

Patrick F. Foy, James Heeney, Andrew Lindblad, Edward J. McCartney, Michael Sullivan, Patrick Brennan, Thomas Brennan, Edward C. Daley, Patrick Farrell, James C. Murringham, Patrick F. Maloney, N. Gingras, James J. Kilmurray, and John E. Foley, all of Pawtucket; Arthur C. Curran, Henry Laperche, Moise Coutu, John Greenwood, William Little, Hermenigilde Ballard, Charles Coutu, and Joseph S. Conner, all of Central Falls; James J. Egan, Martin Feeney, Patrick McGinn, Owen F. Fayne, and Peter F. O'Conner, all of Providence, R. I.; and Ambrose J. Kinion, of Valley Falls, R. I.; also Jacob Horovitz, of Seekonk, Mass., against nation-wide prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: Petitions from sundry citizens of the fifteenth Pennsylvania district, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 16657, for the relief of Matilda M. Howard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey: Petition of sundry citizens of the eighth congressional district of New Jersey, against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LANGHAM: Petition of sundry citizens of Queens-town, Pa., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LIEB: Petitions of Fred H. Thienes, Joseph A. Folz, E. B. Dean, George Elmendorf, Taylor Ingram, Ed M. Doen, and Elmer C. Inkenbrandt, also of Cigar Makers' Union No. 54, signed by Ed A. Scheuer and Ernst Scheilhouse, all of Evansville, Ind., protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LOBECK: Petitions of L. H. Peterson and 17 other citizens of Omaha, Nebr., and L. Rentfrou and 33 other citizens of Nebraska, against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of 24 citizens and the Swedish Evangelical Mission Church, of Omaha, Nebr., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of H. Lobecky and other citizens of Hartford, Conn., protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN: Memorial of the Cigarmakers' Union of Muskegon, Mich., protesting against adoption of Hobson resolution providing for national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, memorial of Local No. 100, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Muskegon, Mich., protesting against Hobson resolution providing for national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MAHER: Petition of the Bedford and Park Avenue Board of Trade, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring Hamill civil-service retirement bill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. MOORE: Petition of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, favoring opening up of national-forest reservations for the people; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MOSS of Indiana: Petitions of 1,925 citizens of the fifth Indiana congressional district, against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NEELY of West Virginia: Resolutions of the Wetzel County Bar Association, expressing confidence in Hon. A. G. Dayton, judge of the district court of the United States for the northern district of West Virginia; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petitions of Stereotypers' Union No. 53, of East Providence, R. I., and the Hailey-Hoye Co., of Providence, R. I., against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of A. L. Roche, of Albany, N. Y., favoring House bill 9292, to classify salaries of employees in Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Lyman B. Tefft, of Meshanticut Park, R. I., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of Auker Lodge, No. 105, S. B. of A., Providence, R. I., favoring erection of a memorial to John Ericsson; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petitions of 142 citizens of Block Island, R. I., and the Mathewson Street Church, of Providence, R. I., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petitions of sundry citizens of the thirty-sixth New York congressional district, against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Scipio, Venice, and Led-
yard, and Rev. E. M. Cullinan, of Branchport, all in the State of New York, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RAKER: Letters from 34 citizens of the second congressional district of California, protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCULLY: Petitions of sundry citizens of Dayton, Woodbridge, South River, Port Reading, Perth Amboy, and other citizens of New Jersey, against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of the New Jersey conference, Epworth League, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TALCOTT of New York: Petitions of 5,183 citizens of New York State, against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. VARE: Resolution of 300 people adopted at a public meeting held at the Baptist Church, Broad and Ritner Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of national constitutional prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WEAVER: Petitions of W. E. Martin and other citizens of Byars, W. J. Stevens and 80 other citizens of Lexington, and Alvah Antry and other citizens of McClain County, all in the State of Oklahoma, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WILLIS: Petition of Purity Circle, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, of East Liverpool, Ohio, protesting against any change in the national flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOODRUFF: Petitions of sundry citizens of Michigan, against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Petitions of various business men of Lisbon, Abercrombie, and Leonard, all in the State of North Dakota, favoring House bill 5308, to tax mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, May 23, 1914.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we look to Thee as the source and measure of the power that enters into so vast a civilization as we represent. We know that this power has not been found in the blind and heartless forces of nature, and can never be a mere expression of evolution in the line of the forces of a world like this. Sometime, somewhere, Thou hast breathed into them the forms of law and given to them life, and made them express the will and the power of the absolute and infinite God. We look to Thee for Thy guidance, that all our work begun, continued, and ended in Thee may accomplish Thy mighty purpose and bring to the earth the great design of our loving Father. We ask these things for Christ's sake. Amen.

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

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Baughman	James	Perkins	Sutherland
Brady	Johnson	Pomerene	Swanson
Brandegee	Jones	Robinson	Thompson
Bristow	Kenyon	Shafroth	Thornton
Bryan	Kern	Sheppard	Tillman
Catron	Lane	Sherman	Townsend
Chamberlain	Lodge	Shively	Vardaman
Crawford	McCumber	Smith, Ariz.	Walsh
Cummins	Martin, Va.	Smith, Mich.	West
Gallinger	Martine, N. J.	Smith, S. C.	White
Gronna	Nelson	Smoot	Williams
Hitchcock	Overman	Sterling	
Hughes	Page	Stone	

Mr. THORNTON. I desire to announce the necessary absence of the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN]. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. THOMAS] and to state that he has a general pair with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. Root].

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am authorized to announce the unavoidable absence on public business of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON]. He is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order.

AMERICAN CORN IN ENGLISH MARKETS.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I have two letters here which are in substance a petition, and I will ask leave to read them. They will go into the RECORD in that way. They are very short, and I especially would like the attention to the letter of those Senators who believed that there was no demand whatever for any character of grain inspection in the United States. Since the failure of that bill there has been organized a boycott throughout all continental Europe against all American maize, unless the United States Government will proceed to give them a Government inspection. I will read a letter from the secretary of the London Corn Exchange to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. I wish that I could have the attention of Senators to it. The letter is as follows:

LONDON CORN TRADE ASSOCIATION,
EXCHANGE CHAMBERS, 28 ST. MARY AXE,
London, E. C., May 15, 1914.

The SECRETARY UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

SIR: I am directed by my executive committee to inclose you copies of our revised American contract forms for corn, which have been drafted after consultation with United Kingdom and continental corn-trade associations, embodying their unanimous opinion that in the future the basis of your corn business to Europe should be Government official inspection certificates in respect to quality and moisture content.

My committee respectfully ask your department to use its influence to get a bill passed by your Congress with as little delay as possible to provide for Government official inspection certificates in respect to quality and moisture content, as such certificates will be the only terms upon which European buyers will in the future be prepared to buy corn.

I remain, sir, yours, faithfully,

H. B. GRIPPER, Secretary.

The London Corn Trade Association have sent a form to the Secretary of Agriculture, showing the contract for the purchase of all corn in the future from the United States. The corn referred to is our corn or their maize. One provision in this contract is—

United States Department of Agriculture certificate of inspection at port of shipment to be final as to quality and moisture content.

The same secretary, Mr. Gripper, also sent me a letter which I will read. It is as follows:

LONDON CORN TRADE ASSOCIATION,
EXCHANGE CHAMBERS, 28 ST. MARY AXE,
London, E. C., May 15, 1914.

Senator P. J. McCUMBER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

SIR: I have been instructed to inclose you a copy of our letter to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, in respect to our revised contract forms for corn (copies of these forms also inclosed), and my committee trust that you will see your way to use your influence in getting a bill passed by your Congress providing for only Government official inspectors, which European buyers of your corn consider to be absolutely necessary.

I remain, sir, yours, faithfully,

H. B. GRIPPER, Secretary.

Mr. President, it was stated in the debate here some time ago that our certificates carried verity as to quality greater than the certificate from any other country in the world in regard to our corn and wheat. I denied the proposition at that time and claimed that it was not true, and I expostulated to these empty seats against drawing any such conclusion, and read to them the objections that were made by the foreign purchasers of corn. Now, these foreign purchasers have for years been developing the Argentine corn trade to escape the impositions of the exchange or board of trade inspections. Having developed the corn industry in Argentina to such an extent as to be independent of the American supply, European buyers have entered into a contract that they will no longer purchase American corn unless that corn is inspected by the Government and the certificate of inspection showing its quality and moisture is issued.

This is the agreement. I am not going to put it in the RECORD. I have read enough to indicate what its purpose is and to demonstrate what I have been trying to impress upon the Senate, that we have lost market after market in Europe; that we have invited the development of the Argentine wheat fields and the Argentine corn fields and the Argentine stock industry to compete against the American industries in those lines, simply because we have refused, again and again, in response to their earnest application that we would relieve them from the frauds which have been perpetrated upon them by our exchanges in their methods of certifying.

We have destroyed our very best markets in many places in Europe because the buyers could not depend upon American certifications. Finally, after they have turned their attention to Russia and to Argentina, after they have thrown their capital by millions into the Argentine country, to produce wheat and corn fields that they may not any longer be subject to the in-

justices that are perpetrated upon both the producer and the consumer, they have reached that stage in which they can now say to the American Republic, "We will no longer accept your corn and other grain unless it is certified by your Department of Agriculture, because we have learned that we can put no reliance whatever upon your certificates issued by your boards of trade."

This may not mean anything to those Senators who represent great cities, but when we are beginning to destroy our markets abroad and when we are, on the other hand, opening up our gates to the north for all of the cereals that may be produced by foreign countries, it is worthy, Mr. President, of a little consideration, and I believe the time will yet come when the Senate of the United States will consider that corn and wheat and oats and barley all combined ought to have a standing somewhat equal to that of cotton and be treated with just consideration by the American Congress.

MEXICO.

Mr. JAMES. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Mexico: The record of a conversation with President Wilson," by Samuel G. Blythe, published in the Saturday Evening Post of May 23, 1914.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Kentucky if he would have any objection to having the record of that conversation read? We hardly have time in the hurry of business to go back and search the RECORD for such things. If it is important enough to be put into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and is short, as I understand, would the Senator object to its being read?

Mr. JAMES. I have no objection at all to the article being read. I merely wanted to save the time of the Senate.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I object to the article being read.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. There being objection, the question is, Shall the article be read? [Putting the question.] The noes seem to have it. The noes have it, and the article will be printed in the RECORD without reading.

The article referred to is as follows:

MEXICO: THE RECORD OF A CONVERSATION WITH PRESIDENT WILSON.

(By Samuel G. Blythe.)

"My ideal is an orderly and righteous government in Mexico; but my passion is for the submerged 85 per cent of the people of that Republic, who are now struggling toward liberty."

The President closed his fingers into a sinewy fist. He leaned forward in his chair—leaned forward as a man leans forward who is about to start on a race, his body taut, his muscles tense. I could see the cords stand out on the back of his neck. His eyes were narrowed, his lips slightly parted, his vigor and earnestness impressive.

Bang! He hit the desk with that clenched fist. The paper knife rattled against the tray and a few open letters stirred a bit from the jar of the blow.

"I challenge you," he said, "to cite me an instance in all the history of the world where liberty was handed down from above. Liberty always is attained by the forces working below, underneath, by the great movement of the people. That, leavened by the sense of wrong and oppression and injustice, by the ferment of human rights to be attained, brings freedom." The President relaxed from his tense attitude and smiled.

"It is a curious thing," he continued, "that every demand for the establishment of order in Mexico takes into consideration, not order for the benefit of the people of Mexico, the great mass of the population, but order for the benefit of the old-time régime, for the aristocrats, for the vested interests, for the men who are responsible for this very condition of disorder. No one asks for order because order will help the masses of the people to get a portion of their rights and their land; but all demand it so that the great owners of property, the overlords, the hidalgos, the men who have exploited that rich country for their own selfish purposes, shall be able to continue their processes undisturbed by the protests of the people from whom their wealth and power have been obtained."

"The dangers that beset the Republic are held to be the individual and corporate troubles of these men, not the aggregated injustices that have been heaped on this vastly greater section of the population that is now struggling to recover by force what has always been theirs by right."

"They want order—the old order; but I say to you that the old order is dead. It is my part, as I see it, to aid in composing those differences so far as I may be able, that the new order, which will have its foundation on human liberty and human rights, shall prevail."

We were sitting in the old Cabinet room, on the second floor of the White House, now changed to a library and workroom for the President. Two sides of the walls are lined with books, and opposite the mantel there hangs a great picture of the signing of the Spanish War peace treaty, showing President McKinley gazing benignantly at Secretary Day and the Spanish commissioner, who, seated side by side, are writing their names on the document that formally ended the war of 1898. A great globe stands in the corner—a great blue globe, with many lines traced on it, many lines running from Washington to the south. There was a cluster of red roses in the corner, and a little breeze fluttered the curtains of the windows that looked out on the fountain, the wonderful masses of bloom on the flowering trees, the new, soft green of the leaves, and the velvet of the grass. A searchlight played on the tip of the Washington Monument, and, far back, the Dome of the Capitol swam mistily in the silver light of the new moon.

The President was in evening dress, and he seemed strong and vigorous as he sat facing me at the side of his desk. He was waiting to go

to a conference between the Attorney General, the Secretary of War, and Senator THOMAS, of Colorado, over the mining strike in the Senator's State.

We talked for three-quarters of an hour. The President went freely and frankly into the situation—told his ideals, his hopes, his plans, his conclusions—dealing, of course, with the subject in a general rather than in a specific way, because of the length of time I told him must ensue between the talk and the publication of what I might write concerning it, and the knowledge that in a day-to-day event like this, with its constantly shifting series of happenings, summaries must be resorted to rather than immediate comment.

As a result of my conversation with the President, which was on the evening of April 27, only a few hours after word had come that Huerta would accept the offer of mediation made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, I can state these conclusions, which will endure regardless of the outcome of mediation negotiations. The settled policy of the President in regard to Mexico will be as follows:

First. The United States, so long as Mr. Wilson is President, will not seek to gain a foot of Mexican territory in any way or under any pretext. When we have finished with Mexico, Mexico will be territorially intact.

Second. No personal aggrandizement by American investors or adventurers or capitalists, or exploitation of that country, will be permitted. Legitimate business interests that seek to develop rather than exploit will be encouraged.

Third. A settlement of the agrarian land question by constitutional means—such as that followed in New Zealand, for example—will be insisted on.

These are the materialistic ideals of President Wilson, the main points he has firmly in his mind. His future policy will rest on these foundations, regardless of what the moment may inject into the situation in the way of minor questions.

We talked for a few moments on that April evening of the historic associations of the portion of the White House where we were, which, until the time of President Roosevelt, was used by the Presidents as office and workroom by the clerical force, by the Cabinet, and as the public reception room. It was in this part of the White House that all the preliminaries of the Spanish War were decided on by President McKinley, and it was this portion of the White House that President Lincoln occupied as his office and workroom during the Civil War. Now it makes up a part of the home space in the White House; but in that library where we were sitting, and where McKinley's Cabinet debated the Spanish War and Lincoln's Cabinet debated the Civil War, a great many of the problems of Mexico, whether war problems or peace problems, have been and will be considered by President Wilson.

"Mr. President," I began, "I have recently been through the country somewhat, and I am constantly meeting men who have arrived from various States. I find and they find that, though the people of this country are patriotic and are loyally standing by the administration, they do not, as a whole, know just what they are patriotic about."

"I have found that to be true, in a measure, myself," said the President, "and I am glad of an opportunity to explain my ideas and my ideals on the subject."

He stopped for a moment, as though to select a place for beginning. I noticed that his face, instead of being pale, as it was the last time I saw him, was burned by the sun; that his eye was clear and bright, and his whole attitude that of a man who is strong and well. I noticed, too, that his hands were not burned by the sun; and as he talked I watched those hands and observed how he used them constantly—not in widespread gestures, but rather in supplementary and interpretative motions, as though he were a musician speaking the score of his music and playing the notes with his fingers as he went along. I doubt whether his hands, except when he thwacked the deck, moved more than 12 inches one way or the other; but they seemed almost a part of his speech and expressed his various attitudes of mind and emotion when he proceeded as vividly as did the intonation of his voice and the emphasis of his words.

He sat back in his chair and half closed his eyes. His fingers laced and interlaced. Then he began to talk, clearly, simply, with a clarity of diction, a sequence of thought, and a lucidity of expression that seemed even more remarkable than it really was when compared with the muddled speech of many of our statesmen. Now and then he used a colloquialism. Once or twice he dropped into slang. He spoke of some one "butting in," and he said, "We must hump ourselves." He marshaled his facts with such precision and presented his ideas so cogently that it was apparent his viewpoint was the result of a long and continuous study of every phase of the minor problems involved in the great problem. Why are we in Mexico, and what are we going to do there?

"Every phase of the Mexican situation," the President said, "is based on the condition that those in *de facto* control of the government must be relieved of that control before Mexico can realize her manifest destiny."

THE PEONS' STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

The President made it clear that the United States has no quarrel with the Mexican people and that the Mexican people should have no quarrel with us. He sketched the conditions in Mexico under Diaz and came to the underlying cause for all the unrest in that country for many years. This, he said, was the fight for the land—just that and nothing more.

He pointed out how the landed aristocracy, originally given control of vast tracts of land by Spanish grants, had during succeeding years, by coercion, absorption, and by other methods of force, and with the support of the Government, taken away from the small landowners most of their properties and had created the feudal estates, where the people were virtually slaves.

These processes were followed by the passage of a general law which made legal the condemnation of all land to the State that was not secured by a title which complied with provisions in the law that made most of the titles of the properties the landed aristocracy wanted easy of annulment. Farm after farm passed into the control of the big landowners, and there was no recourse for the former owners or for their families but to work at dictated terms and practically as slaves on the land that had formerly been theirs.

"Fortunately for the peons, but unfortunately for himself," the President continued, "Diaz permitted the establishment of a public school system. He himself said he raised up the instrument that brought about his own destruction—the school system."

Weak and incomplete as this school system was and is, it nevertheless had the effect of helping in great measure toward the partial education of a sufficient number of the peons to make it easy for agitators to start revolutions. Revolutions were started. Finally there came the successful revolution of Madero and his supporters and the exile of

Diaz. This was followed by the killing of Madero and the assumption of power by Huerta. The present revolution, like all preceding revolutions, is primarily a revolution by the peons who want to regain their land.

"To some extent," the President said, "the situation in Mexico is similar to that in France at the time of the revolution. There are wide differences in many ways," he continued, "but the basic situation has many resemblances."

After the accession of Huerta the President definitely decided not to recognize that alleged government and remained firm in that resolve. However, for many months he has not been unaware that a situation was developing which would force him to make an active movement against Mexico, or the alleged Huerta government of Mexico, and would bring about such a condition as existed at the time mediation was suggested.

"It has been a difficult situation," he said, "because so many elements of it have been without our control and our territory. In a domestic matter we can see our way clear, because ordinarily all the elements are within our view and consideration; but here was a trouble that had its active movements in another and an adjacent and a somewhat remote country, and we were forced to sit and watch and await such developments as might be. I have known for months that some such thing could happen—was inevitable, in fact—and my prayer was that it might not be a calamity."

Then came the incident at Tampico. Rear Admiral Mayo, resenting the insult to the flag, issued his demand for an apology, and the President and his Cabinet stepped in behind the admiral.

"Really," said the President, "it was a psychological moment, if that phrase is not too trite to be used. There was no great disaster like the sinking of the *Maine*, and there was an adequate reason for our action in this culminating insult of a series of insults to our country and our flag."

The President followed with his emphatic declaration that his passion is for the great masses of the Mexican people, and his statement that his sole object in Mexico is to help the people secure the liberty which he holds is fully theirs by right.

"The function of being a policeman in Mexico has not appealed to me, nor does it appeal to our people," he said. "Our duty is higher than that. If we are to go in there, restore order, and immediately get out, and invite a repetition of conflict similar to that which is in progress now, we had better have remained out."

"What we must do and what we hope to do are twofold: First, we hope to show the world that our friendship for Mexico is a disinterested friendship, so far as our own aggrandizement goes; and, second, we hope to prove to the world that the Monroe doctrine is not what the rest of the world, including some of the countries in this hemisphere, contends—merely an excuse for the gaining of territory for ourselves."

"I hold this to be a wonderful opportunity to prove to the world that the United States of America is not only human but humane; that we are actuated by no other motives than the betterment of the conditions of our unfortunate neighbor, and by the sincere desire to advance the cause of human liberty."

The situation, he pointed out, is intolerable, and requires the strong guiding hand of the great Nation on this continent that, by every appeal of right and justice, and the love for order, and the hope for peace and prosperity, must assist these warring people back into the paths of quiet and prosperity. We have an object lesson to give to the rest of the world: an object lesson that will prove to the skeptical outsiders that this Nation rises superior to considerations of added power and scorns an opportunity for territorial aggrandizement; an object lesson that will show to the people of this, our own, hemisphere that we are sincerely and unselfishly the friends of all of them, and particularly the friends of the Mexican people, with not other idea than the idea and the ideal of helping them compose their differences, starting them on the road to continued peace and renewed prosperity, and leaving them to work out their own destiny, but watching them narrowly and insisting that they shall take help when help is needed.

"I have not permitted myself to think of what will be the outcome of these plans for mediation," the President said. "I hope they may be successful. In any event, we shall deem it our duty to help the Mexican people, and we shall continue until we have satisfactory knowledge that peace has been restored, that a constitutional government is reorganized, and that the way is open for the peaceful reorganization of that harassed country."

THE POSSIBILITIES OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"We shall not demand a foot of territory nor a cent of money—except, of course, the settlement of such claims as may justly be made by American citizens for damages to their property during these disturbances—individual claims. There will be no money demand in a national sense. Then we shall have shown the entire world that the Monroe doctrine means an unselfish friendship for our neighbors—a disinterested friendship, in the sense of not being interested in our aggrandizement—and that our motives are only the motives inspired by the higher humanity, by our sense of duty and responsibility, and by our determination that human liberty shall prevail in our hemisphere."

The President paused. He had been intensely in earnest in his talk. He smiled, and his long white fingers wove themselves in and out. Then, with a little gesture that betokened amused contempt, he continued:

"They say the Mexicans are not fitted for self-government; and to this I reply that, when properly directed, there is no people not fitted for self-government. The very fact that the extension of the school system by Diaz brought about a certain degree of understanding among some of the people, which caused them to awaken to their wrongs and to strive intelligently for their rights, makes that contention absurd. I do not hold that the Mexican peons are at present as capable of self-government as other people—ours, for example—but I do hold that the widespread sentiment that they never will be and never can be made to be capable of self-government is as wickedly false as it is palpably absurd."

He paused again.

"Did you see that dispatch we gave out, from Consul General Hanna, which detailed his experiences with the army at Torreon? It was a sort of a diary of his adventures and a record of what he saw. We gave it all out; but the latter part of it was not widely printed, for the first part of it was full of bloody details of the battle. I suppose—*and he smiled whimsically again*—"I suppose the editors felt there was no particular interest in the peaceful and gratifying information that was in the latter portion of the dispatch."

"Well, if you read that dispatch, you learned that Mr. Hanna was most agreeably surprised and greatly gratified by the treatment Villa's men gave their prisoners; how they endeavored to live up to the rules

of civilized warfare; how they were constantly on the lookout for new information that would relieve them of the stigma of being barbarians. This merely shows that these people, if they get the chance, are capable of learning and are anxious to learn."

The President returned to the question of mediation and what it might bring forth, but has not information beyond the general knowledge that Huerta had accepted the friendly offices of the self-proposed mediators. I asked him whether, in the event of successful mediation, his plans for the betterment of Mexico would be carried out.

"I hope so," he replied, "for it is not my intention, having begun this enterprise, to turn back—unless I am forced to do so—until I have assurances that the great and crying wrongs the people have endured are in process of satisfactory adjustment. Of course, it would not do for us to insist on an exact procedure for the partition of the land, for example, for that would set us up in the position of dictators, which we are not and never shall be; but it is not our intention to cease in our friendly offices until we are assured that all these matters are on their way to successful settlement. It is a great and a complicated question, but I have every hope that a suitable solution will be found, and that the day will come when the Mexican people will be put in full possession of the land, the liberty, and the peaceful prosperity that are rightfully theirs."

President Wilson banged the desk again. His smile vanished and his face became stern and set.

"And eventually," he said slowly, "I shall fight every one of these men who are now seeking and who will then be seeking to exploit Mexico for their own selfish ends. I shall do what I can to keep Mexico from their plundering. There shall be no individual exploitation of Mexico if I can stop it."

He walked over to the big blue globe.

"It is a wonderful country," he said as he put his finger on Mexico, "a wonderful country. There is every advantage there for the peaceful and prosperous pursuit of happiness. Have you ever noticed that if you draw a line straight south from New York it will touch the western coast of South America instead of the eastern, and that it runs along by Chile and Peru, and the other countries on the western side of the southern continent?"

"Thus, with the Panama Canal running practically north and south, this brings these countries which have been so remote into close touch with us, and the commerce of this Western Hemisphere will brood over Central America.

"What we desire to do, and what we shall do, is to show our neighbors to the south of us that their interests are identical with our interests; that we have no plans or any thoughts of our own exaltation, but have in view only the peace and the prosperity of the people in our hemisphere."

The little clock on the bookcase struck 9. The President rose. He walked down the stairs with me, and took his hat to go across to his office, where there was to be a conference on the vexing situation in Colorado. As we parted at the end of the corridor he held out his hand and said:

"It will be a great thing not only to have helped humanity by restoring order, but to have gone further than that by laying the secure foundations for that liberty without which there can be no happiness."

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Tuesday next, following the speech of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL], I shall submit some remarks on the banking and currency act.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Berlin, N. H., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the memorial of E. J. Hendee, of Claremont, N. H., and a memorial of the State Federation of Labor of New Hampshire, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. POMERENE presented memorials signed by 500 citizens of Canton, Dayton, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Bucyrus, all in the State of Ohio, remonstrating against national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. STERLING presented a petition of sundry citizens of South Dakota, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BRISTOW presented a petition of sundry citizens of Pratt and Kiowa Counties, in the State of Kansas, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. THORNTON presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Shreveport, La., remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan presented memorials of Local Union No. 3, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, of Detroit; of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 334, of Saginaw; of Carpenters' District Council of Grand Rapids; of Box Makers and Sawyers' Local Union No. 27, of Grand Rapids; and of sundry citizens of Detroit, Rexton, and Escanaba, all in

the State of Michigan, remonstrating against national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Men's Club of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, of Highland Park, Mich., and a petition of the Albion District Ministerial Association, of Jonesville, Mich., praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Benton Harbor and Detroit, in the State of Michigan, praying for national recognition of Dr. Frederick A. Cook for discovering the North Pole, which were referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. CRAWFORD presented memorials of sundry citizens of South Dakota, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. POINDEXTER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Washington, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Washington, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JOHNSON presented memorials of sundry citizens of Maine, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Maine, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to compel the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. KERN presented memorials of sundry citizens of Indianapolis and Fort Wayne, in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PERKINS presented memorials of sundry citizens of Oakland and San Francisco, in the State of California, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hayward, Cal., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Christian Bible School of Napa, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for Federal censorship of motion pictures, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. NORRIS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Nebraska, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE presented resolutions adopted by the Central Labor Union of Brockton, Mass., favoring Federal intervention in settling the difficulties between miners and operators in the mining districts of Colorado, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Bridgewater, Fitchburg, Lee, and New Bedford, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WORKS presented a memorial of the Christian Endeavor Union of San Diego County, Cal., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to provide for the opening on Sunday of all post offices, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Redlands, Cal., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN presented petitions of sundry citizens of Oregon, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Burns and Princeton, in the State of Oregon, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the Socialist locals of Marshfield, Oreg., remonstrating against war between the United States and Mexico, and against the conditions existing in the mining districts of Colorado, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the faculty of Reed College, Portland, Oreg., praying for arbitration of the Mexican difficulties and the making of an appropriation for the celebration of the so-called "One hundred years of peace among English-speaking peoples," which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of the Portland Rationalist Society, of Oregon, remonstrating against war with Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SHIVELY presented a petition of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Mishawaka, Ind., and a petition of sundry citizens of Pennville, Ind., praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of the Central Labor Union of Evansville; of Bernard Riemann and 60 other citizens of Fort Wayne and Indianapolis; of the Lafayette Pharmacal Co., E. S. Laymon, and 51 other citizens of Evansville, Terre Haute, Anderson, Stilwell, Fort Wayne, and Kingsley; and of S. Foote and 9 other citizens of Clinton and Columbus, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented memorials of sundry citizens of Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Escanaba, and Rexton, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating beverages, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. OLIVER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, praying that due credit be given and national recognition be extended to Dr. Frederick A. Cook for his polar efforts, which were referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. COLT presented a petition of 22 citizens of Scituate, R. I., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of Local Union No. 166, International Union of United Brewery Workmen, of Providence, R. I., remonstrating against national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 14189) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River near Kansas City, and I submit a report (No. 546) thereon. I call the attention of the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] to the bill.

Mr. STONE. Let the bill go to the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 5462) to authorize the county of Barry, State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the White River in Barry County, Mo., at or near a point known as Goldens Ferry, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 547) thereon.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1060) fixing the date of re-enlistment of Gustav Hertfelder, first-class fireman, United States Navy, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 548) thereon.

Mr. LANE, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 13319) to increase the limit of cost of Federal building at Pendleton, Oreg., reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 549) thereon.

Mr. SHIVELY, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 13044) to pension widows and minor and helpless children of officers and enlisted men who served during the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrec-

tion or in China, between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 551) thereon.

JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. For the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] I report, from the Committee on Military Affairs, favorably, with an amendment, the bill (S. 2256) to correct the military record of James M. Campbell, and I submit a report (No. 550) thereon. I call the attention of the junior Senator from Kansas to the report.

Mr. THOMPSON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the bill. It is a matter of great importance to Mr. Campbell. Under the constitution of my State a man is ineligible to hold office, or even to vote as a citizen, whose military record is not correct. This bill proposes to correct the military record of a man who was in the service during the Civil War for more than two years, and, simply through the oversight of some officer, shows him to have deserted when he was "absent with leave," and afterwards joined the company and served honorably as an officer. He now holds the office of county commissioner of Kearny County, and has been threatened with removal by some of his political enemies simply because of this defective military record, which is no fault of Mr. Campbell's. I know Mr. Campbell personally and can recommend him as a reliable and responsible person and worthy of this consideration.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I shall not object to the consideration of the bill, but I wish to call the Senator's attention to the fact that we have on the calendar, under Rule VIII, 22 pages of bills. I think the only way we shall be able to have the calendar considered in the future will be by not allowing any bills to be considered by unanimous consent until it gets so crowded that many Senators will be interested in it, and then we shall be able to get consent to have it considered.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I hope the Senator from Utah will not object to the consideration of the bill. It involves a peculiar case. The old gentleman who is the beneficiary is living in Kansas and has been respected for a great many years. He has held positions there, and it only developed recently that he was debarred from voting or holding office under the constitution of Kansas.

Mr. SMOOT. I stated I would not object to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. He is now an officer of the State and subject to removal because of a defect in his military record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the bill be read.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs was to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers James M. Campbell, who was a sergeant of Company C, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of said company and regiment on the 25th day of February, 1864: *Provided*, That no back pay or allowance shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Kansas whether or not he can give us any assurance that the calendar will be taken up in the very near future.

Mr. THOMPSON. So far as I am individually concerned, I shall be very glad to have the calendar taken up at any time.

Mr. JONES. The Senator from Kansas, however, has not conferred with any of his colleagues as to when the calendar may be taken up, has he?

Mr. THOMPSON. I have not.

Mr. JONES. I desire to say that I am not going to object to the consideration of this bill, but unless the calendar is taken up before very long there will be no bills passed here by unanimous consent.

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. President, in that connection I will say that the naval appropriation bill will be called up just as soon as the consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill has been finished. I have been hoping for several days to be able to begin the consideration of the bill, but could not do so because the Agricultural appropriation bill had the right of way, and it seems that certain features of that bill have provoked much discussion. I think, however, the Agricultural appropriation bill will be finished to-day, and the consideration of the naval appropriation bill may begin. I am, however, advised by many Senators, some of whom are members of the

Naval Committee, that they are obliged to be absent this afternoon, and the request was made of me that I should not press the bill for consideration at to-day's session. My own idea is that in order to preserve its rights I should call it up, even if it has to be temporarily laid aside. It is possible, if that should be done, that the calendar could be taken up for consideration. I say this in response to what has just been said by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES].

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I wish to ask if there is a report on this bill?

Mr. THOMPSON. There is a favorable report, and also a report from the department.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I should like to have the report read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the report.

The Secretary read the report submitted this day by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (for Mr. THOMAS) as follows:

[Senate Report No. 550, Sixty-third Congress, second session.]

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (for Mr. THOMAS), from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report, to accompany S. 2256:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2256) to correct the military record of James M. Campbell, report the same back to the Senate with amendments, and as thus amended recommend that it do pass.

The records in the War Department show that he is reported to have deserted February 25, 1864. He enlisted November 15, 1861, for a period of three years. In an affidavit explaining the cause for leaving his regiment at that time, he states that owing to some difficulty with the colonel of the regiment the latter directed him to leave his regiment and promised to secure his discharge. At the same time one Capt. Robert C. Carter, of the same regiment, was also directed to leave his regiment. In support of an application for relief filed in the War Department by said Campbell, the said Capt. Carter declared as follows:

"That he was captain of Company C, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, in the late war of 1861-1865, and as such knew one James Campbell well, who was a soldier in said company and regiment. About March, 1863, while at Louisville, Ky., it became a military necessity for said affiant and said James Campbell to leave the regiment, which was done by special leave of Col. Dan Stover. No time was fixed for our return, as it was not known at said time whether we could return in safety or not. Afterwards a special messenger was sent by Gen. Andrew Johnson from Nashville, Tenn., to affiant directing that if affiant could not return in safety to his regiment that he should report to him at Nashville, Tenn. Nothing was said as to Campbell. Shortly afterwards affiant was notified by Col. Stover to return to the regiment, which was done. My recollection is that at the time I returned said James Campbell was employed in driving a Government team, and that his name was carried upon the rolls by order of the colonel down to the date of the capture of said regiment, October 3, 1863, at McMinnville, Tenn. After said time affiant resigned and knows nothing further of said James Campbell."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of James M. Campbell."

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. JOHNSON:

A bill (S. 5651) granting an increase of pension to Byron A. Hart (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 5652) granting a pension to E. M. Kelley (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 5653) granting an increase of pension to William H. Sisson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 5654) granting an increase of pension to Eugene A. Rix (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SIMMONS:

A bill (S. 5655) granting an increase of pension to Teney Stanton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 5656) granting an increase of pension to William Calkins (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 5657) granting a pension to Ann Lenora Sayre (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 5658) granting a pension to Mary Standifer (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SAULSBURY:

A bill (S. 5659) to regulate meetings of directors, sales of securities, and purchase of supplies by interstate carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

SOLDIERS' ROLL OF SENATE.

Mr. SMOOT. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the sundry civil appropriation bill which I ask may be read.

There being no objection, the amendment was read, as follows:

To authorize the Secretary of the Senate to pay those officers and employees of the Senate borne on the roll known as the soldiers' roll, in accordance with the provisions of Senate resolution of July 14, 1911, and continue such persons on said roll, who are now designated as "mail carriers," "folders," "skilled laborers," "policemen," or by other designation, but who are now serving as messengers in and about the doors of the Senate and performing service exactly similar to those performed by messengers whose compensation is \$1,440 each per annum, a sum sufficient to make their compensation at the rate of \$1,440 per annum each, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, \$5,229.50, which amount shall be immediately available.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, executive clerk, announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

On May 16, 1914:

S. 4553. An act to authorize the appointment of an ambassador to Argentina.

On May 21, 1914:

S. 5552. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of Gordon W. Nelson," approved May 9, 1914.

On May 22, 1914:

S. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution to authorize the President to grant leave of absence to an officer of the Corps of Engineers for the purpose of accepting an appointment under the Government of China on works of conservation and public improvement; and

S. 5066. An act to increase the authorization for a public building at Osage City, Kans.

REPORT OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retirement and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, the Thirtieth Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 1914.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS IN INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 4522) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906.

This bill is of vast consequence to the shippers of the country, and I have been trying to secure an opportunity for some time to bring it forward. As there is no speech on the tolls question scheduled for this morning, I thought the Senate might be willing to consider it. If the Senate will permit me, I will state in a word what the bill is intended to accomplish.

Prior to 1906, when what is known as the Carmack amendment to the interstate-commerce law was adopted, it was the rule by statute as well as by common law in most of the States of the Union that a railroad company could not limit the amount of recovery in the event of a loss or damage to goods being transported below their actual value. Such contracts were by the common law in most of the States and by the statutes in most of the States made unlawful. The Carmack amendment, however, which attempted to regulate bills of lading in a very proper way, was held last year by the Supreme Court of the United States to abrogate and annul all the laws of the several States with regard to this subject, on the ground that Congress having undertaken to legislate upon the subject, the legislation was exclusive and that the concurrent right of the several States to deal with the subject which existed before that time was terminated.

With this statement, Mr. President, I think Senators will be able to understand the general nature of the bill, and I suggest that my request for unanimous consent be put to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STONE. I should like to have the bill read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill. The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I wish to inquire how this measure came up? Are we still proceeding under the order of morning business?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate is still proceeding under the order of morning business.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I object, Mr. President, because we wish to press the consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, in order that Senators may have an opportunity to examine the bill, and in that way shorten its consideration as much as possible, I give notice that immediately upon the close of morning business on Monday morning I shall ask unanimous consent to consider the bill. It is a very important matter, in which the shippers of the country are intensely interested, and I think the Senate should give enough of its time to determine whether or not the bill should be passed.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I have no doubt I will agree with the Senator from Iowa that the bill ought to be pressed, but the Agricultural appropriation bill has hung on for some time and we hope to get through with it to-day. That is the only reason for my objection; it was not based on hostility to the measure to which the Senator from Iowa calls attention, but with the view that we ought to get through with the Agricultural appropriation bill before we go into anything else.

Mr. CUMMINS. I suggest, however, that it would take no longer to do it at one time than another, and the bill is quite as important as the Agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. But the Agricultural appropriation bill is before the Senate; it is pending before the Senate as the unfinished business—not technically the unfinished business, for I understand, of course, that the Panama Canal tolls bill is technically the unfinished business—but the Agricultural appropriation bill is the bill which the Senate has been considering concurrently with the tolls bill; it is partly through, and I am very anxious that we should finish it to-day, if we can.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, of course I yield to the objection, as I must; but I very much hope that when I bring the bill again to the attention of the Senate on Monday morning Senators will have taken advantage of the interim and made themselves so familiar with it that they will appreciate how important it is to the shippers of the country, and especially to the shippers of live stock, upon whom the railroads are imposing a most unjust and indefensible rule with regard to limitation of recovery.

The bill is reported unanimously by the Committee on Interstate Commerce. The Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD] has certain amendments which he intends to propose to it which have been considered, I think, by the majority of the members of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and which will not be resisted, as they are entirely acceptable to the members of the committee.

I think it will require but a very few moments to dispose of the bill.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, let us either dispose of the bill or go on with something else. We could have passed it by this time.

IMPORTATION OF CONVICT-MADE GOODS.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I submit a resolution which I ask may be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 372) was read, as follows:

Whereas H. R. 14320 is now pending in the Senate; and Whereas it is desirable to know just what commodities will be excluded from importation under the terms of said bill: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the Senate a detailed statement, indicating all commodities the importation of which would be affected by said bill.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. If there is no objection to the resolution, I should be glad to have it considered at once, because it will take some time to prepare the information called for.

Mr. SMOOT. I will ask the Senator if the bill referred to in the resolution is the one now before the Committee on Manufactures?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. It is.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

POST-OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

Mr. JONES. I submit a Senate resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 373) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to transmit to the Senate the following information:

1. The names, ages, and length of service of those employees in the department in the District of Columbia and in the post office in Washington City who served in any way of the United States and who have been demoted, discharged, or resignations called for since March 4, 1914.

2. The rating of efficiency of each of such employees on March 4, 1914, and the rating with which they were credited at the date of demotion, discharge, or when resignation was called for.

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

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I suggest that the resolution go over until Monday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will go over.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, the Constitution of the United States was printed as Senate Document No. 12 of the Sixty-third Congress. The supply has been exhausted and calls are being made for it in this inexpensive and convenient edition. I have received some of these calls myself, and I ask that it be reprinted as a Senate document, say 500 copies.

Mr. SMOOT. Did the Senator making the request say where the copies are to go, whether to the folding room or to the document room?

Mr. WORKS. I am not particular about that. I should want the supply where it could be free for distribution.

Mr. SMOOT. Then it should go to the document room, and there it will be distributed as called for. If it should go to the folding room, of course, there would be hardly four copies to each Senator. I suggest to the Senator, therefore, if the print is to be made, that it go to the document room for the use of the Senate.

Mr. WORKS. I also suggest that the number be larger, say a thousand copies.

Mr. SMOOT. I was going to suggest that to the Senator, because it will cost very little more to print a thousand copies than to print 500 copies.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I should like to ask the Senator a question. Is this an annotated copy of the Constitution or is it just simply the Constitution itself?

Mr. WORKS. I think it is just a plain copy. I have not examined it.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. It is an annotated copy of the Constitution. I presume the type is already set from the last edition. It is an annotated copy, and includes the amendments down to date.

Mr. SHAFROTH. It would be a good plan to have it reprinted, then. I notice in the manual we have a very good annotated copy of the Constitution.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. It is the same thing.

Mr. SHAFROTH. If it is the same thing, I think it would be well to have it printed.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator from California that he make the edition 5,000 copies. One thousand copies will go only a very little way. As long as it is in type, it will cost only a trifle more to print 5,000 copies.

Mr. WORKS. Then I make the request that 5,000 copies be supplied for the document room.

Mr. JONES. I suggest that the edition be made even larger, because the moment word goes out that we have had the Constitution of the United States printed as a public document requests for it will come in from all over the country.

Mr. WORKS. That may be so; but it has been published as a public document for a long time, and up to the present time there does not seem to have been any large demand for it.

