed to.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The District bill has been agreed to and probably will be signed to-morrow. The only bills now undisposed of are the Indian appropriation bill and the sundry civil bill, outside of the river and harbor bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Of course, it is not possible to have an agreement on those three bills by to-morrow. I take it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Until the House disposes of the deficiency bill the gentleman from Massachusetts and myself are unable to go to conference on the sundry civil bill.

Mr. MOORE. Are the river and harbor appropriations affected by this resolution at all?

Mr. FITZGERALD. No, they are not.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, on the statement of the gentleman from New York, I will not interpose any objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 300) to continue the provisions of a joint resolution approved June 30, 1914, entitled "Joint resolution extending appropriations for the necessary operations of the Government and of the District of Columbia under certain contingencies."

Resolved, etc., That the provisions of a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution extending appropriations for the necessary operations of the Government and of the District of Columbia under certain con-

tingencies," approved June 30, 1914, are extended and continued in full force and effect for and during the last half of the month of July, fiscal year 1915; and to continue during the last half of the month of July, fiscal year 1915, the operation of the Interstate Commerce Commission in securing a valuation of the several classes of property of carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce, authorized by the act of March 1, 1913, a sufficient amount is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed the sum of \$65,000, together with any unexpended balance of a similar sum appropriated for the first half of said month of July.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, this is certainly an extraordinary situation. Here we are at half past 6, nothing like a quorum present, and it is impossible undoubtedly to get a quorum, and yet this very important resolution, extending the appropriations for the sundry civil bill, an enormous bill, and the Indian appropriation bill, is brought up and unanimous consent is asked for its passage—and that is the only way it could be passed. It seems to me that illustrates the inherent incapacity of the Democratic Party to administer this Government, which is the charge which on this side of the House we have not only this year but in previous years continuously made. If any one gentleman wished to raise an objection, it would be impossible for this resolution to pass, and, in fact, the grounds upon which the gentleman from New York asks to pass it now is because to-morrow in a full House unanimous consent probably would not be granted, and unless it was passed to-morrow the Government would be incapable of paying its officials. So that that side of the House, the party which is responsible for the business management of the country, has put itself in this predicament. It put itself in the same predicament two weeks ago. I think the inconvenience and confusion which exists by not passing the appropriation bills before the end of the fiscal year is not generally appreciated. The press here in Washington, which has, of course, peculiar interest in Washington matters, has called repeated attention to the unfortunate result of the District bill being held up, because the bathhouses are closed; but that is simply one illustration of what is going on all over the country in different departments.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLETT. Yes.

Mr. MOORE. Are salaries involved in this proposition at all? If we fail to pass this resolution now, would we be holding up the salaries of workmen employed by the Government in any of the departments?

Mr. GILLETT. Oh, yes; the sundry civil bill covers a great many. Of course, the legislative bill has gone through.

Mr. MOORE. There were complaints last year from many employees in the Government service—I think some in the customs service—that they were held up and could not get their pay. Would that same condition arise now if we failed by unanimous consent to let this resolution go through?

Mr. GILLETT. Yes.

Mr. MOORE. Then, if any one Member of the House should exercise the power, which the gentleman has correctly stated any one Member has, to object to the passage of the resolution at this time, that Member might be responsible for deferring the payment of wages to Government employees, who, of course, might be sorely in need thereof.

Mr. GILLETT. Yes; that is what I criticize; that that side of the House should allow any such condition to exist where any one man, perhaps with legitimate reason, could prevent the bill becoming effective at the proper time, and then there would be these without any provision being made for their salary. Now, two weeks ago, as I say, the same thing happened, and then one extension was made. But I happened in one of the departments to-day, and as I came out an official asked me if the legislative bill was likely to go through to-day. I said I did not know. He said, "I hope it will, because if it does not there are seven clerks in our employ who for the last 14 days have been thrown out of work because they were not employed under a continuing appropriation, and therefore the continuing of the appropriation of last year did not provide any salaries for them, and they had to be dropped." And undoubtedly that is going on in various departments, causing not only confusion, but expense to the Government.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLETT. Certainly.

Mr. STAFFORD. I notice that the legislative bill was delayed being introduced in the House until June 17 of this year.

Mr. FITZGERALD. When?

Mr. GILLETT. Not the 17th.

Mr. STAFFORD. On what date was it introduced?

Mr. GILLETT. The legislative bill was introduced long before that. That was the sundry civil bill, was it not?

Mr. STAFFORD. I have in my hand H. R. 15279, an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and ju-

dicial departments of the Government, and it states it was received in the House of Representatives on June 17, 1914, in order to be printed.

Mr. FITZGERALD. That is when it came back from the Senate.