Mr. STONE. What would be the expense of this reprint?

Mr. SMOOT. The expense of printing 5,000 copies?

Mr. STONE. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. It is undoubtedly all in type now, so that it would be a mere question of printing. The last edition of the document was printed in 1913.

Mr. SMOOT. I can assure the Senator that it will come within the amount that a Senate resolution will cover, and will not cost very much, even if 5,000 copies are printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

TRANSPORTATION OF PARCEL-POST MATTER.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a preceding day, which will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. Senate resolution 363, by Mr. SMITH of Georgia, requesting the Joint Committee on Postage on Second-Class Mail Matter and Compensation of Transportation of Mails to report.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I ask that the resolution may go over without prejudice for one week from to-day.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, it is so ordered.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. President, by reference to the calendar I observe that no Senator has given notice of a desire to address the Senate to-day on the Panama Canal tolls question. If any Senator does so desire, however, I shall ask consent to have the bill laid before the Senate at this time. Otherwise, I shall not.

As no one seems disposed to speak on the subject to-day, I therefore do not make the motion.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I ask that the Agricultural appropriation bill be laid before the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13679) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment, which I send to the desk, to come in on page 40, line 5.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. On page 40, after line 5, it is proposed to insert:

That hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture may, when necessary for the purpose of increasing the public benefits or public use of the national forests, rent or lease to responsible persons or corporations, for periods of not to exceed 20 years, suitable spaces or portions of ground for the construction of summer residences, hotels, stores, or any structures needed for recreation or convenience.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. What Senator offers the amendment?

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. I will simply say that this is a provision that was in the bill when it was reported to the House from the Agricultural Committee. It went out on a point of order. The sole purpose of it is substantially this: In many of the forest reserves there are what may be termed "camps," summer sites, that could be leased and would be leased if the Secretary of Agriculture had authority to do it for a reasonable time, and houses put up and looked after. The purpose of this amendment is simply to give the Secretary of Agriculture authority, on petition from proper persons, to make such leases as he may deem advisable.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not know that I have any objection; but I distinctly remember a debate in the Senate some years ago when it was said that certain forest reservations were made for the sole purpose of furnishing summer homes for certain gentlemen who liked that kind of a life. It does not seem to me we ought to make our forest reserves subject to that sort of criticism.

Mr. JONES. I do not know of any reservation which was created for that purpose or that exists now for that purpose; but I do know several reservations in my State and some in Oregon where there are small tracts that would be very desirable for use for this purpose, and the Government could get some revenue from them where now it is getting nothing at all, and the sites are not being used. They will be used simply by campers or summer people.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President, if any revenue is obtained, I should think probably the States that have been prevented from taxing any of these vast forest reserves might have what little revenue is derived.

Mr. JONES. I certainly should have no objection to the revenue going to the States, but the situation is just this: They are in the reserves now, and there is no chance of getting the land out; and it seems to me that if sites of that kind exist that could be leased in a reasonable way it would assist in maintaining them. I should be very glad to see the receipts go to the States, so far as I am concerned. I do not provide for that in this amendment, however.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I should like to amend the amendment by providing that the revenue obtained shall be paid into

the treasury of the State wherein the forest reserve is located; but I do not want to have that antagonize the Senator's amendment to which I have otherwise no objection.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I notice that in the amendment there is no condition as to the amount of land that may be leased to these people. I suppose the Department of Agriculture might let them have a hundred acres or 50 acres or any other amount.

Mr. JONES. That is true, and that had occurred to me, and I spoke about it to one of the Members of the House who was especially interested in the matter. I should have no objection myself to limiting the amount. I have offered the amendment just as it was reported by the Agricultural Committee of the House.

Mr. GALLINGER. What amount would the Senator suggest?

Mr. JONES. I should say 10 acres.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will offer that amendment to the amendment, "Provided, That the amount shall not exceed 10 acres."

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, what is the matter that is pending in the shape of a proposed amendment?

Mr. JONES. I ask that the amendment may be read.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Yes; I should like to have it read.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

THE SECRETARY. The Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] proposes the following amendment, to be inserted on page 40, after line 5:

That hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture may, when necessary for the purpose of increasing the public benefits or public use of the national forests, rent or lease to responsible persons or corporations, for periods of not to exceed 20 years, suitable spaces or portions of ground for the construction of summer residences, hotels, stores, or any structures needed for recreation or convenience.

The amendment suggested by the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] is, on line 4, after the word "corporations," to insert "not to exceed 10 acres," so as to read:

Rent or lease to responsible persons or corporations not to exceed 10 acres—

And so forth.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I submit that this is general legislation, and I make the point of order that it can not be added to an appropriation bill.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I admit that the amendment is subject to a point of order, but I hope the Senator will not make it.

This provision was in the bill when it was reported from the Agricultural Committee of the House. They considered it and deemed it advisable, but it went out on a point of order in the House, just as, of course, it would go out here. I hope the Senator will not make the point of order, however. The department, I understand, is very much in favor of a proposition of this kind, and, as I say, it was in the bill when it was reported to the House.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Washington—

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Let us see, first, whether or not the point of order is to be insisted on. Does the Senator from Georgia insist on the point of order?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, my attitude with reference to it is this: It seems to me it is a far-reaching piece of legislation that ought to go to the Committee on Public Lands and be passed on formally and reported by them. I think I should vote for it, then. I do not know any reason why I should not; but I do not know enough about it at present, and I think other Senators are in the same position. Therefore, we dislike to see it added here unless we have a full report from the committee.

Mr. JONES. Let me suggest to the Senator that the Committee on Public Lands would not have jurisdiction of this matter. It relates only to land in the forest reserves, over which the Agricultural Department has control. This amendment was introduced quite a good while ago and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia insist on the point of order?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Yes; I think I shall have to insist on it.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Then the Chair rules that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in the Agricultural appropriation bill of last year an appropriation was made for the extermination of the boll weevil of \$375,000 and for the gypsy and brown-tail moth of \$300,000. In other words, there were \$75,000 more appropriated for the boll weevil than for the

extermination of the troublesome pest we have in some of the Northern States. This year the appropriation for the boll weevil, as it passed the House, was increased \$3,240, making it \$378,240, while the appropriation for moths was reduced to \$297,540.

Since the bill has been under consideration an amendment has been offered and agreed to increasing the appropriation for the boll weevil \$150,000, making it \$628,240; but no amendment has been offered increasing the moth appropriation.

Mr. President, these two appropriations have heretofore gone along together practically, and while I do not ask that as large an addition shall be given to the item regarding moths as has been given to the boll-weevil provision, I do want to have some addition made to that appropriation, and I move to strike out "\$297,540" on page 50, line 4, and insert "\$350,000," which I trust will be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MCCUMBER. Mr. President, I wish to consider for a few moments the merits of this bill with the idea of opening the way whereby amendments can be added to perfect it, that it may better protect certain sections of the country. I think those who have been zealous in looking after the interests of their particular sections in the bill may possibly, by running over a few of the items, find some place where they can get in an amendment to further develop conditions in their own sections; and this will be of interest to them. I notice on page 11, "for inspection and quarantine work, including all necessary expenses for the eradication of scabies in sheep and cattle and the inspection of southern cattle," \$625,520 are appropriated. Most of this, I assume, will go south.

I notice also in the next provision, "for all necessary expenses for the eradication of southern cattle ticks," \$400,000 are appropriated, "of which sum \$50,000 may be used for live-stock demonstration work."

Mr. SHEPPARD. What page is the Senator reading from?

Mr. MCCUMBER. From page 12. I call attention to the fact that all through the bill there are specific appropriations made for the southern section; and then, in addition to the specific appropriations, which are enormously large themselves, there are also general provisions, most of which appropriations will be used in the same section.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. MCCUMBER. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH. I suppose the Senator from North Dakota recognizes the fact that we bring great numbers of those southern cattle into the State of the Senator and my own State, and we are as directly interested and concerned in the eradication of that pest as the people in the southern section. I trust that the Senator will not find it necessary to make any particular objection to that item, however much he may criticize the others.

Mr. MCCUMBER. I hope, Mr. President, there is nothing here that will not benefit the whole country, at least to some extent. However, the general provisions of the bill show that it is very top-heavy at the southern end. I look again, and I find on page 13:

"For all necessary expenses for scientific investigations in diseases of animals, including the maintenance and improvement of the bureau experiment station at Bethesda, Md.," \$77,360 are appropriated.

Then for construction of buildings at bureau experiment station at the same place, \$16,500.

I notice here "for all necessary expenses in the investigation of fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton," and so forth, a special provision is made and \$37,000 are appropriated.

Then for the diseases of cotton, potatoes, truck crops, forage crops, \$46,000 are appropriated, most of which, of course, will be used in the cotton belt.

Then for further investigation of the same crop plants \$44,540 are appropriated.

Then follows, on page 18, I find, "for investigating the ginning, handling, grading, baling, gin compressing, and wrapping of cotton," and so forth, and the demonstration of standards, \$180,580 are appropriated.

Then, on the next page, "for the investigation and improvement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production and handling," \$28,000 are appropriated.

Turning to the next page I find "to investigate and encourage the adoption of improved methods of farm management and farm practice," \$400,000 are appropriated. The Senator

from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] showed that most of that was to be used in the same section.

We find, then, "for farmers' cooperative demonstrations and for the study and demonstration of the best methods of meeting the ravages of the cotton boll weevil," \$628,240 are to be expended.

Again, on page 21, "for the investigation and improvement of fruits," packing, storing, handling, and so forth, most of which is in that section, \$107,500.

Again, "for investigation of methods for wood distillation and for the preservative treatment of timber," for testing such woods, and so forth, which relates mostly to the turpentine product, the appropriation is \$140,000.

Then "for the construction and maintenance of roads, trails," and so forth, \$400,000, and, of course, the necessity for the construction of roads is, for the most part, within what we know as the cotton belt, as we have pretty fair roads in the North and in the New England States generally.

Again, "for chemical investigations of soil types," where it is worn out, mostly in the Southern States, there is \$22,350 appropriated, and for the physical investigation, \$15,265, and for soil fertility investigations, \$32,700.

Then "for the investigation of soils, in cooperation with other branches of the department," and so forth, most of which relates to that section of the country, we have \$109,800 appropriated.

On the next page, "for investigations of insects affecting deciduous fruits, orchards, vineyards, and nuts," \$58,000 are appropriated, most of which would be used in that section.

Then "for investigations of insects affecting southern field crops, including insects affecting cotton," and so forth, \$84,000. Thus we cover the boll weevil, which I suppose is an insect, and we cover again the cotton by another item. There are three or four of them, all relating to the same subject and all of which can be used in reference to the same purposes.

Then "for investigations of insects affecting tropical and sub-tropical fruits," and, of course, that is in that particular section, \$20,100 are appropriated.

Again, we have the general expenses "to carry into effect the provisions of the act approved March 2, 1887, entitled 'An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplemental thereto,'" \$720,000. The Senator from Iowa a short time ago showed that nearly all this would be used in this blessed cotton belt.

Again, on page 61, we have a provision "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the above acts," and another one of those acts, \$50,500, relating again to the same subject.

Again, I find on page 65, "for inquiries in regard to systems of road management," and, of course, that will be used where we need roads and not where we already have them, \$44,800.

Then "for investigations of the best methods of road making," which, of course, will be used in the same places, \$145,000.

Then "for conducting field experiments and various methods of road construction," relating to the same subject, and, of course, to be used necessarily in the same belt, \$60,000.

Finally for "experiments and demonstrations in live-stock production in the cane-sugar and cotton districts of the United States: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with the authorities of the States concerned, or with individuals, to make such investigations and demonstrations as may be necessary in connection with the production and development of mules and other live stock production in the cane-sugar and cotton districts of the United States," another \$100,000.

So, Mr. President, we have all these items specifically relating to a certain section, while all the other appropriations, general in their terms, will also be divided necessarily with the same section, because they are not limited either by the conditions or the circumstances nor by the words to any other section of the United States.

I simply mention these few items that those Senators who have labored assiduously for the benefit of their sections may possibly see wherein something has been left out. But in order that we may obtain a little of these appropriations in the Northern States I submit the following provision as an amendment to follow line 13, page 74, at the end of the bill, which reads:

Total carried by this act for the Department of Agriculture, \$19,511,302.

I move as an amendment to that, Mr. President, the following:

Provided, That not more than four-fifths of the sums appropriated by this act shall be used in the cotton belt.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, the statement of the Senator that the bulk of this Agricultural appropriation bill is to be expended in the South is entirely unjustified. A careful examination of the bill will not sustain him. The bill pursues the same policy that has been pursued ever since the origination of the department. It follows in the main the same policy that has been pursued by the Senator's own party when his party framed these Agricultural appropriation bills.

The specific appropriations to which the Senator refers and which he says are expended in the South all added together are small when compared with the one item of appropriation for the Forest Service of \$5,399,679, and this appropriation is expended almost entirely outside of the South.

Another great item of appropriation is for the Weather Bureau, an appropriation of \$1,707,000, which is distributed over the country.

I do not think that the argument of the Senator is justified, and I move that the amendment be tabled.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JONES. I desire to offer an amendment on page 22.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. On page 22, line 18, after the word "seeds," insert the following: "The encouragement of bulb culture in the United States," and strike out "\$166,500" and insert "\$178,500."

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I simply want to say to the Senator in charge of the bill that the department state that under the free-seed appropriation they have heretofore and are now maintaining a bulb farm, and that if the appropriation for free seeds remains stricken out they will either have to abandon that work or else require an additional appropriation of \$12,000. I have a letter here from the department. I called them up by phone and spoke to them in regard to the matter:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, May 1, 1914.

Hon. W. L. JONES, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JONES: Referring to your telephone inquiry this morning regarding the work the department is doing to encourage bulb culture in the United States, I beg to say that for a number of years we have been conducting experiments with a view to establishing the industry on the Pacific coast. We import large quantities of Dutch bulbs for congressional distribution. We have been hoping to produce these bulbs at home, and to this end have been using a small part of the congressional seed fund in conducting an experimental bulb garden in the State of Washington. It is very important that this work should continue. The bulb industry is a valuable one, and it is believed we can introduce it here. If the item for the purchase and distribution of seeds goes out, as recommended by the Senate committee, it will leave the department unable to further handle the bulb work. To continue the bulb work would necessitate an appropriation of about \$12,000. If the work is to be continued, it is suggested that the item on page 22, beginning with line 17, be slightly amended, as follows: After the word "seeds," in line 18, add "the encouragement of bulb production in the United States";—

That is what I have offered—

strike out "\$166,500," in line 20, page 22, and insert in lieu thereof "\$178,500," making the entire item read:

"For the purchase, propagation, testing, and distribution of new and rare seeds, the encouragement of bulb culture in the United States, and for the investigation and improvement of grasses, alfalfa, clover, and other forage crops, \$178,500: *Provided*, That of this amount not to exceed \$100,000 may be used for the purchase and distribution of such new and rare seeds."

Very sincerely,

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Assistant Secretary.

This is from Mr. Galloway, the Assistant Secretary. I should like to have this amendment adopted, so that the matter will go to conference, and then the action of the conferees upon it will depend, of course, upon what action is taken upon the free-seed-distribution item.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the Senator permit me? Does not the Senator think the amendment would be rather inconsistent with the action taken by the Senate, by a very decided vote, in striking out all the provision for the distribution of seeds and bulbs?

Mr. JONES. I do not think so.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The Senate struck that out by a decisive vote, and now it is asked to increase the appropriation for the purpose of raising bulbs to distribute to Members of Congress.

Mr. JONES. No; it would come under "rare seeds." I do not think this item ought to have been taken care of under free-seed distribution.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In the letter which the Senator read it is stated that one of the purposes of producing the bulbs is for congressional distribution, and that we have decided against.

Mr. JONES. It is to develop an industry in this country. The Assistant Secretary says we are getting even the bulbs

that are distributed now from foreign countries, and the main purpose of it is to encourage the development of this industry in our own country. I think it ought to be carried on under the item to which I have offered the amendment.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President—

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. JONES. Certainly.

Mr. KENYON. I observe in the House hearings on this question, page 163, Dr. Taylor speaks of the transfer of \$6,500 from the congressional seed appropriation of last year, and says:

This latter amount is devoted to the maintenance of the bulb garden at Bellingham, Wash., in connection with the congressional seed distribution.

Is not that only devoted to the development of bulbs that are sent out in the free congressional seed distribution?

Mr. JONES. No; it is to determine whether we can produce the bulbs in this country. They are having good success in that territory. The indications are that the climate and the soil are especially adapted to them. Of course the bulbs that have been there produced have been used to fill out the congressional distribution.

Mr. KENYON. What I want to get at is if the Senator knows whether the bulb garden at Bellingham is used for any other purpose than the development of the bulbs that are sent out in the free seed distribution?

Mr. JONES. It is used not only to get bulbs for that distribution, but to determine whether or not the bulbs can be produced in this country.

Mr. KENYON. Does the Senator from Washington think the bulbs for that distribution are any better than the seeds that are sent out?

Mr. JONES. I will say that it is stated in the letter that most of the bulbs we are sending out for this free distribution come from Holland, but the writer also says the industry appears to be developing here; so that it shows that we can produce these bulbs here nearly as well as they can over in Holland. In my mind the important feature of this work is to show that we can produce them in this country.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Has the Senator from Washington noticed the paragraph directly preceding the paragraph to which he offers this amendment in the bill?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is the distinction between the bulbs referred to in that paragraph and the bulbs referred to in the Senator's amendment?

Mr. JONES. I do not see that there is very much difference, so far as I am concerned, between the work to be done under the one paragraph and the work to be done under the other; but apparently the work has been carried on under the two paragraphs, and the department suggests this amendment be put in the paragraph to which I have offered it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does the department consider the amount that is carried in the bill now sufficient to take care of all needs?

Mr. JONES. The Senator will know better than I; but, as I understand, under the act providing for the expenses of the purchase, propagation, and distribution of new and rare seeds the department has already planned the work for the objects which they recommend. Now, if they are going to take on some additional work, they will need additional money. The Secretary says in this letter that the work to which this refers has been carried on heretofore out of the free-seed fund; so that if we put this over into either one of those paragraphs it will require some additional money. I simply want to suggest, as I did a moment ago, to the Senator that if this could be put in the bill and go to conference, then the action upon the free-seed distribution matter would determine very much what should be done there. If you restore that item, then, of course, what I have offered here would go out.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am willing to leave the matter to the Senate.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk, to come in on page 68, after line 8.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine will be stated.

THE SECRETARY. On page 68, after line 8, it is proposed to insert the following:

For the inspection of potatoes in those States where a quarantine has been or shall hereafter be established by the Secretary of Agriculture prohibiting the movement of common or Irish potatoes from any

State into any other State, District, or Territory of the United States except under such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of Agriculture, and for the enforcement of such rules and regulations, \$100,000.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, this is an additional item under the paragraph for the enforcement of the plant and quarantine act for which an appropriation of \$50,000 is provided in the bill. I only wish to say a few words in regard to the amendment proposed.

I have offered the amendment at this time and have not presented it to the committee, for the reason that the committee reported this bill to the Senate on April 16, 1914, and the condition which makes this item necessary, as it seems to me, arose on April 25, 1914, after the bill had been reported to the Senate.

In the year 1911 there was a shortage in this country of the common or Irish potato, so called, and some 13,000,000 bushels were imported into the country, largely from Ireland, from Scotland, from Austria-Hungary, and from Germany. Those potatoes not only came into our country, but into Canada. The next year it was found that those potatoes which had been imported were affected by a disease known as the powdery scab, which did not render them unfit for human food, but which, nevertheless, destroyed the appearance of the potato, made it malformed, and in its cankerous condition ate into the potato and destroyed it, so that the potatoes planted of this character yielded very much less, and the potatoes themselves were shrunken and misshapen, and the crop in every way much less valuable.

My own State of Maine, being one of the oldest States in the Union in its agricultural interests, has made something of a success in the raising of potatoes upon its northern border, next to New Brunswick. The total production of potatoes this year in this country as given by the Secretary of Agriculture is 331,500,000 bushels for the whole country, and in our State, with its small agricultural interest, we produce about 30,000,000 bushels, or nearly one-tenth of the total product of the country.

After the year of 1911 it was found that potatoes in Canada were affected by this disease known as the powdery scab, and a quarantine was established against some parts of Canada, against the whole of Great Britain, against Austria-Hungary, and against Germany. Last winter that quarantine was still further extended to include the whole of the Dominion of Canada and of continental Europe. Then up in our State, upon its northern border, in 1913 there were some evidences found of the existence of this disease, and on April 25 of this year the Department of Agriculture, acting under authority conferred under this act, established a quarantine against the State of Maine. I send the quarantine notice to the desk and ask to have it read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1914.

Hon. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I transmit herewith Notice of Quarantine No. 14, quarantining the State of Maine on account of powdery scab. This quarantine becomes effective August 1, 1914.

Yours, very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 14.

(Effective on and after Aug. 1, 1914.)

POWDERY SCAB OF POTATO.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that a dangerous potato disease, known as the powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea*), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the State of Maine.

Now, therefore I, B. T. Galloway, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 U. S. Stat. L., p. 315), do hereby quarantine the State of Maine, and do, by this Notice of Quarantine No. 14, order that the common or Irish potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved from the State of Maine into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations to be hereafter made and amendments thereto.

The foregoing quarantine shall become and be effective on and after August 1, 1914.

Done at Washington this 25th day of April, 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. JOHNSON. The effect of that quarantine, as will be seen by Senators, will be to prevent the shipment of any potatoes from the State of Maine, whether those potatoes are affected by this disease or not. It is general in its terms and applies to all.

The crop of potatoes raised in our State in this last year, as I have said, amounted to about 30,000,000 bushels, and only a very small portion of that crop is consumed in the State—five or six million bushels, perhaps—and the rest is shipped out of the State, furnishing the one agricultural product of that State which finds a ready market throughout the Union. A large part of the crop is sent into the Southern States, to be used as seed, and into the South Atlantic States as well.

The people of Maine are interested that the potatoes which are shipped out of the State shall be entirely free from disease and sound; but we do feel that if one has raised a merchantable crop, a crop which is entirely free from disease, he ought to be allowed to move it from the State and to sell it; in fact, I very much doubt the authority of the Federal Horticultural Board, composed of a few heads of bureaus, to place such a prohibition and a quarantine upon the product of any State, making it exclusive. The power is great, and it might be used—I do not mean to intimate that it has been used in this case in any such spirit—but it might be used to shut off entirely and prohibit the shipment of a product from a State. Recognizing the fact that, under the Constitution, Congress has power to regulate commerce between the States and not to prohibit commerce, I feel that those who have merchantable potatoes, entirely free from disease, have a right to have them shipped in interstate commerce throughout the Union, notwithstanding this quarantine act; and the purpose of the amendment which I have offered is simply this, that the United States, having taken upon itself the task of protecting the planters of potatoes and the users of them in other States, doing it not for the State of Maine, but for the whole Union, should take upon itself the expense of a proper inspection of that crop, and that the farmer who has raised a crop entirely free from such a disease should be allowed to ship it from the State.

We are asking no help from the Federal Government in fighting that disease; the farmers of our State expect no assistance; we are perfectly willing to undertake to eradicate it, although we are not responsible for it, and it came in with the large shipment of foreign potatoes in 1911, from which the Federal Government received in duties between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, poured into the United States Treasury.

The disease has only thus far manifested itself in two or three places in the very northern part of the State, but to prevent its further spread and to prevent this disease being communicated to other States, the Secretary of Agriculture, through this board, has thought it wise to place this quarantine upon the whole State.

What we would like, and what in this amendment I have sought to have the Senate provide, is the power to institute and the money to pay the expenses of an inspection. I have taken the matter up with the Secretary of Agriculture. As I have said, this quarantine proclamation was not issued until April 25, and the Agricultural appropriation bill was reported to the Senate April 16. I had no opportunity, therefore, to appear before the committee and present this matter. I spoke to the chairman of the committee in regard to it as soon as it was brought to my attention, and he communicated with the Secretary of Agriculture. I have here the letter the Secretary directed to the chairman of the committee, which I will send to the desk and ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, April 30, 1914.

Hon. T. P. GORE,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR GORE: Answering your note of to-day, requesting comment on an amendment proposed by Mr. JOHNSON, of Maine, increasing the appropriation for the enforcement of the plant-quarantine act from \$50,000 to \$150,000, I understand from conferences with Senator JOHNSON that this increase is intended to provide sufficient funds to take care of a situation resulting from an outbreak of a serious potato disease in Maine. The State of Maine produces large quantities of seed potatoes, and these seed potatoes are sold pretty generally throughout the eastern United States. When it was found that the serious disease in question existed in Maine, quarantine measures were adopted and cooperative plans put into effect whereby it was hoped the authorities of the State of Maine might handle the situation. It has been found impracticable for the State to cope with the trouble, hence the desire of Senator JOHNSON that the Department of Agriculture, under the authority vested in the Secretary through the plant-quarantine act, be given sufficient funds to enforce the quarantine.

We feel that there is a question of policy here that the Congress should decide, and that is whether, in case of outbreaks of plant dis-

cases within a State, especially where the disease involves a crop that must necessarily be sold out of the State, the State should be required to bear the cost of quarantine measures or whether the Federal Government should bear such cost. The department has no recommendations to make as to policy, and can only lay the facts before you for such action as the Congress may decide to take. In case it is determined that the Federal Government should assume the responsibility, our experts estimate that it will require at least \$100,000 to accomplish the purpose.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

Mr. JOHNSON. In accordance with that statement and the estimate of the Secretary of Agriculture, I have fixed the amount asked for in the amendment at \$100,000.

Now, as to the question of policy, which the Secretary of Agriculture says he submits to the Congress, the policy of the Federal Government assisting in such matters certainly has numerous precedents in this very bill. The Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] this morning called attention to the appropriation of something over \$600,000 for the prevention of cattle diseases in southern cattle; he stated that they were interested in that matter in Montana; and he called the attention of the Senator from North Dakota to the fact that his State was also interested, because cattle were imported from the Southern States to the Northwestern States. So I take it that in this bill not one section alone is interested but the whole country. In this particular matter my State is deeply interested; and while potatoes constitute a comparatively small product, it is a product that means much to our small farmers. It yielded them last year ten or twelve million dollars, and is perhaps the largest agricultural crop that we have in our State. If upon August 1, 1914, they find that they can not ship a single potato out of that State, it will be a serious loss to them.

So far as the State being charged with the duty and with the expense of making this inspection is concerned, that has not been the course heretofore pursued. In this very bill, in addition to what is provided by statute, you have provided \$300,000 for meat inspection, which, added to the \$3,000,000 annually appropriated for meat inspection, is to be used to certify the meat of the meat packers of the West.

I know of very little expenditure of money for the farmers in Maine. In the map which the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] exhibited the other day you will find the State of Maine has not a trace of green or red upon it showing any assistance of any kind to the farmers of Maine in any line of agricultural endeavor.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

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

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator whether this disease of potatoes came from our neighbor to the north or did it come from some European country?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is thought by the department that it came from seed potatoes obtained from New Brunswick. That is the statement in their report. It first appeared after the large importation of potatoes in 1911, to which I have referred. The disease first appeared in New Brunswick and in eastern Canada, and last summer it appeared in Maine for the first time.

Mr. WEST. Mr. President, it is generally supposed that the disease came from Ireland, or from some other country across the water, is it not?

Mr. JOHNSON. Originally. It has been known to exist in Europe since 1841.

Mr. CALLINGER. We seem to have just ground for a grievance against some foreign countries. These large appropriations for the extermination of the brown-tail and gypsy moths, which have been devastating the forests of New England, I believe, were made necessary by the importation of a few of those insects by a professor in Harvard College who was investigating their habits. He put them on the window sill and they blew out and scattered; and as a result it has cost millions of dollars to fight those pests.

I think the Senator's suggestion about the great potato crop of Maine, and the necessity for protecting it against an embargo, surely must carry conviction to this body; and I hope his amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON. I thank the Senator for his assistance. He is certainly very familiar with the situation through Maine.

I am not asking that the amendment apply to Maine alone. It applies to all the great potato-raising States of this Union. New York is the largest one; Michigan is interested, and also Wisconsin. If there should be any outbreak there, it seems to me there ought to be some fund provided which would care for the inspection of potatoes.

Mr. WARREN rose.

Mr. JOHNSON. Just one word, and then I will yield to the Senator.

I only want to say, so far as the State of Maine is concerned, that we have no means of dealing with this matter. We have no session of our legislature until next January. The farmer will dig his potatoes next October, and he sells many of them in the field as they are dug. We have no means in the State to provide for the expense of inspection, and even if we had it seems to me it is a matter for Federal consideration and for the Federal Government to deal with. I now yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. WARREN. I expect to vote with the Senator, of course; but I am wondering whether that is one of the many results of extreme freedom of passing commodities from one nation to another.

Mr. JOHNSON. I may say to the Senator that those foreign potatoes came in when we had a duty of 25 cents a bushel, in 1911, and the Government got between three and four million dollars from the importation in the way of revenue.

Mr. WARREN. That is true; but I notice that there seems to have been a sort of coincidence; that we got along very well when it was closely watched and when we had inspectors and a reason for inspecting, while now that the bars are down we seem at once to have gotten more than we bargained for.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; but the potatoes have not come in in any quantities since 1911, and we have had very little reason to suspect that we got any of this from foreign potatoes, because immediately after the passage of the plant quarantine act in September, 1912, the Federal horticultural board placed a quarantine upon New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, the whole of Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, and Germany. That was in September, 1912. Then, last winter, finding that the potatoes which came into this country from Belgium and Holland bore some evidences of the disease, they extended the quarantine to all continental Europe and to the whole of the Dominion of Canada. Then, the disease appearing in the northern part of Maine, they have, as shown by the quarantine issued now, placed under quarantine the whole State of Maine.

I am not complaining of that. I believe that our people are interested in seeing that the potatoes they raise, and that they send out to be used for seed in the Southern States, where the white potato will not reproduce itself, and send out for table food, should be entirely free from any disease; but the farmer who has such a potato certainly ought to be allowed to ship it.

Mr. WEST. Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. WEST. Did the ruling place an absolute embargo on Maine from shipping out these potatoes at all?

Mr. JOHNSON. The embargo takes effect August 1, 1914, upon the whole State.

Mr. WEST. I say, it is an absolute embargo, is it?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is an absolute embargo. We want the Government to have the money to inspect that crop, and then to make its regulations, and permit potatoes that are free from disease to be shipped from the State; but that will cost some money.

Mr. WARREN. Was that embargo placed by the United States?

Mr. JOHNSON. By the United States.

Mr. WARREN. What is proposed? Is it proposed that the United States shall have the cooperation of the States, and that they shall stand their part of the expense?

Mr. JOHNSON. I will say to the Senator that the State has already undertaken to do what it can to eradicate the disease. We have not come here asking any help from the Federal Government in fighting this disease. We will attempt to eradicate it, but we have no money appropriated in the State for the purpose of making inspections or for the purpose of enforcing this quarantine act. In fact, it is not a State quarantine; it is a Federal quarantine; and it seems to me that the Federal Government, having put on this quarantine in the interest of all the people of all the country, should bear the whole expense of the quarantine.

Mr. WARREN. I agree with the Senator, so far as the Government's responsibility is concerned, except that I do not believe they should bear all of the expense. What about the future introduction of that and other diseases? Is it proposed to quarantine against those countries also?

Mr. JOHNSON. They are already quarantined against.

Mr. WARREN. That is what I supposed. It is not a new matter for the United States to cooperate with the States in fighting disease. We have had the cattle tick in the South, and we have had the sheep scab in the West, and all of that; but

I think it is always required that there should be a certain cooperation on the part of the States.

Mr. JOHNSON. Let me ask the Senator a question. I sat here and voted, with a great deal of readiness, \$500,000 to meet the ravages of hog cholera in the West. Do the States of the West bear any part of that expense? I voted here \$400,000 to kill the southern cattle tick. Do the Southern States bear any part of that expense?

Mr. WARREN. The Senator must not misunderstand me. Of course they do. Take sheep scab, for instance—

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, take first the statement in regard to hog cholera.

Mr. WARREN. Just a moment, please. Take the sheep scab. They will not go into a State for the expenditure of money unless the State itself will appoint certain inspectors and give them certain powers and provide certain cooperation. This is not an argument against the Senator's asking the United States to appropriate money; but if it came again, after we had made an appropriation, I should require that we have the cooperation of the States, not only as to working in harmony, but that they should stand some portion of the expense.

Mr. WEST. Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSON. I will say to the Senator from Wyoming, if the Senator from Georgia will pardon me, that no doubt the people of the State of Maine would be willing to bear any part of the expense which it was thought just and fair for them to bear.

Mr. WARREN. I think so.

Mr. JOHNSON. They have not been here very often asking anything for their agricultural interests or their lumber interests, and in this particular matter we do not feel that we are to blame for the large importation of foreign potatoes brought in here. We are not responsible for it; and the Government, having received in its duties that year between three and four million dollars, can well afford to bear now the small expense of determining whether or not potatoes are sound and healthy and can be shipped from the State.

Mr. WEST. Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. WEST. Do I understand from the Senator from Maine that the Legislature of Maine will not meet again until next January?

Mr. JOHNSON. It will not meet until next January.

Mr. WEST. Consequently it could not take any action with reference to making appropriations for this matter?

Mr. JOHNSON. It could not.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield the floor to the Senator.

Mr. BRADY. I wish to ask the Senator a question.

Mr. JOHNSON. I shall be very glad to answer any question I can.

Mr. BRADY. I will ask to have the amendment as proposed read again, so that we may thoroughly understand it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 68, after line 8, it is proposed to insert:

For the inspection of potatoes in those States where a quarantine has been or shall hereafter be established by the Secretary of Agriculture prohibiting the movement of common or Irish potatoes from any State into any other State, District, or Territory of the United States, except under such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of Agriculture, and for the enforcement of such rules and regulations, \$100,000.

Mr. BRADY. The amendment as proposed by the Senator from Maine simply provides for Government inspection, the same as the inspection of meats or anything of that character.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. BRADY. I do not think it is usual that a State should be required to furnish any part of the money for that purpose. It seems to me the statement of the Senator is very convincing, that this money should be appropriated for this purpose. It does not apply alone to the State of Maine; it applies to any State of the Union.

I happened to be at a meeting called by the Department of Agriculture at which the Senator from Maine was present, and we discussed this matter very fully; and it was through the efforts made at that time that the quarantine against potatoes from foreign countries was put in force by the department. Now, it seems that the Department of Agriculture has decided that potatoes from Maine shall not be exported into other States. That being the case, it completely deprives the State of Maine of

the advantage of the market that it should have. Since that embargo is placed there by the Government, it seems only fair that the Government at least should go to the expense of finding out whether or not the potatoes are diseased.

If out of the 30,000,000 bushels of potatoes raised in Maine only 10,000,000 bushels are diseased, it is absolutely unfair to the citizens of that State to forbid them to ship out the 20,000,000 bushels of good potatoes; and the State of Maine certainly can not enforce a quarantine against itself. For that reason this inspection will necessarily have to be made by the Government, and it ought to be made by the Government and the expense paid by the Government. The regulations should be such that in case the potatoes are found to be good and healthful they can be shipped to any part of the country; and if they are not that, the shipment should be prevented. There is no way that they can do it except through the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Agriculture can not make the inspection unless it has the funds to do so.

I hope the amendment will prevail.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I am very much gratified to be able to vote for this provision, which extends governmental inspection over a product outside of the cotton belt. I assume that the purpose and the basis upon which it is asked is that these potatoes enter into interstate trade, and, entering into interstate trade, a potato that is diseased would be a fraud upon the purchaser; and to prevent that injustice and fraud upon the purchaser it is necessary to invoke the strong arm of the Government under the provisions of the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution to give the proper protection.

Of course I am not quite able to see the distinction between a potato and wheat in the matter of inspection. I am simply gratified to know that there are Senators upon the other side of the Chamber who will concur in the proposition that any great food product being sent from one State into another which is infected or which carries a false certificate as to its character or quality ought to be prohibited from interstate commerce; and I am pleased to note that the specter of fear is not overtaking Senators on that side as they see an army of men in governmental livery invading the State of Maine to protect the rest of the American public against a scabby potato.

I think the provision is a good one, and it certainly is good in more ways than one. It not only will be effective and efficient, in my opinion, but it will be one little letter in the line of education toward the final conclusion upon the other side that where there is a great wrong that can not be remedied by the State, where there is a great injustice that is perpetrated upon the producers of a State by reason of the act of the department or for any other reason, where the influence can not reach beyond the borders of the State, the Government of the United States may come in and assist them under that very good provision of our Constitution, and one that has given us such great benefits, relating to the control of Congress over interstate commerce.

Having the Senator from Maine agreeing to that view of the case, with his strong Democratic proclivities, I hope many of the others who will not look beyond their State lines for any authority to control a product in their State may yet come to his own basis of conclusion.

I certainly shall vote for the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine [Mr. JOHNSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I introduce a small amendment which I send to the desk and which was submitted to the committee. It is in behalf of a very good woman. They said they did not desire the amendment to be put on the bill, because they intended to promote her and give her the salary for which she is asking; but I see Dr. Galloway is going to go out, and I do not want to trust the matter to somebody—I do not know whom—who will be appointed in his place.

I therefore ask the Senate to increase this woman's salary from \$1,400 to \$1,600, to be the same salary that a man is getting in the same kind of business. She is very efficient; she has been recommended for promotion, and they say they are going to give her the salary, but I want to fix it in the bill.

I ask the Senator from Oklahoma if he will not accept the amendment?

Mr. KERN. Mr. President—

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

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes.

Mr. KERN. Does not the Senator think this bill has about all the burdens it can carry?

Mr. OVERMAN. I am simply asking to give a poor woman \$200 a year in a bill that carries appropriations of \$400,000, \$50,000, \$200,000, and so forth, for various purposes, that Senators do not haggle over. It is these little things, as the Senator knows, that we haggle over. This is only a matter of \$200. I ask the Senator from Oklahoma if he will not accept the amendment.

Mr. GORE. I shall not offer any objection to it.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator knows the facts. They have been before him, and the department has talked to him about it.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, has the amendment been referred to the committee?

Mr. OVERMAN. It was referred to the committee, and I have stated the facts.

Mr. ROBINSON. Was any action taken by the committee on it?

Mr. OVERMAN. Action was not taken, for the reason, I say, that they intend to promote her, anyway. Dr. Galloway, as I understand, said he intended to give her the salary desired, and it was not necessary to put it in the bill; but he is going out, and I should like to have it in the bill for that reason.

Mr. ROBINSON. What is the character of work she is doing?

Mr. OVERMAN. She is recognized as one of the finest artists employed by the Government. She is an artist, and the only artist in the department. Whereas the photographer, a man, gets \$1,600, this artist, of whom everybody speaks highly, gets only \$1,400.

Mr. ROBINSON. What kind of an artist is she?

Mr. OVERMAN. She is an artist on glass. The Senator has seen in these great expositions illustrations of various parts of the country on glass. If the Senator will go to the San Francisco Exposition, he will see, or if he went to the Chicago Exposition he saw, most magnificent paintings by this woman displaying a beautiful panoramic array of scenery of our mountains, our rivers, our gold mines, and all of our industries portrayed on glass. That is what she does.

Mr. ROBINSON. I shall not interpose any objection.

Mr. WEST. Mr. President, I have an amendment to offer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is an amendment now pending before the Senate.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I do not think the Agricultural bill is the proper bill to pick out particular individuals and vote them salaries. It is hardly a proper place for legislation of that kind. I therefore raise the point of order that the amendment is an increase of the appropriation without any estimate, and that it has not been introduced and referred to and reported by a standing committee of the Senate.

Mr. OVERMAN. Of course if the point of order is made it will be sustained.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. REED. I send to the desk the following amendment—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning hour having expired, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 14385) to amend section 5 of "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation of the Canal Zone," approved August 24, 1912.

Mr. THORNTON. I ask that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the unfinished business will be temporarily laid aside, and by unanimous consent the Senate will resume the consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] has sent to the desk an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Strike out all of lines 17 to 22, inclusive, on page 53.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the chairman of the committee has asked me that I do not press this amendment until another is disposed of. So it therefore may be temporarily held in abeyance.

Mr. GORE. The junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. WEST] intends to offer an amendment, and as far as I am concerned I feel disposed to accept it.

Mr. WEST. I do not know whether the amendment is entirely in order at this time. It is, on page 42, line 20, to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$20,000," and in line 23 of the same page to strike out "Western" and substitute therefor "United," so as to read "United States."

Mr. GORE. If there be no objection, I should like to accept the last amendment suggested, striking out the word "Western" and inserting the word "United."

Mr. WEST. The amendment enlarges the territory to be considered, and it is for the purpose of using the roots, stumps, and wood of cut-over territory that we may do something with the by-products. At least in my section of the country there is a fourth of the timber that goes into the slab heap, and the people in that section are putting up stills for extracting turpentine and wood alcohol from stumps, roots, and by-products of the sawmill. The object is to make further experiments on that line. It is already in the bill, but applies to the Western States. I wish to apply it to the United States, and to increase the appropriation from \$15,000 to \$20,000, but it does not change the entire appropriation one dollar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the committee amendment has heretofore been agreed to as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WEST. Yes, sir.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Then, unless the amendment is reconsidered, the amendment of the Senator from Georgia is not in order.

Mr. WEST. I understand if there is objection to it, it goes over; and I give notice that I will seek to amend the bill when it is in the Senate, if there is objection made to the amendment now.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. President, I would object to having the matter taken up at this time, as it was not before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and we are acting upon amendments as in Committee of the Whole.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has ruled that unless the Senate reconsiders the vote whereby the amendment was agreed to, the amendment of the junior Senator from Georgia is not in order.

Mr. WEST. I move to reconsider the vote in order that I may add this to it.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I am interested in this amendment, having made the suggestion originally that "Western" should be stricken out and "United" inserted, but I think for economy of time the Senator had better let the matter go until the bill reaches the Senate. He can then move his amendment.

Mr. WEST. The only reason why I sought to have it amended at this time is that I may not be here when the bill reaches the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. We will get through with the bill to-day.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think we will get through with the bill.

Mr. SMOOT. On page 7, line 14—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understood that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] only temporarily yielded the floor.

Mr. SMOOT. I did not know that. I ask the Senator's pardon. I did not intend to interfere with him at all.

Mr. REED. That is all right. Let my amendment be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri will be read.

The SECRETARY. Strike out lines 17 to 22, both inclusive, on page 53, in the following words:

For all necessary expenses for enforcing the provisions of the act approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 847-848), relating to the protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds, \$50,000.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I had the temerity on one or two occasions to suggest that it was not necessary to appropriate money to enforce this alleged law. I stated that applications had been made to both the Departments of Agriculture and of Justice to test the constitutionality of the law, and that those efforts had been fruitless. I therefore maintained that it is manifest from the conduct and demeanor of both of the departments that they do not have any confidence in the validity of the law. Because I thus insisted I have become the subject of the ridicule and the scorn of the Audubon Society and of that high priest of mercy, Mr. Hornaday. Also, I have been taken to task by certain of the great newspapers of the country.

Mr. President, if I did not think there was a principle involved I would not take the time of the Senate to discuss this amendment; but the proposition before us is whether Congress shall make an appropriation for the enforcement of a law so plainly invalid that the Department of Justice and the Department of Agriculture, both of which are charged with the duties of enforcement, have practically declined to venture upon a prosecution.

I affirm that the Federal game law was enacted in response to a manufactured sentiment created by an organized lobby.

Mr. President, I call attention to the official publication of the Audubon Society. That publication states in the March

and April number of 1913 how the Weeks-McLean bill came to be passed. It declares that—

Since 1904 bills of this character have been constantly pending in Congress, and from the beginning they made a strong appeal to the imagination of the people throughout the country who are interested in the conservation of our natural wild life. This interest increased each year as the result of the wide publicity given to the measure by this association and other organizations which had to do with bird and game life.

The statement then goes on to tell how the movement was worked up and how the New York Zoological Society became a party to it. Then follows this:

The writer could name some of the members of this association who have individually sent out or caused to be sent from 100 to 200 letters imploring Congressmen to vote for the bill. One of our members, Mr. Henry Ford, of Detroit, became so stirred that he instructed one of his most able and resourceful employees, Mr. Glenn Buck, of Chicago, to spare no expense in an effort to arouse the people to the importance of securing the necessary congressional support. Mr. Buck sent out thousands of telegrams and letters, and in fact for several weeks employed a large force of stenographers in the enterprise.

The struggle for the passage of this bill will go down in the history of American bird protection as being the most gigantic single campaign ever waged for a bird-protective bill. The full text of this new Federal law is given below.

Now we begin to understand, with the millions of the Ford Automobile Co. embarked in this enterprise, with orders from Mr. Ford to spare no expense, and with the statement that thousands of letters and telegrams were sent out from that one point, why it is that so many of our Senators have been receiving these communications, and the light begins to dawn, we begin to know, that instead of this propaganda being a spontaneous movement it was manufactured from the first. A little more of that later on.

Now, Mr. President, connected with this movement is not only the zoological society referred to, of which Mr. Hornaday is an important member, but also the Audubon Society. The latter has an enormous membership—I do not know how many—and a large war fund. I read in this book the following:

Five dollars annually pays for a sustaining membership.
One hundred dollars paid at one time constitutes a life membership.
One thousand dollars constitutes a person a patron.
Five thousand dollars constitutes a person a founder.
Twenty-five thousand dollars constitutes a person a benefactor.

You will observe that it costs a heap of money to be regarded as "a benefactor" by those who constitute this organization. The activities of the society appear to have been about along the line of the lobbies of the Sugar Trust, the Steel Trust, and other concerns that have been engaged in promoting legislation.

In the January number of this interesting publication, at page 72, will be found this statement:

THE RECORD FOR 1913.

Just glance for a moment at what was accomplished by the association with the \$10,000 contributed to the egret protective fund last year:

First. The passage of the Pennsylvania antiplumage law, which put an end to the business of the great wholesale feather dealers whose American headquarters were located in Philadelphia.

Second. The passage of laws preventing the sale of aligets also in the States of Michigan and Vermont.

Third. The employment of field agents to locate colonies of breeding egrets in the Southern States.

Fourth. The employment of a force of 18 wardens, who so successfully guarded the 8,000 egrets in these rookeries that throughout the nesting season not over 12 of the protected birds are believed to have been killed by plume hunters.

Fifth. Secured a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, and later, with the cooperation of the New York Zoological Society, conducted a campaign of publicity and personal appeal which finally resulted in the passage of the Federal plumage law, prohibiting the importation of feathers of wild birds to America.

Then a few words of comment and comes this:

The association must have at least \$10,000 at the earliest possible moment for egret protection work the coming year.

Mr. President, this society does not appear to be altogether an eleemosynary institution. It deals in large sums of money and in some transactions which may require investigation. I notice, for instance, that it has on hand investments in its endowment fund to the amount of \$378,286.57. I notice further that they have in their schedule of expenses this interesting item:

LEGISLATION.

New England legislation, \$953.52.

Massachusetts campaign, \$741.06.

Expenses South Carolina, California, and elsewhere, \$806.54.

A total of \$2,501.12 expended in legislation.

But that does not include the egret legislation and does not include the expenses incurred in getting the McLean bill enacted into a law. I find disbursements as follows:

From the egret fund, \$8,400.47.

There was a total disbursement last year of \$82,347.

The egret fund ran to some \$10,000. The campaign was systematically conducted by a lobby that was as thoroughly greased as any recently infesting Congress.

Here is an interesting article that tells us how some Senators and Representatives were seduced into amending the tariff bill:

The paragraph in Schedule N of the tariff bill, which plans to prohibit the importation of feathers and birds, etc., did not fare well at the hands of the Senate Finance Committee.

I shall not read it all, but the article states that—

The subcommittee, after having evidently reached a conclusion on the matter, reluctantly granted the friends of the bird a hearing.

"The friends of the bird." I want to emphasize that, because one of these friends of the birds I intend to address myself to in a few moments.

Mr. President, all through this literature appears the fact that there was a systematic movement along the ordinary lines of the lobby—the same kind of lobbying methods employed by the wool, sugar, steel, and other lobbies; the same means were employed to convince Senators and Representatives that there was a tremendous uprising, and with the same result which has frequently been accomplished by the concerns referred to.

Now, Mr. President, every man who has dared to consider these questions from the standpoint of the Constitution or from the standpoint of economics has been berated and accused of being the enemy of all bird life.

I insist that the true friend of bird life is the man who undertakes to secure the enactment of laws that can be enforced and not the man who demands the enactment of laws, or alleged laws, which will ultimately be stricken down, because all the time consumed in the passage of invalid laws and in testing such invalid laws is ultimately lost.

Speaking for myself, I have always been a friend of proper game preservation and conservation statutes. I have favored such legislation in my State, and I have always sought to encourage it. The States have the constitutional right to protect the game within their borders, and every step taken in that direction by the States results in good; but if we abandon State legislation and undertake national legislation, and the national legislation is without life or vitality or force—is, indeed, born dead—then we have lost all the time consumed in the enactment of such legislation.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. ROBINSON. I am under the impression since the debate occurred in the Senate on this provision that there has been a decision in a case in the eastern district of Arkansas touching the constitutionality of the act of March 4, 1913, designed for the protection of migratory birds. I have not the decision before me and I have not seen a copy. I know the case was submitted along about the time or a few days after the discussion occurred here, and I have heard, though I do not understand whether the statement is correct, that the act has been held unconstitutional.

Mr. REED. I ask the Senator if that is not probably the case referred to in the newspaper clipping which I have here and which was heard. I believe, before Judge Triebel?

Mr. ROBINSON. That is the case. Is the Senator informed as to whether it was decided?

Mr. REED. I am not. I do not know whether the case has been decided.

Mr. ROBINSON. It can be ascertained by communication with the clerk of the court whether the decision has been made and what it is.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, until recently I was not aware that if a man saw fit to insist that in his opinion those who were seeking the protection of game were traveling along the wrong road he therefore ought to be denounced as a cruel and inhuman monster who desired to exterminate the songster of the field and the musician of the woods. Neither was I aware of the fact until I began an investigation how much arrant hypocrisy there is back of some people connected with this movement, not all of them by any means, but by some.

One of the New York newspapers saw fit to spend some of its valuable editorial space in lampooning those who had dared to utter their honest sentiments on this question. I do not intend to call the name of the individual, but the editor of one of those papers has had an interesting sort of game experience which ought to qualify him somewhat as an expert. On June 14, 1904, he was charged with killing antelope in one of the Western States contrary to the laws of that State. He pleaded not guilty. He withdrew his plea on the 28th and pleaded guilty, and was fined \$500.

On August 19 he was charged with killing mountain sheep out of season. He plead not guilty. He secured various continuances, and on November 28 entered a plea of guilty, and was fined \$500 more.

It really seems to me that a man who has so little respect for the game laws of a State that are valid and are binding that he is willing to pay a thousand dollars for the privilege of violating them ought not to very harshly criticize those who merely insist that a law believed to be unconstitutional ought to be tested in the courts before large sums of money are appropriated for the purpose of enforcing it.

Nor do I think it is quite in keeping with the harmonies of this occasion that everybody should be abused as the enemy of wild life who has insisted upon following the provisions of the Constitution of the United States nor that the men who stand upon those provisions and assert their rights should be held up to the country as traitors to the Government.

Game associations of my State and adjoining States, composed of some of the best citizens of those States, men who have spent large sums of money in seeking to protect game, believing this law to be unconstitutional and a failure, said so, whereupon they were denounced as guilty of treasonable practices by one William T. Hornaday. That gentleman constitutes himself the chief apostle of mercy and kindness. He denounces every man who shoots a duck as a pothunter, and holds him up before the country as a merciless wretch who seeks to inflict pain and misery upon wild animals. One would think, as he reads the fulminations of this gentleman, that his heart overflows with pity, that in his tender hands is held a chalice filled with tears of agony wrung from his sympathetic eyes by the suffering of dumb brutes; one would imagine that all his life Brother Hornaday had guarded birds' nests; that he had watched to see that no hand of violence was laid upon any dumb animal, particularly if that animal was a wild animal; one would believe that his finger never pulled the trigger that sent a deadly missile into the body of a living thing. Dr. Hornaday is, as has been suggested to me by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE], the self-appointed universal game warden; he is the archangel of mercy; he is the prototype of all that is tender and sweet and gentle and lovely.

But long ago it was said, "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book," and Brother Hornaday has been engaged in the book business.

I desire to call attention to the fact that, if his heart is now tender and his soul is now shocked at the sight of a dead bird; if he has come to believe that those who occasionally shoot game are monsters engaged in the service of the devil and devoting their lives to acts of atrocity—if that is his present opinion—then, Mr. President, he has undergone a regeneration that has never been equaled since St. Paul saw the light that transformed him from pagan into a Christian. This book that I am calling attention to, and now advertising, is entitled "Two Years in the Jungle," by Hornaday. It is dedicated, as a book of its kind never should be dedicated, "To my good wife, Josephine." It is the bloodiest record in all the annals of time; every page of it drips with gore.

It reads like the diary of the foreman of a slaughterhouse. As one peruses its pages he can see the ghostly procession of slaughtered animals marching toward untimely graves; he can hear the sharp crack of Hornaday's rifle; he can distinguish Hornaday's shout of triumph as it mingles with the death groans of the slaughtered. According to Hornaday he has killed everything that walks on two feet, except men, and he has come mighty near killing them. He has even descended to the ignoble business of robbing birds' nests.

He did all this not for love of sport, but he had embarked in the business of killing and skinning as a means of livelihood, by which, I understand, he became a sort of "Hessian pothunter." He claims to have been actuated by interest of science; but, as I shall show you, the dominant motive in his heart, the inspiring sentiment that sent him out through swamps and morasses, and led him to expose his body to the fatigues of the march and to the ravishment of disease, was a pure, unadulterated lust for blood and money. Out of his own mouth, or his own book, which is very much the same thing, not out of mine, let him be condemned.

I begin with the smaller matters, Mr. President—birds—because if there is anything that shocks this sensitive soul it is to learn that a duck has been shot, unless he shot it. On page 75 of this interesting book I find this:

Carlo and I fell to work on our specimens and before night the "bag" received an addition of one saras crane, three spoonbills, three black-backed geese, shot by my friend.

On page 76 I find this:

At the end of seven days' shooting we had accounted for 15 gazelle and one nil-gal, not counting smaller specimens; and, sending my lot of skins and skeletons across country by bullock cart, I returned to Etawah by rail.

Why, this man killed animals and birds by the wagonload. He was not a "pothunter," he was a "wagonload hunter." He had to take a team of bulls around with him to haul the carcasses of the slaughtered.

On page 379 I find this:

My native hunters brought me many fine specimens of mammals, a few large birds, many reptiles, and a few fishes. The most successful of all my collectors was a fine Dyak named Dundang, already spoken of, who shot four orangs, several rhinoceroses, hornbills, two or three proboscis monkeys, a wild hog, and quite a number of smaller mammals.

On page 380 I find this—and this man shot birds, too:

One day a party of Dyaks arrived from the head of the Sibuyau River, between the Sadong and Batang Lumar, bringing several fragmentary skins of argus pheasant, which had been taken off in native fashion for the wing and tail feathers, and also a live argus.

You may possibly imagine the heart of the man who so loves the egret must have ached, but I find no lamentations recorded here. On the other hand, he was glad to get them. But I proceed. I shall now quote from page 413—I am now confining myself as nearly as I can to birds:

I set Perara—

That is, a native—

at work shooting and skinning birds while I devoted my attention to mammals in particular, and everything else in general.

Anything; all was fish that came to his net; all was game that came within his range. Truly he was and is a tender-hearted, loving, kindly soul.

I encouraged the Dyaks to set snares for animals of all kinds.

This man denounces the pothunter. It is a mighty mean man who will shoot a bird that is not on the wing; it is a contemptible thing to sneak up on a bird and assassinate it from behind; but a fellow who will set a snare to catch unwary wild animals that harm nobody has sunk to a point so low that a real sportsman could not see him with a microscope that magnifies a million diameters. A man who sends out a lot of barbarians to snare game for him and afterwards sets himself up not only as a sportsman but as a regulator of sportsmen is in a class by himself. He certainly could take first prize in a contest of impudence.

I shall not read more in regard to birds, because, really, they are an unimportant subject compared with others, but at pages 417, 420, 421, and 430—indeed, throughout the book—you will find rhapsodical accounts of the slaughter and skinning of birds.

At pages 61 and 62 you will find where he let himself down the side of a cliff with a rope in order that he might rob birds' nests of their eggs. At page 430 you will find this statement:

It is so far my policy to shun small things that I do not even pretend to shoot and skin small birds.

Since then the learned author has evidently experienced a wonderful change of heart. "Not even a sparrow can now fall without his notice."

He was looking at something bigger at that time, but now he is undertaking to regulate every farm boy in the United States and to say that he shall not take a shot at a blue jay without being haled before a Federal judge. His viewpoint has vastly changed.

But I pass from that and come to acts of atrocity that are so indescribably inhuman that they shock even my hardened heart. In this book, at page 414, he describes the killing of gibbons, a species of monkey or ape which is so near the human that a man can not look at one through the bars of a cage without pitying it in its captivity. I want to read a choice bit or two from page 414:

We hunted far and wide over the hills, saw a great number of miás—

That is the local name for orang-outang—nests, but no miás. But we at last become absorbed in trying to kill a gibbon, and it soon developed into genuine sport.

Let no one rise and say that this man was suppressing his natural sentiments and killing because of his devotion to science; let all men understand that it was the lust of murder, if you can apply the term "murder" to the killing of a thing that is so nearly human that it is difficult to draw the line between some races of the human family and these highly developed apes. I continue to read:

About the only real sport I have yet had in Borneo, and this is about the character of it:

You are going along, we will say, at the heels of your Dyak guide, carrying your rifle in the hope of a shot at big game, while the guide

carries your double-barreled gun. All at once you hear a slight vocal sound and a profound rustling in the thick branches at the top of a tall tree, directly over your head.

"Apa ini?" (what's that?) you ask in a whisper.

"Wah-wah, tuan" (gibbons, sir), says the guide in the same tone. You take the double barrel, loaded with No. 1 shot, and peer anxiously upward to catch sight of the animal. Ah, there he is, on the other side of the tree, and evidently making off. You can not see his body on account of the leaves—

The doctor then states how he shoots at the gibbon; I can not encumber the Record with all the recital. He tells how the little thing, by its marvellous agility and its wonderful intelligence, escapes, and how he pursues it—

After a hundred and fifty yards, good measure, you stop short, cock your gun, and glare wildly upward to catch sight of your prey as quickly as possible. In three seconds your greedy eyes have scanned every tree top within gunshot, and at last you see some branches shaking a hundred yards away on the opposite side of a deep ravine.

And again the little animal escapes. This man was not hunting for science; he was hunting because he wanted to kill things. A little farther on he says:

But, all the same, you pronounce it genuine sport and acknowledge that you have met your match.

To hunt them is the most exciting work I have done for some time, violent exercise to be sure, but good to improve one's wind.

Which leads me to remark that it may have been at this interesting period of his life the doctor developed his ability to stand interviews and denounce game associations.

Mr. President, I want to call the attention of those who love mercy, who feel that men who go out and occasionally hunt are brutal in their instincts, to this description of the slaughter of a gibbon. I read from the good doctor's diary—

November 3. A good score to-day. Just after I had finished measuring the mias killed yesterday—

That is, the orang-outang killed—

and was preparing to set out for the usual morning's hunt, a troop of gibbons began whistling—their cry sounds like whistling, and is easily imitated—in the jungle close by, in fact, within a hundred yards of the house. Le Tiac and I were after them in less than a minute. It so happened that several paths had been cut through the jungle just where the gibbons were, and, by their help, we were soon close to our prey. We saw one or two of them swinging off in the distance, and at last I caught sight of a fine large one, feeding quietly on leaves, within gunshot.

They did not know he was there, so he assassinated them.

I fired both barrels to make sure of a kill and in a minute or so, as I was walking under the tree to see where my wah-wah—

That is, the gibbon—

was down it came with a heavy thud within 2 feet of me. A little more and it would have fallen on my head.

To my surprise it was immediately followed by another, a young one this time, which fell flat on its face on the soft earth a yard farther off. We picked it up and found it was very much alive, having only a wound in the neck, and Le Tiac held it while I reloaded and looked for others. The little one set up a terrible cry and kept it up steadily, which created a great commotion amongst the other wah-wahs. They were all running away, but on hearing the cries of the little one two came back and came as near as they dared, but kept so well concealed that I could not get a shot.

Think of killing an animal that was near enough the standard of man so that it would come back at the risk of its life to rescue its wounded companion. Let me read on. This humanitarian writes:

Then we carried the little one about and let it cry while we ourselves kept very still. It was perhaps a mean thing to do—

I remark that in this one instance this gentleman told the truth; but he might have used the term "diabolical" instead of "mean"—

but in collecting necessity knows no law. Every wild animal must die some time, and gibbons are too valuable and hard to get for us to let one go through sympathy. Under all other circumstances these animals are exceedingly timid and flee at the slightest alarm; but this time two of them returned in response to the cries of one of their children in distress. It was a mean thing to do, I know, but when, at last, I got a fair shot at a large wah-wah of the rescuing party I disabled him so that he could not get away. He climbed to the topmost branches of the tree he was in, which was about 90 feet high, and I fired at him from below. I was surprised at the shooting it took to collect him—

That is, to kill him.

Altogether I fired seven shots with my No. 10 gun, loaded with 4 drams of powder and 2 ounces of No. 1 shot, before he fell, and, to my still greater surprise, I found, on examining the body, only one bone broken—a tibia. I expected to find the leg and arm bones mostly smashed to bits. The specimen was a large male, and met its death solely on account of its paternal affection, sympathy, and genuine courage in the face of danger.

Mr. President, I am not going to denounce Dr. Hornaday for this, but I am going to insist that a man who has been bathed in blood and who has allowed a wounded child even of the monkey

tribe to continue its cries in order to decoy in the older ones of the tribe, so that in coming to its rescue they would come to their death—that such a man ought to cease prating about the protection of game or lecturing others upon the subject of cruelty.

Mr. President, in this book there is the recitation of the killing of innumerable monkeys. He hunted them; he gloated over his ability to kill them; he chuckled every time one died—a fine specimen to be lending the Audubon Society, marching with the gospel of mercy in one hand and the skulls and skins of a thousand monkeys in the other.

But, Mr. President, the dear doctor's appetite for blood was not yet sated. He had killed a tiger—so he says: he had shot some elephants from ambush. I say nothing about that, but I want to call your attention to his slaughter of orang-outangs.

Mr. President, what is an orang-outang? Mr. Darwin, who is almost as high an authority as Dr. Hornaday, states that—

The orang, chimpanzee, and gorilla come very close to man in their organization, much nearer than to any other animal. * * * Both show in all their organs so close an affinity—

That is, man and the chimpanzee and orang—

that the most exact anatomical investigation is needed in order to demonstrate those differences which really exist. So it is with the brains. The brains of man, the orang, the chimpanzee, the gorilla, in spite of all of the important differences which they present, come very close to one another. * * *

Again, as respects the question of absolute size, it is established that the difference between the largest and smallest healthy human brain is greater than the difference between the smallest healthy human brain and the largest chimpanzee's or orang's brain.

These animals are to a large extent subject to the same diseases as human beings; they contract tuberculosis from human beings; they are subject to many of the same fevers, and generally to the whole range of diseases which affect man; and they respond to the same medicines that human beings respond to. They have substantially every muscle and every nerve that the human being has. The question of whether they have a language by which they communicate with each other is one that is under dispute. People who live with them and know something of them regard them as at least "near human." I read now the evidence of Mr. Hornaday himself.

At page 350 he states:

In his own country this animal is universally called the "mias," although he is occasionally referred to by the Malays as an "orang-utan," which means, literally, jungle-man, from "orang" man, and "utan" jungle.

One would think the gentleman who wrote that would have hesitated about starting out to kill these creatures, but the very next statement is:

They, the native barbarians, assured me there were "mias somewhere in the jungle," but they could not tell me where to seek them. They thought I might kill at least one every week, which was quite encouraging, and I thought I would be satisfied with as good luck as that would be. I gave powder and lead to such of the Iyaks and Malays as were willing to hunt orangs for me, and started them out.

Now let us see what he did after he had started them out. At page 360, he tells about the murder of one of these "jungle men," for that is the term the natives apply to them:

Presently we saw a big, hairy arm clasping the trunk of the tree about 50 feet from the ground, but that was all. The boat was stopped directly, and, as we could do not better, I stood up and sent a bullet through the arm that was exposed, to stir the old fellow up.

Oh, mercy, mercy, truly thy home is in the heart of Hornaday!

It started him, for, with an angry growl, he immediately showed himself and started to climb away. As soon as we saw his body, I fired again, which caused him to stop short for a moment.

Then the kindly doctor proceeds to tell how he shot this poor animal several times, and gives this description:

I immediately fired for his breast, whereupon he struggled violently for a moment, then made off in frantic haste, climbing along a straight horizontal branch by the aid of his hands alone, swinging along as a gymnast swings underneath a tight rope. He reached fully 5 feet at every stretch.

Presently he stopped short, and let go with one hand, which dropped heavily at his side and came below his knee. For three minutes he hung there facing us, holding by one hand only. How huge and hairy he looked, outlined against the sky! Presently his hand slipped; his hold gave way entirely.

How much this sounds like the description of a dying man—and with outstretched arms and legs he came crashing heavily down through the branches and fell into the water near us with a tremendous splash. He struggled up and turned savagely at bay, grasping the trunk of a sapling to hold himself erect. The Malays rushed at him with their parongs, and one gave him a fierce slash in the neck while I was shouting to them to desist. They were as yet wholly untrained and would have ruined the skin in a moment. The old mias flung his long arms about, gasped, and struggled violently, then quietly settled down in the water, and in another moment was dead. Then we towed him along back to the boat, lifted him in with considerable difficulty, and began to examine our prize.

Truly, he was a prize. His back was as broad and his chest as deep as a prize fighter's, while his huge hands and feet seemed made with but one end in view—to grasp and hold on. His arms were remarkably long and sinewy, but his legs were disproportionately short and thick—

And so forth.

Mr. President, one would imagine that a human being engaged in killing a creature so near his own kind would experience some pang of sorrow or some feeling of grief; but the description of the death is as cold-blooded as a *Borgia* would have written of the poisoning of one of his enemies.

I read from page 363:

Three orang-outangs in one day! The men hurried loud and long; and I believe I must have indulged in a little shout on my own account.

How it thrilled the soul of this sensitive man! Three creatures, so closely allied to the human family that some believe them human, slaughtered in a day; and over their dead bodies this tender-hearted lover of wild life indulges in cheers! The Audubon Society ought to get another partner.

Mr. President, I raise the question of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey in the chair). The absence of a quorum being suggested, the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Brady	Kenyon	Perkins	Smoot
Brandegee	Kern	Poindexter	Sterling
Bryan	Lane	Reed	Sutherland
Catron	Lea, Tenn.	Robinson	Swanson
Clark, Wyo.	Lee, Md.	Saulsbury	Thompson
Dillingham	McCumber	Shafroth	Thornton
Fall	Martin, Va.	Sheppard	Tillman
Gallinger	Martine, N. J.	Shields	Townsend
Gore	Myers	Shively	Walsh
Gronna	Nelson	Smith, Ariz.	Warren
Hughes	Oliver	Smith, Ga.	West
Johnson	Overman	Smith, Mich.	White
Jones	Page	Smith, S. C.	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-one Senators have responded to the roll call. A quorum is present.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the waylaying of baboons coming to the rescue of the wounded young, and the slaughter of those possessing the heroism so to come, may have been a very sportsmanlike and a very humane performance, but it does not rise to the dignity of the incident to which I am about to call attention.

At page 367 of this gory recital will be found a story that would shock the finer sensibilities of a first-class orthodox devil. The kind doctor gives an account of the killing of a number of these creatures and then tells this story:

Three miles farther on I espied a baby orang up in a treetop, hanging to the small limbs with outstretched arms and legs, looking like a big, red spider. It gazed down at us in stupid, childish wonder—

What would a human being have done—an ordinary human being; not one of these superlative people; not one of these leaders in the intellectual and moral uplift, but just an ordinary human being—when he saw that baby looking down with its stupid, childish eyes in wonderment and fear? It seems to me the ordinary pothunter would lower the muzzle of his gun. Not so Mr. Hornaday:

I was just aiming for it, when Mr. Eng Quee called my attention to the mother of the infant, who was concealed in the top of the same tree.

There they were, mother and child, so near like the human that even this man, as I shall show you a little later on, almost classifies them as members of the human family. If there is anything that appeals to the stony heart of man and melts it into kindness it is the sight of a mother seeking to protect her babe. But what did Mr. Hornaday do? He fired at the mother.

As soon as I fired at her she climbed with all haste up to her little one—

She would not abandon her babe in the face of death. Like all the mothers of all time, the life of her infant was more dear to her than her own life; and so this mother, in the face of impending death, went to the rescue of her babe.

Did this gentleman stop then—this tender-hearted apostle of sympathy?

As soon as I fired at her she climbed with all haste up to her little one, which quickly clasped her round the body—

Ah, you good mothers who are furnishing money for Mr. Hornaday, what would you have done if your babe had been in danger? And what would your babe have done except that which this little orang did when it reached out and put its arms around its mother?

Which quickly clasped her round the body, holding on by grasping her hair, and with the little one clinging to her the mother started to climb rapidly away.

Oh, why did you not let her go, Hornaday? The mother fleeing with her infant, with fear in her heart, but the love of a mother dominant above the fear. Why did you not let her go? Why did you not lower your gun then, you lover of kindness?

Fortunately we were able to get the boat in amongst the trees without much trouble, and all immediately went overboard. We had scarcely done so when a third orang, a young male, about 2 years old, was discovered looking down from a nest overhead, which he immediately left and started to follow the old mother—

You see, this old mother had a family.

As he went swinging along underneath a limb, with his body well drawn up, I gave him a shot which dropped him instantly, and then we turned our attention to the female—

They had slaughtered the young son of the family now, and still the old mother and the baby were to be hunted down—

She was resting on a couple of branches, badly wounded—

But she had not left her baby yet; the baby was still clinging to her.

She was resting on a couple of branches, badly wounded, with her baby still clinging to her body in great fright. Seeing that she was not likely to die for some minutes I gave her another shot * * * and then she came crashing down through the top of the small trees and fell into the water, which was waist deep.

We sprang to secure the baby—

And they captured it.

Then he recites in this book what they did with this mother orang-outang and what they did with the baby, and here is what they did. He tells it at page 369, the next page. They killed three of these semihuman beings that day, and then this statement is found:

Mr. Eng Quee placed a table for me and there I skinned the orangs and received deputations of natives who came bringing specimens, or wanting gunpowder. The ground under the house was hard, dry, and clean, and my motley crew of assistants retired under the floor with their work. Mr. Eng Quee quite enjoyed the novelty of orang skinning, and quickly became an expert hand at the business.

You see, they skinned so many that an amateur could develop into an expert.

Mr. President, some people will say this was in the interest of science, the love of learning, the pursuit of a highly intellectual occupation which probably harrowed the soul of this tender creature, Hornaday. But, behold, he exposes his heart to us. He lays bare his soul. He describes his sentiments. He pictures for us the thrill that went through him as his knife cut the skin of these almost human creatures:

At page 370 he says:

Two hours later the little baby orang relieved me of all anxiety on its account by dying. * * * This made seven dead orangs, big and little, to skin and skeletonize in one day!

Would not one creature have done in the interest of science? If you had to go out and murder something that was almost human, could you not be satisfied with one or two? No! Seven. And could you not have skinned them, if you must skin them, with a sickening sensation in your stomach? Not so Hornaday.

This made seven dead orangs, big and little, to skin and skeletonize in one day!

The mother, and her babe, and her eldest born, and four others.

I had adult specimens of both species, male and female, and two young ones; and, by a happy coincidence, the Chinese, Dyaks, and Malays had almost made a dead heat in the race after specimens.

Now, listen, and let no man hereafter say that this man did with reluctance these acts in the interest of science. Let him rather attribute it to a thirst for blood, a love of cruelty, and a monstrous disposition which found joy in tearing the skin from that quivering flesh. Here are his own words:

There are many good people who are at a loss to understand how a naturalist "can bear to skin and cut up dead animals," no matter how rare and interesting they are. Many wonder how he can have "an appetite to eat," and cry out in holy horror at sight of the raw flesh under his knife. Well, tastes differ; that's all. As for myself, I would not have exchanged the pleasures of that day, when we had those seven orangs to dissect, for a box at the opera the whole season through.

Truly, tastes differ. Truly, there are people in this world who would rather sit at the opera and observe the wonderful portrayal of human emotions, listen to the melody of music, and see the matchless mimicry of the actor—truly, there are some who would prefer that to the slaughter of mother orang-outangs with their babes upon the breast, or even to the delectable and high-toned occupation of skinning them afterwards. This man is reading lectures to the people of the United States on questions of morality and humanity.

And now I get a little key to his delight. Surely it is found in this sentence of the same account:

It was the most valuable day's work I ever did, for the specimens we preserved were worth, unmounted, not less than \$800.

Now you know the mainspring of his delight—the source of his almost divine elation. It lay in the fact that he had made

\$800 that day killing seven of these poor creatures, including the slaughter of the poor mother as she went to the defense of her babe.

I trust the women of this country who are supporting this society and kindred societies will hereafter employ people who have the right to take the name of mercy on their lips without defiling the holy word.

Now, Mr. President, what was the doctor's viewpoint? If he believed these creatures were merely animals—if he thought them but dumb brutes, beasts utterly dissimilar to the human family—we might in charity excuse his cruelty upon the plea that he did not appreciate the enormity of his deeds. But what was his viewpoint? I shall not take the time to read it, but I shall put into the Record the citations to the pages where he describes a baby orang he had in captivity. He states that it so resembled a human that he called it "the old man." He describes how it played about his feet; how it nestled in his arms; how it ate at his table; how it insisted upon sleeping on his bed with him at night; how it followed him about and clung to his garments; how it looked at him with human eyes; how it played with its toes as a baby plays with its toes; and yet after that he went on killing these creatures. See pages 417, 419, 428, 429.

But his own opinion as to what they are and how nearly human they are is found on page 407. Let me read it:

We will not say anything about the place the orang has in the long chain of evolution; but, while abstract argument leads hither and thither, according as this or that writer is most ably gifted for the same, there is still one argument or influence to which every true naturalist is amenable, and which no one will ignore who has studied, from nature, any group of typical forms. Let such a one (if, indeed, one exists to-day), who is prejudiced against the Darwinian views, go to Borneo. Let him there watch from day to day this strangely human form in all its various phases of existence. Let him see the orang climb, walk, build its nest, eat, drink, and fight like a human rough. Let him see the female suckle her young and carry it astride her hip, precisely as do the coolie women of Hindustan. Let him witness their human-life emotions of affection, satisfaction, pain, and rage—let him see all this, and then he may feel how much more potent has been this lesson than all he has read in pages of abstract ratiocination.

Why, he declares them almost human. He indorses the thought of Darwin, which some of us do not, that they are the progenitors of our race, and yet having such an opinion he continued the slaughter of these creatures. Finally, having murdered, I do not know how many, because every page for many pages records the death of one or more, we find that he did not even stop with killing the animal that was born. At page 403 he tells us something else:

The size of the young of the orang at birth is quite remarkable, considering the small stature of the adult female. My twenty-eighth specimen was a gravid female 3 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, carrying a fetus which weighed 7 pounds 3 ounces and was, of course, fully developed.

Thus it appears that our humane friend indulged also in the crime of infanticide, if we can apply that to the slaughtering of creatures of this kind.

Mr. President, I am willing to be taught the lessons of mercy. I am willing to be taught by every man who wants to protect the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air and the fishes of the sea, whose heart goes out in kindly sympathy for the dumb animal that can not defend itself, but I am not willing to go to school to Mr. Hornaday, and I am not willing that the funds he collects and spends shall be used to effect legislation in this body.

I called attention to the ineffable delight the doctor manifested when he made \$800 in one day in killing orang-outangs and to the thought that probably it was the \$800 more than the advance of science that so thrilled his gentle soul. But I notice another statement which may furnish a further incentive and reason for his recent activities. In the New York Times of May 14, 1914, there is an editorial soundly criticizing those who dared to differ from Dr. Hornaday and paying its compliments to myself because I referred to this gentleman as either insane or a common slanderer or a common scoundrel; and the writer states:

Senator Reed's feelings will not be assuaged at learning that Mrs. Russell Sage sent yesterday to Dr. Hornaday her check for \$10,000 as a subscription to the permanent wild life protection fund that he has been raising "for use on the firing line."

And, as is explained in the other literature, "for use on the firing line" is to fire influence into Congress here.

That makes the subscription to the fund \$25,000. Dr. Hornaday is out after \$25,000 more, and he is pretty sure to get it.

Says this writer: Well, I can understand how a man who finds more delight in counting the carcasses of dead orangs out in the forest, in stretching them upon his table, in whetting his skinning knife, in plunging the knife into the bodies of the almost human creatures, than he would have in the possession

of a box at the opera for an entire season, and who gives us the key to his delight by the statement that the carcasses were worth \$800, should grow exceedingly enthusiastic, exceedingly tender-hearted, exceedingly interested in the wild life of the country if he were to have a \$50,000 fund placed in his hands.

I say this to the good people who desire to protect game life, that I, in common with all the Members of the Senate, stand ready to further every honest and proper effort to protect our game, the little birds of the field, as well as the game birds, and that we will join in all proper efforts in that behalf. But I beg of the mothers of this land, before they appoint as their agent and representative a man to look after the sparrows and the meadow larks and the bobolinks, to inquire whether that man wants money or his heart is in his work; and when they seek to determine whether he is really an evangel of mercy, to inquire whether he is the same man that shot mother orang-outangs as they went to the rescue of their babes, who tore from the womb of mother orang-outangs the fetus that he might gloat over it, and who preferred the skinning of orang-outangs to a box in the opera.

It is conceivable that Benedict Arnold might have indited a dissertation upon patriotism; that Lucretia Borgia might have uttered a peon to mercy; that Judas, with the money of betrayal in one hand and a rope with which to hang himself in the other, might have the impudence to deliver a lecture upon fidelity; but it is hardly conceivable that a man who had written a book portraying his delight as he slaughtered these creatures that are so close to the human family that naturalists have difficulty in drawing the line of demarcation should be made the recipient of donations of those who desire to protect birds and animals.

Mr. President, I proceed no further lest I might be justly accused of having imitated the practices of Dr. Hornaday.

I venture a suggestion: Instead of giving Dr. Hornaday \$50,000 to use in procuring the enactment of an unconstitutional statute, why not employ these funds to feed the starving children of our great cities?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. LANE. I should like to hear it read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 53 strike out lines 17 to 22, relative to migratory and insectivorous birds.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Borah	Kern	Poindexter	Sterling
Brady	Lane	Reed	Stone
Brandegee	Lea, Tenn.	Robinson	Swanson
Bristow	Lee, Md.	Salsbury	Thompson
Chamberlain	Martin, Va.	Shafroth	Thornton
Fall	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	Tillman
Gallinger	Nelson	Shields	Warren
Gore	Norris	Smith, Ga.	West
Gronna	Overman	Smith, Mich.	White
Jones	Page	Smith, S. C.	
Kenyon	Perkins	Smoot	

Mr. SHAFROTH. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. THOMAS], and to state that he is paired with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. Root].

Mr. SMOOT. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] and the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON].

Mr. SAULSBURY. I desire to announce the necessary absence from the city, on important business, of the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HOLLIS].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-two Senators have responded to their names. There is not a quorum present.

Mr. KERN. I suggest that the names of the absentees be called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the names of the absentees.

The Secretary called the names of the absent Senators and Mr. SHIVELY and Mr. VARDAMAN answered to their names when called.

Mr. GALLINGER. I beg to announce that the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is absent on account of illness.

Mr. WARREN. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. CLARK of Wyoming] is unavoidably absent.

Mr. CATRON and Mr. HUGHES entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

Mr. SHIVELY. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will carry out the instructions of the Senate.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish again to announce the unavoidable absence of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. CHILTON]. He is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL].

Mr. NEWLANDS, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. POMERENE entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Forty-nine Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, there was an order of the Senate directing the Sergeant at Arms to compel the attendance of absent Senators. I move that further proceedings under the order be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Utah.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED].

Mr. ROBINSON. While the Senator from Missouri was speaking he was asked about the decision of the case pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas affecting the validity of the migratory-bird law. I am informed by the clerk of the Committee on Agriculture that the Biological Survey has received a telegram stating that the act has been held unconstitutional in the case referred to in the remarks of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Arkansas by what court it was held that the law to which he refers was unconstitutional, if he has that information?

Mr. ROBINSON. I stated that it was the United States District Court for the Eastern District of the State of Arkansas, where, in the case referred to during the discussion on this subject some weeks ago, the law was held to be unconstitutional.

Mr. GALLINGER. Has the Senator from Arkansas the finding of the court?

Mr. ROBINSON. I have not seen the decision.

Mr. REED. I may say, for the benefit of the Senator from New Hampshire, that while I have not seen the decision, I read a newspaper account which I had with me here, but which the Reporter has taken away, of the issues in the case. An arrest was made, and a demurrer to the indictment was filed upon the one ground that it was an invasion of the power of the State by the Federal Government, because the game within the State was subject only to the laws of the State. The case was decided upon a demurrer and upon argument. The account that I had gave the history of the case, but at that time it had not been decided. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] now, however, has the information in regard to its decision.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, if it should appear that the courts of the country are going to decide legislation unconstitutional because the Federal Government invades the States, I am afraid that about nine-tenths of our legislation will go by the board if the issue is raised. The pending bill would go glimmering; there would not be anything left of it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President, if the proceedings in Congress are to be governed by the great variety of conflicting judicial declarations which come from the Federal district courts, I think our procedure here would be halted very frequently and left in grave uncertainty. You can find decisions in one district and decisions in another district and decisions in still another district, and until they are harmonized and supervised by the higher courts, I think it would be very unwarranted for us to delay proceedings here on account of them.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I have scarcely anything to add to what has already been stated, but I do not think the decision of the district court to the effect that this law is unconstitutional is sufficient warrant for our supporting this amendment at this time. It is largely a question as to who is interested. I briefly call attention to just one paragraph in an article on the treaty-making power under the Constitution of the United States, which, it seems to me, would apply to a case of this kind.

Mr. St. George Tucker says:

In matters in which all are equally interested the Federal Government acts for all. In matters in which localities only are interested, no other power is permitted to interfere. In national affairs, we are a unit; in local matters, we represent 48 distinct and independent units, with laws, institutions, social customs, religious affinities, and aspirations as distinct as the billows. The strength of our Government has been from the beginning in the recognition of these two principles—not antagonistic, but mutually helpful—and while there have been, undoubtedly, in our history difficulties in adjusting the exact line dividing these

powers, yet it must be admitted that the Supreme Court, with even-handed justice, has maintained the equilibrium without a jar to the great fabric, and has faithfully repelled the aggressions by each upon the other with steady and even-handed justice.

Here "all are equally interested." I wish to say, Mr. President, that the cases arising under the migratory-bird law are quite different from the cases supposed when the matter was previously under discussion in the Senate. The migratory bird is not property in the sense in which real property having its situs in a State or in which personal property having its location and situs in a State is property, and in regard to the alienation, disposition, or control of which Congress may not legislate. It is not the property of the State or anybody within a State until it is killed, or until it is subdued, at least. Here are the people of the various States of the Union interested at different times during the year in the migratory birds coming into or passing over their States. The interest, Mr. President, can not be confined to any particular State or to any particular locality. The people of the country generally have an interest in the protection of birds against the wantonness with which they may be slaughtered under the laws of some particular State.

While I am not prepared to say that I have entire and absolute confidence in the constitutionality of this law, yet I believe there are more reasons for believing that the Supreme Court will finally sustain it than there are against the validity of the law.