Mr. STAFFORD. That passed the House April 17, 1914.

The purpose of my rising was to make this inquiry: During the prior administrations, when the Republicans were in control, this legislative bill was oftentimes presented in the House within three weeks after the first assembling of the session. Can the gentleman inform the committee as to the reason for the delay in not presenting it to the House earlier for consideration?

Mr. GILLETT. I will leave that to the chairman of the committee; but what the gentleman suggests about the promptness of the Republican administrations is borne out by the report which the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] filed when he first introduced the resolution to continue the appropriation for 15 days. He cited there all the Congresses from the Fifty-fourth to the present in which it had been necessary to introduce such a resolution. And if you will notice, in the last Congress, the first Congress where the Democratic Party came into control after that time, a similar resolution had to be introduced for about half a dozen bills. I do not blame the Democratic Party particularly for that, because I recognize that in the last Congress the Senate was Republican, and I appreciate that it is quite different when one House belongs to one political party and another House to another political party, because then no one party has the responsibility and the pressure which responsibility brings upon it to compel the bills to be passed in due time.

So, as I say, I do not criticize the Democratic Party for the Sixty-second Congress, because the Senate was Republican and the responsibility was shared, but in this Congress, where both the Senate and the House are Democratic, and where there is a responsibility on that party alone to see that the appropriation bills are passed before the 1st of July, in this Congress, I do criticize and condemn the majority that has control of the House.

And I wish to call attention to the fact which appears upon this report made by the gentleman from New York, that from the Fifty-third Congress, which is the last Congress of Democratic control until the Sixty-second Congress, when the Democrats took control again, in those 16 years, when the Republican Party had control of both branches of the legislature, there was not a single case where all the appropriation bills were not passed before the 1st of July. That marks the contrast between the business efficiency of the Republican Party and the business management of the Democratic Party. The last Democratic Congress—the Fifty-third—failed to pass the appropriation bills on time. The following eight Republican Congresses were always prompt, and now this Democratic Congress fails again. It is that discrepancy to which I call attention, because I do think that while passing these temporary resolutions for 15 days at a time does in a certain manner tide over the difficulty, and the public at large probably feels that it makes no difference, and that the Democratic Party is doing its duty; yet, as a matter of fact, it makes a great difference. The Treasury Department becomes greatly confused in its accounts. Often in many items it is very difficult to apportion the one twenty-fourth of the amount which is appropriated. And therefore good business management always requires that the appropriation bills for the ensuing year should be passed before the commencement of that year. That was done for 16 years by the Republican Party. And now, just as soon as the Democratic Party gets in power, they repeat their former practice and begin to illustrate what we have always criticized them for, namely, their inefficiency and their incapacity for business management.

Now, I reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker. [Applause.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts overlooked the Fifty-first Congress. That was a somewhat famous Republican Congress. It was a notorious Congress; not only Republican, but notorious in the annals of the Congresses of the United States. The first session of that Congress extended until October 1, 1890, or 93 days beyond the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. The joint resolution of June 30, 1890, continued the appropriations for 1890 for 30 days. They were further continued until August 14, 1890, by joint resolution of July 30, 1890, and they were continued until August 29, 1890, by joint resolution of August 14; so that not until the 29th day of August was that most notorious of all Republican Congresses able to pass the appropriation bills. There was less excuse for that Congress than others, because that was the Congress, if I recall correctly, when there was a complete revolution in the procedure in the House by which the extensive filibuster-

ing indulged in prior to that time had made it difficult to transact the public business, and by the change the public business was very greatly expedited.

So far as I am personally concerned, Mr. Speaker, I assume no responsibility whatever for any delay that has taken place in the enactment of the appropriation bills into law. I endeavored to have the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill considered in the House prior to the consideration of the bill for the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls. I pointed out to various gentlemen the difficulties attending the adjustment of the appropriation bills and the danger that resulted from any attempt to delay their consideration in the House. It was suggested that the Panama Canal tolls bill would take very little time in either body, and that it would not delay the consideration of the legislative bill. The legislative bill had to be deferred until after that bill was considered here, and it was delayed considerably in its consideration by the House.

I protested against the rule that was suggested for the consideration of the antitrust legislation to the exclusion of all other public business in the House. I emphasized the fact that the sundry civil appropriation bill was then practically ready and that it should be given right of way; that it was imperative that it should be given the right of way if it were to be enacted into law before the 30th of June, the end of the fiscal year. The bill could have been brought into the House and considered very much earlier than it was possible to have it considered, because the antitrust bills were under consideration.

When the sundry civil bill was before the House I did everything in my power to expedite its consideration, but, for one reason or another, the Members of the House, exercising their privileges under the rules, continually delayed the proceedings of the House by useless points of no quorum and fruitless roll calls and refusals to remain in session after 5.30 or 6 o'clock.