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. President, I voted against the committee amendment to reduce this appropriation from the \$50,000 given by the House to \$10,000 recommended by the committee for the reason that I considered that the constitutionality of the provision could be tested just as well under a \$50,000 clause as under a \$10,000 clause; but if it were declared constitutional, we should then have \$50,000 to carry the law along in successful operation.

I have never said whether I did or did not think this law constitutional, and I can not say that I think it is constitutional or unconstitutional, because I have not given sufficient attention to that branch of the subject to enable me to do so; but I am most heartily in favor of the law. I know it will do good down in my section of the country; I believe it would do good in every part of the country, and I sincerely hope that it will be found to be constitutional. The fact that an inferior court has held it to be unconstitutional will not operate in the slightest degree on my mind to make me vote in favor of the amendment. I sincerely hope that it will be voted down.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I regret very much that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] has seen fit to propose this amendment at this time. It is late Saturday afternoon, and after the Sergeant at Arms had been instructed to request the presence of absent Senators we were able to develop a bare quorum of 49 Senators. Of course that is not a voting quorum; many of those Senators are paired with Senators who are absent, and many Senators are absent this afternoon over the weekend.

This matter has been considered at great length in the House of Representatives, and was included in the House bill as it came to the Senate. The matter was further considered at length, both upon its merits and as to the amount of the appropriation, as in Committee of the Whole, by the Senate. Many of the Senators who participated in that discussion are not here; and this amendment, I am sure, will come as a surprise to them, as it does to me. I want to ask the Senator from Oklahoma, the chairman of the committee, who is in charge of this bill, if this matter can not be allowed to go over? I have no disposition to embarrass the Senator by suggesting the absence of a quorum or by attempting to procure an adjournment of the Senate or delaying the bill if this particular amendment may be reserved until Monday, when I am sure that Senators will be back here.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator that if any such exigency as he suggests arises as in Committee of the Whole, he can renew his suggestion when the bill goes into the Senate this afternoon. It has been my earnest hope and the hope of a great many other Senators that the bill would finally pass this afternoon; and I think we ought to be able to secure its final passage to-day. I apprehend that possibly the emergency which the Senator contemplates will not arise when the vote is taken, and I would not like to make any agreement of that sort now.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I am sorry the Senator can not see his way clear to agree to the reservation of this proposed amendment, because the emergency to which I have alluded has already risen. The emergency consists in the fact

that the Senator from Missouri has offered an amendment, which is now pending.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, what I had in my mind was this: If the Senator's amendment should prevail as in Committee of the Whole, then when the bill goes into the Senate the Senator from Connecticut can renew his suggestion; but if the amendment of the Senator from Missouri fails, there is no reason for the suggestion made by the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. In response to the Senator from Oklahoma, and in view of my disposition to do all I can to expedite the passage of the bill, I will say that if the Senator from Missouri will withhold his amendment until the bill gets into the Senate I will withdraw from any contemplated proceedings that I had in mind for securing delay. I assume that all the Senator from Missouri wants is a vote upon his amendment, and it can not make any difference to him, it seems to me, whether it comes now as in Committee of the Whole or later in the Senate; but, in order to effectually prevent any imputation of bad faith against me, I want to state that if the bill should go into the Senate this afternoon and the Senator from Missouri should press his amendment, I would then adopt whatever measures I could to prevent action upon it this afternoon in the Senate.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, that is the reason I made the suggestion a moment ago. If the vote be taken on the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri, and if it should fail as in Committee of the Whole, the exigency would not exist which the Senator from Connecticut contemplates, and we would probably be able to finish the bill. I think that is the better course, even to accomplish the object which the Senator from Connecticut has in mind. Let us take a vote now, and if the amendment of the Senator from Missouri should prevail, then the Senator from Connecticut could have recourse in the Senate to such methods as commend themselves to his judgment. If, on the other hand, the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri should fail, the Senator from Connecticut would have no disposition to protract or delay the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. What the Senator says is undoubtedly true and filled with wisdom, but it is all preceded with a little "if." If the Senator from Missouri will guarantee me that his amendment will fail, I will guarantee that I shall have no objection to its being voted upon.

Mr. GORE. The Senator loses no right, because when the bill is reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole it will be open to such methods as the Senator may care to adopt.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Of course, I would lose no right; but I assume that the Senators who will vote upon the amendment as in Committee of the Whole, if it should be allowed to come to a vote within a few moments, would be the same Senators who would be here when the fiction is gone through with by which the bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate.

Mr. GORE. That is true, Mr. President.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. And if the same Senators should vote upon the roll call within 10 minutes on the same proposition, I would not apprehend, unless they are more vacillating than I think they are, that there would be any different result on the vote.

Mr. GORE. The Senator could have recourse to his filibuster in the Senate.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I have stated that I was aware of that; but I—

Mr. GORE. And could probably put the bill over until Monday, when the absentees may see fit to grace the Senate with their presence.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me—

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I yield.

Mr. REED. I do not want to delay the passage of this bill to-day, if it can be passed to-day. I would rather let it go through with an appropriation of this character than to see it held up indefinitely, and I am willing that the vote on the amendment which I have submitted shall be postponed until we are ready to go from the Committee of the Whole into the Senate. I want, however, to reserve the right then to renew the matter, if I see fit to do so.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Very well, Mr. President, if the Senator withdraws his amendment, the Senator from Oklahoma can proceed with the rest of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri withdraws his amendment.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I gave notice that after the committee amendments had been voted upon I would ask to

recurr to page 7, and offer certain amendments to the first paragraph on that page. The Senate disagreed to the amendment to that paragraph offered by the committee, and I gave notice that I would move, first, to strike out the proviso as amended, and also would move to strike out "\$26,000" and insert "\$17,500." I now move that the proviso beginning on page 7, line 4, down to and including the word "bureau," in line 8, on the same page, be stricken out.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I shall offer no resistance to that amendment relating to the proviso.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I gave notice that I would move to strike out "\$26,000" in line 3, on page 7, and insert "\$17,500," but since then I have received a letter from Mr. Marvin, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, in which he asks me to allow the amount to be "\$20,000" instead of "\$17,500," and he gives good reasons for the request. I shall therefore move that "\$26,000" be stricken out and that "\$20,000" be inserted in lieu thereof.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT].

Mr. GORE. I move that the amendment be laid on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma to lay on the table the amendment proposed by the Senator from Utah.

The motion was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Utah.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WEST. Mr. President, on page 42, line 20, I move to strike out "\$15,000" and to substitute therefor "\$20,000," and, in line 23, to strike out "Western" and substitute therefor "United," making it read "United States" instead of "Western States."

This will not change the amount of the general appropriation, but will merely make the amount to be applied for the purposes indicated in the proviso \$20,000; and instead of applying it to the Western States alone it will be applied to all the States.

Mr. SHAFROTH. On what page is that?

Mr. WEST. On page 42.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has announced to-day that unless the committee amendment proposed to be amended by the Senator from Georgia be reconsidered, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia is not in order.

Mr. WEST. I thought the bill had reached the Senate, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not.

Mr. WEST. I beg pardon of the Senate.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I shall only occupy the time of the Senate for a moment. As a member of the committee which has had this bill under consideration, I wish to offer an amendment to strike out, on page 11, line 22, the word "southern," before the word "cattle," so that the language will read:

For inspection and quarantine work, including all necessary expenses for the eradication of scabies in sheep and cattle, the inspection of cattle, the supervision of the transportation of live stock and the inspection of vessels, the execution of the 28-hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals—

And so forth.

Mr. President, I can see a reason for putting into this bill language that will protect the South or the North or the West from something that is common only to that particular section, but this is a matter which applies to the whole country, to the entire United States. There is no reason why this disease in sheep and cattle should not be eradicated wherever it may be found, and for that reason I offer the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 11, line 22, before the word "cattle," it is proposed to strike out "southern," so that it will read, "inspection of cattle," and so forth.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I do not think the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota is at all necessary. The language just preceding that is sufficient to cover the work which he has in mind. The Senator, of course, is aware that the southern cattle communicate a certain disease—Texas fever—which other cattle do not communicate; that is, this disease and tick originate in the South, and the transportation of these cattle to other sections of the country communicates the disease; but this relates to the particular cattle which are freighted with this particular disease.

Mr. GRONNA. I want to say to the Senator from Oklahoma that we frequently have this disease among cattle and sheep in the Western States. We have had it in North Dakota; I know they have had it in Montana, and I presume it has prevailed in other Western States.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I presume it is the disease communicated by the southern cattle, is it not?

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I have sufficient confidence in the Secretary of Agriculture to believe that he will use this money wherever it is necessary to use it; but I can see no good reason why we should tie his hands, and say to him that if this disease is found among cattle in other sections of the country he shall not be permitted to use any portion of this appropriation to eradicate it. That is certainly a limitation upon—

Mr. GORE. The Senator is entirely mistaken about that. The reference to southern cattle is to the inspection of southern cattle to prevent their communicating this disease. The northern cattle do not communicate the disease. The southern cattle do. This relates, not to the study and eradication of the disease itself, but to the inspection of southern cattle which are being shipped from the South to the North, in order to prevent the communication of this disease to North Dakota cattle.

Mr. GRONNA. The Senator from North Dakota is not mistaken. The Senator from Oklahoma is mistaken. I will read the language again for the information of the Senator:

For inspection and quarantine work—

I have seen the time in North Dakota when we had to quarantine our cattle and our sheep because they were infected with scab.

Mr. GORE. There is nothing in this bill to prohibit that.

Mr. GRONNA. But I want the language broad enough so that if it is ascertained that the scab is among the cattle and the sheep of North Dakota, the Secretary of Agriculture will be permitted to use some of this money which we are appropriating.

Mr. GORE. The bill provides for that.

Mr. GRONNA. I beg to differ with the Senator; the bill does not provide for it.

Mr. GORE. The language the Senator has read provides for it.

Mr. GRONNA. If the bill provided as it does on page 12, commencing with line 8, "For all necessary expenses for the eradication of southern cattle ticks," it would be different. That is a special disease; but this language simply places a limitation upon the law and prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture from using any of this money if scab is found on cattle or sheep in any other section except the South. There can be no justification for it; and I, for one, will not submit to a proposition of this kind, which is eminently unfair.

I have not criticized this bill because larger appropriations have been made to eradicate diseases and insects and pests which, because of climatic conditions, are found in certain sections of our country, nor am I going to do so now; but I do insist upon a square deal, and I am sure every Senator here will admit that what I propose in this amendment is only fair.

I do not raise this question in order to delay the passage of the bill. I fully realize, as much as anyone, being a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, that the chairman has been very patient, and that the passage of the bill has been delayed for a long time. For that reason I do not want to take up time unnecessarily. When, however, I find rank discriminations of this kind in the bill, I can not do otherwise than call attention to them in as brief a manner as possible.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I think there is a good deal of merit in the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota, and I submit in all fairness that the qualifying adjective ought not to be there at all.

It is true that the southern cattle are more generally infected than ours in the North, and it is equally true that our northern cattle usually get the infection from southern cattle. I appreciate that the greater portion of the work ought to be done among the southern cattle, and in all reasonable probability the greater amount of the appropriation ought to be expended in that locality. When, however, the cattle in the northern section of the country do chance to be thus infected, as unfortunately occurs, I can see no reason at all why, when we ask for some effort on the part of the Agricultural Department for the extermination of the disease, we should be told, "We have no appropriation that is available for use in your section of the country." Now, although the infection may be given by southern cattle, it may very rapidly extend to the native cattle and affect them likewise.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me, I think he will find that this disease is incident to the tick that is indigenous to the South, and it does not spread. It is only the animal itself that is inoculated with the tick that comes from the southern cattle. The tick does not propagate in your section. That is my understanding.

Mr. WARREN. Unfortunately we have had some very distressing and some very disastrous and some very expensive experience in that line.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. That may be true on account of a herd of southern cattle coming in and the tick spreading to individual cattle; but after that one inoculation the tick does not propagate and go further in your section. I think the object of this wording was to restrict it to the home of the insect that causes the trouble. That was the reason why the word "southern" was placed here, because it is peculiar to that section.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senator from South Carolina to the fact that this provision does not apply to the tick. It has reference to scab, which often prevails among the cattle of the West.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I think that is what this was intended to be.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I think the Senator from North Dakota is mistaken about that. There is no limitation upon the cattle or the sheep that are to be treated for that disease or infection. Among the enumerated objects the prevention of this disease among sheep and cattle everywhere is included. Following that is another clause directing the inspection of southern cattle—southern cattle that are to be shipped into Montana or into North Dakota—for the protection of the native cattle in those States.

I think the Senators from North Dakota and Montana would find nothing more disquieting to the cattle people of their sections and to the stockyards than the striking out of this word. It might be construed by them as an intention to open the gates and to let southern cattle go into their regions un-inspected—a thing that certainly would be most calamitous. It is the second clause among a number of enumerated objects, and certainly is not liable to the construction placed on it by the Senator from North Dakota; otherwise I should very readily assent to his amendment.

This provides for an object which the Senator from North Dakota, above all others, ought to insist upon. It is protecting them against this plague, which does not occur north of the tick line excepting as it is communicated by southern cattle.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, the States of Montana and Wyoming perhaps have received more southern cattle than most of the States, and they are perfectly familiar with the dangers of the tick and of the southern cattle. I should be the last one to want to tear down any precautions that are taken; but I think the language of this paragraph—and I did not notice it when we went over the bill—is ambiguous, and I am moved to ask the chairman to accept the amendment and let it go to conference for that reason.

This paragraph reads:

For inspection and quarantine work, including all necessary expenses for the eradication of scab in sheep and cattle, the inspection of southern cattle, the supervision of the transportation of live stock and the inspection of vessels, the execution of the 28-hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals, including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations and the alteration of buildings thereon.

It goes on in that way; and the inspection should be, of course, as to all these items in all the States. Then follows the appropriation, which is \$625,520; and then follows another paragraph, which says:

For all necessary expenses for the eradication of southern cattle ticks, \$400,000.

And it goes on from that. I think we will be perfectly safe in allowing the word to go out, anyhow, and having the bill go to conference in that way.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, before the Senator from Wyoming concludes I wish to say that I think the Senator from Oklahoma is correct in his contention. The Bureau of Animal Industry, I believe, or, at any rate, some department of the Government, has divided the United States into certain districts and applied quarantine lines and quarantine laws to certain portions of the United States. Cattle coming from below a certain quarantine line are presumed to be infected with southern fever caused by a tick, and under the present law and custom they are subject to inspection. They must be inspected before they are allowed to cross the quarantine line.

It is those southern cattle, cattle infected with the southern fever coming from below the quarantine line, that this par-

ticular clause is intended to affect. If you should make it general, you would provide for unnecessary inspection and holding up of cattle, possibly coming from uninfected districts.

The object of the provision is just as the chairman of the committee states, as I think. From my personal practical knowledge of the cattle business I think this provision is drawn expressly to serve the regions for which the appropriation in that respect is asked.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator would not want to ignore inspection for scab in cattle?

Mr. FALL. Oh, no; not at all. There is no necessity for striking out the word "southern," however, in this particular clause. They are all separate purposes. The first is the eradication of scabies in sheep and cattle.

Mr. WARREN. It does not say "in Southern States" or "in Northern States."

Mr. FALL. Certainly not. That is general.

Mr. WARREN. They are liable to have it anywhere.

Mr. FALL. Second, the inspection of southern cattle. That is for the southern fever or splenetic fever, caused by the cattle tick, which is only a native or an inhabitant of a certain region inclosed in the quarantined district.

Mr. WARREN. But the language does not say that, until you get to the next section.

Mr. FALL. But this is under a general law. This is simply an appropriation for carrying out the general law, and the appropriation is properly worded for that particular purpose.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I have nothing further to say, except that I see no reason why the word should be in there, and I see no harm that would be done if it should come out.

Mr. FALL. Those of us who live outside the quarantined district do not want our cattle stopped and inspected by United States inspectors unnecessarily in transit. Those of us who do ship cattle from south of the quarantine lines within the quarantined district, of course, must expect them to be subject to this particular inspection.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, the Senator from New Mexico will realize that we have had our cattle quarantined. We ship cattle from North Dakota. We ship cattle and sheep from the Western States.

Mr. FALL. And they are not inspected except for certain diseases. They are not quarantined except for certain purposes. They are inspected for scab, and you are compelled to dip them if they are found scabby; but your cattle are never inspected for splenetic or southern fever, and that is the reason they designate the southern cattle which come from within the quarantine lines.

Mr. WARREN. Why not say "for splenetic fever"?

Mr. FALL. I have no objection to saying it; but this is an appropriation to carry out a law now on the statute books.

Mr. GRONNA. Why should we not say that only southern cattle should be inspected?

Mr. FALL. Because only southern cattle are subject to splenetic fever, which is caused by the tick, except where other cattle may be temporarily infected. It is not a contagious disease. It is only infectious.

Mr. GRONNA. The language to which I object has reference to scab, which infects our western cattle and our western sheep.

Mr. FALL. That is made general. That is one species of disease.

Mr. GRONNA. Yes.

Mr. FALL. That is made general, because the disease is general all over the United States, not only within the quarantined district but without the quarantined district.

Mr. GRONNA. And if this provision becomes law the Secretary of Agriculture can not, unless he violates the law, inspect or quarantine cattle in the West that are affected with scab.

Mr. FALL. I do not agree with the Senator. If I did, I should certainly agree with his proposition.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, it seems to me that the word "southern" is a limitation upon the use to which this appropriation can be put. It seems to me we ought not to curb the power of the department with relation to expending this money wherever they deem it most needed. If that word is stricken out they will have the same discretion which they would have if the need existed only in the case of the southern cattle. The advantage of striking it out is that if there is an emergency in the western or the northern cattle it can be utilized for that purpose.

On that account, it seems to me, the word "southern" should be stricken out, leaving to the department the power to spend this money wherever they deem it most needed.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I am inclined to agree with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA] and the

Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] about the use of the word "southern," but I wish to call attention to the fact that it seems to me much more than that word could be omitted from the bill.

The paragraph, beginning at line 20, reads:

For inspection and quarantine work—

And then goes on—

including all necessary expenses for the eradication of scabies in sheep and cattle, the inspection of southern cattle, the supervision of the transportation of live stock, and the inspection of vessels, the execution of the 28-hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals.

Every one of those things obviously would be included under the term "for inspection and quarantine work." It is all surplausage; and instead of extending the field over which the appropriation might be applied at the discretion of the department, if it does anything it restricts it and limits it.

I would suggest that if, beginning on line 20, after the word "work," all down to and including the word "animals" in line 25, should be stricken out, the bill would be equally efficient.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I should like to say further that this provision carries the sum of \$625,520, and right below it is an appropriation of \$400,000. It seems to me the word "southern" is properly used there, because it applies to a certain disease to which a certain remedy should be applied. That being the case, it seems to me that the general power to use this money where the Government deems it most necessary should be the prevailing provision of the bill.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the \$400,000 provision is for the extermination of the fever tick, and remarkable progress has been made by the Government along that line. The quarantine line is constantly being pressed farther south. It now runs through the lower part of my State, and the department hopes in course of time to eradicate the tick from the entire country. That is local, the extirpation of the tick in its natural habitat. The other provision is to prevent communication of this disease by southern cattle to northern cattle.

If Senators desire to insert an express provision that northern cattle shall be inspected for southern ticks, I am content. It is an imaginary trouble, but if it will quiet their fears I shall interpose no objection. I certainly fear, however, that it would be disquieting to all the cattlemen throughout the Northwest to omit the word "southern" in this connection. It might lead some of them to fear that this inspection work is to be discontinued.

This is fixed work. It has relation to things that are actually being done in this department. It is not just dumped in here helter-skelter; and I have no doubt that omitting the word "southern" would excite a great deal of apprehension on the part of the cattlemen that this work would be discontinued in the future.

I do not feel the same apprehension over the use of the word "southern" or the use of the word "western" in this bill that some Senators seem to feel. I have a trust in the department that is equal to that expressed by the Senator from North Dakota. If he wishes to insert here a provision that northern cattle shall be inspected for southern ticks, or for anything else, I shall not object to it. I do object, however, to striking out the word "southern" and removing from northern cattle raisers the assurance that their cattle will be safeguarded against the importation of southern cattle that have not been inspected. We ought not to subject them to that apprehension.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

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

Mr. GORE. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. Might not the language "inspection of cattle" include tuberculosis, for instance?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, all that work is provided for in this bill. This is a particular kind of inspection, relating to a particular kind of cattle, from a particular section, for a particular purpose. On line 3, on the next page, I think the Senator will observe a provision made for tuberculosis in cattle.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes. If this is left as the Senator from North Dakota proposes by eliminating the word "southern," if this relates to a southern disease, of course that is where the work would be done, I apprehend. If the Senator's interpretation is correct, that this relates only to one particular disease, and that it is peculiar to southern cattle, there is a great deal of force in the argument; but if this disease is communicated by southern cattle to cattle in other sections, naturally they ought to be looked after, I suppose.

Mr. GORE. Perhaps the Senator is not familiar with the method of communication?

Mr. GALLINGER. No; I will say that I am not.

Mr. GORE. The disease is communicated only by the tick, and the tick will not survive in the northern region except for a few days, a short time.

Mr. GALLINGER. But suppose cattle are purchased in Texas and transported to North Dakota or Montana and this troublesome insect is on the cattle at the time. Might it not then be communicated to the northern cattle?

Mr. GORE. That is what I want to prevent, in the first place. I want to restrict these cattle and prevent them from being taken into the North in the first instance; but I will say to the Senator that northern cattle die of the disease, while southern cattle do not. They are immune.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say, first, that I do not pretend to possess much information on this matter, and I have no disposition to say another word. It simply occurred to me that in that way the disease might be communicated from the South to the West, and hence the disease might exist in a Western State, or in a Northern State, for that matter.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, the sole cause of splenetic fever, southern fever, how it can be communicated, and so forth, has not only been the subject of study by the department but it has been the subject of a very learned decision by the Supreme Court of the United States. The object of the wording of the appropriation is just as the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] has undertaken to state here.

Here is a general appropriation made for certain purposes. One of those purposes is the eradication of scab, as we call it in the West, in sheep and cattle. Another is the supervision of the transportation of live stock and the inspection of vessels. Another is the execution of the 28-hour law. Another is the inspection and quarantine of imported animals, including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations and the alteration of buildings thereon. Another is the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious diseases and the tuberculin and mallein testing of animals. The total appropriation is \$625,520. One of the other purposes for which such portion of this money as is necessary is to be used is the inspection of southern cattle.

In the next portion of the paragraph an appropriation is made for the eradication of the splenetic fever, or the disease which is communicated only to other cattle by these southern cattle by the dropping of ticks from the southern cattle carrying those ticks, the ticks living upon the ground or upon the grass, and from the ground or from the grass finally crawling upon other cattle, northern cattle.

Just as the Senator from Oklahoma says, those ticks do not live for any length of time in any portion of the United States except those portions designated by the Bureau of Animal Industry as within certain quarantined districts. The United States and foreign countries are divided by this country into quarantined districts. In the northern portion, for instance, of Chihuahua—in fact, the entire State of Chihuahua north of Torreon—the cattle come into this country without inspection. Cattle from just south of that line coming into this country are inspected for southern fever.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to add that there is a large section of Texas that is also outside of the quarantine line.

Mr. FALL. Certainly; in fact, practically all northern Texas and panhandle Texas is outside of the quarantined district, and cattle shipped from that portion of Texas are not subject to inspection for southern fever.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to add, further, that we are rapidly cleaning up the State and are gradually narrowing the section that is under quarantine.

Mr. FALL. That is entirely correct.

One of the purposes for which this general appropriation is made is to enable inspection to be had of these southern cattle at the quarantine line. That is all there is to this item. There is no earthly necessity for striking out this word. The cattle are inspected before they get to Montana. They are inspected at the quarantined district when they cross the line, and that is the purpose of all this inspection. There is nothing sectional in it.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator if it is not true that if we should strike out the word "southern" here it might possibly extend this quarantine, in case they wished to do so for any purpose, to points where it does not already exist?

Mr. FALL. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. In other words, could they not make the very southern inspection of which the Senator speaks apply to North Dakota?

Mr. FALL. Why, of course they could.

It is for that reason, speaking as the representative of a constituency very largely engaged in the cattle business, that I oppose striking out the word "southern." If, however, it is to be stricken out, I do not want anything put in its place. The inspection of cattle means nothing further than is conveyed by the other portions of the bill. Either strike out that entire provision, all those words about the inspection of southern cattle, or else leave the word "southern" there.

Mr. GRONNA. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. FALL. Certainly.

Mr. GRONNA. Can the Senator give any reason why cattle or sheep in the North infected by this parasite called "scab" should not be inspected?

Mr. FALL. The Senator entirely misunderstands the purpose of this paragraph.

Mr. GRONNA. I am talking about the disease called "scab" which is caused by a parasite. It does not prevail as much in the North as in the South, but it does prevail in the North.

Mr. FALL. Will the Senator allow his amendment to be read and then we will see what he is talking about?

Mr. GRONNA. Certainly. Let it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 11, line 22, strike out the word "southern," before "cattle."

Mr. FALL. That does not apply to scab in sheep or in cattle.

Mr. GRONNA. It applies to inspection.

Mr. FALL. The Senator's amendment does not reach what he is talking about.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is still in Committee of the Whole and subject to amendment. If there be no further amendments as in Committee of the Whole, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

Mr. BRISTOW. I do not see the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE], and he had an understanding with the chairman of the committee, I understood.

Mr. BRANDEGEE entered the Chamber.

Mr. BRISTOW. I see the Senator is here now. I desire to say to him that the bill is just ready to go into the Senate.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I understood the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] was going to offer an amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. He withdrew the amendment.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I understood he withdrew it for the purpose of reoffering it when the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. REED entered the Chamber.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Senator from Missouri is on the floor and can speak for himself.

Mr. WEST. I understood he gave notice that he would offer it when the bill was in the Senate.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Senator from Missouri knows what he said. I do not remember myself. The Senator himself is here.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is in Committee of the Whole and open to further amendment, if the Senator from Missouri desires now to present his amendment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I simply want to call the attention of the Senate to two things. It will take me but a moment.

I have here a newspaper clipping which states the fact with reference to the case brought in Arkansas involving the validity of the law. The article states:

The constitutionality of this act for the protection of migratory birds (3 Stat. 847) approved March 4, 1913, and the regulations thereunder, which were approved by proclamation of President Wilson October 1, 1913, came on for hearing last Tuesday before Judge Jacob Trieber, of the United States district court, at Jonesboro, Ark.

The case was *United States v. Harvey C. Shauver*, who had been arrested by two of Col. Acklen's Arkansas deputies for violating the Federal migratory bird law.

E. L. Westbrook appeared for the defendant and Col. J. H. Acklen for the Government.

A demurral to the indictment raised the point that the act violated the tenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provides that:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

The demurral made the further point that nothing could be found in the Constitution that warranted Congress in passing legislation for the protection of migratory birds: that game birds when within a State are the property of the State, and are held by the State not as a proprietor but as trustee, for the use and benefit of all its citizens in common: that there existed no national police power on the part of the Government to regulate the killing of game within a State, which police power to so regulate was vested exclusively in the State under its constitutionally reserved rights.

Col. Acklen, for the Government, insisted that the United States has a qualified property right in all migratory birds—

I heard something like that on the floor of the Senate—

that come within its boundaries; that rules and regulations as to killing could be enacted under subsection 2 of section 3 of article 4, which provides that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needed rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular States"; that such qualified property rights as the Government had in migratory birds warranted Congress in passing legislation regulating the killing of same; and, further, that the United States, in the exercise of the national police power, which has been invoked in many instances for the general welfare and sustained by the courts, could constitutionally pass and enforce an act for the proper protection of migratory birds.

The case is a very important one, as it raises for the first time since the passage of the act the constitutional questions above set out, and its decision by Judge Trieber will be awaited with much interest by sportsmen and bird lovers throughout the country. The case will go to the United States Supreme Court for final decision.

Mr. President, I have been furnished with a copy of a telegram to-day received from Mr. Visart, the representative of the Agricultural Department, who is pushing this case. The telegram is to Mr. T. S. Palmer, assistant chief in charge of game preservation of the biological survey of the Agricultural Department, and reads as follows:

MAY 23, 1914.

Judge Trieber held migratory-bird law unconstitutional; Shauver case. Will forward copy of decision as soon as obtainable.

E. V. VISART.

Representative of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. President, so confident am I, in view of this decision which fortifies the opinion, I think, held by nearly every lawyer in the country, that this act is absolutely unconstitutional that I do not want to delay the passage of the bill by forcing the amendment. If we could vote upon it at this time I would insist upon a vote, but the Senator from Connecticut, I understand, is taking the position that, in view of the absence of a certain Member, he would have to insist upon such a course of procedure as would prevent the passage of the bill to-night. In view of the fact that the law has been declared unconstitutional, I feel sure the Department of Agriculture will not waste any more money except to pursue this particular case to the end. So, in view of the statement of the Senator from Connecticut that he will have to insist upon delaying the passage of the bill, I will not insist upon the amendment being voted upon unless I could get a vote now, which I understand the Senator declines to give. Am I correct in that?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Senator has stated my position correctly, Mr. President.

Mr. REED. Very well.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

Mr. SMOOT. I reserve the right to offer amendments to the bill on pages 19 and 70.

Mr. WEST. I have already given notice that I would offer an amendment in the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia desires to reserve the amendment on page 42.

Mr. WEST. And on page 20. I gave notice of it the other day. I do not think the Vice President was in the chair at that time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments to which the Senator from Utah and the Senator from Georgia refer being reserved, the question is on concurring in the other amendments made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendments were concurred in.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is in the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. WEST. I propose to amend, on page 42, line 20, by striking out "\$15,000" and substituting therefor "\$20,000," and in line 23 to strike out "Western" and substituting therefor "United."

Mr. GALLINGER. So that if amended it will read—

Mr. WEST. Had I better read it?

Mr. GALLINGER. Let it be read at the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 42, line 20, strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$20,000"; in line 23 strike out "Western" and insert the word "United," so as to read:

Trees grown in the United States.

Mr. JONES. I wish to ask the Senator from Georgia if he is satisfied this \$5,000 additional will take care of the additional work contemplated by changing the word "Western" to "United"?

Mr. WEST. I am not satisfied. Really I do not know anything about what may be the cost except to make it broader. I just decided that I would move to include \$5,000 more to be

used in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture for this purpose.

Mr. JONES. Has not the Senator any information from the department as to the additional cost?

Mr. WEST. I have not.

Mr. JONES. I do not like to oppose the Senator's amendment, yet I would not like to see a proposition go in that might divert most of this money from the purpose to which the committee intended the \$15,000 to be used.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator will observe that the general appropriation has been increased \$25,000. That is the amount allowed in the bill by the Senate. We have \$25,000 by an amendment made in the Senate.

Mr. JONES. No; \$15,000.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; \$15,000 is the amount that is diverted.

Mr. JONES. That is diverted for the purpose specified in the proviso, of course. I would not want the proviso changed in that way so that the \$15,000 might be diverted to something else, because the work provided for in the proviso is a very important one.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will suggest to the Senator from Georgia to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$20,000." That probably would be sufficient.

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. WEST. I have proposed to make it \$20,000.

Mr. GALLINGER. But the Senator can change that amount.

Mr. JONES. Make it \$20,000.

Mr. WEST. I really do not know the amount that is necessary, but I thought the Senator from Washington was objecting to it because the \$5,000 was to come out of the general appropriation of \$67,400.

Mr. JONES. Oh, no; not at all.

Mr. WEST. As far as I am concerned, I first proposed to make it \$25,000, but at the instance of others I cut it down to \$20,000.

Mr. GRONNA. Will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. WEST. Certainly.

Mr. GRONNA. I want to say to the Senator from Georgia, as a member of the committee, I am quite sure that the chairman of the committee will bear me out in the statement that \$15,000 is required to do the work in this particular locality. Of course I have no objection to doing the same kind of work in other parts of the United States, but if the department is to do the work, we must increase the appropriation. I simply make that suggestion.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. President, this paragraph in the bill was very carefully considered both by the committee and by the department. The University of Idaho has for a number of years been making experiments for the purpose of utilizing the by-products of stumps and timber from logged-off land. I took the matter up with the committee and introduced this amendment. I discussed the matter with the chairman, and he suggested that I take it up with the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. I did, and he approved the amendment.

The saving of by-products from the stumps and timber from logged-off lands is a matter of great importance and deserves our serious consideration.

I wish to present to the Senate six good reasons why this amendment should be adopted:

First. There is urgent need for research looking to better methods of utilizing our wood resources. The forestry department of the University of Idaho has shown by much valuable work already accomplished that its faculty appreciates the importance of the work, and has, in spite of limited funds, been untiring in its efforts both to solve the problems and to awaken interest in closer and better utilization of our vast wood resources.

Second. The above-named department has made further progress along the lines of these investigations than any other institution and is well equipped both with experts and experience for the work it is doing and proposes to continue. This fact is recognized by the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington to the extent that it has detailed one of its most competent experts to go to Moscow and assist in the various problems on which the forestry department is now engaged.

Third. The department of forestry is at present receiving no funds from the Department of Agriculture, and is supported wholly by a special appropriation from the State of Idaho; yet it is engaged on problems of immense importance to the agricultural interests of the entire country.

Fourth. The Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Chemistry, at Washington, D. C., has now a plan of cooperation with the department of forestry at the University of Idaho

whereby it will be possible to go more thoroughly into the above-named subjects than ever before, but funds for this work are absolutely necessary.

Fifth. The problems proposed to be solved are not merely of a local nature, but in their solution will affect millions of acres of logged-off land, now unproductive, in every part of our country.

Sixth. This work is now thoroughly established at the University of Idaho, and can be more quickly and cheaply carried to completion there than at any other place.

The University of Idaho is better prepared than any other institution for this work; the department made the estimate of \$15,000, with the thought that it might be necessary to do some work in other Western States. The States of Oregon and of Washington are in hearty sympathy with this work, and are willing to cooperate with us. The department suggested that we do not name the University of Idaho, but name the entire Western States, as the experiments carried on by the university would doubtless extend over other States, and that it would make no difference what the wording was the funds would be used for the purposes intended in the amendment, and for that reason, instead of saying "University of Idaho," use the term "Western States." That is why those words were put in.

I really believe that this work can be carried on better there than in any other part of the United States, because they are well prepared and equipped to do it. I realize that there are great lumber interests in the South, but Idaho has 17,000,000 acres of timber in her forest reserves. The gross receipts to the Government last year from that source were something over \$246,447. It seems only fair that with 17,000,000 acres of our timber tied up in forest reserves, with annual gross receipts of the large amount of over \$246,000, that Idaho and the other Western States are entitled to receive some encouragement in the work that these States are doing. Prof. Shattuck, one of the best posted men in the United States to-day on this subject, has worked earnestly and faithfully, and has the confidence of the Agriculture Department. Mr. Shattuck does not do all this work in a laboratory, but goes right out in the field, and shows the farmer how to burn a stump.

In writing me recently, Prof. Shattuck said:

The experiments which the department of forestry at the University of Idaho is now carrying on are yielding some rather surprising results in the way of crude distillate derived from the destruction of stumps by means of our hood and air condenser. The man who has charge of the stump-burning operations in the field sends me the following report on a stump which, by the way, was 4 feet 5 inches in diameter and 3 feet 4 inches in height:

"I am sending by to-day's freight 110 gallons of crude distillate. This is one-half of the liquid that came from the stump. The stump produced 200 gallons of thin liquid and 20 gallons of heavy tar. There was a large tap root to the stump, and the fire followed it down fully 6 feet. The apparatus did not need one bit of attention while in operation, and it certainly did its work completely."

This demonstrates conclusively that they are securing results and that this method of saving by-products is practical and should be encouraged. Again, under date of April 17, in his letter to me, Prof. Shattuck says:

I wish to state that the plan of cooperation between the Bureau of Chemistry and the Department of Forestry at the university is leading to some highly surprising and satisfactory results. We are running our retort day and night, and at the same time carrying on the work of refining up to the limit of the capacity of the men on the job to stand the work, and the results are entirely satisfactory; and what is more, we are making it of stumps and clearing the land as we go. The average of 15 charges of the retort thus far run will furnish a gross output each of more than \$30 value per cord of this stump wood. The products obtained are turpentine, pine oil, resin oil, creosote, pitch, and the various acid liquors and dyes. The expense of securing and carrying this material through the retort can not be at the outside more than \$15, and often it will be nearer \$10, so it is easy to figure on reasonable dividends for the industry when it is launched on a commercial scale.

They are really doing this work there. These men have had the experience. The matter was taken up and samples of the by-products were presented to the Committee on Agriculture. There was not a single dissenting vote in the committee on this appropriation.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. BRADY. I yield.

Mr. JONES. I do not understand that anyone is opposing the proposition embodied in the bill, but I want to ask the Senator whether or not he thinks it would be unwise to adopt the amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. WEST]?

Mr. BRADY. I am perfectly willing to accept the amendment if it is made as a whole.

Mr. JONES. Making the appropriation \$20,000, as he suggests?

Mr. WEST. That is the amendment I have offered.

Mr. BRADY. But I do not want the \$20,000 amendment to go into the bill and have the Western States not named. If the Senator will make his amendment as a whole, including \$25,000, I will gladly accept it. The Senator proposes to insert "United States" for "Western States." I am entirely confident that the department would use this \$15,000 for the purpose for which it was intended.

I realize that these experiments should be carried on for the benefit of the entire country. Fifteen thousand dollars is all that our university will need, and we have no objection at all to \$10,000 being used in other sections. If the Senator from Georgia will move his amendment as a whole as one amendment, I will be glad to accept it.

Mr. WEST. Mr. President, I accept the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 42, line 22, it is proposed to strike out "\$15,000" and to insert "\$25,000," and in line 23 to strike out the word "Western" before the word "States" and to insert the word "United."

Mr. WEST. Mr. President, I desire to say in connection with this matter that it has suggested itself to me in reading the bill that so far as the business of the utilization of roots and stumps from cut-over land has gone it has been expensive in southern territory. The people there have spent, I reckon, over half a million dollars in order to bring about results and take care of these by-products of the sawmill and the use of stumps and roots which have been obtained from the field, and I thought, inasmuch as that section of the country furnishes as much lumber as nearly all the balance of the United States, some attention ought to be given by the Government to the encouragement of the making use of these by-products from the mill and from the roots and the stumps as they are gathered from the fields.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me right there, I imagine that all any of us, whether we be from the South or from the West, want in regard to this matter is a demonstration of what can be done. As is suggested by a Senator, all that is necessary is to ascertain the facts; and when they are ascertained they are just as valuable to the South as to the West. In order to bring out these facts and to demonstrate what can be done along this line it seems to me all that is necessary is simply to make an appropriation for the purpose; and then, whatever information is derived that will be of real benefit will be accessible to all sections alike. When the facts are ascertained by experimentation on cut-over land in the West, the same treatment that will prove efficacious in the western country where they are now carrying on the work will be equally efficacious in the South, and you do not need to establish a chemical plant to accomplish a purpose that they are already accomplishing.

Mr. WEST. I note what the Senator from Arizona says in reference to the matter, but the conditions are somewhat different in the southern part of the United States; and I do think that, inasmuch as there has been already so much money expended in the Southern States in order to make use of the by-products from the sawmills and the roots and the stumps from the fields in cut-over lands, some university in that section—with me it matters not what university—should have a portion of this money in order to expend it in that direction.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have had two thoughts about this matter. One was that I wanted to make this national so that we shall not be voting a subsidy—I want to relieve my Democratic friends from that implication; the other is that there is no more reason why the forests of the South and the forests of New England should not have an opportunity to have this experiment made upon their trees than the forests of the West, though the trees are somewhat different. That was what led me, in the first place, to suggest that this appropriation ought not to be confined to the Western States. I trust that the amendments which have been proposed will be agreed to.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, this is to teach somebody how to pull stumps and the what to do with them after they are pulled, is it not?

Mr. GALLINGER. Well, partly that and partly this, too: It gives the western owner of lands an opportunity to have his stumps pulled at the expense of the Government.

Mr. BRISTOW. I thought so.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have once or twice suggested that I should like to have the Government tackle the rocks in some of the fields of New Hampshire and pull them up. They can pull them up with exactly the same machinery with which they pull stumps out; but I have not found anybody who seemed to agree with me that that work ought to be entered into.

MR. BRISTOW. Of course, it is an interesting experiment for somebody who is under Government pay to have a job and to go down there and help pull stumps. If they did it for the farmers or landowners they would not get more than \$20 or \$25 a month, while they would probably get a hundred dollars a month when the Government employs them to do the work.

Out in Indiana, when my friend the junior Senator from that State [Mr. KERN] was a boy, there were a great many stumps, and I remember that when I was a boy in Kentucky the fields were full of stumps, but I never heard of any of the farmers or the landowners or lumbermen there asking the Federal Government to come and help them pull stumps and tell them what to do with the stumps after they were pulled. It may be that we have reached that period in our agricultural development where the pulling of stumps becomes a great national problem, like the killing of prairie dogs and a few other things, but I suppose that \$25,000—

MR. GORE. Mr. President—

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

MR. BRISTOW. I will yield the floor in a moment. I suppose that \$25,000 to develop the stump-pulling business in the country will furnish very valuable information which the American people need.

MR. GORE. Mr. President, the speech of the Senator from Kansas would be very eloquent and impressive if it had any relation whatever to the subject. The Senator from Kansas and the Senator from New Hampshire I think entirely misapprehend the purpose of this appropriation. It comes under the Bureau of Chemistry. It contemplates chemical tests with relation to stumps and other waste timber to see if by-products can not be developed and thereby prevent enormous waste. Those Senators are aware that, according to the conservationists, the estimate now is that 50 per cent of a tree in the forest is waste; that only 50 per cent of it ever goes into the service of man. This is to make an humble effort to see if some use can not be made of the waste. The work contemplated is chemical in its character and has no relation whatever to the extraction of stumps from the land. I feel sure that with that statement possibly those Senators will modify their views.

MR. BRISTOW. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Oklahoma a question? In Oklahoma and Kansas there is a great deal of straw that goes to waste. Traveling along in the springtime over those great States one can see for miles and miles the smoke from straw stacks that are burning; also in that State sunflowers grow to an enormous height, and there is a great deal of waste in connection with sunflowers; they grow and die and pass away. Why would it not be well to have the Federal Government experiment and tell us what we can do with our sunflowers and our surplus straw?

MR. GORE. The Federal Government has experimented; Congress has made an appropriation to experiment with straw and similar waste products to see if paper can not be produced from the straw and sunflowers which are going to waste.

MR. BRISTOW. Let me inquire how long that experiment has been in process?

MR. GORE. I do not think it is in process now. Some four years ago it was in process. An appropriation was made for that purpose, and not only that, but similar experiments were conducted in relation to cornstalks, and but for the expense of assembling the stalks paper could be made from them successfully and profitably; but the expense of assembling prevents the conversion from being a commercial success.

MR. BRISTOW. I desire to say to the Senator from Oklahoma, with his permission, that some 20 years ago I was printing a newspaper in a town in central Kansas, and there was at that time a straw-paper mill in that community. I printed a newspaper edition one day on paper made from straw that grew in the community; but the straw-paper combination came along and closed up our mill, so that we are shipping our paper now from somewhere in the East. I am more interested in legislation that would break up the combinations and trusts that destroy our industries when we start them in the various localities, than I am in putting a lot of theorists on the pay roll in order to enable them to experiment from year to year in some new theory they have, and always at the Federal expense.

MR. GORE. I shall join the Senator from Kansas in warfare against the Straw Trust or any other trust affecting the people of Kansas or of Oklahoma or of any other State.

MR. BRADY. Mr. President, I believe the Senator from Kansas knows me well enough to understand that I would not have introduced this amendment if I had not believed it was worthy of the serious consideration of the Members of this body. Since I have been in the Senate I have, I think, listened rather more

than I have talked, and I have gained valuable information. Included in the information I have gained is the fact that there is a great deal of work that can be done in committee, and that after one is here for a length of time he can present matters in such a manner as to meet the approval of the committee when one has a worthy cause, and that when such a matter comes into the Senate with the approval of a committee it gives it great weight.

This appropriation has the unanimous approval of the committee, and this should give added weight to the reasons I have stated why the amendment should be adopted.

My friend the senior Senator from Kansas talks about the wonderful work of pulling stumps. The department of forestry in the University of Idaho has demonstrated to the satisfaction of business men of the West that if this matter is properly handled average stump lands can be cleared without a dollar's cost to the farmer; and it does seem to me that we ought to be able to present to this deliberative body a small amendment looking to that end, and involving only \$15,000, without having it subjected to ridicule.

MR. GALLINGER. Mr. President, did I understand the Senator to say that the Government would clear land without a dollar's expense on the part of the farmer?

MR. BRADY. I said that the farmer can do it himself by this method when it is properly developed. We are teaching the farmer so that he may learn how to do this without expense.

MR. KERN. Mr. President—

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Indiana?

MR. BRADY. I yield to the Senator.

MR. KERN. I want to inquire if the name of that gentleman is "Mulberry Sellers"?

MR. BRADY. Does the Senator desire the name of the man in charge of the work?

MR. KERN. I inquire if the name of the official who is so enthusiastic about that proposition is "Mulberry Sellers"?

MR. GALLINGER. "There's millions in it."

MR. KERN. I never heard of such a proposition, except from that distinguished individual who achieved some notoriety around the country some time ago.

I may add while on my feet that I have recently cleared some 15 or 20 acres of land down in Virginia on a place I own, and if I could find the name of the man who will make the stumps pay for the expense of taking them out I would like to form his acquaintance.

MR. BRADY. Make this appropriation and I assure the Senator that we will have that information in a very reasonable length of time.

I was not convinced myself that such results could be obtained until one day I attended a luncheon held at the Commercial Club at Moscow, Idaho, and Prof. Shattuck presented his claims as to what he had accomplished, and called attention to his samples confirming his statements. I said at that time it was a revelation to me and I believed his work needed encouragement, and assured those present I would do my utmost to have a reasonable appropriation made for that purpose.

I have offered this amendment in good faith, believing that it will accomplish a good purpose, and I think that it should be adopted.

MR. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I want to say in reply to the remarks of the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BRADY] that I know he would not offer an amendment except in good faith, believing that it would be for the best interests of the people and would serve the purposes of wise and beneficial legislation. I know that there is not a Senator in this body who is more desirous of serving well his constituents and the country than is the Senator from Idaho. As to the merits of this legislation, of course, he and I may have different opinions, but I would not want for anything to question his desire to serve well his constituents and the country.

MR. KERN. Mr. President, I also desire to say that I have no thought of impugning the motives of the Senator from Idaho. I know he wants to do his duty, but I do want to say that his faith is simply sublime.

MR. WEST. Mr. President, I want to say, in reply to the Senator from Idaho, that I did not have the privilege of going before the Committee on Agriculture when this bill was under consideration there, and consequently I could offer nothing in this connection for the southern part of the country.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask if both amendments were included in that one vote?

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Yes; both were included in the one vote.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is all right, then.

Mr. WEST. Mr. President, I propose now, on page 20, beginning with line 25, to strike out the proviso, as amended. It is the third proviso on the page.

I am not criticizing anybody in discussing this matter; but it has been the custom in the past for wealthy men, men of great fortunes, to make a donation of part of what they have made—

Mr. GORE. Mr. President—

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. WEST. Yes, sir.

Mr. GORE. I will say to the Senator that I intend to raise a point of order. I think this amendment has already been concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. Oh, no; it can be amended in the Senate.

Mr. GORE. All the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. WEST. I gave notice several days ago that I should move to strike out this proviso when the bill came into the Senate, and then again to-day.

Mr. GORE. I did not understand that.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Notice of a motion to strike out reserves no question. The question must be specifically reserved.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President, I distinctly heard the Senator from Georgia reserve the right to offer amendments on pages 42 and 20 at the time he gave his notice.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Then the Senator from Georgia is in order.

Mr. WEST. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] some days ago said that if we had \$10,000,000 for the purpose we could leave from Tennessee to the Gulf a space 100 miles wide, and in the judgment of skilled experts it would stop the onward march of the boll weevil. If the facts that were presented in the Senate here were true, in reference to the States it has already ravaged, it would mean in the State of Georgia, even in one year, the saving of from sixty to seventy million dollars if we could only stop the march of the boll weevil.

I do not suppose Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Carnegie or any of the very wealthy men of the country would give so much to that cause, but when they are willing to donate a certain amount from the money they have accumulated—it may be that they accumulated it through the suffering of somebody—I think they should be permitted to give it; and I for one, speaking for my State, would accept it for the education of the people and for the betterment and uplift of the agricultural conditions in that State.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President—

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. WEST. I do.

Mr. GORE. The Senator understands that there is nothing in this proviso that would prevent the State of Georgia from accepting money for this or any other purpose.

Mr. WEST. I understand that, Mr. President. The State of Georgia could accept it for itself if it were tendered to the State of Georgia; but as a Senator here, I am willing to accept it for the United States.

Going back somewhat in the past—you may call this blood money and filthy money and all that sort of thing; but I would point to one Nobel, of Sweden, who gives out \$200,000 every year; and how is that money taken from the people? In the very same way that Rockefeller extorted his money from the people. He not only invented explosives, nitroglycerin, gun-cotton, and patented dynamite, but he went down into the petroleum fields in Baku, in the southern part of Russia, on the Caspian Sea, and there made millions of dollars. Yet these great prizes are given out every year, five in number—one for medical science, one for chemistry, one for physical science or physiology, one for the best literary production, and one for the person who does the greatest thing for universal, international peace, whether by suppression of armies or the furtherance of peace congresses. These are the five persons who receive every year \$10,000 each, for what? For the betterment of the condition of the human race.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President—

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. WEST. Yes, sir.

Mr. KERN. Does the Senator mean to charge the philanthropist of whom he is speaking with the same course of criminal conduct that has marked the career of John D. Rockefeller, as shown by the authenticated history of him and his times and his life?

Mr. WEST. That is what I said. Mr. President: that he obtained his money in the same way and grew immensely wealthy. That is the reason why he could give it for this purpose; and the people of the United States, when these great prizes have been tendered them, have not seen fit to reject them.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President—

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia further yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. WEST. Yes, sir.

Mr. KERN. What violations of the law does the Senator say were committed by the philanthropist he specifies? Did he violate any of the laws of his country?

Mr. WEST. Why, in the accumulation of wealth—

Mr. KERN. No; I am asking the specific question whether the Senator is prepared to charge that this philanthropist violated any of the laws of his country.

Mr. WEST. I am not saying whether he violated any laws or not. I have said here, and I say again, that he has invented explosives, gun-cotton, nitroglycerin, and patented dynamite, and these are great destroyers of human life, and that is more than taking property away from people. Then he went down in the oil fields of Baku, in Russia, and made millions of dollars that he has given by will to be distributed for these great causes—for the elevation of humanity.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President—

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. WEST. I yield.

Mr. GRONNA. I am quite sure the Senator from Georgia does not wish to charge that Alfred Nobel has ever been accused of being a violator of law, or that he has accumulated any wealth by violating any law. When the Senator from Georgia reads his history I believe he will find that Alfred Nobel was always looked upon as a patriot. It is true that he made money from inventions and then from discoveries; but, Mr. President, nowhere will it be found that he ever made a dollar by extortion or by violating any law.

Mr. LANE and Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey addressed the Chair.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WEST. I do.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I trust the United States—

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The question is whether the Senator from Georgia yields to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I think I heard the Senator assent to my interrupting him.

Mr. WEST. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I hope the United States may be spared from living on the contributions of a Rockefeller or a Carnegie. It would be equivalent to a family living on the wages of sin.

Could the Senator have been with me this morning and heard the pitiful tale of three sad-faced, wan-faced women, fresh from the mines of Colorado, suffering the brutality and the vengeance of the Rockefeller millionaires, through their minions, he would not have had the face to stand here in this audience and press the receiving of a contribution from such a source.

If we can not exterminate the cotton boll weevil without recourse to Rockefeller and Carnegie, then a thousand times rather let it destroy the entire cotton crop, and God in His wisdom and humanity will provide another source for the clothing of mankind.

Mr. WEST. Mr. President, I did not yield for a speech.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I did not think I was making a speech. It would take me a month to tell what I feel of the iniquities of this family of Rockefellers and the wealth accumulated by Carnegie.

Mr. LANE and Mr. GORE addressed the Chair.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WEST. I yield first to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I feel I will be justified in saying at this juncture that the General Education Board holds as a part of its securities \$2,500,000 of stocks or bonds of the Colorado Industrial Co., which is the master company of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., the very company which is now involved in a labor war with the miners in Colorado. I may also say that the General Education Board has a million or more of the stocks and

bonds of the International Harvester Co., the Steel Trust, the Tobacco Trust, the Sugar Trust, and, I think, all the other industrial combinations which have been adjudged by the Supreme Court of this country to be violators of the law of the land.

Mr. LANE. Now, Mr. President, if I may be allowed I should like to ask the Senator—and I feel sure that he has not the information—whether he knew of the conditions which prevail or the circumstances which have lately occurred in Colorado, which is one of the sources from which this money is obtained, from the mines there?

Mr. WEST. No, sir; I know nothing of the details of the occurrences out in Colorado—not a thing.

Mr. LANE. Then I should like permission to state to the Senator that I have the information from those who seem to know that during the late strike there was a colony of miners—

Mr. WEST. Of course I regret as much as anybody that any man should work a hardship on another. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn"; yet if the rich men of the United States see fit to part with a portion of what they have accumulated, I can not see any reason why it should not go to the upbuilding of this great country.

Mr. LANE. I should like to suggest to the Senator that in this instance the Government is going into partnership with the man who furnishes this kind of money.

Mr. WEST. I will ask, Does the Government go into partnership with such men when it extorts taxes from them? The Government takes money from them in order to run the Government.

Mr. LANE. It has a rather difficult time, I think, in extorting taxes from them.

Mr. WEST. I will not say "extort." I will take the word back. It receives taxes from them, if that expression suits the Senator better.

Mr. LANE. I will wait until the Senator gets through and then I will give him some instances.

Mr. WEST. I am not especially selecting Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Flagler, who has passed from this vale of tears, or Mr. Plant. If there are two men in the State of Florida to whom the State could afford to build a monument, they are Henry M. Flagler and Mr. Plant. They have done more for the development of that State than any other men who have ever gone there.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. They do not deserve any credit for that. They robbed it from the rest of the people somewhere else.

Mr. WEST. The State has received it, and if we have received something that has been beneficial to the State we ought to acknowledge it.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. In Georgia or Florida or some other State they may be glad of it, but in many other parts of this great country we are not glad of it.

Mr. WEST. I am aware of that, and I am not defending these rich men. Their great donations to these objects may appear to many, and they appear to me, as a philanthropic paradox; but they give it, and why not receive it for these objects? If they retain it, they will still have more with which to oppress you.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. WEST. Certainly.

Mr. KENYON. I ask, in all respect for the Senator's argument, would the Senator favor taking the money of a bank robber and devoting it to these uplift purposes?

Mr. WEST. I will ask the Senator a question in reply. Does not the Senator suppose that the church has received many donations from bank robbers and from blacklegs? In giving that to the church does that hurt the great cause of religion?

Mr. KENYON. If the church knew it came from a blackleg or a blackmailer or a bank robber, it would hurt the church.

Mr. WEST. Of course, if they knowingly went into partnership with a blackleg or a bank robber, no honest man would tolerate that.

Mr. KENYON. Here is one branch of Congress investigating the conditions in Colorado, where Mr. Rockefeller's interests are largely the disturbing factor and women and children are being murdered and slaughtered, as the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MARTINE] referred to this morning in testimony that he and I heard. Another branch of Congress is putting itself on record as being willing to take money that comes from that very source in Colorado to help to carry on the busi-

ness of this Government. Surely the Senator does not want to have that done.

Mr. WEST. I ask the Senator from Iowa did not the Government take a million dollars from Mr. Rockefeller for the purpose of eradicating the hookworm in this country, and I ask him whether that money did not do great good?

Mr. KENYON. Let Mr. Rockefeller take his money and devote it to those purposes or give it to the Senator's State, but do not let this Government put its seal of approval upon the manner in which Mr. Rockefeller has acquired this money; in fact, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Mr. Rockefeller was guilty of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act in the Standard Oil case.

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. WEST. I do.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Georgia protested that it was all right for a church to take the money of a robber?

Mr. WEST. I said they did.

Mr. REED. I should like to ask the Senator if he would sanction it.

Mr. WEST. The Senator ought to know me well enough to know that if the church knew that the money it was taking had been obtained by robbing a bank or otherwise, it would be wrong for the church to take it.

Mr. REED. Undoubtedly; I thought that is what the Senator would say.

Mr. WEST. But do you suppose that all the dollars of Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Rockefeller or other people of the country have not been honestly made?

Mr. REED. But the point is, if the church were to take money brought to it by a bank robber, knowing that it was stolen money, the Senator says the church would do wrong.

Mr. WEST. I think if the Senator would take it knowing he was receiving it he would be a participant in the crime.

Mr. REED. Exactly. The point is whether the church knows it. If the church had accepted the money, not knowing its source, of course it could not be held to have done anything wrong, for it had no knowledge of the wrong. In this instance, with the records of the courts and the country black with the story of Mr. Rockefeller's operations, with conviction after conviction of violating the law, with the full knowledge that through the power of this monopoly, through the criminal practices of that monopoly, working extortion little short of robbery, rather than make a slight advance in wages in one of his companies there they hire thugs and murderers, import them into a State, and clothe them in the uniform of State authority—with the full knowledge that those men, clothed and armed and practically controlled by this corporation, burned a city of tents in which were men, women, and children, and slaughtered them in a manner that a Mexican would not slaughter his enemies, and the survivors of that carnage, who were also victims of that outrage, are here in the city—mothers of children who were burned to death—here at the doors of Congress crying for justice, I ask the Senator if he is willing to have the United States Government enter into a partnership with that sort of a concern?

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Will the Senator permit me?

Mr. WEST. Let me finish what little I have to say. I am not espousing the cause of Mr. Rockefeller. I do not know that he is a party to these crimes that are talked about. That is a corporation, and every man who belongs to a corporation is not responsible for the deeds that its officers do. A man may have his own business and have employees in it who do wrong, and it can not be always traced to the employer.

Mr. REED. It is the one fact that it can not be traced that probably accounts for the fact that a number of distinguished criminals are still at large in the country.

Mr. WEST. There is no doubt about that. I know enough about the criminal law to know that you can not always run a crime down.

Mr. GORE. I should like to call the Senator's attention to a fact he overlooked, stated in the public press, that a committee of the other House called on Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., with a view to effecting some sort of a reconciliation in Colorado, and that Mr. Rockefeller answered them that it was a matter of principle and he would make no concession. That fixed the personal responsibility, at least in that instance. Was the Senator aware of that?

Mr. WEST. No, sir; I was not aware of it.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I wish, in conjunction with this, the Senator from Georgia would just let me read to him

a statement of a couple of women here from Colorado in this city, given this morning.

Mr. WEST. I know nothing about that.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I just want to read it as to fixing the responsibility somewhat on Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. WEST. Before the Senator reads that I will ask him if the Rockefellers are not minority stockholders in this concern in Colorado?

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. They are dominating stockholders. Here is a woman whom I asked, "Are you the wife of a miner? What is your name?" "Yes," said she, "my name is Pearl Jolly. I saw a number of men in uniform." "What uniform?" I asked her. She said she believed the parties were guards hired by Rockefeller. She said, "I saw them dip a broom in buckets and swash something on the tents. I think it was oil." Another woman, Mrs. M. H. Thomas, a very intellectual woman, said, "I am the wife of a miner. I have three children. I did not see the men put the oil on the tents, but I saw men in uniform with torches touch fire to the tents." The bodies of helpless women and children were charred to a crisp, and this in the interest of these scheming diplomats and robbers who have been the curse of our country.

Mr. WEST. Mr. President, that is very sad, indeed, and, of course, it is wrong, and the man who did it ought to be prosecuted.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. WEST. I do.

Mr. GORE. I do not mean to suggest anything that would harrow the feelings of the surviving victims of the Colorado trouble, but I would like to ask the Senator from Georgia if he does not think that the \$250,000 which he has in mind would be better used by the general educational board under Mr. Rockefeller if it were devoted to pensioning the widows and orphans of the men sent to untimely graves in the Colorado strike?

Mr. WEST. I did not exactly understand the Senator.

Mr. GORE. Does not the Senator think the \$250,000 which he is anxious the Government should accept at the hands of the educational board could be better used in pensioning the widows and orphans of the men who were recently sent to untimely graves in Colorado?

Mr. WEST. I can only say that it would create a national fund to that extent, and they could give it that way to them.

Mr. GORE. The General Government does not pension these unhappy victims or their survivors. They have no pensions, and I should like to ask the Senator if he would favor it for that purpose. I should also like to ask him if he would accept a favor from anyone to whom he could not reciprocate the favor?

Mr. WEST. Let me say this. Mr. Peabody has been all through the Southern States and gave liberally to the South for the cause of education and the highest intellectual development there. Does the Senator think because he is a rich man and you do not know how his money was obtained he ought to be condemned by the United States?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the amendment which the Senator is now resisting places no limitation upon the uses which shall be made of the money accruing to the General Education Board. It can be devoted to the cause of education and humanity in the State of Georgia or any other State of the Union. The only point involved here is that the Government of the United States, the most wealthy and the most powerful nation on the globe, does not accept this character of money in order to carry on a fixed and approved policy of the Government.

I wanted to ask the Senator whether he thinks the Government of the United States ought to accept favors and bounties at the hands of Mr. Rockefeller when the Government can not afford to reciprocate those favors and those bounties?

Mr. WEST. Well, Mr. President, they are accepting it, and it is benefiting the country. The Government receives taxes from them. That goes into the coffers of the Government for the purpose of bettering the conditions and uplifting the people.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President—

Mr. WEST. I will yield in a moment. I do not confine it to Rockefeller. If Mr. Carnegie or other rich men of the country can give the great fortunes they have made to the uplift of humanity, and when they are giving these great fortunes away, it is to relieve them of this great amount of money, why not let the people of the country take it? If these great fortunes tend to the intellectual development of the people, let them have the consolation in passing to "the pale realms of shade" that they invite euthanasia. If these people are guilty of great infractions of the law, there is no Senator here who would

pursue the matter more earnestly than I would in the courts of this great Nation.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. WEST. Yes.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Does the Senator realize that under this item of the appropriation bill the money of Mr. Rockefeller has been paying the Government employees their salaries?

Mr. WEST. I thought this money went into the Treasury and was paid out under the direction of the Government.

Mr. SHAFROTH. No, sir; it does not. It has been transferred, as I understand it, to the Agricultural Department, and the Agricultural Department, instead of having the men who are employed in the service on the pay roll of the Government, actually pay their salaries from the fund which was furnished by Mr. Rockefeller. Surely the Senator can not think that is right.

Mr. WEST. Does the Government pay this money out that goes into the Treasury?

Mr. SHAFROTH. It does not go into the Treasury, as I understand it.

Mr. WEST. Does Mr. Rockefeller hire these people and pay it himself with this money?

Mr. SHAFROTH. This money goes directly to the Agricultural Department, I understand, and is paid by them to these parties as salaries.

Mr. WEST. My understanding is that these donations were for a specific purpose but went through the proper channels of the Government, and he had nothing to do so far as directing who should be hired or who should be put in office.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I want to ask the Senator from Georgia a question. Does he have the opinion that Carnegie's money or Rockefeller's money will not be as effective in exterminating the boll weevil and the hookworm as money from other sources?

Mr. WEST. My impression is that it would be just as effective, and if we could lessen these great fortunes that have been accumulated here it would be for the benefit of mankind generally. I for one, for the purpose of elevating the human race generally, am willing to cut down these great fortunes and let it go to the uplift of humanity.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I should like to say in answer to the question of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] that if the money of Rockefeller was used on the boll weevil with the same exterminating effect it had on those little children in Colorado it would stamp out that pest pretty quickly.

Now, in relation to the massacre in Colorado, I wish to say my attention has been called to some facts which I do not think the Senator from Georgia is familiar with or I do not believe he would care to have us vote any of this money to be used for educating the youth of this country.

Mr. WEST. Allow me to interrupt the Senator. I am not familiar with any of the recent investigations, because I have not been before the committees.

Mr. LANE. I am told by persons who have been on the scene that these little children and their mothers retreated into pits which were dug in the ground under the floor of the tents in which they lived, and that after they were fired and became ablaze the smoke and gas settled down and began to smother them. I do not know whether you have ever seen or had anything to do with a person who has been smothered to death. As a physician I have. They die a very miserable and unhappy death.

The small veins on their faces and on their shoulders and necks become engorged and burst under the skin and form ecchymotic spots. These little children, 11 of them, smothering to death, reached up and tried to get out of the trap they were in. Over them was this burning plank floor, and when afterwards they found them dead in the pits—these little children, one a babe 2 months old, and others 5 or 6 or 8 or 10 years old—their little hands were burned off—burned off in trying to claw their way out. They died like rats in a trap. One mother was shot, and after she died her babe was born motherless into the world.

The Senator from Missouri made a most pathetic speech about a monkey that died with its babe clasped to its breast, and he called down the wrath of heaven on the cruelty of the man who did that deed; but here was one mother with a dead child in her arms, crawling and trying to keep out of gunshot, hauling and pulling another child—a little boy—alongside her, who was shot in attempting to escape, and the boy was shot also.

Mr. WEST. Mr. President—

Mr. LANE. If the Senator will pardon me, I will be through in a moment. It is such little things as these that have prejudiced the American people, if you please to call them prejudiced, and upsets their stomachs when it comes to trying to force them to accept money derived from that sort of a source and going into partnership with it, as is attempted here.

Mr. WEST. Mr. President, I want to say that I understand the Rockefellers are minority stockholders in that State.

Mr. KENYON. I should like to ask the Senator one question. Does he think the Government ought to take money from them and devote it to these uplift purposes?

Mr. WEST. I think if they give this money, it would be a very good cause to give it to elevate the poor.

Mr. KENYON. The Senator would be willing to take it to elevate the poor?

Mr. WEST. If any criminal has grown very rich, somebody has to have it if he is executed, of course.

Mr. REED. I ask unanimous consent to put into the RECORD the financial statements of the General Education Board which have been made to the Government officials, in order that the Senate may have the benefit of knowing the character of securities, and so forth.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The matter referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 17, 1914.

Hon. WM. S. KENYON,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of April 14, 1914, I transmit herewith for temporary use, the original manuscript reports submitted to this department by the General Education Board pursuant to the requirements of section 6 of an act of Congress approved January 12, 1903, entitled "An act to incorporate the General Education Board," for the period from 1903 up to and including 1912. The report for 1913 will not be received until some time after July 1, 1914.

As soon as these papers have served their purpose, it is requested that they be promptly returned to the department, as they form a part of its permanent files.

Cordially yours,

LEWIS C. LATLIN,
Assistant Secretary.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD,
54 William Street, New York, October 12, 1905.

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Complying with your request, under date of October 11, I inclose herewith financial statements covering the operations of the General Education Board for the years 1903 and 1904.

I note your request that, if practicable and convenient, we shall change our fiscal year to conform with the fiscal year established by the Government, ending on June 30 of each year. I will bring this request to the attention of our board at the earliest practicable date. I feel confident that the board will comply with your request.

With great respect I am,
Faithfully yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

NEW YORK, October 12, 1905.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The General Education Board, a corporation duly incorporated and existing under and by virtue of an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, approved January 12, 1903, respectfully submits the following report of the property, real and personal, held by it, the expenditure or other use or disposition of the same, or the income thereof, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1903.

The board has no permanent property, either real or personal. Prior to the incorporation of the board, pursuant to the act of January 12, 1903, it had existed as a voluntary association, which had, on the 1st of January, 1903, a cash balance of \$13,507.21. Upon the incorporation of the board it took over this balance. The receipts and expenditures of the board for the year were as follows:

Receipts:
Contributions for general purposes \$125,200.00
Contributions for special purposes 47,570.17
Interest on cash balance in bank 474.39

Total receipts 173,244.56

Payments:
Appropriations for educational institutions 113,869.20
Appropriations for expenses of conferences 2,776.52
Designated contributions 47,570.17

Total appropriations 164,215.89

Balance 9,028.67
Balance cash in hand Jan. 1, 1904 13,507.21

Administrative expenses 22,535.88
17,280.79

Cash balance, Jan. 1, 1904, in bank \$4,514.67;
in hands of secretary and agents, \$731.42 5,246.09

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD,
WALLACE BUTTRICK,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

NEW YORK, October 12, 1905.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The General Education Board, a corporation duly incorporated and existing under and by virtue of an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

approved January 12, 1903, respectfully submits the following report of the property, real and personal, held by it, the expenditure or other use or disposition of the same or the income thereof, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1904.

The receipts and expenditures of the board for the year were as follows:

Receipts:
Balance from 1903 \$5,246.09
Contributions for general purposes 100,000.00
Contributions designated for special purposes 3,792.50
Interest on bank balance 234.82

Total receipts 109,273.41

Payments:
Appropriations for educational institutions 86,123.66
Appropriation to Southern Education Board 4,000.00
Printing, binding, etc., Proceedings Sixth Annual Conference for Education in the South 925.74
Designated contributions as per contra 3,792.50
Administrative expenses 13,799.80

Total payments 108,651.70

Balance: In hands of agents, \$79.19; in bank, \$542.52 621.71

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD,
WALLACE BUTTRICK,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

DECEMBER 30, 1905.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, D. C.

SIR: Pursuant to your request, the General Education Board has changed its by-laws so that its fiscal year now ends June 30 instead of December 31, as formerly. I therefore make the following report for the half year ending June 30, 1905. The next report will be for the full fiscal year, from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

The General Education Board, a corporation duly incorporated and existing under and by virtue of an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, approved January 12, 1903, respectfully submits the following report of the property, real and personal, held by it, the expenditure or other use or disposition of the same or the income thereof, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The receipts and expenditures of the board for the half year were as follows:

General purposes.

Receipts:
Balance from 1904 \$621.71
Contributions for general purposes 50,000.00
Contributions designated for special purposes 3,622.89
Interest on bank balances 112.96

Total receipts 54,357.56

Disbursements:
Appropriations for educational institutions 51,895.00
Appropriations on account of special contributions 2,822.89
Administrative expenses 8,268.77

Total payments 62,986.66

Deficit 8,629.10

The Anna T. Jeanes fund.

Receipts:
Contribution from Miss Anna T. Jeanes to be known as "The Anna T. Jeanes fund" for negro rural schools \$200,000.00
Interest on bank balance 202.00

Total receipts 200,202.00

Disbursements:
Securities bought 177,067.51
Interest accrued on bonds purchased \$1,570.82
Less coupons cashed 800.00 770.82
Rent of vault for Jeanes securities 50.00
Balance 22,313.67

Total 200,202.00

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD,
WALLACE BUTTRICK,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD,

54 William Street, New York, November 9, 1905.

Hon. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Complying with your request of October 25, I send you herewith a revised and detailed statement of the financial operations of this board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906. With great respect, I am,

Faithfully yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK.

OFFICE OF GENERAL BOARD OF EDUCATION,

54 William Street, New York City, N. Y., November 9, 1906.

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR OF UNITED STATES
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The General Education Board, a corporation duly incorporated and existing under and by virtue of an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, approved January 12, 1903, respectfully submits the following report of the property, real and personal, held by it, the expenditure or other use or disposition of the same or the income thereof, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

The receipts and expenditures of the board for the year were as follows:

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD (GENERAL).

Statement of receipts and disbursements for year ending June 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller (on account of pledge, Mar. 1, 1902)	\$90,000.00
Interest on bank balances	64.00
Balance in special contributions account June 30, 1905 (Mr. Stephen Salisbury for Miss Eleanor C. Hubbard's school, Forest Depot, Va.)	800.00
	90,864.00
Less deficit, June 30, 1905 (after deducting special contributions balance, \$800; see above)	9,429.10
	81,434.90

Contributed for special purposes:

Mr. E. D. Harkness for southern industrial classes, Norfolk, Va.	\$100.00
Mr. I. N. Seligman for Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School	100.00
	200.00
Total	\$1,634.90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Proportioned administration expenses	2,822.26
Appropriated on account of special contributions:	
Forest Hill School	\$800.00
Southern industrial classes, Norfolk, Va.	100.00
Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School	100.00
	1,000.00
Appropriations for educational institutions:	
University of Georgia	\$1,540.00
Clarke County Model School	600.00
University of Virginia	3,000.00
University of North Carolina	2,250.00
Spelman Seminary	11,506.71
University of Tennessee	1,930.15
University of Alabama	1,041.66
Farmers' cooperative work in Mississippi	2,071.84
Summer School of the South	1,000.00
Gulf Coast (N. C.) schools	1,070.76
Farragut School	1,054.94
Cottage Grove School	8.91
Putnam County (Ga.) Board of Education	700.00
Sparta County (Ga.) School Board	350.00
Tulane University	2,000.00
Richmond Colored High and Normal School	150.00
Hearth Springs Model School	200.00
North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College	2,500.00
Southern industrial classes, Portsmouth, Va.	800.00
Atlanta University	500.00
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	10,000.00
Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Miss.	10,000.00
	54,274.97
Southern Education Board	4,000.00
Bank balance June 30, 1906	19,667.21
Less bills payable	528.22
	19,138.99

Add cash in hands—

Dr. Buttrick	\$280.69
Dr. Sage	70.50
Mr. Williams	47.49
	398.68
	19,537.67

Total disbursements

81,634.90

Rockefeller contribution of Mar. 23, 1906.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Gift of \$250,000 par value United States Steel Corporation second-mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent bonds.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Receipts:	
Income received	\$6,281.25

Disbursements:	
Proportion of administration expenses	147.30
Bank balance June 30, 1906	6,133.95
	6,281.25

Rockefeller foundation fund for higher education.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Principal (received Oct. 1, 1905)	\$10,000,000.00
Profit on securities sold	92.36
	10,000,092.36

Investments:	
Par value.	Cost.
\$100,000 Ala. & Gt. Sou. Ry. temp. equip. 4½ per cent bonds	\$98,462.40
\$500,000 Penna. R. R. Co. conv. 3½ per cent bonds, due 1915	497,911.12
\$850,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. conv. 4 per cent bonds	878,204.33
\$100,000 American Beet Sugar Co. 6 per cent notes	100,500.00
\$500,000 U. S. Steel Corp. 2nd sinking fund 5 per cent bonds	487,928.32
\$500,000 Central Leather Co. 1st Hrn 5 per cent bonds	499,165.27

Investments—Continued.

Par value.	Cost.
\$500,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 4½ per cent coll. trust notes	\$490,625.00
\$200,000 Western Maryland 1st mtge. 4 per cent bonds	173,342.22
First payment (10 per cent) on 250 M American Telegraph & Telephone conv. 4 per cent bonds	23,625.00
\$500,000 Manhattan Elec. Ry. 7 per cent stock	789,957.78
\$200,000 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. conv. 5 per cent bonds	190,079.34
\$100,000 Japanese Govt. 4½ per cent 1st series sterling loan	466,146.25
	4,695,947.03
Bank balance June 30, 1906	5,304,145.33
	10,000,092.36

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Receipts: Income received	425,066.14
Disbursements:	
Office expenses	17,503.48
Bank balance June 30, 1906	\$408,346.98
Less bills payable	784.32

Balance June 30, 1906	407,562.66
	425,066.14

Anna T. Jeanes fund.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Principal (received Apr. 5, 1905)	\$200,000.00
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Investments:	
Securities carried over July 1, 1905, at cost—	
Par value.	Cost.
\$10,000 Detroit Edison Co. 1st mtge. 5 per cent bonds	\$10,300.00
\$20,000 Mexican Coal & Coke Co. 1st mtge. 5 per cent bonds	19,000.00
\$20,000 United Railways Co. of St. Louis 1st mtge. 4 per cent bonds	17,775.00
\$20,000 Rio Grande Western Ry. Co. Consol. 4 per cent bonds	18,355.00
\$15,000 Milwaukee Gas Light Co. 1st mtge. 4 per cent bonds	13,875.00
\$20,000 N. Y. Gas & El. Lt. Ht. & Power Co. purchase money 4 per cent bonds	18,681.67
\$20,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. (Southwestern Div.) 3½ per cent bonds	18,407.50
\$20,000 U. S. Steel Corp. 2nd mtge. s. f. 5 per cent bonds	19,058.34
\$20,000 Northern Pacific Ry. gen. Hrn 3 per cent bonds	15,387.50
\$10,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. 1st mtge. refunding 4 per cent bonds	9,602.50
\$10,000 Manhattan El. R. R. stock	16,645.00
	177,067.51
Securities bought since July 1, 1905—	
\$20,000 Central Leather Co. 1st mtge. 5 per cent bonds	19,875.00
	196,942.51
Bank balance June 30, 1906	3,057.49
	200,000.00

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Receipts:	
Income received during year	10,124.98
Less debit in account June 30, 1905	618.82
	9,506.16

Disbursements:	
Appropriations for negro rural schools—	
Twenty-first district, Macon County, Ala.	129.35
Fourteenth district, Macon County, Ala.	133.60
Ninth district, Macon County, Ala.	200.00
Twenty-third district, Wilcox County, Ala.	50.00
Ackerville, Wilcox County, Ala.	75.00
Fourth district, Dallas County, Ala.	75.00
Twenty-third district, Wilcox County, Ala.	75.00
Twenty-fourth district, Macon County, Ala.	150.00
Thirteenth district, Macon County, Ala.	500.00
Tuskegee district, Macon County, Ala.	88.50
Chehaw, eleventh district, Macon County, Ala.	600.00
Seventh district, Macon County, Ala.	200.00
Eighth district, Macon County, Ala.	200.00
Fifteenth district, Macon County, Ala.	200.00
Fourth district, Montgomery County, Ala.	75.00
School No. 9, Washington district, Lancaster County, Va.	30.00
Courthouse Colored Public School, Princess Anne County, Va.	40.00
Centersville Colored Public School, Brunswick County, Va.	50.00
Third district, Hinds County, Miss.	75.00
School No. 5, Washington district, Richmond County, Va.	30.00
School No. 3, Ware district, Gloucester County, Va.	25.00
School No. 1, Ware district, Gloucester County, Va.	25.00
School No. 4, Ware district, Gloucester County, Va.	25.00
Pine Swamp School, Abingdon district, Gloucester County, Va.	25.00
Smithfield School, No. 5, Abingdon district, Gloucester County, Va.	25.00
Robin Neck School, Abingdon district, Gloucester County, Va.	25.00
Bethel School, Pittsworth district, Gloucester County, Va.	25.00

Disbursements—Continued.

Appropriations for negro rural schools—Continued.

Ruston School, Pittsworth district, Gloucester County, Va.	\$25.00
School No. 4, Lancaster County, Va.	25.00
School No. 5, Lancaster County, Va.	25.00
School "B," Westville district, Mathews County, Va.	25.00
School No. 1, Abingdon district, Gloucester County, Va.	25.00
School No. 9, Wicomico district, Northumberland County, Va.	25.00
Office expenses	3,301.45
	317.96
Bank balance, June 30, 1906	3,619.41
	5,886.75

9,506.16

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD,
WALLACE BUTTRICK,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD,
New York, August 14, 1907.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The General Education Board, a corporation duly incorporated and existing under and by virtue of an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, approved January 12, 1903, respectfully submits the inclosed report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, in accordance with the following section of its charter:

"That the corporation shall annually file with the Secretary of the Interior a report in writing, stating in detail the property, real and personal, held by the corporation, and the expenditure or other use or disposition of the same, or the income thereof, during the preceding year."

Please find also attached a certified copy of the auditor's certificate.

Very truly yours,

WALLACE BUTTRICK.

General Education Board capital account July 1, 1907.

Liabilities:

Balance July 1, 1906	\$10,250,092.36
Gift from Mr. J. D. Rockefeller	32,003,702.00
	42,253,794.36
Profit on securities sold	114,459.87
Reserve accumulated from income	131,706.75
	42,499,960.98

Assets:

Securities as per attached lists:	
Railroad bonds	\$20,438,787.92
Industrial bonds	8,598,432.08
Railroad stocks	9,939,598.78
Industrial stocks	2,377,750.79
Japanese Government bonds	552,432.74
Total	41,907,002.31
Loans on call	350,000.00
Cash in bank July 1, 1907	242,958.67
	42,499,960.98

RAILROAD BONDS AND NOTES.

Par value.

\$434,000 Duluth Mesabe & Nor. R. R. 1st Consol. 6s	\$496,496.00
847,000 Duluth, Mesabe & Nor. R. R. Gen. Mtge. 5s	842,765.00
434,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Rfdg. gold 3½s	422,535.15
434,000 Lake Shore & Mich. Sou. 4s	420,980.00
434,000 Nor. Pac. Great Nor. R. R. Joint 4s (C. B. & Q. Coll.)	410,564.00
434,000 New York, New Haven & H. R. R. Deb. 4s	432,264.00
868,000 Atlantic Coast Line R. R. gold 4s (L. & N. Coll.)	763,261.31
1,736,000 Wisconsin Central R. R. 1st Gen. 4s	1,520,736.00
1,302,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. 40-yr. 4% gold bonds	1,158,780.00
434,000 Chicago & Alton R. R. 3½s	319,641.00
434,000 Chicago & Alton R. R. 3s Rfdg.	347,200.00
868,000 St. Louis Iron Mtn. & Sou. Ref. & Unif. 4s	751,688.00
1,936,000 Western Maryland 1st 4s	1,596,862.22
456,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. gold 4s of 1902	390,113.00
1,388,000 Beech Creek Extension R. R. 1st 3½s	1,249,200.00
2,603,000 Western Pacific 1st 5s	2,342,700.00
434,000 Lake Shore & Mich. Sou. 3½s	405,175.24
760,000 Penna. Conv. 3½s due 1915	738,042.79
521,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. Gen. Consol. 4s	489,392.98
1,107,000 Chicago & Eastern Ill. Equip. 4½s	1,074,064.11
507,000 Missouri Pac. Equip. Assn. 5s	507,000.00
100,000 Buff., Rochester & Pitts. R. R. 6% notes	100,000.00
250,000 Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 5% notes	241,250.00
100,000 Ala. & Great Sou. R. R. Equip. 4½s	98,462.40
500,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. 4½% notes	490,625.00
500,000 Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Equip. 4s	466,250.00
600,000 Quebec, Montreal & Sou. R. R. 6% notes	598,500.00
500,000 Interboro R. T. Co. 5% notes	498,750.00
500,000 Norfolk & Western Conv. 4s (payment on account)	486,250.00
	300,000.00
50,000 Penna. Conv. 2½s of 1912	45,847.92
100,000 Sou. Ry. 5% notes	96,750.00
250,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. 5% notes	341,250.00
60,000 Colorado Sou. R. R. Equip. 5s	57,237.90
20,000 Fort Worth & Denver City R. R. Equip. 5s	19,076.50
20,000 Trinity & Brazos Valley R. R. Equip. 5s	19,076.50

20,438,787.92

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Par value.	
\$1,000,000 U. S. Steel Corp. gold 5s series E	\$1,086,666.70
302,000 U. S. Steel Corp. gold 5s series B	331,948.34
3,353,000 U. S. Steel Corp. 2nd s. f. 5s	3,280,192.05
260,000 Am. Cigar Co. notes 4s	234,000.00
2,571,000 Colorado Industrial Co. 5s	2,479,505.38
100,000 American Beet Sugar Co. 6% notes	100,500.00
200,000 Amer. Telegraph & Telephone Co. conv. 4s	182,625.00
100,000 Amer. Telegraph & Telephone Co. 5% notes	96,500.00
500,000 Central Leather Co. 1st 5s	499,165.27
100,000 Western Telephone & Telegraph Co. 5% notes	97,250.00
200,000 Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. conv. 5s	190,079.34
	8,598,432.08

RAILROAD STOCKS.