Certainly, I was punished more severely than anyone else by protracted sessions, because I was compelled to be here all the time during the consideration of the bill while many gentlemen who aided in the frittering away of valuable time made themselves conspicuous, temporarily, by the suggestion of the absence of a quorum and then were able to absent themselves later when it was necessary for myself to be present during the consideration of the bill. I know that I was compelled to suffer some of the inconveniences that persons suffer from sometimes who, for one reason or another, are compelled to go without food for a considerable length of time. There were three or four days, Mr. Speaker, when I was unable to obtain any lunch and practically no dinner.

Anyone who desires to understand just how necessary food is to the human body need only to be put in charge of such a bill and spend eight or nine hours on the floor of the House with an empty stomach, combating all the pugnacious and antagonistic Members of the House, and he will quickly learn to appreciate the value of regular meals. I repeat that, so far as I am concerned, there is no responsibility upon me for any delay in the consideration or passage of these bills.

It is true that for 16 years the Republicans passed the appropriation bills very speedily and before the termination of the fiscal year; but it must also be recalled that those 16 years were the most profligate and wasteful in the entire history of the Government. The cost of the Federal Government during that period increased about 150 per cent. It would not have increased with such startling rapidity if the necessary time had been taken to resist the insistence of another body and to compel the elimination of items from the appropriation bills that should not have been incorporated in them. I know that there was a general disposition during those 16 years—because I was here during the larger portion of them—to expedite the appropriation bills and to adjourn the Congress; and the underlying motive of that haste and that speed was to make it impossible for the Congress to consider legislation imperatively needed and insistently demanded by the country, in order that those who were fattening and growing rich under the Republican laws might be relieved of their special privileges and some relief be given to the masses of the people.

It was the prevalence and the continuation of that policy which finally resulted in the uprising of the people and brought in a Democratic Congress and the election of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] as the first Democratic Speaker in the House in many years.

That Congress, the Sixty-second, had considerable difficulty with the appropriation bills. The departments were all in the control of the Republicans. The Senate was in the control of the Republicans. They had been leading a reckless, profligate existence, under the encouragement of Republican Congresses. They resisted every effort that was made to cut down useless

appropriations, to eliminate useless offices, and to bring back the Government to a sound financial basis. It was necessary to combat the Senate at every point. There was really very little encouragement, although much ostensible encouragement from the Executive in the attempted reform during that period.

In June, 1912, the two parties held two great political conventions, and practically by unanimous consent suspended the business of Congress for more than a month in order that the Members of both Houses might attend those political conventions. Whatever delay resulted during that time must have been equally shared by the representatives of the two parties.

What is there extraordinary about this resolution? It is designed to maintain the Government in a lawful, orderly, and proper manner. All of the appropriation bills with the exception of two, the Indian appropriation bill and the sundry civil appropriation bill, are practically laws. The legislative and District appropriation bills were agreed upon to-day. Would the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] have preferred that the House yield to the unreasonable and improper demands of another body and permit the incorporation into those bills of items that should not be in them in order that the bills might have been agreed to prior to the 30th of June?

So far as I was concerned, I preferred that we should discuss and determine those questions, not in the interest of those little groups that desired special privileges and favors in those appropriation bills, but determine them in the interest of all of the people of the United States. Any one Member could object and prevent the passage of this resolution to-day. If he did so, it would unquestionably be taken up and passed on Thursday. I think a parliamentary expedient could be found that would make it simple enough to pass it upon that day. But to-morrow is the last day to which the appropriations have been continued, and it would result in considerable confusion if that day passed without the resolution being agreed upon. It would result in very much embarrassment to a great army of Republicans who, through some fortuitous circumstances, have not yet been separated from the pay rolls of the Government, as, in my opinion, they should be, because the more speedily they are eliminated the better and more efficient administration of the public affairs we are likely to have. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Of course I understand that the criticism of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] is really Pickwickian. He does not mean it. He knows he does not mean it, because if he had been really desirous of making trouble he would have attempted to tie up the governmental service as affected by those two appropriation bills, by preventing the passage of this resolution. It is one of those good-natured criticisms that are indulged in in parliamentary bodies, that will not have any peculiar, permanent, beneficial effect, but serves the same purpose as the safety valve upon a boiler. Now that the pressure has been removed, he is glad that we will proceed with the consideration of the public business and an orderly maintenance of the various departmental services. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a few words in response to what the gentleman has said. It is very true that I might, if I had wished, have tied up this resolution, as any one man might. I have no such purpose. While reprobating and regretting the predicament in which we are, that these great appropriation bills should be dependent upon the will of any one person, yet I recognize that it is desirable that this resolution should go through. But I do think it is very appropriate that there should be pointed out the defects and bad management which brought us into this position.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] said that the legislative and District bills went through to-day so that they are not covered by this resolution. That is very true, Mr. Speaker. But why did they go through to-day? We all know the real reason. The real reason is that they went through to-day because this resolution not being privileged under the parliamentary rules, it could not be adopted without a rule, and it is impossible for the Democratic Party to get a quorum of their own on the Committee on Rules.