21,695 shares New York Central & Hudson River R. R. stock	\$2,755,265.00
31,024 shares Manhattan Ry. stock	4,512,819.78
21,695 shares Missouri Pacific R. R.	1,833,952.61
400 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. preferred stock	63,124.44
1,000 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. common stock	133,615.28
10,000 shares (par \$50) Pennsylvania R. R. stock	635,821.67
	9,939,508.78

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

Temporary certificates for 6,508 1/4 common stock and 6,508 1/4 preferred stock International Harvester Co.	\$1,301,700.00
1,000 shares Laclede Gas Co. common stock	99,109.03
10,000 shares United States Steel Corporation preferred stock	976,941.76
	2,377,750.79

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Par value.	
£100,000 first series 4½s	\$466,146.25
15,600 first series 6s	75,553.02
2,200 second series 6s	10,733.47
	552,432.74

Income account, July 1, 1907.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance July 1, 1906	\$433,234.28
Less appropriated for reserve, fiscal year ending July 1, 1906	87,566.14
	\$345,668.14
Income from investments	729,625.31
Less appropriated for reserve fiscal year ending July 1, 1907	44,140.61
	685,484.70
Gifts	110,160.00
	1,141,252.84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Administration expenses	24,983.16
Cost of collecting income	1,761.64
	26,744.80

Gifts to educational institutions:

University of Georgia	\$1,500.00
University of Virginia	3,000.00
University of North Carolina	2,500.00
University of Tennessee	1,751.82
University of Alabama	2,500.00
University of South Carolina	2,500.00
Skidmore University	12,000.00
North Carolina school districts	436.98
Atlanta University	500.00
Fisk University	5,000.00
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute	20,000.00
J. M. Terrell	900.00
Southern Industrial Classes, Norfolk, Va.	900.00
Educational Conference	920.46
Tulane University	1,298.61
Hearst Springs Model School	150.00
Mississippi College	5,104.96
Hampton N. and A. Institute	10,000.00
Southwestern Baptist University	5,182.93
Howard College	5,000.00
Walker Baptist University	500.00
Cooperative Farm Headquarters expense	2,420.00
Cooperative Farm, Mississippi	11,695.71
Cooperative Farm, Alabama	6,355.21
Cooperative Farm, Virginia	1,832.79
Southern Education Board	4,000.00
Spelman Seminary	15,000.00
Washington and Lee University	5,000.00
Wofford College	5,419.26
	134,368.73

Total disbursements

Balance July 1, 1907:	161,113.53
Loans on call	700,000.00
Cash in bank	279,895.48
Cash in hands of secretaries	243.83
	980,139.31
1,141,252.84	

Appropriations from the general education board payable from time to time during the year.

For agricultural education under the direction of Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Balance, appropriations for fiscal year 1906-7—	
Mississippi	\$304.29
Alabama	5,644.79
Virginia	2,645.00
Balance, assistant in charge (salary)	600.00
	\$9,197.08

Appropriations for 1907-8, to be used in the following States—

Mississippi	13,000
Alabama	13,000
Virginia	15,000
Georgia	8,000
South Carolina	8,000
North Carolina	8,000
Central office expenses	4,000
	69,000.00

Appropriations to State universities in the following States for professors of secondary education—

Virginia	3,000
Georgia	1,500
North Carolina	2,500
South Carolina	2,500
Tennessee	2,250
Alabama, to Oct. 1, 1907	625
	12,375.00

Appropriation to Spelman Seminary, payable in quarterly installments—

Pledges to be paid from income if conditions are fulfilled.

Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	\$10,000.00
Howard College, Birmingham, Ala.	20,000.00
Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn.	19,817.07
Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.	19,895.04
Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.	20,000.00
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	50,000.00
Washburn College, Topeka, Kans.	25,000.00
Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.	37,500.00
Furman University, Greenville, S. C.	25,000.00
Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa	100,000.00
Mercer University, Macon, Ga.	75,000.00
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.	10,000.00
Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.	50,000.00
Richmond College, Richmond, Va.	150,000.00
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.	50,000.00
Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa	50,000.00
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.	125,000.00
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.	125,000.00
University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio	50,000.00
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.	50,000.00
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.	50,000.00
Milligan College, Jackson, Miss.	25,000.00
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.	300,000.00
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.	200,000.00
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.	100,000.00
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio	125,000.00
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.	25,000.00
Marshall College, Marshall, Tenn.	50,000.00
Walker Baptist Institute	2,500.00
Alabama Baptist Colored University	3,000.00
State University (Kentucky)	5,000.00
American Institute	4,000.00
Howe Institute	3,000.00
Florida Baptist Academy	5,000.00
Total.	1,959,712.11

NOTE.—Strictly speaking, there are no "liabilities," but pledges have been made to the foregoing institutions, payable in installments covering from two to five years, as conditions shall be fulfilled.

Anna T. Jeanes fund—kept separate from other capital funds, being given specifically for negro rural schools.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, JULY 1, 1907.

Liabilities: *Gift* \$200,000.00

Assets:	Investments—
	Railroad bonds—
	20,000 B. & O. R. R. (S. W. Div.) 3½s \$18,407.50
	20,000 No. Pac. R. R. general lien 3½s 15,367.50
	10,000 Chic. R. I. & Pac. Rfdg. 4s 9,602.50
	20,000 United Rys. of St. Louis 4s 17,775.00
	20,000 Rio Gr. & W. R. R. consolidated 4s 18,355.00
	79,507.50
	Industrial bonds:
	10,000 Detroit Edison 5s \$10,300.00
	20,000 Mex. Coal & Coke 5s 19,000.00
	15,000 Milwaukee Gas Co. 1st 4s 13,875.00
	20,000 N. Y. Gas Light Heat & Power Co. purchase money 4s 18,691.67
	20,000 U. S. Steel Corp. 2nd 5s 19,058.34
	20,000 Central Leather Co. 1st 5s 19,875.00
	Railroad stocks: 100 shares Manhattan Ry. 100,790.01
	Total investments 196,942.51
	Cash in bank, July 1, 1907 3,057.49
	200,000.00

INCOME ACCOUNT.	
Receipts:	
Balance, July 1, 1906	\$5,886.75
Income from investments	9,176.93
	15,063.68

DISBURSEMENTS:	
Administrative expenses	\$246.71
Cost of collecting income	82.00
	328.71

Gifts to educational institutions—	
Negro rural schools in Alabama	5,075.00
Negro rural schools in Kentucky	300.00
Negro rural schools in Georgia	900.00
Negro rural schools in Virginia	2,205.43
	8,480.43
Cash in bank, July 1, 1907	6,254.54
	15,063.68

263 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
August 13, 1907.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

GENTLEMEN: I have made an audit of the books and accounts of the General Education Board for the year ending June 30, 1907, and, in accordance therewith, certify that the attached statements of income account and general balance sheet are true exhibits for the said fiscal year and of its condition as of June 30, 1907, as shown by said books and accounts.

(Signed) A. B. BIERCK,

Certified Public Accountant.

WALLACE BUTTRICK, Secretary.

263 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York, August 20, 1908.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD,

Capital account July 1, 1908.

LIABILITIES.

Balance July 1, 1907	\$42,499,960.98
Profit on securities sold and redeemed	14,148.02
Reserve accumulated during year	203,151.21
	42,717,260.21
Deduct:	
Gift to University of Chicago (cash)	\$103,809.92
Gift to University of Chicago (bonds at cost)	1,679,740.00
Gift to Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (bonds at cost)	2,620,610.00
	4,404,159.92
Total	38,313,100.29

ASSETS.

Securities as per attached lists:	
Railroad bonds	\$18,839,850.48
Industrial bonds	8,142,957.84
Railroad stocks	8,883,340.89
Industrial stocks	2,278,541.76
Total	38,144,690.97
Cash in bank July 1, 1908	168,400.32
	38,313,100.29

Capital account.

RAILROAD BONDS.	
179M Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. conv. 4s	\$178,150.70
100M Alabama & Great Southern R. R. equipt. 4½s	98,482.40
868M Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 4s (L. & N. coll.)	763,261.31
888M Beech Creek Extension R. R. 3½s	799,200.00
600M Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. 6 per cent notes	598,500.00
450M Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. equipt. 4s	416,917.50
57M Colorado & Southern R. R. equipt. 5s	54,266.70
334M Chicago & Alton R. R. first 100 3½s	245,391.00
334M Chicago & Alton R. R. refdg. gold 3s	267,200.00
456M Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. coll. tr. 4s	390,113.90
907M Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. equipt. 4½s	875,511.03
383M Duluth, Mesabi & Northern R. R. first 6s	323,752.00
502M Duluth, Mesabi & Northern R. R. general 5s	499,490.00
19M Fort Worth & Denver City R. R. equipt. 5s	18,086.10
306M Interborough R. T. Co. 5 per cent notes	291,750.00
250M Louisville & Nashville R. R. 5 per cent notes	241,250.00
434M Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. 4s	420,980.00
334M Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. 3½s	311,495.24
521M Lehigh Valley R. R. genl. cons. 4s	489,392.98
434M Morris & Essex R. R. 3½s	422,535.15
529M Manhattan Railway first consol. 4s	488,002.50
1102M Missouri Pacific R. R. 40 years gold 4s	980,780.00
559M Missouri Pacific R. R. equipt. assn. 5s	549,820.00
45M Missouri Pacific R. R. coll. trust 5s	42,604.68
486M Norfolk & Western R. R. conv. 4s	468,690.21
354M Northwestern Elevated R. R. first and refdg. 4s	309,750.00
434M Northern Pacific-Great Northern R. R. joint 4s (C. B. & Q. coll.)	410,564.00

434M New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. deb. 4s	\$432, 264. 00
151M Pennsylvania R. R. conv. 3 1/2s of 1912	140, 450. 01
810M Pennsylvania R. R. conv. 3 1/2s of 1915	780, 526. 54
100M Southern Railway 5 per cent notes	96, 750. 00
697M St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. un. and refdg. 4s	600, 545. 48
100M St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern River & Gulf 4s	82, 345. 73
100M St. Louis Southwestern R. R. consol. 4s	66, 210. 62
19M Trinity & Brazos Valley R. R. equip. 5s	18, 086. 10
631M Union Pacific R. R. conv. 4s	545, 247. 38
183GM Western Maryland R. R. first 4s	1, 514, 862. 22
93M Western Maryland R. R. receiver certificates	93, 000. 00
2603M Western Pacific R. R. first 5s	2, 342, 700. 00
1333M Wisconsin Central R. R. genl. 4s	1, 170, 336. 00
	18, 839, 850. 48

All securities taken in at cost or gift prices.

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

260M American Cigar Co. 4 per cent notes	\$234, 000. 00
100M American Beet Sugar Co. 6 per cent notes	100, 500. 00
275M American Tel. & Tel. conv. 4s	250, 875. 00
500M Central Leather Co. first 5s	499, 165. 27
3571M Colorado Industrial Co. series B 5s	2, 499, 505. 38
1000M United States Steel Corp. coll. tr. series E 5s	1, 086, 666. 70
302M United States Steel Corp. coll. tr. series B	331, 048. 34
3102M United States Steel Corp. second S. F. 5s	2, 950, 217. 81
200M Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. conv. 5s	190, 079. 34
	8, 142, 957. 84

RAILROAD STOCKS.

3,200 shares Baltimore & Ohio Railroad common stock	\$282, 825. 84
400 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad preferred stock	63, 124. 44
25,034 shares Manhattan Railway capital stock	3, 654, 819. 78
21,695 shares Missouri Pacific Railway capital stock	1, 838, 952. 61
16,695 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad capital stock	2, 120, 265. 00
12,300 shares Pennsylvania Railroad capital stock (par \$50)	760, 544. 87
1,500 shares Union Pacific Railroad common stock	162, 808. 35
	8, 883, 340. 89

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

6,508 shares International Harvester Co. common stock	\$1, 301, 600. 00
6,508 shares International Harvester Co. preferred stock	
10,000 shares United States Steel Corporation preferred stock	976, 941. 76
	2, 278, 541. 76

All securities taken in at cost or gift prices.

Income account, July 1, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 1, 1907	\$980, 139. 31
Income from investments	\$2, 185, 908. 30
Less appropriated for reserve fiscal year ending July 1, 1908	203, 151. 21
	1, 982, 757. 00

Gifts	125, 025. 00
	3, 087, 921. 40

DISBURSEMENTS.

Administrative expenses	\$28, 227. 93
Cost of collecting income	2, 815. 63
	31, 043. 56

Gifts to educational institutions:	
University of Georgia	\$1, 700. 00
University of North Carolina	2, 500. 00
University of Tennessee	2, 124. 98
University of Alabama	2, 083. 33
University of South Carolina	2, 500. 00
University of Florida	186. 10
State Department education, Louisiana	1, 250. 00
University of Virginia	3, 000. 00
University of Virginia summer school	2, 500. 00
Atlanta University	1, 000. 00
Americus Institute	3, 000. 00
Alabama Baptist Colored University	3, 000. 00
Howe Institute	1, 000. 00
Walker Baptist Institute	1, 500. 00
J. Y. Joyner, for N. C. schools	320. 26
Waters Normal Institute	1, 000. 00
Southern Ind. Classes, Norfolk, Va.	800. 00
Mississippi College	5, 452. 41
Florida Baptist Academy	2, 000. 00
Spelman Seminary	12, 981. 07
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	10, 000. 00
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute	10, 000. 00

Gifts to educational institutions—Continued.

Southwestern Baptist University	\$3, 763. 48
Cooperative farm work—	
Headquarters	3, 670. 12
Alabama	12, 195. 03
Mississippi	14, 686. 59
Virginia	10, 567. 31
Georgia	5, 563. 84
South Carolina	5, 989. 16
North Carolina	6, 241. 04
Southern Education Board	9, 526. 23
Colorado College	45, 709. 98
Coe College	12, 669. 42
Bowdoin College	29, 404. 36
Lawrence College	50, 000. 00
Millsaps College	15, 000. 00
Princeton University	64, 666. 66
Yale University	75, 665. 94
Wake Forest College	5, 458. 11
Randolph-Macon College	2, 760. 77
University of Chicago	200, 000. 00
	\$643, 526. 19

Securities as per list attached:

Railroad bonds	1, 562, 575. 31
Industrial bonds	143, 332. 63
Railroad stocks	516, 758. 70

2, 222, 666. 64

Total disbursements.

Balances July 1, 1908:	
Cash in hands secretaries	420. 86
Cash in bank	190, 284. 15

\$3, 087, 921. 40

Invested income.

RAILROAD BONDS.	
121M Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad conv. 4s	\$119, 725. 00
250M Cumberland Corporation 6 per cent notes	250, 000. 00
471M Manhattan Railway first consol. 4s	434, 497. 50
31M Missouri Pacific Railroad equip. assn. 5s	29, 140. 00
87M Pennsylvania Railroad conv. 3 1/2s of 1912	76, 441. 71
217M Northwestern Elevated Railroad first 4s	189, 875. 00
71M St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern un. and refdg. 4s	52, 009. 65
360M Union Pacific Railroad conv. 4s	317, 886. 45
93M Western Maryland Railroad 6 per cent receiver certificates	93, 000. 00

1, 562, 575. 31

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.	
175M United States Steel Corporation second 5s	143, 332. 63
	516, 758. 70
RAILROAD STOCKS.	
300 shares Baltimore & Ohio Railroad common stock	\$23, 189. 16
542 shares Missouri Pacific Railroad capital stock	23, 712. 50
1,000 shares Southern Pacific Railroad preferred stock	112, 150. 83
3,300 shares Union Pacific Railroad common stock	357, 706. 21

All securities taken in at cost or gift prices.	
Pledges to be paid from income if conditions are fulfilled.	
Waters Normal Institute, Winton, N. C.	\$1, 000. 00
Howard College, Birmingham, Ala.	20, 000. 00
Jeruel Academy, Athens, Ga.	5, 000. 00
Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn.	16, 053. 97
Palme College, Augusta, Ga.	5, 000. 00
Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.	14, 442. 63
Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.	14, 580. 74
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	37, 330. 58
Washburn College, Topeka, Kans.	25, 000. 00
Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.	32, 041. 89
Furman University, Greenville, S. C.	25, 000. 00
Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa	100, 000. 00
Mercer University, Macon, Ga.	75, 000. 00
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.	7, 239. 23
Richmond College, Richmond, Va.	150, 000. 00
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.	50, 000. 00
Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa	50, 000. 00
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.	50, 000. 00
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.	50, 000. 00
University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio	125, 000. 00
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.	4, 200. 02
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.	20, 595. 64
Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.	10, 000. 00
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.	224, 334. 06
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.	135, 333. 34
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.	100, 000. 00
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio	125, 000. 00
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.	25, 000. 00
Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.	50, 000. 00
Walker Baptist Institute, Augusta, Ga.	1, 000. 00
State University, Kentucky	5, 000. 00
Americus Institute, Americus, Ga.	1, 000. 00
Howe Institute, Memphis, Tenn.	2, 000. 00
Florida Baptist Academy, Jacksonville, Fla.	3, 000. 00
Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	9, 018. 93
Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kans.	25, 000. 00
Dury College, Springfield, Mo.	50, 000. 00
Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.	50, 000. 00
Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.	40, 000. 00
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	62, 500. 00

¹ System of model farms under supervision of Department of Agriculture.

Williamsburg Institute, Williamsburg, Ky.	\$50,000.00
University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.	30,000.00
Smith College, Northampton, Mass.	12,500.00
Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.	75,000.00
William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.	125,000.00
Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio	50,000.00
Agricultural demonstration work	79,000.00

Total 2,227,171.03

Strictly speaking, there are no "liabilities," but pledges have been made to the foregoing institutions, payable in installments covering from two to five years, as conditions shall be fulfilled.

ANNA T. JEANES FUND.

[Kept separate from other capital funds, being given specifically for negro rural schools.]

Capital account July 1, 1908.

LIABILITIES.

Gift	\$200,000.00
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ASSETS.

Investments, railroad bonds:	
\$20,000 B. & O. R. R. (S. W. div.) 3½	\$18,407.50
\$20,000 Northern Pac. R. R. gen. Hrn 3s	15,367.50
\$10,000 Chic. R. I. & Pac. rfdg. 4s	9,602.50
\$20,000 United Railways of St. Louis 4s	17,775.00
\$20,000 Rio Grande & West. R. R. con. 4s	18,355.00
	\$79,507.50

Industrial bonds:	
\$10,000 Detroit Edison 5s	10,300.00
\$20,000 Mex. Coal & Coke 5s	19,000.00
\$15,000 Milwaukee Gas Co. first 4s	13,875.00
\$20,000 N. Y. Gas Light, Heat & Power Co. purchase money 4s	18,681.67
\$20,000 Central Leather Co. first 5s	19,875.00
\$20,000 U. S. Steel Corp. second 5s	19,058.34
	100,790.01

Railroad stocks: 100 shares Manhattan Railroad	16,645.00
Total investments	196,942.51

Cash in bank July 1, 1908	3,057.49
	200,000.00

Income account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 1, 1907	\$6,254.54
Income from investments	9,192.97

15,447.51

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Administrative expenses	\$118.59
Cost of collecting income	77.00
	195.59
Gifts to educational institutions:	
Negro rural schools in Alabama	\$7,880.75
Negro rural schools in Georgia	100.00
Negro rural schools in Virginia	5,163.04
Model School at St. Helena Island, S. C.	500.00
	13,643.79
Cash in bank July 1, 1908	1,608.13
	15,447.51

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD,
New York, September 10, 1909.SECRETARY DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: A communication of August 31 from Mr. Frank Pierce, First Assistant Secretary, to Wallace Buttrick, secretary of this board, has been referred to me. Answering the inquiries therein, I would say that the corporation neither owns nor controls any real property other than office equipment, which it would be hard to value.

As to "operating" expenses, I would say that presuming the expenses of administration to be the equivalent of "operating" expenses, the sum of \$29,480.19 was expended on that account.

Trusting that this gives you the desired information, I am,

Very truly yours,

L. G. MYERS,
Assistant Treasurer.

263 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York, August 5, 1909.

Mr. F. T. GATES,
Chairman General Education Board.

MY DEAR SIR: I have examined the accounts of the treasurer of the General Education Board covering the year ended June 30, 1909, and submit herewith a statement of receipts and expenditures for that period showing separately the different contributions to the funds.

All payments made were checked and found to be covered by properly received vouchers, except in four cases involving small amounts remitted to the South, and which are receiving the treasurer's attention with a view to obtaining proper receipts; the cash balances were verified by comparison with the accounts of the various depositories.

The securities in the possession of the treasurer were inspected, counted, and found correct.

The securities shown by the records to be held by the Metropolitan Trust Co., the United States Trust Co., and Mr. J. D. Rockefeller were compared with statements furnished by the trust companies and Mr. Rockefeller and found to agree therewith.

Accompanying this report are separate statements of the various funds, income accounts, and investments.

Acknowledgment is hereby made of the usual courtesies extended to me by the treasurer's representatives during the course of the audit.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A. B. BIERCK,
Certified Public Accountant.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER SPECIAL FUND.

Income accounts, June 30, 1909.

DR.

Balance amount received 6 months ending July 1, 1908 \$28,452.33
Balance amount accrued July 1, 1908, and since paid 155,012.69

Total	183,465.02
Income earned and received since July 1, 1908	\$616,669.20
Income accrued since July 1, 1908, but not yet paid	159,579.83
	776,249.03

959,714.05

Expenses Cr. 12,937.40

Gifts:	
University of Chicago	\$265,738.98
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research	213,124.63

478,863.61

Investments as per list below	135,987.50
Balance on hand	172,345.71
Income receivable	159,579.83

467,913.04

959,714.05

INVESTED INCOME.

1,100 shares Southern Pacific preferred stock	133,362.50
60 shares Missouri Pacific stock	2,625.00

135,987.50

Principal account June 30, 1909.

DR.

Balance original gift July 1, 1908	\$16,931,624.28
Balance profit-and-loss account July 1, 1908	3,844.18

16,935,468.46

Profit on bonds sold and redeemed since July 1, 1908	20,372.65
	16,955,841.11

CR.

Securities as per attached list	16,803,144.31
On deposit United States Trust Co.	152,096.80

16,955,841.11

Investments (subject to order of Mr. Rockefeller).

BONDS.

174M. American Cigar Co. notes, 4s, due March, 1912	\$156,600.00
578M. Atlantic Coast Line L. & N. Coll., 4s, due October, 1952	508,254.65
425M. Beach Creek Extension R. R. 1st, 3½, due April, 1951	382,500.00
237M. Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Equip., 5s (5 per cent due every 6 mos. December, 1909, to December, 1918, both inc.)	226,414.23
190M. Chicago & Alton 1st lien, 3½, due July, 1950	139,935.00
189M. Chicago & Alton refunding gold, 3s, due October, 1949	151,200.00
54M. Chic. R. I. & Pac. Ry. col. trust, 4s, due May, 1915	47,217.60
83M. Chic. R. I. & Pac. Ry. col. trust, 4s, due May, 1916	71,587.50
82M. Chic. R. I. & Pac. Ry. col. trust, 4s, due May, 1917	69,708.40
83M. Chic. R. I. & Pac. Ry. col. trust, 4s, due May, 1918	69,769.80
67M. Chicago & Eastern Ill. equip., 4½, due August, 1909	65,454.79
67M. Chicago & Eastern Ill. equip., 4½, due February, 1910	65,170.11
5M. Chicago & Eastern Ill. equip., 4½, due August, 1910	4,842.75
2314M. Colorado Industrial Co., series B, 5s, due August, 1934	1,617,871.74
136M. Duluth, Missabe & Northern 1st, 6s, due January, 1923	155,584.00
224M. Duluth, Missabe & Northern gen'l, 5s, due January, 1941	222,880.00
245M. Duluth, Missabe & Northern gen'l, 5s, due January, 1941	262,150.00
282M. Erie equip. (18M due every 6 mos. January, 1910, to July, 1914, both inc.; 17M. due every 6 mos. January, 1915, to July, 1917, both inclusive)	276,438.94
150M. Fairmont Coal Co. 1st mtgs., 5s, due July, 1931	140,250.00
289M. Lake Shore & Mich. Southern, 4s, due September, 1928	280,330.00
290M. Morris & Essex 1st refund., gold, 3½, due December, 2000	282,330.15
668M. Missouri Pacific gold loan of 1905, 4s, due March, 1945	594,520.00
33M. Mo. Pacific Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due September, 1909	33,000.00
34M. Mo. Pacific Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due September, 1910	34,000.00
33M. Mo. Pacific Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due September, 1911	33,000.00

33M. Mo. Pacific Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due September, 1912	\$33,000.00
26M. Mo. Pacific Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due March, 1910	26,000.00
26M. Mo. Pacific Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due March, 1911	26,000.00
26M. Mo. Pacific Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due March, 1912	26,000.00
22M. Mo. Pacific Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due December, 1916	20,680.00
64M. Mo. Pacific Equip. Assn. notes (16M due yearly, May, 1910 to 1913)	60,160.00
288M. Northern Pac. Gt. Northern Joint 4s, C. B. & P. coll., due July, 1921	272,448.00
289M. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. debenture, 4s, due July, 1955	287,844.00
73M. Pennsylvania Railroad conv., 3s, due October, 1915	67,419.92
160M. Southern Pacific convertible, 4s, due January, 1929	153,600.00
379M. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. unifying and refunding, 4s, due July, 1929	328,214.00
666M. U. S. Steel Corp. coll. trust series E, 5s, due April, 1951	723,720.02
202M. U. S. Steel Corp. coll. trust series B, 5s, due April, 1951	222,031.67
935M. U. S. Steel Corp. second s. f., 5s, due April, 1963	913,156.73
78M. Union Pacific convertible, 4s, due July, 1927	81,396.25
25M. Union Steel Co. first mtgs., 5s, due December, 1952	26,125.00
1057M. Western Maryland 1st mtg., 4s, due October, 1952	866,740.00
1735M. Western Pacific 1st mtg., 5s, due September, 1933	1,561,500.00
758M. Wisconsin Central, general, 4s, due July, 1949	664,008.00
STOCKS.	
1,000 shares Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe preferred	101,695.62
400 shares Baltimore & Ohio common stock	31,273.33
4,239 shares International Harvester Co. pref. stock	501,830.21
11,356 shares Manhattan Railway stock	1,623,908.00
14,463 shares Missouri Pacific Railway stock	1,225,940.15
5,700 shares N. Y. C. & H. R. stock	723,900.00
1,800 shares Pennsylvania R. R. stock (par \$50)	98,191.95
2,000 shares Southern Pacific preferred stock	245,652.80
	16,803,144.31

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER GENERAL FUND.

Income accounts, June 30, 1909.

DR.

Balance July 1, 1908	\$553,185.69
Income accrued year ending July 1, 1908, and since received	91,783.64
Income earned and received in current year	430,396.05
Income accrued, but not received	107,762.64
Income current year	538,158.69
Total	620,942.33
Less amount in excess of 4½ per cent per annum carried to reserve	149,886.03
Total net Income June 30, 1909	480,056.30
CR.	
Expenses	7,398.24
Investments per list below	875,418.72
Income receivable	107,762.64
Balance in hand	158,662.39
	1,025,843.75
	1,033,241.99

INVESTED INCOME.

Bonds:	
50M. Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Con., 5s due June, 1917	\$49,818.34
150M. Fairmont Coal Co. 1st, 5s, due July, 1931	140,250.00
140M. Erie Equipment (14M, due every 6 mos. Oct., 1909, to April, 1914, inc.), 5s	137,532.14
87M. Pennsylvania Railroad Conv., 3½s, due Nov., 1912	76,441.71
210M. Union Pacific R. R. Conv., 4s, due July, 1927	181,120.70
Stocks:	
750 shares Atch., Top. & Santa Fe preferred	76,568.75
300 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R. common	23,180.16
181 shares Missouri Pacific R. R. capital stock	7,918.75
100 shares Southern Pacific preferred	12,200.00
500 shares Union Pacific R. R. common	54,379.17
	759,418.72

Principal account, June 30, 1909.

DR.

Original gift	\$10,667,917.80
Reserve fund:	
Balance July 1, 1908	\$69,001.16
Gain on securities sold and redeemed since July 1, 1908	21,550.54
Apportioned from income for year ending June 30, 1909	149,886.03
	240,437.73

CR.

Securities as per list attached	10,845,585.13
On deposit in United States Trust Co.	62,770.40

10,908,355.53

Investments.

BONDS.

86M. American Cigar Co. notes, 4s, due March, 1912	\$77,400.00
20M. Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R. Conv., 5s, due June, 1917	28,800.00
290M. Atl. Coast Line L. & N. Coll., 4s, due October, 1952	255,006.66
463M. Beach Creek Extension R. R. 1st, 3½s, due April, 1951	416,700.00
144M. Chicago & Alton 1st Ilen, 3½s, due July, 1950	106,056.00
145M. Chicago & Alton refunding gold, 3s, due October, 1949	116,000.00
27M. Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry Col. trust, 4s, due May, 1915	23,608.80
42M. Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry. Col. trust, 4s, due May, 1916	36,225.00
43M. Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry. Col. trust, 4s, due May, 1917	36,601.60
42M. Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry. Col. trust, 4s, due May, 1918	35,305.20
33M. Chicago & Eastern Ill. Equip., 4½s, due August, 1909	32,238.92
33M. Chicago & Eastern Ill. Equip., 4½s, due February, 1910	32,098.71
2M. Chicago & Eastern Ill. Equip., 4½s, due August, 1910	1,937.11
115M. Colo. Ind. Co. Series B, 5s, due August, 1934	800,032.25
113M. Duluth, Missabe & Northern 1st, 6s, due January, 1923	129,272.00
278M. Duluth, Missabe & Northern Gen'l, 5s, due January, 1941	230,050.00
215M. Duluth, Missabe & Northern Gen'l, 5s, due January, 1941	230,050.00
96M. Erie R. R. Equip. (14M due every 6 mos. Oct. 1914 to Oct. 1916) (13M due every 6 mos. April and October 1917), 5s	91,342.03
145M. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 4s, due September, 1928	140,650.00
144M. Morris & Essex 1st ref. gold, 3½s, due December, 2000	140,196.00
434M. Missouri Pac. gold loan of 1905, 4s, due March, 1945	386,260.00
17M. Missouri Pac. Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due September, 1909	17,000.00
16M. Missouri Pac. Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due September, 1910	16,000.00
17M. Missouri Pac. Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due September, 1911	17,000.00
17M. Missouri Pac. Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due September, 1912	17,000.00
13M. Missouri Pac. Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due March, 1910	13,000.00
13M. Missouri Pac. Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due March, 1911	13,000.00
13M. Missouri Pac. Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due March, 1912	13,000.00
19M. Missouri Pac. Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due December, 1915	17,860.00
16M. Missouri Pac. Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due May, 1916	15,040.00
16M. Missouri Pac. Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due May, 1917	15,040.00
50M. Missouri Pac. Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due May, 1916	40,245.00
50M. Missouri Pac. Equip. Assn. notes, 5s, due May, 1915	40,330.00
85M. Northwestern Fly. R. R. notes, 1st, 4s, due September, 1911	74,375.00
146M. No. Pac. Gt. No. Joint C. B. & Q. Coll., 4s, due July, 1921	138,116.00
145M. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. deb., 4s, due July, 1915	144,420.00
87M. Penna. R. R. con., 3½s, due October, 1915	80,351.75
289M. St. L. I. Mt. & So. R. R. un. & ref., 4s, due July, 1929	250,274.00
275M. Seaboard Air Line rec. cert., 5s, due 1912	269,562.50
334M. U. S. Steel Corp. Col. Trust, Series E, 5s, due April, 1951	362,946.68
100M. U. S. Steel Corp. Col. Trust, Series B, 5s, due April, 1951	109,916.67
943M. U. S. Steel Corp. second S. F., 5s, due April, 1963	900,132.42
31M. Union Pacific R. R. con., 4s, due July, 1927	26,882.59
579M. Western Maryland 1st mtg., 4s, due October, 1952	474,780.00
868M. Western Pacific 1st, 5s, due September, 1933	781,200.00
578M. Wisconsin Central Gen., 4s, due July, 1949	506,328.00
32M. Southern Pacific convertible, 4s, due June, 1929	30,720.00
50M. Cumberland Corporation notes, 6s, due August, 1909	50,000.00
STOCKS.	
850 shares Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe preferred	86,410.63
2,169 shares International Harvester Co. pref. stock	250,924.95
8,678 shares Manhattan Railway stock	1,240,954.00
7,232 shares Missouri Pacific stock	613,012.46
4,300 shares N. Y. C. & H. R. R. stock	546,100.00
2,000 shares Southern Pacific preferred stock	245,272.20
	10,845,585.13

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.	
Income account, June 30, 1909.	
Dr.	
Balance July 1, 1908	
Income accrued in previous year, since received	\$108,394.94
Income earned and received in current year	\$493,908.18
Income accrued but not yet paid	91,554.16
Income for year	585,462.34
Total	693,854.28
Less amount carried to reserve, being all in excess of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum	243,857.28
	450,000.00
Total net income	1,332,533.17
Cr.	
Payments made on account appropriations:	
Bowdoin College, balance	20,595.64
Beloit College, in full	50,000.00
Coe College, on account	7,133.08
Colorado College, balance	4,200.02
Drury College, in full	50,000.00
Hamilton College, in full	50,000.00
Harvard University, on account	10,775.00
Iowa College, in full	100,000.00
Lafayette College, on account	31,406.40
Mercer University, on account	21,333.33
Princeton University, on account	34,777.77
Maryville College, on account	26,667.50
Randolph-Macon College, on account	1,301.40
Richmond College, on account	30,000.00
Smith College, in full	12,500.00
University of Rochester, on account	30,000.00
University of Wooster, on account	100,188.50
University of Virginia, in full	50,000.00
Washington College, on account	7,473.56
Wabash College, on account	25,598.93
Wake Forest College, on account	4,577.62
Wofford College, on account	3,371.88
Yale University, on account	74,334.06
Total	746,234.69
Expenses	10,209.27
Investments as per list following	\$310,790.89
Income receivable	91,554.16
Balance in hand	173,744.16
	576,089.21
	1,332,533.17
INVESTED INCOME.	
Bonds:	
71 M. Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Conv., 5s, due June, 1917	\$69,906.66
71 M. St. L. I. Mt. & So. Un. & Ref., 4s, due July, 1929	52,009.65
90 M. Union Pacific R. R. Conv. 4s, due July, 1929	76,723.75
Stocks:	
1,000 shares Southern Pac. R. R. preferred stock	112,150.83
	310,790.89
Principal account June 30, 1909.	
DR.	
Original gift	\$10,000,000.00
Reserve:	
Balance July 1, 1908	\$390,712.87
Gain on securities sold year ending June 30, 1909	38,299.87
Apportioned from income year ending June 30, 1909	243,857.28
	672,870.02
CR.	
Securities as per attached list	10,669,697.41
Balances on deposit United States Trust Co.	3,172.61
	10,672,870.02
Securities.	
BONDS.	
150M. Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R. conv., 5s, due June, 1917	\$149,350.70
100M. Ala. & Gt. So. equip. (30M May, 1910; 61M November, 1910), 4s	98,462.40
400M. Am. Tel. & Tel. conv., 4s, March, 1936	365,875.00
500M. Central Leather Co. 1st, 5s, April, 1925	499,165.27
375M. Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. equip. (25M every 6 months, January, 1910, to January, 1917), 4s	344,195.00
150M. Cumberland corporation notes, 6s, August, 1909	150,000.00
100M. Colorado Industrial, 5s, August, 1934	72,601.39
250M. Colo. Southern Refdg. & Exten. 4s, May, 1936	213,250.00
51M. Colo. Southern equip. (3M due every 6 mos., April, 1909, to October, 1915, inc.; 4M, every 6 mos., April, 1916, to April, 1917, inc.), 5s	48,364.80
20M. Duluth, Missabe & Northern Gen'l, 5s, January, 1941	21,400.00
250M. Denver & Rio Grande 1st refdg., 5s, August, 1955	219,375.00
17M. Fort W. & Den. Cy. R. R. equip. (1M due every 6 mos., April, 1909, to October, 1916, inc.; 2M April, 1907), 5s	16,118.80
200M. Interborough R. T. notes, 5s, March, 1910	291,750.00
250M. L. & N. R. R. Co. notes, 5s, March, 1910	241,250.00
45M. Mo. Pac. Coll. Trust, 5s, March, 1917	42,604.68

486M. Norfolk & Western conv., 4s, June, 1932	\$468,699.21
269M. Northwestern Elevated R. R. 4s, September, 1911	235,375.00
650M. Pennsylvania conv., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, October, 1915	632,754.87
151M. Pennsylvania conv., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, November, 1912	140,450.01
100M. Southern R. R. notes, 5s, February, 1910	96,750.00
29M. St. L. I. Mt. & Southern Uni. rfg., 4s, July, 1929	22,057.48
100M. St. L. I. Mt. & Southern River & Gulf Div., 4s, May, 1933	82,345.73
100M. St. Louis Southwestern cons., 4s, January, 1932	66,210.62
500M. Tidewater Co. 1st, 6s, June, 1913	499,687.50
17M. Trinity & Brazos Valley R. R. equip. (1M due every 6 mos., April, 1909, to October, 1916, inc.; 2M due April, 1917), 5s	16,118.80
974M. U. S. Steel Corp. 2nd, 5s, April, 1963	877,928.66
600M. Union Pacific R. R. convertible, 4s, July, 1927	518,364.79
250M. Va.-Carolina Chemical 1st, 5s, December, 1923	227,500.00
200M. Western Maryland 1st, 4s, October, 1932	173,342.22
200M. Westinghouse Mfg. Co. conv., 5s, January, 1931	190,070.34
25M. Union Steel Co. 1st, 5s, December, 1952	26,125.00
500M. Chic. & East. Ill. equip. (50M every 6 mos., August, 1909, to August, 1914, except February, 1911), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	477,059.50
STOCKS.	
2,800 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R. common stock	251,552.51
400 shares Chic. & St. Paul pfd. stock	63,124.44
5,000 shares Manhattan Railway stock	789,957.78
10,500 shares Pennsylvania R. R. stock (par \$50)	662,352.92
3,700 shares Union Pacific R. R. common stock	401,156.23
10,000 shares U. S. Steel Corp. pfd. stock	976,941.76
	10,669,697.41
INCOME ACCRUED AND PAID DURING 1907 FROM J. D. ROCKEFELLER SPECIAL FUND AND BELONGING TO THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.	
June 30, 1909.	
DR.	
Balance July 1, 1908	\$933,719.42
Income accrued July 1, 1908, and since paid	8,560.00
	942,279.42
Profit on securities sold since July 1, 1908	45,373.38
Income earned and received since July 1, 1908	\$41,559.77
Income earned since July 1, 1908, but not yet paid	7,918.34
	49,178.11
	1,037,130.91
CR.	
Expenses	855.52
Investments as per list following	\$1,015,284.08
Balance on hand	13,072.97
Income receivable	7,918.34
	1,036,275.39
	1,037,130.91
INVESTED INCOME.	
Bonds:	
190M. Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio equipment, 5s, serial due January, 1909, to December, 1918	\$181,280.14
50M. Cumberland Corporation, 6 per cent notes, due August, 1909	50,000.00
20M. Duluth, Missabe & Northern, general, 5s, due January, 1941	21,400.00
15M. Missouri Pacific Equipment Association, 5s, due May, 1914	14,100.00
16M. Missouri Pacific Equipment Association, 5s, due May, 1915	15,040.00
50M. Missouri Pacific Equipment Association, 5s, due May, 1917	49,160.00
217M. Northwestern Elevated R. R., 1st 4s, due September, 1911	189,875.00
191M. Union Pacific convertible, 4s, due July, 1927	196,273.40
175M. United States Steel Corporation, 2d sinking fund, 5s, due April, 1963	143,332.63
50M. Union Steel Co., 1st 5s, due December, 1952	52,250.00
Stocks:	
301 shares Missouri Pacific	13,168.75
200 shares Southern Pacific, preferred	24,425.00
600 shares Union Pacific, common	64,979.16
	1,015,284.08
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ANNUITY FUND.	
RECEIPTS.	
Balance July 1, 1908	\$11,765.60
Received from John D. Rockefeller on account of pledge	150,000.00
Interest on bank balances	472.17
	162,237.77
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Payments and appropriations for farmers' cooperative demonstration work:	
Mississippi	\$2,931.56
Florida	2,146.26
Virginia	13,939.06
North Carolina	9,919.70
Georgia	11,965.43
South Carolina	10,310.80
Alabama	12,769.99
Administration	4,259.40
	68,242.20
Payments and appropriations for salaries and expenses professors of secondary education:	
University of Arkansas	\$875.00
University of Georgia	1,700.00
University of Mississippi	1,666.66
University of Virginia	3,000.00

Payments and appropriations for salaries and expenses of professors of secondary education—Continued.

University of North Carolina	\$2,500.00
University of Tennessee	2,274.53
University of South Carolina	2,500.00
University of Alabama	2,500.00
University of Florida	986.26
State department of education, Louisiana	3,000.00
Conference for education in the South	237.48

\$21,239.93

Payments and appropriations to educational institutions:

Howe Institute, balance	\$2,000.00
Howard College, on account	5,240.00
Kentucky State University, in full	5,000.00
Americus Institute, balance	1,000.00
Waters Normal Institute, balance	1,000.00
Walker Baptist Institute, balance	500.00
Mississippi College, on account	4,548.88
Spelman Seminary, balance	9,018.93
Tuskegee N and L Institute	10,000.00
Hampton N and A Institute	10,000.00

48,307.81

Southern education board:

Proportion of all expenses apportioned to this fund	2,186.86
Balance	12,260.97

162,237.77

Anna T. Jeanes Fund.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Balance July 1, 1908	\$1,608.13
Income received during year	9,029.84
Less cost of collection	72.00

8,957.84

10,565.97

Requisitions from Messrs. H. B. Frissell and Booker T. Washington, approved by executive committee of board and paid

9,367.82

Balance June 30, 1909

1,198.15

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Amount received from Miss Jeanes

200,000.00

Investments:

\$10,000 Detroit Edison, 1st. 5s	10,300.00
\$20,000 Mexican Coal and Coke, 1st. 5s	19,000.00
\$20,000 United Railways of St. Louis, 1st. 4s	17,775.00
\$20,000 Rio Grande Western Consol. 4s	18,355.00
\$15,000 Milwaukee Gas Light, 1st. 4s	13,875.00
\$20,000 N. Y. Gas & E. L. H. & P. Purchase Mon., 4s	18,681.67
\$20,000 B. & O. So. West. Div., 3 1/2s	18,407.50
\$20,000 Northern Pac. Gen. Lien, 3s	15,367.50
\$20,000 U. S. Steel Corp., 2nd mtge., 5s	19,058.34
\$10,000 Chic. R. I. & Pac. Refd., 4s	9,602.50
\$20,000 Central Leather, 1st. 5s	19,875.00
100 shares Manhattan Ry., 7 per cent stock	16,645.00

196,942.51

Total

3,057.49

Balance on deposit Franklin Trust Co.

200,000.00

John D. Rockefeller gift of March 23, 1908.

Amount of gift	\$250,000.00
Investment—\$250,000 United States Steel Corporation, second mortgage, 5s	250,000.00

250,000.00

Income from above fund:

Balance July 1, 1908	3,695.44
Amount received during year	12,540.55

16,235.99

Total

12,000.00

Amount appropriated to and paid Spelman Seminary

4,235.99

Balance on deposit United States Trust Co.

4,235.99

Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Balance July 1, 1908

\$27,547.49

Income year ending June 30, 1909

120,821.04

Total

148,368.53

Amount forwarded to treasurer of institute

124,000.00

Balance in possession of board

24,368.53

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Balance July 1, 1908

2,621,105.00

Securities held:

\$500,000 Beech Creek Extension 3 1/2s	450,000.00
\$500,000 United States Steel 2nd 5s	488,350.00
\$100,000 Western Maryland 1st 4s	82,000.00
\$200,000 St. Louis Iron Mt. & So. U. & R. 4s	173,200.00
\$251,000 Duluth Missabe & No. Gen. 5s	280,545.00
\$100,000 Penn. R. R. Conv. 3 1/2s of 1915	92,360.00
\$200,000 Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	175,200.00
\$200,000 Mo. Pacific 40-year 4s	178,000.00
3,000 shares Manhattan Ry. stock	420,000.00
2,000 shares N. Y. C. & H. R. stock	254,000.00
91 shares United States Steel preferred stock	9,361.63

2,621,016.63

On deposit United States Trust Co.

88.37

Contingent Liabilities.

[Pledges to be paid from income if conditions are fulfilled.]

Howard College, Birmingham, Ala	\$14,760.00
Union University, Jackson, Tenn	2,662.44
Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss	9,893.75
Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.	16,208.86
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	7,380.42

Washburn College, Topeka, Kans	\$17,526.44
Wakar Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.	27,464.27
Mercer University, Greenville, S. C.	25,000.00
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va	53,666.67
Richmond College, Richmond, Va	120,000.00
Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa	50,000.00
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa	18,593.60
University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio	6,720.41
Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss	10,000.00
Yale University, New Haven, Conn	150,000.00
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.	100,000.00
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.	100,000.00
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio	125,000.00
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich	25,000.00
Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn	23,332.50
Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kans	25,000.00
Knox College, Galesburg, Ill	27,161.40
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass	51,725.00
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind	24,406.02
Williamsburg Institute, Williamsburg, Ky	50,000.00
Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn	75,000.00
William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo	125,000.00
The Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio	50,000.00
Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga	100,000.00
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo	200,000.00
Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn	75,000.00
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa	250,000.00
University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio	150,000.00
Hendrix College, Conway, Ark	75,000.00
The College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn	75,000.00
Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.	75,000.00
The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md	250,000.00
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va	75,000.00
The University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt	100,000.00
Professorships of secondary education in universities of the Southern States	25,450.00
Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga	9,000.00
Agricultural demonstration in Southern States	104,000.00
Paine College, Augusta, Ga	5,000.00

2,905,889.61

NOTE.—Strictly speaking, there are no "liabilities," but pledges have been made to the foregoing institutions, payable in installments covering from two to five years, as conditions shall be fulfilled.

JULY 29, 1910.

To the Members of the General Education Board.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to inclose herewith statement showing the financial status of the board at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. This statement has been verified by Mr. H. A. Wright, public accountant, a copy of whose report to the chairman will be found herewith.

Since May 15, the date of my last statement, the following securities have been redeemed:

June 1, 13,000 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio equipment 5s, special fund.

July 1, 18,000 Erie Equipment 5s, special fund.

July 1, 25,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Equipment 4s, the Rockefeller fund.

July 1, 19,000 Duluth, Missabe & Northern General 5s, the Rockefeller fund.

I have also to report that under date of June 30, 1910, Mr. John D. Rockefeller has directed that there be set aside from the John D. Rockefeller Special Fund securities valued at \$3,641,236.48 as an endowment for The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The securities designated have been segregated in our accounts and a list of same is embodied in the following statement. Income that had accrued on these securities, amounting to \$55,722.45, was included in this gift.

Funds available for appropriation on July 1 were as follows:

Total unexpended income The Rockefeller Fund \$3,603,260.70

Unexpended balance Mr. Rockefeller's pledge of \$1,000,000 (the "Annuity Fund") 33,517.67

3,636,778.37

Total appropriations from The Rockefeller Fund \$5,172,444.43

Less payments made thereon 1,830,815.84

Balance not yet called for 3,341,628.59

Balance appropriations heretofore paid from the Annuity Fund 81,079.58

3,422,708.17

Total amount available July 1, 1910 214,070.20

Between July 1 and Nov. 1, the approximate date of next meeting, the net income will amount to about 530,000.00

Making the total amount available Nov. 1, 1910 744,070.20

Respectfully submitted.

L. G. MYERS, Treasurer.

WRIGHT, SCHOOLEY & MORSE,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
17 West Forty-second Street, New York, August 9, 1910.F. T. GATES, Esq.,
Chairman General Education Board, New York.

DEAR SIR: We have examined the books and accounts of the General Education Board covering the year ending June 30, 1910, and have verified the figures contained in the annual report of the treasurer and his principal, and income and expenditure accounts for each fund.

Properly received vouchers were found covering all payments during the year and the balances on deposit in the several banks were reconciled with the bank statements at June 30, 1910. The income received and accrued during the year was also verified in detail and found to be correct.

All securities shown by the records as being in the possession of the treasurer were examined and found to be in order and those shown as

held by Mr. John D. Rockefeller were agreed with a statement furnished by Mr. Rockefeller's office.

We carefully checked all transfers of investments between the several funds merged at October 19, 1909, and also the securities included in the gift to the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research under date of June 30, 1910.

We wish to express our appreciation of the many courtesies extended to us by the treasurer and other officers during the course of our work. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

WRIGHT, SCHOOLEY & MORSE.
HAROLD A. WRIGHT.

THE ROCKEFELLER FUND.

Income account June 30, 1910.

DR.

Balance foundation fund July 1, 1909.	\$576,089.21
Balance general fund July 1, 1909.	1,025,343.75
Balance special fund income of 1907, July 1, 1909.	1,036,275.39
Balance gift Mar. 23, 1908, July 1, 1909.	4,235.99
Total income in hand July 1, 1909.	2,642,444.34
Income earned year ending June 30, 1910.	\$1,803,040.36
Less excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on old foundation and general funds carried to reserve on Oct. 19, 1909.	45,803.73
Net income to June 30, 1910.	1,757,236.63
	4,399,680.97

CR.

Payments made on account appropriations:

Agnes Scott College.	\$31,892.00
Howard University.	11,975.00
Knox College.	40,404.95
Western Reserve University.	58,692.00
University of Wooster.	24,811.50
Union College.	95,166.69
Yale University.	137,819.14
Coe College.	26,712.08
Maryville College.	21,333.19
Western College for Women.	17,905.86
Morningside College.	50,000.00
Macalester College.	64,944.93
Mercer University.	11,000.00
Washington University.	89,929.19
Spelman Seminary.	12,000.00
Richmond College.	27,857.14
Randolph-Macon College.	5,937.53
Wofford College.	3,795.88
Fisk University.	5,000.00
Wake Forest College.	4,952.47
Lafayette College.	10,696.82
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	10,000.00
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.	10,000.00
Expenses.	\$772,736.65
Lafayette College, interest on installment of pledge not yet paid.	23,425.90
Balance:	257.72
Cash.	689,393.00
Income receivable.	205,290.07
Securities as shown in accompanying list.	894,683.16
Net balance.	2,708,577.54
	3,603,260.70
	4,399,680.97

Principal account, June 30, 1910.

DR.

Gift of Oct. 3, 1905.	\$10,000,000.00
Gift of Mar. 23, 1906.	250,000.00
Gift of Feb. 7, 1907.	10,667,917.80
Gift of Aug. 1, 1909.	10,000,146.00
Total.	30,918,063.80
Reserve:	
Amounts accumulated to July 1, 1909, comprising profits on securities sold and redeemed and income in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.	\$913,307.75
Increased valuation of securities in the old foundation and general funds income accounts, charged against such securities and carried to reserve, Oct. 19, 1909.	199,807.64
Income from old foundation and general funds in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, carried to reserve, Oct. 19, 1909.	45,803.73
Profits on securities sold and redeemed year ending June 30, 1910.	37,890.46
Total funds in principal account.	1,196,802.58

CR.

Investments as shown in accompanying list.	\$31,928,272.31
Cash balance.	185,601.07

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER SPECIAL FUND.

Income account June 30, 1910.

DR.

Balance income, July 1, 1909.	\$467,913.04
Income earned, year ending June 30, 1910.	768,281.03
	1,236,194.07

CR.

Expenses.	\$10,312.86
Gifts by direction of Mr. Rockefeller:	
University of Chicago.	\$290,908.67
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.	462,597.82
Balance, investments as per accompanying list.	753,506.49
Income receivable.	278,487.50
Cash.	\$109,873.16
	84,014.06
	193,887.22
	472,374.72
	1,236,194.07

SPECIAL FUND.

Principal account June 30, 1910.

Dr.

Original gift.....	\$21,335,784.20
Gift of Mar. 2, 1908, to University of Chicago.....	\$173,689.92
Gift of Mar. 12, 1908, to University of Chicago.....	1,679,860.00
Gift of Aug. 30, 1909, to University of Chicago.....	929,093.33
Gift of Mar. 12, 1908, to Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.....	2,625,610.00
Gift of June 30, 1910 to Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.....	3,641,236.48

8,974,489.73

Balance of original gift.....	12,361,294.47
Balance profit and loss account, July 1, 1909.....	24,216.83
Profits year ending June 30, 1910.....	4,684.34

28,881.17

Balance June 30, 1910.....	12,320,175.6
	4

Cr.

Securities as per attached list.....	12,204,780.40
Cash balance.....	185,395.24

12,390,715.61

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ANNUITY FUND.

June 30, 1910.

Dr.

Balance July 1, 1909.....	\$12,269.97
Received from Mr. John D. Rockefeller in full for balance of pledge.....	165,000.00
Interest on bank balances.....	704.54
Miscellaneous.....	50.00

178,015.51

Cr.

Payments on account of appropriations for farmers' cooperative demonstration work:	
Administration.....	\$5,309.35
Alabama.....	3,121.33
Florida.....	6,257.93
Georgia.....	23,133.64
North Carolina.....	18,707.37
South Carolina.....	14,943.65
Virginia.....	15,547.96

87,024.38

Payments on account of appropriations for salaries and expenses of professors of secondary education:	
University of Alabama.....	3,003.00
University of Arkansas.....	3,003.00
University of Florida.....	1,003.00
University of Georgia.....	1,703.00
State department of education, Louisiana.....	3,003.00
University of Mississippi.....	2,503.00
University of North Carolina.....	3,009.00
University of South Carolina.....	3,003.00
University of Tennessee.....	1,921.93
University of Virginia.....	3,000.00
University of West Virginia.....	1,250.00

26,371.66

Payments on account of appropriations to educational institutions:	
Americus Institute.....	3,003.00
Florida Baptist Academy.....	1,003.00
Calhoun Colored School, in full.....	2,625.00
Jeruel Academy, in full.....	1,003.00
Howe Institute, in full.....	2,000.00
Mississippi College, on account.....	4,540.25
Union University, on account.....	5,062.14

19,227.39

Southern Education Board, appropriation for year 1909-10.....	10,033.00
Expenses.....	1,874.14
Balance.....	33,517.67

178,015.51

ANNA T. JEANES FUND.

June 30, 1910.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Balance July 1, 1909.....	\$1,198.15
Income received during year.....	80,053.53
Less expenses.....	159.33

8,891.20

Requisitions from Messrs. H. B. Frissell and Booker T. Washington, approved by executive committee of board, and paid.....	10,072.35
Balance June 30, 1910.....	5,587.65
	4,591.70

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.	
Amount received from Miss Jeanes.....	200,000.00

Investments:	
\$10,000 Detroit Edison 1st 5s.....	10,300.00
\$20,000 Mexican Coal and Coke 1st 5s.....	19,000.00
\$20,000 United Railways of St. Louis 1st 4s.....	17,775.00
\$20,000 Rio Grande Western Consol. 4s.....	18,355.00
\$15,000 Milwaukee Gas Light 1st 4s.....	13,875.00
\$20,000 N. Y. Gas & El. H. & P. Purchase money 4s.....	18,981.67
\$20,000 B. & O. So. West. Div. 3s.....	18,407.50
\$20,000 Northern Pac. Gen'l Lien. 3s.....	15,367.50
\$20,000 U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtze. 5s.....	19,058.34
\$10,000 Chic., R. I. & Pac. Refdg. 4s.....	9,602.50
\$20,000 Central Leather 1st 5s.....	19,875.00
100 shares Manhattan Ry. 7 per cent stock.....	16,645.00

198,942.51

Total.....	3,057.49
Balance on deposit Franklin Trust Co.....	200,000.00

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD—Continued.

List of holdings, June 30, 1910—Continued.

STOCKS—Continued.

Date of acquisition.	Name.	Rate.	Shares.	Price.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund income.	Cash price, J. D. R. special fund.	Total shares.	Average price.	Total cash price.	Yield.
		P. ct.		Per cent.					Per cent.		P. ct.
Feb., 1907	Missouri Pacific.....		7,232	84.763	\$613,012.46						
Oct., 1909	.....do.....		482	53.133		\$25,612.50					
Feb., 1907	.....do.....		14,523	84.594			\$1,228,565.15				
Feb., 1907	New York Central & Hudson River R. R.	6	5,375	121.60	653,600.00			22,237	83.969	\$1,887,190.11	4.93
Do.	.....do.....	6	5,125	121.60			623,200.00				4.93
Jan., 1907	Pennsylvania (par \$50).....	6	13,125	120.93	793,602.92			10,500	121.60	1,276,800.00	4.93
Aug., 1907	.....do.....	6	2,250	107.282			120,691.95				4.96
July, 1907	Southern Pacific common.....	6	2,090	122.636	245,272.20			15,375	118.932	914,294.87	5.01
Oct., 1909	.....do.....	6	1,300	127.948			166,325.00				4.89
Feb., 1907	.....do.....	6	2,100	122.264			256,755.30				4.69
Aug., 1909	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.....	40	14,514	680.00	10,000,146.00			5,400	123.763	668,352.50	4.84
Nov., 1907	Union Pacific common.....	10	3,700	108.42	401,156.23			14,514	689.00	10,000,146.00	5.80
Cc., 1909	.....do.....	10	1,100	151.345			166,479.16				9.22
Mar., 1907	United States Steel preferred.....	7	10,000	97.694	976,941.76			4,800	118.256	567,633.39	6.61
	Total.....		117,568		16,366,655.88	471,366.66	4,014,763.56	117,368		20,852,792.10	8.45
											7.16

BONDS.

Date of acquisition.	Name.	Dat.	Date of maturity.	Amount.	Price.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund income.	Cash price, J. D. R. special fund.	Total amount.	Average price.	Total cash price.	Yield.
		Per cent.		Per cent.					Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Jan., 1907	Alabama & Great Southern, equip.	4½	Nov., 1910....	\$61,000	98.60	\$60,146.00			\$61,000	98.60	\$60,146.00	4.98
Feb., 1907	American Cigar Co., notes.....	4	Mar., 1912....	186,000	94.233	175,275.00						5.60
Apr., 1910	.....do.....	4	do.....	124,000	90.00			\$111,600.00				6.22
Feb., 1907	American Tel. & Tel. conv.....	4	Mar., 1936....	400,000	91.468	365,875.00						5.83
July, 1907	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe, conv.....	5	June, 1917....	179,000	99.525	178,150.70						4.51
Feb., 1907	.....do.....	5	do.....	121,000	119.00			\$143,990.00				5.03
Feb., 1907	Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N., coll.	4	Oct., 1952....	290,000	87.93	255,006.66						2.35
Do.	.....do.....	4	do.....	428,000	87.93			376,359.65				3.85
Feb., 1907	Beech Creek Exten. R. R., first.	3½	Apr., 1951....	463,000	90.00	416,700.00						4.63
Dec., 1908	Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, equipment.	5	June, 1910 to 1918.	199,000	95.41	181,280.14						3.97
Do.	.....do.....	5	do.....	212,000	95.147			201,712.26				6.00
Oct., 1909	Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, first mortgage.	5	June, 1938....	500,000	96	480,000.00						6.01
Jan., 1906	Central Leather Co., first.....	5	Apr., 1925....	500,000	99.833	499,165.27						5.01
Aug., 1909	Central Vermont, first.....	4	Feb., 1920....	80,000	89.75	71,800.31						5.29
Oct., 1909	.....do.....	4	do.....	61,000	89.811			54,784.71				5.28
Jan., 1907	Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., equipment.	4	23 M. every 6 months, July, 1910 to 1917.	325,000	91.24	290,520.00						5.53
Feb., 1907	Chicago & Alton, first lien.....	3½	July, 1930....	144,000	73.65	106,056.00						4.99
Do.	.....do.....	3½	do.....	140,000	73.65			10,110.00				4.99
Do.	Chicago & Alton, refdg. gold.....	3	Oct., 1949....	145,000	80.00	116,000.00						3.98
Do.	.....do.....	3	do.....	139,000	80.00			111,200.00				3.98
Oct., 1906	Chicago & Eastern Illinois, equip.	4½	Aug., 1910, to Aug., 1914.	402,000	94.973	381,793.61						5.50
Feb., 1907	.....do.....	4½	Aug., 1910....	5,000	96.555			4,842.75				5.50
Feb., 1907	Chic. R. I. & Pac., Coll. Trust.....	4	May, 1915, to May, 1918.	154,000	85.549	131,740.60						6.00
Do.	.....do.....	4	do.....	227,000	85.555			194,210.80				6.00
Aug., 1909	Clinchfield Coal Corp., notes.....	6	Jan., 1911....	100,000	99.50	99,500.00						6.30
Do.	.....do.....	6	do.....	150,000	99.50			149,250.00				6.30
Feb., 1907	Colorado Ind. Co., Series B.....	5	Aug., 1934....	1,257,000	70.137	881,633.64						7.63
Do.	.....do.....	5	do.....	1,814,000	69.916			1,288,271.74				7.62
Apr., 1908	Colorado Southern, equip.....	5	3 M. every 6 mos., Oct., 1910 to Apr., 1917.	45,000	94.477	42,514.80						6.00
Oct., 1908	Colorado Southern, refdg and exten.	4½	May, 1936....	250,000	85.30	213,250.00						5.57
Dec., 1908	Denver & Rio Grande first refdg.	5	Aug., 1955....	250,000	87.75	219,375.00						5.80
Feb., 1907	Duluth, Missabe & Nor., gen'l.	5	Jan., 1941....	494,000	102.935	508,502.22						4.81
May, 1909	.....do.....	5	do.....	20,000	107.00			21,400.00				4.58
Feb., 1907	.....do.....	5	do.....	356,000	103.42			368,175.62				4.79
Feb., 1907	Duluth, Missabe & Nor., first mtge. notes.	6	Jan., 1923....	104,000	114.40	118,976.00						4.79
Do.	.....do.....	6	do.....	89,000	114.40			101,816.00				4.71
Feb., 1907	Duluth, Missabe & Nor., first mtge. notes.	6	Jan., 1923....	104,000	114.40	118,976.00						4.71
Do.	.....do.....	6	do.....	89,000	114.40			101,816.00				4.71

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD—Continued.

List of holdings, June 30, 1910—Continued.

BONDS—continued.

Date acquisition.	Name.	Date.	Date of maturity.	Amount.	Price.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund income.	Cash price, J. D. R. special fund.	Total amount.	Average price.	Total cash price.	Yield.	
Nov., 1908	Erie Railroad, series N, equip.	5	Apr., 1910, to Oct., 1917.	\$208,000	96.584	\$200,894.94						Per cent. 6.00	
Jan., 1909	Erie Railroad, series Z, equip.	5	Jan., 1910, to July, 1917.	246,000	97.638			\$240,263.78				5.55	
Oct., 1909	Fairmont Coal Co., first mtg.	5	July, 1931—do	150,000	95.50		\$143,250.00		\$454,000	97.171	\$141,158.72	5.73	
Jan., 1909	do	5	do	120,000	93.50			112,200.00				5.50	
Feb., 1907	Fort Worth & Den. City R. R., equip.	5	1 M every 6 mos., Oct., 1910, to Oct., 1916.	15,000	94.459	14,168.80			270,000	94.611	255,450.00	5.43	
Do.	Lake Shore & Mich. So.	4	Sept., 1928—do	145,000	97.00	140,650.00			15,000	94.459	14,168.80	6.00	
Do.	do	4	do	214,000	97.00			207,580.00				4.21	
Feb., 1907	Morris & Essex first refdg. gold.	3½	Dec., 2030—do	144,000	97.35	140,196.00			350,000	97.00	348,230.00	4.21	
Do.	do	3½	do	215,000	97.35			209,326.65				3.59	
Feb., 1907	Missouri Pac. Equip. Assn., notes.	5	Sept., 1910, to Sept., 1912.	76,000	100.00	76,000.00			353,000	97.35	349,522.65	3.53	
Do.	do	5	do	152,000	100.00			152,000.00		228,000	100.00	228,000.00	5.00
July, 1907	Missouri Pacific Equip. Assn., shares.	5	Dec., 1915—do	19,000	94.00	17,800.00						5.90	
Do.	do	5	Dec., 1916—do	22,000	94.00			20,080.00		41,000	94.00	38,540.00	5.88
Jan., 1908	Missouri Pacific Equip. Trust gold bonds.	5	May, 1916—1917.	132,000	97.465	128,655.00						5.39	
Dec., 1908	do	5	May, 1914—1915.	81,000	96.666		78,300.00					5.36	
Jan., 1908	do	5	May, 1911—1913.	48,000	94.00			45,123.00				1.53	
June, 1908	Missouri Pacific Coll. Trust.	5	Jan., 1917—do	45,000	94.677	42,604.68						5.58	
Feb., 1907	Missouri Pacific gold loan, 1905.	4	Mar., 1945—do	434,000	89.00	386,260.00						5.74	
Do.	do	4	do	518,000	89.00			461,020.00		932,000	89.00	847,280.00	4.63
Jan., 1910	Missouri Pacific convertible.	5	Mar., 1960—do	80,000	95.00	76,000.00						5.28	
Do.	do	5	do	720,500	95.00			684,475.00		800,500	95.00	700,475.00	5.28
June, 1908	Northwestern Elev. R. R., first.	4	Sept., 1911—do	351,000	87.50	309,750.00						8.20	
Do.	do	4	do	217,000	87.50			189,875.00				8.20	
Feb., 1907	No. Pac. Gt. No. C. B. & Q. coll. joint.	4	July, 1921—do	146,000	94.60	138,116.00						4.53	
Do.	do	4	do	213,000	94.60			201,438.00				4.53	
Aug., 1907	Norfolk & Western convertible.	4	June, 1952—do	486,000	95.44	468,699.21						4.53	
Feb., 1907	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. debenture.	4	July, 1955—do	145,000	99.60	144,420.00						4.02	
Do.	do	4	do	214,000	99.60			213,144.00				4.02	
Apr., 1910	Otis Elevator Co., conv. debenture.	5	Apr., 1920—do	150,000	97.50	146,250.00						5.20	
Mar., 1907	Pennsylvania R. R., convertible	3½	Nov., 1912—do	238,000	91.130	216,801.72						5.57	
Mar., 1908	do	3½	Oct., 1915—do	737,000	96.758	713,106.62						3.96	
Jan., 1906	Southern Pacific R. R., convertible.	4	June, 1929—do	32,000	96.00	30,720.00						4.30	
Mar., 1908	do	4	do	110,000	96.00			105,600.00				4.30	
Feb., 1907—May, 1908	St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern, uniting and refunding.	4	July, 1929—do	389,000	83.377	324,341.13						5.23	
Feb., 1907	do	4	do	279,000	86.60			241,614.00				5.00	
May, 1908	St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. River & Gulf Div.	4	May, 1933—do	100,000	82.345	82,345.73						5.18	
Do.	St. Louis, So. West., consol.	4	Jan., 1932—do	160,000	66.21	66,210.62						5.27	
Nov., 1908	Tidewater Co., first mtg.	6	June, 1913—do	500,000	99.937	499,687.50						6.40	
Feb., 1907	Trinity & Brazos Valley R. R., equipmt.	5	Oct., 1910—do	15,000	94.458	14,168.80						6.00	
Jan., 1906	U. S. Steel Corp. coll. trust, series E.	5	Apr., 1951—do	334,000	108.666	362,946.68						4.55	
Nov., 1907	do	5	do	113,000	108.660			122,796.69				4.55	
Feb., 1907	U. S. Steel Corp. coll. trust, series B.	5	Apr., 1951—do	100,000	109.916	109,916.67						4.48	
Do.	do	5	do	152,000	109.919			167,076.67				4.48	
Jan., 1906	U. S. Steel Corp., second sinking fund.	5	Apr., 1963—do	2,167,000	94.004	2,037,051.08						5.33	
Nov., 1907	do	5	do	175,000	81.904			143,332.63				6.08	
Feb., 1907	do	5	do	685,000	97.661			668,981.73				5.16	
Mar., 1909	Union Steel Co., first mortgage.	5	Dec., 1952—do	150,000	104.825	157,237.50						5.32	
Apr., 1910	do	5	do	50,000	104.50			52,250.00				4.74	
Mar., 1909	do	5	do	491,000	110.85			544,273.40				4.74	
Apr., 1908	Union Pacific R. R. convertible.	4	July, 1927—do	631,000	86.41	645,247.38						5.12	
Do.	do	4	do	250,000	91.00	227,500.00						3.18	
Oct., 1909	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., first.	5	Dec., 1923—do	250,000	91.00	227,500.00			1,122,000	97.105	1,089,520.78	4.15	
Nov., 1908	do	5	do	250,000	91.00						227,500.00	5.90	

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD—Continued.

List of holdings, June 30, 1910—Continued.

BONDS—continued.

Date acquisition.	Name.	Date.	Date of maturity.	Amount.	Price.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund 1.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund income.	Cash price, J. D. R. special fund.	Total amount.	Average price.	Total cash price.	Yield.
Feb., 1907	Western Maryland, first mortgage	4	Oct., 1952	\$779,000	Per cent. 83.20	\$648,122.22						Per cent. 4.93
Do.	do.	4	do.	782,000	82.00		\$641,240.00		\$1,561,000	82.598	\$1,289,362.22	5.01
Apr., 1907	Western Pacific, first	5	Sept., 1933	868,000	90.00	781,200.00						5.71
Do.	do.	5	do.	1,310,000	90.00		1,179,000.00		2,178,000	90.00	1,960,200.00	5.71
Apr., 1907	Wisconsin Central, general	4	July, 1949	578,000	87.60	506,328.00						4.66
Do.	do.	4	do.	558,000	87.60		488,808.00		1,136,000	87.60	995,136.00	4.66
Mar., 1906	Westinghouse Manufacturing Co., convertible	5	Jan., 1931	200,000	95.04	190,079.34			200,000	95.04	190,079.34	5.36
	Total bonds			28,937,500		15,561,616.43	\$2,237,210.88	8,468,498.34	28,937,500		26,267,325.65	
	Total stocks			10,968,050		16,366,655.88	471,306.66	4,014,769.56	10,968,050		20,852,792.10	
	Grand total			39,905,550		31,928,272.31	2,708,577.54	12,483,267.90	39,905,550		47,120,117.75	

NOTE.—List of special fund securities includes those belonging to special fund income as follows:

60 shares Missouri Pacific preferred stock, at \$43.75.	\$2,625.00
1,100 shares Southern Pacific common stock, at \$121.24.	133,362.50
1,425 shares New York Central & Hudson River R. R. capital stock, at \$100.	142,500.00

278,487.50

TRANSFER CASE.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD, New York, July 27, 1911.

To the Members of the General Education Board.

GENTLEMEN: A statement of the board's finances as of June 30, 1911, is herewith submitted, together with a copy of certificate of Mr. A. B. Bierck, C. P. A., who has just completed an audit of the treasurer's books for the year ended June 30, 1911.

Under date of June 7, 1911, Mr. John D. Rockefeller authorized and directed the board to transfer to the custody of the board of trustees of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research the following securities belonging to the John D. Rockefeller special fund. This has been done.

Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. collateral, 4s.	\$8,000
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio equipment 5s.	\$187,000
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio first 5s.	\$100,000
Chicago & Alton, refunding 3s.	\$9,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gold bonds, due May 1, 1915.	\$41,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gold bonds, due May 1, 1916.	\$62,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gold bonds, due May 1, 1917.	\$62,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gold bonds, due May 1, 1918.	\$62,000
Colorado Industrial first mortgage 5s.	\$4,000
Duluth, Missabe & Northern general 5s.	\$6,000
Duluth, Missabe & Northern first consolidated 6s.	\$8,000
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.	\$4,000
Morris & Essex first refunding 3s.	\$5,000
Missouri Pacific gold loan of 1905.	\$8,000
Missouri Pacific Equipment Association shares, due Sept. 1, 1911.	\$33,000
Missouri Pacific Equipment Association shares, due Mar. 1, 1912.	\$26,000
Missouri Pacific Equipment Association shares, due September, 1912.	\$33,000
Missouri Pacific Equipment Association shares, due December, 1916.	\$22,000
Missouri Pacific Equipment Trust 5s, due May, 1912.	\$16,000
Missouri Pacific Equipment Trust 5s, due May, 1913.	\$16,000
Northern Pacific & Great Northern, C. B. & Q. collateral 4s.	\$3,000
New York, New Haven & Hartford debenture 4s.	\$4,000
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, unifying and refunding 4s.	\$9,000
United States Steel, second sinking fund 5s.	\$5,000
Western Maryland, first mortgage 4s.	\$2,000
Wisconsin Central, general 4s.	\$8,000
Baltimore & Ohio.	shares 400
International Harvester.	do 339
Manhattan Railway.	do 856
Pennsylvania Railroad (par \$50).	do 275
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.	do 125
Southern Pacific.	do 100

Other changes in investments since May 15, the date of the last meeting, are as follows:

SOLD OR REDEEMED.

For the Rockefeller fund income:	
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio equipment 5s, redeemed at 100.	\$13,000
Northwestern Elevated first 4s, sold at 99.	\$217,000
Baltimore & Ohio common stock, sold at 105.577.	shares 1,309
These securities netted a gain over purchase price of \$22,828.40.	
For the Rockefeller fund:	
American Cigar Co. 4 per cent notes, sold at 99.	\$185,000
Chesapeake & Ohio equipment notes, redeemed at 100.	\$25,000
Duluth, Missabe & Northern general 5s, redeemed at 105.	\$11,000
Northwestern Elevated first 4s, sold at 99.	\$354,000
United States Steel Corporation collateral trust 5s, series E, sold at 114.	\$334,000
United States Steel Corporation collateral trust 5s, series B, sold at 114.	\$100,000
Baltimore & Ohio common stock, sold at 105.577.	shares 2,800
These securities netted a gain over purchase price of \$128,079.41.	
For John D. Rockefeller special fund:	
American Cigar Co. 4 per cent notes, sold at 99.	\$124,000
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio equipment 5s, redeemed at 100.	\$13,000
Erie Railroad equipment 5s, redeemed at 100.	\$18,000
United States Steel Corporation collateral trust 5s, series E, sold at 114.	\$3,000
United States Steel Corporation collateral trust 5s, series B, sold at 114.	\$2,000
These securities netted a gain over purchase price of \$13,040.58.	
For University of Chicago:	
Duluth, Missabe & Northern general 5s, redeemed at 105.	\$3,000
United States Steel Corporation collateral trust 5s, series E, sold at 114.	\$99,000
United States Steel Corporation collateral trust 5s, series B, sold at 114.	\$135,000
These securities netted a gain over purchase price of \$12,589.44.	

BOUGHT.

For the Rockefeller fund income:	
American Shipbuilding Co. 5½ per cent demand note, redeemable in \$212,000 serial notes (guaranteed by International Harvester Co.) of the Wisconsin Steel Co., at 97.	\$205,640
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. first mortgage 5s, at 100.	\$800,00
Republic Steel Co. first mortgage 5s, at 94½.	\$230,000
Western Maryland first 4s, at 86.	\$347,000
For the Rockefeller fund:	
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. first-mortgage 5s, at 100.	\$510,000
Republic Iron & Steel Co. first-mortgage 5s, at 94½.	\$370,000
Western Maryland first-mortgage 4s, at 86.	\$400,000
The Equitable Trust Co. of New York, capital stock, paying 24 per cent per annum, at 500.	shares. do. 1,313
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. capital stock, at 100.	
For the John D. Rockefeller special fund:	
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. first-mortgage 5s, at 100.	\$27,000
Western Maryland first-mortgage 4s, at 86.	\$250,000
For the University of Chicago:	
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. first-mortgage 5s, at 100.	\$267,000
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. capital stock, at 100.	shares. 180
For the Anna T. Jeanes fund: Western Maryland first 4s, at 86.	\$3,000

Summary of the Rockefeller fund income account.

Appropriations from the Rockefeller fund.	\$7,359,205.37
Balance appropriations from original "annuity fund" of \$1,000,000, assumed by the Rockefeller fund.	47,435.26
Payments made thereon.	7,406,699.63
Balance unpaid.	3,248,030.74
Balance the Rockefeller fund income not yet disbursed.	4,158,668.89
Balance available for appropriation July 1, 1911.	4,212,721.81
Approximate income July 1 to Nov. 1.	54,032.92
Amount available for appropriation at meeting Oct. 27, 1911.	560,000.00
Respectfully submitted.	614,052.92

L. G. MYERS, *Treasurer.*

1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, July 24, 1911.

Mr. FREDERICK T. GATES, *Chairman General Education Board,*
17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to instructions, I have examined the accounts of your board, in charge of Mr. L. G. Myers, treasurer, for the year ended June 30, 1911, and certify that the accompanying statements correctly set forth the income accounts for the year and the condition of the various funds as of June 30, 1911.

All disbursements are covered by properly receipted vouchers; the cash balances were compared with statements furnished by the depositories and found to agree; the securities were verified by examination and count, with the exception of \$1,000,000 of Western Maryland 4 per cent bonds and \$417,500 of Missouri Pacific Railway Co. convertible 5 per cent bonds, which are held by Messrs. Blair & Co. for account of your board, concerning which Messrs. Blair & Co. have furnished the necessary certificate.

A summarized statement of the condition of the various funds as of June 30, 1911, is appended.

Acknowledgment is hereby made of the usual courtesies extended me by the treasurer and the secretary during the course of the audit and examination.

Respectfully submitted.

A. B. BIERCK, *Certified Public Accountant.*

THE ROCKEFELLER FUND.

Income account June 30, 1911.

DR.

Balance July 1, 1910.	\$3,603,260.70
Income for year.	\$1,840,478.50
Add gain on securities sold.	20,594.65
	1,861,073.15
Balance Mr. Rockefeller's original gift of \$1,000,000.	5,464,333.85
Mr. Rockefeller's gift from income of special fund.	33,517.67
	200,000.00
	233,517.67
Total.	5,697,831.52

Cr.

Payments made on account appropriations to colleges, etc.:	
Agnes Scott College.	\$46,653.65
Bryn Mawr College.	250,000.00
College of St. Thomas.	37,666.67
Davidson College.	35,876.24
Florida Baptist Academy.	2,000.00
Furman University.	25,000.00
Hampton Normal & Agricultural Institute.	10,000.00
Harvard University.	14,750.00
Howard University.	9,760.00
Johns Hopkins University.	95,365.35
Kowaliga Academic and Industrial Institute.	5,000.00
Knox College.	9,595.04
Macalester College.	8,592.41
Marietta College.	44,581.46
Maryville College.	1,999.31
Millsaps College.	10,000.00
Mississippi College.	5,353.50
Ohio Wesleyan University.	34,000.00
Paine College.	5,000.00
Richmond College.	12,857.14
Selma University.	5,000.00
Southern Education Board.	15,000.00
Swarthmore College.	40,624.12
Spelman Seminary.	15,000.00
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.	10,000.00
Union College.	2,900.00
Union University.	991.45
University of Vermont.	100,000.00
University of Wooster.	127,131.37
Vanderbilt University.	150,000.00
Wabash College.	7,620.75
Wake Forest College.	14,428.11
Walker Baptist Institute.	2,500.00
Washington University.	17,526.44
Waters Normal Institute.	45,002.09
Western College for Women.	2,000.00
Wofford College.	12,459.73
Western Reserve University.	8,125.00
William Jewell College.	19,872.89
Yale University.	35,177.56
	12,180.86
Lafayette College, interest on unpaid installment of pledge.	1,307,621.14
	257.72
	1,307,878.86

Payments made on account appropriations for farmers' cooperative demonstration work:

Administration.	\$8,260.92
Florida.	5,773.90
Georgia.	31,692.89
North Carolina.	25,676.62
South Carolina.	21,023.53
Virginia.	19,039.29
Girls' canning and poultry clubs.	1,122.23
Dr. Knapp's secretary.	182.14
	<u>\$113,251.62</u>

Payments made on account appropriations for salaries and expenses professors of secondary education:

University of Alabama.	3,000.00
University of Arkansas.	3,000.00
University of Florida.	1,000.50
University of Georgia.	1,700.00
University of Kentucky.	1,500.00
University of Mississippi.	3,000.00
University of North Carolina.	3,000.00
University of South Carolina.	3,000.00
University of Tennessee.	1,697.70
University of Virginia.	3,000.00
West Virginia University.	2,700.00
State Department of Education of Louisiana.	3,000.00
	<u>20,859.79</u>
Expenses.	<u>34,139.44</u>

Balance:

Income receivable.	204,844.35
Securities as shown in accompanying schedule.	3,278,545.34
Cash on deposit.	729,332.12
	<u>4,212,721.81</u>

Principal account, June 30, 1911.

DR.	
Gift of Oct. 3, 1910.	\$10,000,000.00
Gift of Mar. 23, 1908.	250,000.00
Gift of Feb. 7, 1907.	10,667,917.83
Gift of Aug. 1, 1909.	10,000,145.00
	<u>30,913,063.89</u>

Total.

Reserve:	
Amounts accumulated to July 1, 1910, comprising profits on securities sold and redeemed and income in excess of 4½ per cent per annum.	\$997,001.94
Increased valuation of securities in the old foundation and general funds' income accounts, charged against such securities and carried to reserve Oct. 19, 1910.	109,837.61
Profits on securities sold and redeemed in current year.	131,533.91
	<u>1,328,313.49</u>

Total funds in principal account.

CR.	
Securities as shown in accompanying schedule.	\$32,216,988.33
Cash on deposit.	29,588.93
	<u>32,245,377.29</u>

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER SPECIAL FUND.

Income account, June 30, 1911.

DR.	
Balance income, July 1, 1910.	\$472,374.72
Income for year.	561,591.42
	<u>1,033,966.14</u>
CR.	
Expenses.	\$2,796.23
Gifts to University of Chicago.	112,600.00
Gift to General Education Board.	200,000.00
Balance: Securities as shown in accompanying schedule.	\$444,598.65
Income receivable.	97,855.00
Cash on deposit.	176,116.26
	<u>718,569.91</u>
	<u>1,033,966.14</u>

SPECIAL FUND.

Principal account, June 30, 1911.

DR.	
Original gift.	\$21,335,734.20
Gift of Mar. 2, 1908, to University of Chicago.	\$103,689.92
Gift of Mar. 12, 1908, to University of Chicago.	1,679,830.00
Gift of Aug. 30, 1909, to University of Chicago.	922,093.33
Gift of Jan. 1, 1911, to University of Chicago.	9,912,510.74
Gift of Mar. 12, 1908, to Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.	2,620,610.00
Gift of June 30, 1910, to Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.	3,641,236.48
Gift of June 7, 1911, to Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.	924,707.63
	<u>19,811,738.10</u>
Balance of original gift.	<u>1,524,046.10</u>
Balance profit and loss account, July 1, 1910.	28,881.17
Profits on securities sold and redeemed during year.	15,211.27
	<u>44,095.44</u>
Balance, June 30, 1911.	<u>1,538,141.54</u>

CR.	
Securities as shown in accompanying schedule.	1,468,073.15
Cash balance.	100,066.39
	<u>1,538,141.54</u>

ANNA T. JEANES FUND.

June 30, 1911.

Income account:	
Balance July 1, 1910.	\$4,504.70
Income received during year.	9,206.81
	<u>13,711.51</u>
Requisitions from Messrs. H. B. Frissell and Booker T. Washington, approved by executive committee of board, and paid.	8,589.25
Balance June 30, 1911.	5,122.23

Principal account:

Amount received from Miss Jeanes.		\$200,000.00
Investments:		
\$10,000, Detroit Edison first 5s.	\$10,300.00	
\$20,000, Mexican Coal & Coke first 5s.	19,000.00	
\$20,000, United Railways of St. Louis first 4s.	17,775.00	
\$20,000, Rio Grande West Consolidated 4s.	18,355.00	
\$15,000, Milwaukee Gas Light first 4s.	13,875.00	
\$20,000, N. Y. Gas & El. H. & P. purchase money 4s.	18,681.67	
\$20,000, Baltimore & Ohio So. West. Div. 3 1/2s.	18,407.50	
\$20,000, Northern Pacific general lien 3s.	15,367.50	
\$20,000, United States Steel Corp. 2nd mtge. 5s.	19,058.34	
\$10,000, Chic. R. I. & Pac. refunding 4s.	9,602.50	
\$20,000, Central Leather first 5s.	19,875.00	
\$3,000, Western Maryland first 4s.	2,580.00	
100 shares Manhattan Railway 7 per cent stock.	16,645.00	
Total.	199,522.51	
Balance on deposit Franklin Trust Co.	477.49	200,000.00

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

DR.