That is another phase which might well be criticized. Because they could not get that, it was necessary for them to come to an agreement on the legislative and District bills, for it would certainly have been a shocking sight for the country if these two bills had failed and this resolution had also failed so that the whole force covered by them could not be paid, just because the Committee on Rules of this Democratic Committee on Rules could not get a quorum. I think that is a sufficient explanation, and in itself is a severe criticism of the management of that side of the House.

The gentleman from New York says that we were prevented and delayed by constant calls for quorums. That is true, but I think it is but fair to suggest that these points of order and delay and filibuster came from that side of the House. It did not come from this side of the House. They are responsible for it.

I did not when I began, and I do not now, pretend to apportion the blame for this delay and mismanagement. I do not know, and I do not say, whether it was the administration with its measures and the pressure it brought upon the House to carry those measures through ahead of the appropriation bills that caused the trouble, or whether it was the Committee on Rules that manages the House—I do not determine who made the trouble. All I have a right to say is that the Democratic Party is responsible. The Democratic Party has full control of the House, and it is responsible, and it may apportion the blame upon all the branches of the Government and such committees of this House as it pleases. But it can not shift responsibility from itself.

The gentleman from New York indulges in the usual talk of Republican extravagance and profligacy. We have never claimed, as that party always has, to be the special disciples and advocates of economy, but when the gentleman reproaches us for extravagance he must have forgotten the record that this Congress is making. He must have forgotten some remarks he made in this House not long ago reproaching that side of the House for the extravagance which they were developing in every direction. I venture to say that when at the end of this Congress the gentleman comes to make the report, which the chairman of the Appropriations Committee always has to make, of the expenditures of this Congress, he will find it very hard to reconcile them with the Democratic platform and professions and the charges against the Republican Party in which he now indulges.

Now, as to the Fifty-first Congress, which he refers to, it is noticeable that he has to go back 24 years for a Republican precedent. During the whole 16 years of recent Republican control there is not a single case of such legislation. The Fifty-first Congress was very different from this. That was a Congress where the Republicans had such a narrow majority that it was necessary for every man to be constantly present, because it was the Congress where that side of the House did not simply filibuster in the ordinary way, but that side of the House absented itself day after day in a body from the Chamber, and compelled this side of the House, with its very slender majority, to keep a quorum, only one man on that side of the House being present to insist on obstructive motions. With such difficulties, it is no wonder that all legislation was delayed.

That was the Congress where the Reed rules were adopted, and that of itself was a revolution which absorbed a vast amount of time. It was the Congress of the McKinley bill, and, above all, it was the Congress of the most vicious and desperate filibuster ever known in these Halls, a filibuster that would not be tolerated to-day. Members would not now dare to absent themselves in a body and leave the Chamber to their opponents, because public sentiment would condemn them for not doing their duty. It was against that kind of obstruction that that Congress had to legislate.

So, as I say, the gentleman has to go back to 1891 for a Republican precedent. But what I wish to draw attention to is that after 16 years of business management, where the appropriation bills went through on time and there was no necessity for the extension which so demoralizes the Government, the very first year the Democratic Party has control of the administration and of Congress appears that defect for which we have always criticized them—*inherent incapacity for business management*.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the legislative bill was agreed upon to-day because a majority of the House voted for the motion which I made, which made possible agreement between the Houses.

The District bill was agreed to to-day because the Senate made concessions to the House that the House insisted upon; otherwise there could not have been an agreement. So far as the inability to obtain a quorum of the Committee on Rules in order to do business is concerned, let me say that there was no difficulty in obtaining a quorum. There was a quorum of the committee in the city.

Mr. GILLETT. The gentleman means a quorum on the Democratic side?

Mr. FITZGERALD. No; there was not a quorum of the committee on the Democratic side; but committees are made up of Democrats and Republicans and Progressives, and the latter complain loudly enough when they are not given an opportunity to be present, so they should not insist upon objecting when business is to be taken up and they are present. There were

three Republicans on that committee who were in the city, but it was a notorious fact that if the committee met they were likely to act in such an unpatriotic manner that it would have been impossible to obtain any report. But there would have been a quorum of the committee, and, if necessary, enough Democrats to make a quorum of the committee here to-morrow, to do whatever business would have been necessary.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, it is now after 7 o'clock. The Members of the House have grown tired after the long day's work and have nearly all gone home. Without counting, I do not believe there are more than 25 Members present. It happens, however, that the gentlemen who have spoken since this resolution has been under consideration have taken occasion to say that they were not responsible for the delay in the passage of the appropriation bills. It further happens that each of those gentlemen, I believe, voted against the passage of the Panama Canal tolls repeal bill. One speaker attributes the delay to the Democratic Party, alleging incompetency and inefficiency. To that, of course, nobody gives serious attention. Everybody recognizes and realizes the spirit in which that was said; but it has been more seriously said by another that the delay in the passage of the supply bills has been occasioned by the displacement of those bills with the Panama Canal tolls repeal bill. I for one, and I believe I can also speak for absent Democrats, wish to assume responsibility to the extent that I am able to do it of delaying the passage of the supply bills, in promoting the passage of the Panama Canal tolls repeal bill. If the Panama repeal bill had not been gotten up, and considered and passed when it was, the probabilities are that that statute, iniquitous in my judgment, would still be upon the statute books. It is true that the supply bills have been delayed, but with all their delay not a single account has gone unpaid, not a single salary up to now stands unpaid.

Mr. GILLETT. Men have been discharged.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. We have accomplished the result of the repeal of the Panama tolls bill without having any delay in the payment of a bill or a salary or the discharge of even one man because the appropriation bills have been delayed. The result is better for the whole country than if the supply bills had passed long ago.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask to be heard on this.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will again admonish Members that this resolution is now being considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole and that the five-minute rule ought therefore to prevail. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] very pleasantly ran along with his speech, and the Chair permitted him to do so, as did the gentleman from New York. The rule, however, is for five minutes.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement made by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] that he did deliberately help to hold up the supply bills for the purpose of passing the Panama Canal tolls repeal bill, I wish to say that from my viewpoint, as a Republican, the delay in the passage of these supply bills has been due very largely to Executive interference in the affairs of Congress, as for instance, in the demand for the passage of the Panama Canal tolls repeal bill. We have had antitrust legislation and Panama Canal tolls legislation thrust upon us, and the Democratic majority has been substantially helpless in the matter. It has had to do the bidding of the White House with respect to these important measures in order that the Democratic platform at Baltimore might be carried into effect. We have dallied with the regular business.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Oh, that statement is not correct. Whatever was done here was done by the Democratic Party in the House on its own responsibility, and after full deliberation.

Mr. MOORE. The gentleman makes that statement, but will the gentleman say whether his Committee on Appropriations met in the usual way to prepare the supply bills at the usual time?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes; it did.

Mr. MOORE. Then why this long delay? It was not because the gentleman did not get his lunch, was it?

Mr. FITZGERALD. No.

Mr. MOORE. It was not because sometimes his stomach was out of order, waiting for gentlemen to get over their penchant for demanding a quorum?

Mr. CARLIN. Oh, that is a personal question.

Mr. FITZGERALD. It was due somewhat to the fact that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moore] persisted in taking up what very many of us thought was an unusually large amount of time in the discussion of the bill.

Mr. MOORE. Well, I am quite sure whatever time the gentleman from Pennsylvania took up was as near the point as it was possible to make it, and he was in no way responsible for the raising of points of no quorum during this session of Congress. I believe, with many other Republicans, that the Democratic Party, being in control, it could do substantially as it pleased, and that the obligation was upon it to pass the supply bills, in order that wages should be paid and that the business of the Government might go on. It is rather anomalous that the Committee on Appropriations under a Democratic administration should meet in the usual way as it met during 16 years of Republican administration, and then on each succeeding year after it came into full power still be obliged to ask for an extension of time to get its bills through to pay wages and avoid the confusion to which the gentleman from Massachusetts has referred. I believe it was due not so much to the gentleman from New York and the Appropriations Committee as to an insistence from the White House upon the Democratic majority for the passage of the administration bills. Thus the appropriations were held up and all the ordinary incidental business of the Government was sidetracked. It was a matter of political policy, whether right or wrong, and the Democratic majority yielded to carry out the wishes of those "higher up," who seemed to want to make the Democratic platform effective, whether they violated one of the cardinal planks in reference to the Panama Canal or not.

But I rose, Mr. Speaker, to refer to the rather remarkable statement of the gentleman from New York, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in arraignment of the alleged extravagance of Republican Congresses. To a certain extent the gentleman from New York has turned tail upon that proposition.

A short time ago, in April, I think, when one of the appropriation bills was up, he made a startling statement in regard to Democratic aggrandizement, and to the Democratic desire to secure more appropriations than any of the Republican administrations have secured.

Now, I have asked for five minutes in order that within that time, even to this very scant attendance of the House, I might refer to at least two unusual speeches, one by the gentleman from New York, the same gentleman from New York who a little while ago undertook to tell us how much Republicans were to blame in the preparation and passage of these important appropriation bills.

Let us first recur to the RECORD of April 7, 1914, and listen to the eloquence of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sisson], a member of the Committee on Appropriations, of which the gentleman from New York is chairman. We were then discussing the proposition to increase the salaries of clerks to Congressmen, and the gentleman from Mississippi was charging his colleagues with extravagance and appealing to the Republican minority here to save the face of the Congress of the United States. The gentleman from Mississippi began—

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman from Mississippi never appealed to Republicans for economy.

Mr. MOORE. The gentleman says so, but out of the mouth of the gentleman from Mississippi we may be able to contradict the statement. The gentleman from Mississippi said:

Republicans are always extravagant. They are not to be blamed for extravagance. They do not know any better. But the Democrats know better. They have had better training.

And there was great applause at that. The gentleman from Mississippi continued:

I said this in a speech before, in the last session; and when I made that speech Members of the Democratic House came to me and asked me not to put it in the RECORD, because it would be used by the Republicans in their campaign book. Let them use it. If they do, it will be by way of confession and avoidance. They can get no consolation out of it, except that we know better. You may use that statement now, gentlemen, because when Democrats get to be so violently extravagant that it makes our record look bad as compared with the very wicked records of the Republicans, I must apologize to you Republicans for having ever used the words "criminally extravagant" in criticizing the appropriations that you made, for if that expression, "criminally extravagant," was proper to apply to you—my God—the English language has never found an adjective strong enough to apply to Democratic extravagance.

And then there was applause on the Republican side. There was much more of this—

Mr. FITZGERALD. He certainly did not appeal in the hope of getting any help from the Republicans.

Mr. MOORE. I now turn to the remarks of the gentleman from New York. I shall quote from the gentleman:

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MOORE. I have not the time. In justice to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], I must quote him accurately. If he will give me time to yield, I will do so.

Mr. DONOVAN. I only wanted to ask you to put the date of that speech in the RECORD.

Mr. MOORE. It was April 7, 1914. I will be very glad to put it in the RECORD, because I believe the gentleman from Mississippi stands by that speech.

Now, on April 10, 1914, the gentleman from New York was opposing an effort on the part of certain gentlemen, both Democrats and Republicans, to retain certain assay offices somewhere in the vicinity of their districts. There was a proposition to concentrate them all, and all the employees in the assay service as well, in the city of New York, which the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] so ably represents upon this floor. The gentleman from New York, in his statement that day, said he was not very well; he was not feeling good, and was not of very cheerful demeanor. Perhaps it was one of the days when he was not able to get down to lunch. I know how hard he works, and give him credit for staying here frequently beyond the lunch hour.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I am glad the gentleman has given an excuse, if there be any, for the speech he is going to read.

Mr. MOORE. The gentleman had a very good excuse. I think he stated it forcibly himself when he said there were times when he stood upon this floor in support of his bills when he knew that there was provender waiting for him downstairs. He stood here with stoical heroism because a sense of duty predominated with him, even as it does with the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DONOVAN], who remains so faithfully on every occasion. But the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] said:

Mr. Chairman, it may seem somewhat strange—

This was in opposition to the attempt of gentlemen from other sections of the country to retain the existing assay offices:

But I hope it is not out of place to remind Members on this side of the House that the Democratic platform pledged us in favor of economy and to the abolishment of useless offices; but it did not declare. Mr. Chairman, that the party favored economy at the expense of Republicans and the abolition of useless offices in territory represented in this House by Republicans while favoring a different doctrine wherever a Democratic Representative would be affected.

In a few months—

And these words ought to be set down as classics in our political history when any controversy arises as to Republican or Democratic extravagance—

In a few months—

Said our distinguished friend from New York—

I shall be called upon in the discharge of my official duties to review the record that this Democratic House shall have made in its authorization of the expenditure of the public moneys. Whenever I think of the horrible mess that I shall be called upon to present to the country on behalf of the Democratic Party—

And there was laughter upon the Republican side—

I am tempted to quit my place.

Now, I was one of those who held up his hand in protest against the gentleman quitting his place at that time. I felt we needed a strong man like him on guard when these rapacious representatives of his own party were insisting upon looting the Treasury. There he stood, a veritable Ajax defying the Democratic lightning, protecting the entire country—Democrats, Republicans, and Prohibitionists alike, and I will also include the Progressives, whom I temporarily forgot—and I admired him.

I am tempted to quit my place—

He said—

I am looking now at Democrats who seem to take amusement in soliciting votes on the floor of this House to overturn the Committee on Appropriations in its efforts to carry out the pledges of the Democratic platform. They seem to take it to be a huge joke not to obey their platform.

I am quite sure there was no covert reference to the White House when the gentleman from New York made that rather prophetic and direct statement—and to make ridiculous the efforts of the members of our party who do try to live up to the promises they made to the people.

Evidently all Democrats did not then think alike or look alike to the gentleman from New York. But the gentleman from New York had the courage of his convictions. He struck out boldly and told the country what he thought. He made it clear that the Democratic Party was not made up of Puritans, nor was it

so entirely self-sacrificing as to yield up everything to the welfare of the country.

I know—

The gentleman from New York asserted—that some Members on this side are voting continually for appropriations because they fear the wrath of the public if they do not vote out of the Public Treasury assistance for everything anyone suggests. I have in my hand a letter which is somewhat characteristic of the correspondence which I receive daily.

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

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for one minute more.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent for one minute more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE. Interpolating a few asterisks and leaving out some of the things the gentleman from New York said, he came down to this:

We charge the Republicans for 12 years of my service in the House under Republican administrations with being grossly extravagant and reckless in the expenditure of the public money. I believed that charge to be true. I believed that my party, when placed in power, would demonstrate that the charges we had made in good faith were true. We are entitled to the help and to the support of the Members on this side of the House in honest efforts to carry out the pledges of the Democratic Party and in our attempts to show that what we charged in order to get in power was true. We have not had that support. Our Democratic colleagues have not given that support to us thus far during this session of Congress.

Maybe that is the reason why the bills were held up. Perhaps they had not gotten in everything they wanted. I read further:

They have voted against recommendations they should not have voted against. They have unnecessarily piled up the public expenditures until the Democratic Party is becoming the laughing stock of the country.

I appeal to them now before it is too late. I appeal to them now before we have gone beyond recall to stop the conduct of which they have been guilty. Do not continue to vote for these improper and improvident appropriations. Those who propose to continue to do so should at least have the courage openly to assert upon the floor of this House that they believe that the professions of the Democratic Party have not been made in good faith, that they can not be carried out, and that we are not entitled to power because of those professions. [Applause.]

Why, gentlemen, what further or more effective indictment could be made against the statement just uttered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] in answer to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] than this utterance on April 10 last by the same gentleman from New York, who was then, as now, the chairman of the Democratic Committee on Appropriations? [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. FITZGERALD, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. ASHBROOK, 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 bill:

H. R. 15279. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, July 15, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. FITZGERALD, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 300) to continue the provisions of a joint resolution approved June 30, 1914, entitled "Joint resolution extending appropriations for the necessary operations of the Government and of the District of Columbia under certain contingencies," reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 960), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIFFIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 9087) changing the designation, fixing the status of, and granting an increase in pay

to certain clerks employed with the Army at headquarters of departments, divisions, brigades, districts, Army service schools, and posts commanded by general officers, and heretofore known as headquarters clerks, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 965), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SIMS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 17825) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 966), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. STEPHENS of Mississippi, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 15309) providing for the payment for certain services arising under the Navy Department, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 961), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDMONDS, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 10327) for the relief of Morris Dietrich, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 962), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 1803) for the relief of Benjamin E. Jones, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 963), 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. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 17891) to incorporate the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 17892) to amend section 15 of the act to regulate commerce by authorizing the commission to require a uniform classification of freight; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEVENS of New Hampshire: A bill (H. R. 17893) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GOEKE: A bill (H. R. 17894) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," approved February 17, 1911; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution (H. Res. 567) providing for the consideration of House joint resolution 300; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Resolution (H. Res. 568) directing printing of additional copies of House Document No. 939, Sixty-third Congress, "Wages and Regularity of Employment in the Dress and Waist Industry in New York City," and also additional copies of House Document No. 908, Sixty-third Congress, being "Conciliation, Arbitration, and Sanitation in the Dress and Waist Industry in New York City"; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. KINDEL: Resolution (H. Res. 569) directing the Attorney General to inform the House if action is contemplated against the United States and Adams Express Cos. for a refund of moneys collected in excess of rates charged individual shippers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOGUE: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 301) designating the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. BEAKES: A bill (H. R. 17895) for the relief of John Henry Gibbons, captain on the retired list of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 17896) for the relief of Francis Murphy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 17897) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Heuser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: A bill (H. R. 17898) granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Wynn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 17899) granting an increase of pension to James H. Layne, Jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 17900) granting a pension to Daniel J. Noonan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill (H. R. 17901) granting an increase of pension to George J. Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PETERSON: A bill (H. R. 17902) granting an increase of pension to Margaret S. Gemberling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 17903) granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Griffin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 17904) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hodson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 17905) for the relief of the heirs of J. W. Meadows, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By Mr. BOOHER: Petition of 52 merchants of the fourth Missouri district, favoring the passage of House bill 5308, relative to taxing of mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONNELLY of Kansas: Petitions of 24 citizens of Logan, 48 citizens of Burr Oak, 26 citizens of Montrose, 23 citizens of Formoso, 87 citizens of Hoxie, 67 citizens of Sheridan County, and 237 citizens of Norton County, all in the State of Kansas, favoring the Sheppard-Hobson amendment for national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DILLON: Petition of sundry citizens of Salem, S. Dak., and the Epworth League of the Huron district, St. Lawrence, S. Dak., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of 120 citizens of Bangor, Wis., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FRENCH: Petitions of sundry citizens of Wallace and Shoshone, Idaho, protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GARNER: Memorial of the Dallas (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce, protesting against amendment to the alien immigration law; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GILL: Petition of sundry citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GUERNSEY: Petition of 200 citizens of Brewer, Me., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Petition of sundry citizens of Cloverdale, Oreg., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAY: Petition of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Front Royal, Va., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petition of the Trinity Baptist Church, of Providence, R. I., and 100 citizens of Greystone, R. I., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KINDEL: Petitions of sundry citizens and churches of the State of Colorado, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petitions of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association and sundry citizens of the State of Colorado, protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LEE of Pennsylvania: Petition of 385 citizens of Shenandoah, Pa., and 155 citizens of Seek, Pa., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of Mr. Benjamin P. Woodward, of Hartford, Conn., opposing national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: Petition of the Western Society of Engineers, of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the passage of House bill 13457, relative to surveys by United States Geological Survey; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

By Mr. McGILLICUDDY: Petition of sundry citizens of Mexico and Ridlonville, Me., in favor of national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MAGUIRE of Nebraska: Petition of sundry citizens of College View, Nebr., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MERRITT: Petitions of sundry citizens of Rensselaer Falls, Gouverneur, Hamilton, Minerva, Millsboro, and other places in the State of New York, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Potsdam and Ogdensburg, N. Y., protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NEELEY of Kansas: Petition of various members of the Christian Endeavor Society of Lacrosse, sundry citizens of Liberal, and various members of the Christian Church of Langdon, all in the State of Kansas, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NEELEY of West Virginia: Petition of Thomas Smith and 15 others, of Moundsville, W. Va., and William J. Sorogins and 10 others, of Wheeling, W. Va., protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, memorial of the Hancock County Bar Association, of New Cumberland, W. Va., expressing confidence in Hon. Alston G. Dayton, judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of West Virginia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, W. Va., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. J. I. NOLAN: Petitions of 270 citizens of the city of San Francisco against the passage of the Hobson nation-wide prohibition resolution; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petitions of various customhouse employees of San Francisco urging the passage of the general deficiency bill on account of their failure to receive pay from middle of June; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolutions of the Southern California Conference of the Free Methodist Church, favoring a constitutional amendment providing for nation-wide prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Memorial of the Ministers' Union of Newport, R. I., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PETERSON: Petitions of 323 women and children of Warsaw, 525 citizens of Lafayette, and sundry citizens of Lafayette, Hammond, Gary, Oxford, Crown Point, Rensselaer, Kentland, Fowler, Hammond, Remington, Goodland, Earl Park, Wolcott, Brookston, Monticello, West Lebanon, Valparaiso, and Whiting, all in the State of Indiana, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petitions of Mrs. M. A. Gregory, Mrs. W. H. Lloyd, and others, of Valparaiso; Mrs. S. Coulter, Mrs. Charles Eniman, and others, of Lafayette; Mrs. C. E. Newton, Elizabeth Grave, and others, of Monticello; and Kate W. Ray, Mrs. Jennie Roberts, and others, of Gary, all in the State of Indiana, favoring woman-suffrage legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of sundry citizens of Indianapolis, Evansville, Lafayette, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; and the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, New York, against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REILLY of Connecticut: Petition of William Fink, of New Haven, Conn., protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROGERS: Petition of 780 citizens of Lowell, Mass., and 100 citizens of Hudson, Mass., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STOUT: Petition of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Brotherhood of Helena, Mont., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TEN EYCK (by request): Petition of Edward Van Leuven and 50 citizens of the twenty-eighth congressional district of New York and F. A. Sherman & Co., of Albany, N. Y., favoring the passage of the Hobson resolution; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. THOMSON of Illinois: Petition of sundry citizens of Chicago, Ill., favoring House joint resolution 282, relative to claims of Dr. Frederick A. Cook to be discoverer of the North Pole; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.