Fund set aside by Mr. Rockefeller.	\$9,912,540.74
Amount delivered to the university Jan. 1, 1911.	991,254.06
Balance gift.	8,921,286.68
Gains on securities sold and redeemed.	11,837.44
	8,933,124.12

CR.

Securities as shown in accompanying schedule.	\$8,930,394.12
Cash balance.	2,730.00
	8,933,124.12

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Principal account:		
Balance original gift June 30, 1910.	\$2,632,840.00	
Balance gift June 30, 1910—June 30, 1910.	3,641,236.48	
Securities and cash transferred Oct. 24 to Nov. 2, 1910, to custody of Board of Trustees of The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, in accordance with instructions from Mr. John D. Rockefeller.	6,274,076.48	
Income account:	6,274,076.48	
Cash balance original fund June 30, 1910.	21,460.00	
Cash balance gift of June 30, 1910—June 30, 1910.	21,085.24	
Income received during year.	42,545.24	
Total.	79,003.50	
Amount paid to treasurer of institute July 1 to Dec. 1, 1910.	122,453.74	
	122,453.74	

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

List of holdings June 30, 1911.

STOCKS.

Date of acquisition.	Name.	Rate.	Shares.	Price.	Cash price the Rockefeller fund.	Cash price the Rockefeller fund income.	Cash price J. D. R. special fund.	Cash price University of Chicago.	Total shares.	Average price.	Total cash price.	Yield.
Jan., 1909	Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe preferred.	P. ct.	5	\$50	Per cent.	\$86,410.63						P. ct.
Oct., 1909	do.		5	1,750	102.4168	\$178,747.94						4.91
Oct., 1910	do.		5	900	101.695			\$91,526.06	3,500	101.91	\$336,681.63	4.88
Jan., 1909	do.											4.91
Jan., 1907	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred.	7	400	157.811	63,124.44				400	157.811	63,124.44	4.43
June, 1911	Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.	24	500	500.00	250,000.00				500	500.00	250,000.00	4.80
Feb., 1907	International Harvester preferred.	7	2,169	115.688	250,924.95							6.05
Do.	do.	7	2,700	115.657			312,275.25		4,869	115.673	563,200.20	6.05
Jan., 1906	Manhattan Ry.	7	13,678	148.48	2,030,911.78							4.71
Feb., 1907	do.	7	7,200	143.00			1,029,600.00		20,878	146.590	3,060,511.78	4.89
Do.	Missouri Pacific.		7,232	84.763	613,012.46							4.77
Oct., 1909	do.		482	53.133	25,612.50							
Feb., 1907	do.		14,523	84.594		\$1,228,565.15			22,237	83.969	1,867,190.11	
Do.	New York Central & Hudson River R. R.	6	5,375	121.60	653,600.00							4.93
Do.	do.	6	4,590	121.60			547,200.00					4.93
Oct., 1910	Northern Pacific.	7	1,000	120.9325		120,932.50				9,875	121.60	1,200,800.00
Jan., 1907	Pennsylvania (par \$50).	6	14,438	119.027	859,258.23					1,000	120.9325	120,932.50
Aug., 1907	do.	6	1,980	106.62			105,553.80			16,418	117.531	964,812.03
July, 1907	Southern Pacific common.	6	2,000	122.636	245,272.20							5.04
Oct., 1909	do.	6	1,300	127.946	166,326.00							5.62
Feb., 1909	do.	6	1,800	122.263			220,076.10					4.89
Aug., 1909	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.	40	14,514	689.00	10,000,146.00					5,100	123,857	631,673.30
Nov., 1907	Union Pacific common.	10	3,700	108.42	401,156.23					14,514	689.00	10,000,146.00
Oct., 1909	do.	10	1,100	151.345		166,479.16						9.22
Mar., 1907	United States Steel preferred.	7	10,000	97.694	976,941.76					4,800	118.256	507,635.39
Nov., 1910	Western Maryland preferred.	4	2,000	73.933		147,866.19				10,000	97.694	976,941.76
	Total.				16,430,758.68	805,963.29	1,228,565.15	2,306,231.21	116,091		20,771,518.33	

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD—Continued.
List of holdings June 30, 1911—Continued.

BONDS.

Date of acquisition.	Name.	Rate.	Date of maturity.	Amount.	Price.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund income.	Cash price, J. D. R. special fund.	Cash price, University of Chicago.	Total amount.	Average price.	Total cash price.	Yield.	
June, 1911	American Shipbuilding Co., note.	5 ₁ ₂	Demand.	\$205,640	P. ct.	\$205,640.00				\$205,640	P. et. 100	\$205,640.00	Per ct. 5.50	
July, 1907	American Tel. & Tel., convertible.	4	Mar., 1936	400,000	91.468	\$365,875.00				400,000	91.468	365,875.00	4.54	
Feb., 1907	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe., convertible.	5	June, 1917	179,000	99.525	178,150.70							5.06	
Do.	do.	5	do.	121,000	119		143,900.00						2.35	
Do.	Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. coll.	4	Oct., 1952	290,000	87.933	255,006.66				300,000	107.38	322,140.70	3.85	
Do.	do.	4	do.	378,000	87.934								4.63	
Do.	Beech Creek extension R. R., first.	3 ₁ ₂	Apr., 1951	463,000	90	416,700.00				608,000	87.934	587,399.07	4.63	
Dec., 1908	Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, equipment.	5	June, 1911, to 1918.	177,000	95.41		168,566.31			177,000	95.235	168,566.31	6.00	
Oct., 1909	Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, first mtg.	5	June, 1938	500,000	96	480,000.00				500,000	96	480,000.00	5.27	
Jan., 1906	Central Leather Co., first.	5	Apr., 1925	500,000	99.835	499,165.27				500,000	99.835	499,165.27	5.01	
Aug., 1909	Central Vermont, first.	4	Feb., 1920	87,000	89.75	71,800.31							5.29	
Oct., 1909	do.	4	do.	61,000	89.811		54,784.71						5.28	
Jan., 1907	Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., equipment.	4	25 M every 6 mos., Jan. 1912 to 1917	275,070	90.909	249,447.50				275,070	90.909	249,447.50	5.50	
Feb., 1907	Chicago & Alton, first lien.	3 ₁ ₂	July, 1950	144,000	73.65	103,056.00							4.99	
Do.	do.	3 ₁ ₂	do.	125,000	73.65					92,799.00			4.99	
Feb., 1907	Chicago & Alton, refunding gold.	3	Oct., 1949	145,000	80.00	116,000.00				270,000	73.65	198,855.00	3.98	
Do.	do.	3	do.	117,000	80.00					93,600.00			3.98	
Oct., 1906	Chicago & Eastern Illinois, equipment.	4 ₁ ₂	Aug., 1911—Aug., 1914	350,000	94.732	331,563.50				262,000	80.00	209,600.00	3.98	
Feb., 1907	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific serial of 1902.	4	May, 1915—May, 1918	154,000	85.549	131,740.60				350,000	94.732	331,563.50	5.50	
Do.	Colorado Industrial Co., series B.	5	Aug., 1914	1,257,000	70.137	881,633.64				154,000	85.549	131,740.60	6.00	
Do.	do.	5	do.	1,629,000	69.915					1,138,927.61			7.63	
Apr., 1908	Colorado Southern, equipment.	5	3 M. every 6 mos., Oct., 1911, to Apr., 1917.	39,000	94.137	36,713.70				2,888,000	70.013	2,020,581.25	7.62	
Nov., 1910	Chesapeake & Ohio, convertible.	4 ₁ ₂	Feb., 1930	125,000	94.25	117,812.50							4.86	
Do.	do.	4 ₁ ₂	do.	25,000	94.25		\$23,562.50						4.86	
Do.	do.	4 ₁ ₂	do.	90,000	94.25		84,825.00						4.86	
Oct., 1908	Colorado & Southern, refunding and extension.	4 ₁ ₂	May, 1936	250,000	85.30	213,250.00				240,000	94.25	226,200.00	4.86	
Dec., 1908	Denver & Rio Grande, first refunding.	5	Aug., 1955	250,000	87.75	219,375.00				250,000	85.30	213,250.00	5.57	
Feb., 1907	Duluth, Missabe & Northern, general.	5	Jan., 1941	483,000	102.9356	497,179.29							4.81	
May, 1909	do.	5	do.	20,000	107.00		21,400.00						4.58	
Feb., 1907	do.	5	do.	312,000	103.42					322,670.40			4.79	
May, 1909	do.	5	do.								815,000	103.22	841,249.69	4.79
Feb., 1907	Duluth, Missabe & Northern, first mortgage notes.	6	Jan., 1923	86,000	114.40	98,384.00							4.71	
Do.	do.	6	do.	64,000	114.40					73,216.00			4.71	
Nov., 1908	Erie R. R., series N, equipment.	5	Oct., 1911—Oct., 1917.	180,000	96.203	173,166.05				150,000	114.40	171,600.00	4.71	
Jan., 1909	Erie R. R., series Z, equipment.	5	Jan., 1912—July, 1917.	210,000	97.457		204,661.15			180,000	96.203	173,166.05	6.00	
Oct., 1909	Fairmont Coal Co., first mortgage.	5	July, 1931	150,000	95.50		143,250			210,000	97.457	204,661.15	5.55	
Jan., 1909	do.	5	do.	108,000	93.50					100,980			5.50	
Feb., 1907	Fort Worth & Denver City R. R., equipment.	5	1 M. every 6 mos., Oct., 1910—Oct., 1916.	13,000	94.116	12,235.10				258,000	94.663	244,230.00	5.43	
June, 1911	Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., first S. F.	5	May, 1939	510,000	100.50	512,550.00				13,000	94.116	12,235.10	6.00	
Do.	do.	5	do.	80,000	100.50		80,400						4.96	
Do.	do.	5	do.	27,000	100.50		27,135.00						4.96	
Do.	do.	5	do.	267,000	100.50					268,335			4.96	
Feb., 1907	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.	4	Sept., 1928	146,000	97.00	140,650.00				884,000	100.50	888,420.00	4.21	
Do.	do.	4	do.	189,000	97.00					183,330.00			4.21	
Do.	Morris & Essex, 1st reldg. gold.	3 ₁ ₂	Dec., 2000	144,000	97.35	140,196.00				334,000	97.00	323,980.00	3.59	
Do.	do.	3 ₁ ₂	do.	189,000	97.3626					184,012.67			3.59	
Do.	Missouri Pacific, equipment association shares.	5	Sept., 1911—Sept., 1912.	47,000	100.00	47,000.00				333,000	97.36	324,208.67	3.59	
July, 1907	do.	5	Dec., 1915	19,000	94.00	17,860.00				47,000	100.00	47,000.00	5.00	
Jan., 1908	Missouri Pacific, equipment trust gold bonds.	5	May, 1916—1917.	132,000	97.465	128,655.00				19,000	90.00	17,860.00	5.90	
Jan., 1908	do.	5	May, 1914—1917.	81,000	96.666		78,300.00						5.39	
Dec., 1908	do.												5.36	
June, 1908	Missouri Pacific collateral trust.	5	Jan., 1917	45,000	94.677	42,604.68				213,000	97.162	206,955.00	5.37	
										45,000	94.677	42,604.68	5.74	

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD—Continued.

List of holdings, June 30, 1911—Continued.

BONDS—continued.

Date of acquisition.	Name.	Rate.	Date of maturity.	Amount.	Price.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund income.	Cash price, J. D. R. special fund.	Cash price, University of Chicago.	Total amount.	Average price.	Total cash price.	Yield.		
Feb., 1907	Missouri Pacific, gold loan, 1905.	P. ct. 4	Mar., 1945...	\$434,000	P. ct. 89.00	\$386,260.00						P. ct.	P. ct. 4.63		
Do.	do.	4	do.	459,000	89.00				\$408,510.00	\$833,000	81.00	\$794,770.00	4.63		
Jan., 1910	Missouri Pacific, convertible.	5	Mar., 1960...	80,000	95.00	76,000.00							5.28		
Do.	do.	5	do.	337,500	95.00		\$320,625.00			417,500	95.03	396,625.00	5.28		
Feb., 1907	Northern Pac., Gt. Nor., C., B. & Q., coll. joint.	4	July, 1921...	146,000	94.60	138,116.00							4.53		
Do.	do.	4	do.	189,000	94.60				178,794.00		235,000	94.60	316,910.00	4.53	
Aug., 1907	Norfolk & Western convertible.	4	June, 1932...	486,000	96.44	468,699.21				486,000	96.44	468,699.21	4.23		
Feb., 1907	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. debenture.	4	July, 1955...	145,000	99.60	144,420.00							4.02		
Do.	do.	4	do.	189,000	99.60				188,244.00		334,000	99.60	332,664.00	4.02	
Apr., 1910	Otis Elevator Co. convertible debenture.	5	Apr., 1920...	150,000	97.50	146,250.00				150,000	97.50	146,250.00	5.20		
Mar., 1907	Pennsylvania R. R. convertible.	3½	Nov., 1912...	238,000	91.130	216,891.72				238,000	91.130	216,891.72	5.57		
Mar., 1908	do.	3½	Oct., 1915...	737,000	96.758	713,106.62				737,000	96.758	713,106.62	3.96		
Jan., 1906	do.	3½	Oct., 1934...	370,000	94.50	349,650.00							5.41		
Mar., 1908	do.	5	do.	230,000	94.50		217,350.00			600,000	94.50	567,000.00	5.41		
June, 1911	Republic Iron & Steel first	5											4.30		
Feb., 1909	Southern Pacific R. R. convertible.	4	June, 1929...	32,000	96.00	30,720.00							5.28		
Do.	do.	4	do.	99,000	96.00				95,040.00		131,000	96.00	125,760.00	4.30	
Feb., 1907	St. Louis, Iron Mtn. & Southern unifying and refunding.	4	July, 1929...	389,000	83.377	324,341.13							5.00		
May, 1908	do.	4	do.	243,000	86.60				210,438.00		632,000	84.616	534,779.13	5.18	
Feb., 1907	St. Louis, Iron Mtn. & So., River & Gulf Div.	4	May, 1933...	100,000	82.345	82,345.73				100,000	82.345	82,345.73	5.27		
Do.	St. Louis, Southwestern consol.	4	June, 1932...	100,000	66.21	66,210.62				100,000	66.21	66,210.62	6.40		
Nov., 1908	Tidewater Co., first mortgage.	6	June, 1913...	500,000	99.937	499,687.50				500,000	99.937	499,687.50	6.00		
Feb., 1907	Trinity & Brazos Valley R. R., equipment.	5	Oct., 1911, to Apr., 1917...	13,000	94.116	12,235.10				13,000	94.116	12,235.10	6.00		
Jan., 1906	U. S. Steel Corp., 2d sinking fund.	5	Apr., 1963...	2,167,000	94.004	2,037,061.08							5.33		
Nov., 1907	do.	5	do.	175,000	81.904		143,332.63						6.08		
Feb., 1907	do.	5	do.	612,000	97.661				597,688.82				5.16		
Mar., 1909	Union Steel Co., first mortgage.	5	Dec., 1952	150,000	104.825	157,237.50				2,954,000	94.044	2,778,082.53	5.32		
Apr., 1910	do.	5	do.	50,000	104.50		52,250.00						4.74		
Mar., 1909	do.	5								200,000	104.722	203,487.50	4.74		
Apr., 1908	Union Pacific R. R., convertible.	4	July, 1927...	631,000	86.41	545,247.38							5.12		
Apr., 1908	do.	4	do.	491,000	113.85		544,273.40						3.18		
Oct., 1909	do.	4								1,122,000	97.105	1,089,520.78	4.15		
Nov., 1908	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., first.	5	Dec., 1923	250,000	91.00	227,500.00				25,000	91.00	227,500.00	5.90		
Feb., 1907	Western Maryland, first mortgage.	4	Oct., 1952	1,429,000	84.386	1,205,872.22							4.89		
June, 1911	do.	4	do.	347,000	86.00		298,420.00						4.82		
Do.	do.	4	do.	50,000	85.75				542,750.00				4.82		
Feb., 1907	do.	4	do.	702,000	82.00				575,640.00				5.05		
Apr., 1907	Western Pacific, first.	5	Sept., 1933...	868,000	90.00	781,200.00							5.71		
Do.	do.	5	do.	1,179,000	90.00				1,061,100.00				5.71		
Apr., 1907	Wisconsin Central, general.	4	July, 1949...	578,000	87.60	506,328.00						2,047,000	90.00	1,842,300.00	5.71
Do.	do.	4	do.	495,000	87.60				433,623.00				4.66		
Mar., 1906	Westinghouse Mfg. Co., convertible.	5	Jan., 1931...	200,000	95.04	190,079.34						1,073,000	87.60	939,948.00	4.66
Apr., 1906	Total bonds.					15,786,229.65	2,472,582.05	684,108.65	6,624,162.91	28,322,140		25,367,083.26			
	Total stocks.					16,430,758.68	805,963.29	1,228,565.15	2,306,231.21	10,788,200		23,771,518.33			
						32,216,988.33	3,278,545.34	1,912,673.80	8,930,394.12	39,110,340		46,338,601.59			

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD,
THE JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER FUND,
October 21, 1912.SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.,
Acting Secretary Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of October 17 to Dr. Wallace Buttrick and have to apologize for the delay in sending you our annual report. This report was not compiled at as early date as usual owing to the absence of the treasurer in Europe. I trust that no great inconvenience has been suffered. You will find herewith our usual form of report, together with an abstract of same, in accordance with your request.

Yours, respectfully,

L. G. MYERS, Treasurer.

P. S.—I must say frankly, however, that the matter was overlooked upon my return. L. G. M.

[Abstract.]

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

This corporation, which was created by the act of Congress approved January 12, 1903, section 6 of which requires the corporation to annually file with the Secretary of the Interior a report, in writing, stating in detail the property, real and personal, held by the corporation and the expenditure or other use or disposition of the same, or the income therefrom during the preceding year, has for its object the promotion of education within the United States. The corporation owns no real estate, its property consisting of securities and money divided into various funds, according to the purpose for which it is to be used.

On June 30, 1912, the capital funds belonging, without restriction, to the board amounted to \$31,904,437.58, invested as follows: Bonds, \$15,735,423.28; stocks, \$16,103,636.18; cash, \$155,378.12.

The income from the above funds, together with the income from undischarged income, including income earned but not received,

amounted, during the year, to \$1,902,280.81, from which was deducted a loss of \$2,853.65 occasioned by the sale of securities representing invested income, leaving a net amount of \$1,899,427.16. The balance of income from previous years, as of June 30, 1911, amounting to \$4,212,721.81, increased the total to \$6,112,148.97.

Disbursements from income during the year were as follows:

Payments on account of appropriations to colleges, universities, etc.	\$1,018,870.63
Payments on account of appropriations for farmers' cooperative demonstration work carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture	121,798.54
Payments made on account of appropriations for salaries and expenses of professors of secondary education in Southern States	30,356.59
Payments made on account of appropriations for salaries and expenses of negro rural school supervisors—	4,000.00
Expenses	33,320.38

Total

1,208,346.14

This leaves an undisbursed balance of income on June 30, 1912, of \$4,903,802.83. It is invested as follows: Bonds, \$3,315,750.44; stocks, \$94,228.49; income receivable, \$248,409.40; accounts receivable, \$2,177.95; cash, \$393,236.55.

It should be noted, however, that against this balance there are unpaid appropriations amounting to \$4,661,178.26.

The John D. Rockefeller special fund is a fund which Mr. Rockefeller controls both as to principal and income.

In a previous report a gift to the University of Chicago of \$9,912.540.74 was published. One-tenth of this gift (or securities and cash

representing it) is payable each year. The income from the unpaid balance, however, remains the property of the board subject to Mr. Rockefeller's direction. This accounts for the disparity between the balance of the John D. Rockefeller special fund and the income account of the same name. On June 30, 1912, the principal fund amounted to \$1,002,150.25, invested as follows: Bonds, \$930,622.50; stocks, \$68,633.32; cash, \$2,894.43. No gifts were made from this fund during year.

The income earned during year was \$486,872.57, the balance from previous years (\$718,569.91) increasing the amount to \$1,205,442.48.

Disbursements during the year were as follows:

Gifts to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research	\$222,283.65
Gifts to the University of Chicago	20,000.00
Expenses	1,533.20

Total

243,816.85

This leaves a balance of \$961,625.63, which is invested as follows: Bonds, \$583,234.39; stocks, \$147,970.20; income receivable, \$94,637.29; cash, \$135,783.75.

The Anna T. Jeanes fund, the income to be used for negro rural schools, still amounts to \$200,000. It is invested as follows: Bonds, \$182,877.51; stocks, \$16,645; cash, \$477.49.

The income from this fund during the year was \$9,240.99. Added to the balance from the previous year the total available income amounted to \$14,363.25. Of this, \$4,540 was appropriated and paid to various schools, and \$40.72 paid out for expenses, leaving a balance of \$9,782.53, all in cash.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

List of investments, June 30, 1913.

STOCKS.

Date of acquisition.	Name.	Rate.	Shares.	Price.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund income.	Cash price, J. D. R. special fund.	Cash price, University of Chicago.	Total shares.	Average price.	Total cash price.	Yield.	
Jan., 1909	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred.	P. c.	5	850	101.659	\$36,410.63						P. c.	
Oct., 1909	do.		5	1,750	102.4188	\$178,747.94						4.88	
Oct., 1910	do.		5	700	101.695			\$71,186.94	3,800	101.924	\$336,345.51	4.91	
Jan., 1909	do.		6	1,790	99.525	178,150.70						6.03	
Sept., 1911	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe common.		6	1,710	114.084	195,084.50						5.87	
Do.	do.		6	500	102.189		\$51,094.50		4,000	106.082	424,329.70	5.87	
Jan., 1907	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred.		7	500	154.992	77,496.00			500	154.992	77,496.00	4.51	
Sept., 1911	do.		5	550	106.2357		58,429.66					4.70	
June, 1913	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul common.		5	550	106.2357		58,429.66		1,100	106.2357	116,659.32	4.70	
Do.	do.		5	500	106.2357				500	106.2357	250,000.00	4.80	
June, 1911	Equitable Trust Co. of New York.		24	500	500	250,000.00						5.89	
Sept., 1911	Great Northern preferred.		7	770	118.6769	91,381.20						5.72	
June, 1913	do.		7	230	122.3333		28,137.81		1,000	119.519	119,519.01	5.86	
Feb., 1913	Great Northern preferred.		7	30	100	1,800.00	(1)					7.00	
Do.	do.		7	20	100		(1)	1,200.00		50	100	3,000.00	7.00
Feb., 1907	International Harvester of N. J. preferred.		7	1,085	115.687	125,520.32						6.05	
Do.	do.		7	1,050	115.6575				121,440.38			6.05	
Feb., 1907	International Harvester Corp., preferred.		7	1,084	115.687	125,404.63						6.05	
Do.	do.		7	1,050	115.6575				121,440.37			6.05	
Jan., 1906	Manhattan Railway.		7	13,678	143.48	2,030,911.78						4.71	
Feb., 1907	do.		7	700	130.549		91,384.30					3.36	
Jan., 1913	do.		7	300	130.549		39,164.70					5.36	
Feb., 1907	do.		7	5,600	143			800,800.00				4.89	
Feb., 1907	New York Central & Hudson River R. R.		5	5,375	121.6	653,600.00			20,278	146.882	2,962,260.78	4.79	
Do.	do.		5	3,500				425,600.00	8,875	121.6	1,079,200.00	4.11	
Oct., 1911	Northern Pacific.		7	1,200	105.704	126,844.80						6.60	
June, 1913	do.		7	1,000	120.9325		120,932.50					5.70	
Oct., 1911	do.		7	300	109.8821			32,964.63				6.37	
June, 1913	do.		7	5,600	122.263				2,500	112.2068	280,741.93	6.23	
Jan., 1907	Pennsylvania R. R. (Par \$50).		6	15,882	117.2974	931,459.38						5.11	
Aug., 1907	do.		6	1,694	106.018			89,797.40	17,576	116.233	1,021,256.78	5.67	
July, 1907	Southern Pacific (common).		6	2,700	114.5198	309,203.47						5.24	
Oct., 1909	do.		6	1,600	123.01		198,095.00					4.84	
Sept., 1911	do.		6	300	101.0433		20,313.00					5.03	
Feb., 1909	do.		6	1,400	122.263			171,170.30	6,000	118.1303	708,781.77	4.90	
Nov., 1907	Union Pacific (common).		10	3,530	109.74	387,388.93						5.08	
Oct., 1909	do.		10	1,300	152.904		198,776.26					6.54	
Oct., 1911	do.		10	370	158.625			58,691.25				6.30	
Mar., 1908	United States Steel (preferred).		7	10,000	97.694	978,941.76						7.16	
Nov., 1910	Western Maryland (preferred).		2,000	73.933		147,866.19			2,000	73.933	147,866.19		
	Total stocks, including Standard and other oil companies.				16,643,847.02	1,189,316.35	299,995.55	1,801,435.39			19,934,594.31		

¹ Sixty per cent only paid.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD—Continued.

List of investments, June 30, 1913—Continued.

BONDS.

Date of acquisition.	Name.	Rate.	Date of maturity.	Amount.	Price.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund income.	Cash price, J. D. R. special fund.	Cash price, University of Chicago.	Total amount.	Average price.	Total cash price.	Yield.	
Feb., 1907	Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. Coll.	4	Oct., 1952...	\$290,000	87.933	\$255,006.66							Per ct.	
Do.	do.	4	do.	204,000	87.934				\$238,527.43				4.67	
Feb., 1907	Beech Creek Extension R. R., first.	3½	Apr., 1931...	403,000	90	416,700.00				\$384,000	87.943	\$513,531.09	4.67	
June, 1913	Baltimore & Ohio R. R., convertible.	4½	Mar., 1933...	60,000	90.6937	54,416.25				463,000	90	416,700.00	4.00	
May, 1912	Bethlehem Steel Co., first and refunding.	5	May, 1952...	125,000	89	111,250.00				125,000	89	111,250.00	5.70	
Oct., 1912	Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 6-year notes.	5	July, 1918...	200,000	97.211		\$194,422.15						5.65	
Do.	do.	5	do.	75,000	97.211		\$72,908.30						5.65	
Oct., 1909	Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, first mortgage.	5	June, 1938...	500,000	96	480,000.00				275,000	97.211	267,330.45	5.65	
Dec., 1908	Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, equipment.	5	Dec., 1913—Dec., 1917.	161,000	95.878		154,363.94			500,000	96	480,000.00	5.30	
Jan., 1906	Central Leather Co., first.	4	Apr., 1925...	500,000	99.835	499,165.27				161,000	95.878	154,363.94	6.85	
Aug., 1909	Central Vermont, first.	4	Feb., 1920...	130,000	99.4223	117,550.31				500,000	99.835	499,165.27	5.01	
Oct., 1909	do.	4	do.	61,000	89.811	54,784.71						5.90		
Nov., 1910	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., convertible.	4½	Feb., 1930...	125,000	94.25	117,812.50				191,000	90.225	172,335.02	5.83	
Do.	do.	4½	do.	70,000	94.25				65,975.00			5.00		
Jan., 1907	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., equipment.	4	25M every 6 mos., Jan., 1914-Jan., 1917.	175,000	89.708	156,990.00				195,000	94.25	183,787.50	5.00	
Feb., 1907	Chicago & Alton Railway, first lien.	3½	July, 1950...	144,000	73.65	106,056.00							5.08	
Do.	do.	3½	do.	98,000	73.65				72,177.00				5.08	
Feb., 1907	Chicago & Alton Railroad, refunding, gold.	3	Oct., 1949...	145,000	80.00	116,000.00				242,000	73.65	178,233.00	4.05	
Do.	do.	3	do.	91,000	80.00				72,800.00				4.05	
Oct., 1906	Chicago & Eastern Illinois, equipment.	4½	Aug., 1913—Aug., 1914.	150,000	94.034	141,051.00				235,000	80.00	188,800.00	4.05	
July, 1911	Chicago Elevated Railways, 3-year notes.	5	July, 1914...	300,000	97.25		291,750.00			150,000	94.034	141,051.00	10.50	
May, 1913	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, general.	4½	May, 1980...	250,000	99.00	247,500.00				250,000	99.00	247,500.00	4.55	
May, 1912	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, convertible.	4½	June, 1932...	10,500	100.00	10,500.00							4.50	
Feb., 1913	do.	4½	do.	6,300	100.00		6,300.00			1,800.00			4.50	
Do.	do.	4½	do.	1,800	100.00								4.50	
Feb., 1907	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, serial of 1902.	4	May, 1915—May, 1918	154,000	85.549	131,740.50					18,600	100.00	18,600.00	
June, 1913	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, equipment.	5	10M, July, 1914—July, 1923.	100,000	96.0783	96,078.30					154,000	85.549	131,740.50	
May, 1913	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, debenture.	5	Mar., 1930...	100,000	96.625	96,625.00					100,000	96.0783	96,078.30	
Feb., 1907	Colorado Industrial Co., first.	5	Aug., 1934...	1,257,000	70.137	881,633.64							7.85	
Do.	do.	5	do.	1,237,000	69.915				885,832.59				7.85	
Apr., 1908	Colorado & Southern, equipment.	5	3M every 6 mos., Oct., 1913-Apr., 1917.	27,000	93.506	25,246.80				2,524,000	70.025	1,767,466.23	7.85	
Oct., 1908	Colorado & Southern refdg. and extension.	4½	May, 1936...	250,000	83.30	213,250.00				250,000	83.30	213,250.00	5.65	
Dec., 1908	Denver & Rio Grande, first refdg.	5	Aug., 1955...	250,000	87.75	219,375.00				250,000	87.75	219,375.00	5.73	
Feb., 1907	Duluth, Missabe & Northern, general.	5	Jan., 1941...	473,000	102.9356	486,835.73							4.81	
May, 1909	do.	5	do.	20,000	107		21,400.00						4.58	
Feb., 1907	do.	5	do.	235,000	103.42				243,037.00				4.79	
May, 1909	do.	5	do.											
Feb., 1907	Du uth, Missabe & Northern, first mortgage.	6	Jan., 1923...	59,000	114.40	67,493.00					728,000	103.203	751,322.73	4.80
Do.	do.	6	do.	33,000	114.40				37,752.00				4.15	
Nov., 1908	Erie Railroad, series N equipment.	3	Oct., 1913—Oct., 1917.	124,000	95.433	118,402.78				92,000	114.40	105,248.00	4.15	
Oct., 1909	Fairmount Coal Co., first mortgage.	5	July, 1931...	150,000	95.50		143,250.00						5.37	
Jan., 1909	do.	5	do.	84,000	93.50				78,540.00				5.56	
Feb., 1907	Fort Worth & Denver City R. R., equipment.	5	1M every 6 mos., Oct., 1913-Oct., 1916.	9,000	93.475	8,412.80				231,000	94.782	221,790.00	5.42	
Apr., 1912	Grand Trunk Railway (Canada) equipment.	4½	Nov., 1913—May, 1922.	320,000	98		313,600.00			320,000	98	313,600.00	4.95	
Apr., 1913	Interborough Rapid Transit, first mtge.	5	Jan., 1966...	800,000	98	768,000.00							5.22	
Do.	do.	5	do.	200,000	98		192,000.00						5.22	
June, 1911	Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., first sinking fund.	5	May, 1939...	510,000	100.50	512,550.00				1,000,000	98	963,000.00	4.96	
Do.	do.	5	do.	80,000	100.50		80,400.00			208,035.00		797,000	100.50	
Do.	do.	5	do.	207,000	100.50				797,000	100.50	800,985.00	4.96		

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD—Continued.

List of investments—Continued.

BONDS—continued.

Date of acquisition.	Name.	Rate.	Date of maturity.	Amount.	Price.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund income.	Cash price, J. D. R. special fund.	Cash price, University of Chicago.	Total amount.	Average price.	Total cash price.	Yield.		
Apr., 1913	The Kansas City Southern, rfdg. and imp.	P. ct.	5 Apr., 1950	\$200,000	Per ct. 97.75	\$194,000.00						Per ct.	Per ct. 5.16		
Mar., 1913	do	5	do	50,000	97		\$48,875.00						5.13		
Apr., 1913	do	5	do	50,000	97			\$48,500.00					5.16		
Mar., 1913	do	5	do	11,000	97.75				\$10,752.50				5.13		
Feb., 1913	The Kansas City Southern, equip't. notes, series B.	5	Dec., 1913-Dec., 1923	140,000	98.8161		138,342.54			\$311,000	97.147	\$302,127.50	5.15		
Do.	do	5	do	60,000	98.8161			59,239.66					5.25		
Do.	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, debenture.	4	Sept., 1928	145,000	97		140,650.00				200,000	98.8161	197,632.20	5.25	
Do.	do	4	do	147,000	97				142,590.00				4.28		
Feb., 1907	Morris and Essex, first refdg. gold.	3½	Dec., 2,000	144,000	97.35		140,196.00				292,000	97	283,240.00	4.28	
Do.	do	3½	do	147,000	97.3626				143,120.97				3.60		
June 1913	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., equipment.	5	June, 1916, to Dec., 1922.	100,000	96.7199		96,719.89				291,000	97.36	283,316.97	3.60	
July, 1907	Missouri Pacific equipment Assn., shares.	5	Dec., 1915	19,000	94		17,860.00			100,000	96.7199	96,719.89	5.62		
Jan., 1908	Missouri Pacific equipment trust gold bonds.	5	May, 1915-1917.	132,000	97.465		128,655.00				19,000	94	17,860.00	7.55	
Dec., 1908	do	5	May, 1914-1917.	81,000	96.666			78,300.00						5.94	
June, 1908	Missouri Pacific, coll. trust.	5	Jan., 1917	45,000	94.677		42,604.68				213,000	97.162	206,955.00	6.38	
Feb., 1907	Missouri Pacific, gold loan of 1905.	4	Mar., 1945	434,000	89		336,260.00				45,000	94.677	42,604.68	4.66	
Do.	do	4	do	357,000	89				317,730.00				4.66		
Jan., 1910	Missouri Pacific, convertible.	5	Mar., 1960	80,000	95		76,000.00				791,000	89	703,990.00	5.28	
Do.	do	5	do	337,500	95			320,625.00						5.28	
Feb., 1907	Northern Pac., Gt. Nor., C. B. & Q., coll. joint.	4	July, 1921	146,000	94.60		138,116.00				417,500	95	396,625.00	4.91	
Do.	do	4	do	147,000	94.60				139,062.00					4.91	
Aug., 1907	Norfolk & Western, convertible.	4	June, 1932	486,000	96.44		468,699.21				293,000	94.60	277,178.00	4.91	
May, 1913	New York City corporation stock.	4½	Mar., 1963	100,000	100		100,000.00				486,000	96.44	468,699.21	4.27	
June, 1913	N. Y., Lake Erie & West. Dock & Improvement Co., first.	5	July, 1934	50,000	100		50,000.00				100,000	100	100,000.00	4.50	
Do.	do	5	do	175,000	100			175,000.00						5.00	
Feb., 1907	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., debenture.	4	July, 1955	145,000	99.60		144,420.00				225,000	100	225,000.00	5.00	
Do.	do	4	do	147,000	99.60				146,412.00					4.02	
Apr., 1910	Otis Elevator Co., cor. debenture.	5	Apr., 1920	150,000	97.50		146,250.00				292,000	99.60	290,832.00	4.02	
Feb., 1912	Philadelphia Co., convertible.	5	May, 1922	150,000	93.50		140,250.00				150,000	97.50	146,250.00	5.42	
Do.	do	5	do	20,000	93.50			18,700.00						5.94	
Feb., 1912	do	5	do	8,000	93.50				7,480.00					5.94	
June, 1911	Republic Iron & Steel, first sinking fund.	5	Apr., 1940	370,000	94.50		349,650.00				178,000	93.50	166,430.00	5.38	
Do.	do	5	do	230,000	94.50			217,350.00						5.38	
Nov., 1911	Seaboard Air Line, first mortgage.	4	Apr., 1950	171,000	87.704		149,973.96				600,000	94.50	567,000.00	5.38	
Do.	do	4	do	170,000	87.704			149,096.92						4.70	
Dec., 1911	Seaboard Air Line, equipment notes, series I.	5	June & Dec., 1916	25,000	100			25,000.00				341,000	87.704	299,070.88	4.70
Apr., 1913	Seaboard Air Line, 3-year notes.	5	Mar., 1916	250,000	97.763			244,407.50				250,000	97.763	244,407.50	5.90
June, 1913	Seaboard Railways Unincorporated, notes.	6	June, 1914	250,000	100		250,000.00							6.00	
Do.	do	6	do	110,000	100			110,000.00				360,000	100	360,000.00	6.00
Feb., 1909	Southern Pacific Co., convertible.	4	June, 1929	172,000	89.097		153,200.00				249,000	91.2128	227,120.00	4.35	
Do.	do	4	do	77,000	96				73,920.00					4.79	
Feb., 1907	St. Louis, Iron Mtn. & Southern Unifying and Refunding.	4	July, 1929	339,000	83.377		324,341.13							5.53	
May, 1908	do	4	do	189,000	86.60				163,674.00					5.25	
Feb., 1907	St. Louis, Iron Mtn. & Southern River & Gulf Division.	4	May, 1933	100,000	82.345		82,345.73				578,000	84.431	488,015.13	5.47	
Do.	do	4	do	100,000	66.21		66,210.62				100,000	82.345	82,345.73	5.46	
Feb., 1907	Trinity & Brazos Valley R. R., equipment.	5	Oct., 1913-Apr., 1917	9,000	93.475		8,412.80				9,000	93.475	8,412.80	8.50	
July, 1912	Texas & Pacific Equipment notes.	5	Dec., 1913-June, 1917	45,000	100		45,000.00				45,000	100	45,000.00	5.00	
Apr., 1912	United Railways Investment Co., secured notes, Series O.	6	Feb., 1916	98,000	98.30		96,334.00				98,000	98.30	96,334.00	6.75	

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD—Continued.

List of investments, June 30, 1913—Continued.

BONDS—continued.

Date of acquisition.	Name.	Rate.	Date of maturity.	Amount.	Price.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund.	Cash price, the Rockefeller fund income.	Cash price, J. D. R. special fund.	Cash price, University of Chicago.	Total amount.	Average price.	Total cash price.	Yield.
		P. ct.			Per ct.						Per ct.		Per ct.
Jan., 1906	United States Steel Corporation second sinking fund.	5	Apr., 1963	\$2,167,000	94.004	\$2,037,061.08							5.34
Nov., 1907	do.	5	do	175,000	81.904	\$143,332.63							6.16
Do.	do	5	do	476,000	97.661								5.14
Feb., 1907	do	5	do										5.36
Mar., 1909	Union Steel Co., first mtge.	5	Dec., 1952	150,000	104.825	157,237.50							4.74
Apr., 1910	do	5	do	50,000	104.50								4.75
Mar., 1909	Union Pacific R. R., convertible.	4	July, 1927	631,000	86.41	545,247.38							5.38
Oct., 1909	do	4	do	491,000	110.85								3.94
Nov., 1908	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., first.	5	Dec., 1923	250,000	91.00	227,500.00							6.15
May, 1912	Wabash R. R. receiver's certificates.	5	Aug., 1913	185,000	100.125	185,231.25							5.00
Do.	do	5	do	190,000	100.125								5.00
Feb., 1907	Western Maryland, first mtge.	4	Oct., 1952	1,429,000	84.386	1,205,872.22							4.90
June, 1911	do	4	do	347,000	86.00								4.80
Do.	do	4	do	546,000	82.00								5.03
Apr., 1907	Western Pacific, first mtge.	5	Sept., 1933	868,000	90.00	781,200.00							5.85
Do.	do	5	do	917,000	90.00								5.85
Mar., 1908	Westinghouse Mfg. Co., convertible.	5	Jan., 1931	200,000	95.04	190,079.34							5.45
Apr., 1908	Wisconsin Central, general.	4	July, 1949	578,000	87.60	506,328.00							4.73
Do.	do	4	do	385,000	87.60								4.73
July, 1911	Wisconsin Steel Co., notes guaranteed by International Harvester Co.	5	July, 1914, to July, 1926	212,000	97								5.48
	Total bonds.					16,131,266.43	4,016,217.79	674,735.46	5,142,566.59			25,964,786.27	
	Total stocks.					16,643,847.02	1,189,316.35	299,995.55	1,801,435.39			19,934,594.31	
						32,775,113.45	5,205,534.14	974,731.01	6,944,001.98			45,899,380.58	

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD,
New York, September 9, 1913.

To the members of the General Education Board.

GENTLEMEN: A statement of the board's finances, as of June 30, 1913, covering the fiscal year ended that date, is herewith submitted, together with copy of a certificate from Mr. A. B. Bierck, C. P. A., who has just completed an audit of the treasurer's accounts.

A summary of the Rockefeller fund income account is here given:

Appropriations from the Rockefeller fund \$10,536,405.22

Payments made thereon 5,873,945.27

Balance unpaid 4,662,459.95

Balance the Rockefeller fund income not yet disbursed 5,676,678.01

Balance available for appropriation July 1, 1913 1,014,218.06

Approximate income to accrue between July 1, 1913, and Nov. 1, 1913 750,000.00

Amount available for appropriation at October meeting 1,764,218.06

Changes in investments since May 15, 1913, have been as follows:

For the Rockefeller fund.

Sold and redeemed at a gain of \$3,398.22:

\$250,000 Seaboard Railway unincorporated 5 per cent notes, at 100 per cent.

\$25,000 Chesapeake & Ohio equipment 4s, at 100 per cent.

\$2,000 Texas & Pacific equipment 5s, at 100 per cent.

One-half share Galena Signal Oil common stock, at 181 per cent.

One-fourth share Standard Oil (Nebraska) capital stock, at 275 per cent.

Bought:

\$60,000 Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, at 90.6937 per cent.

\$250,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul general 4½s, at 99 per cent.

\$100,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific equipment 5s, at 96.0783 per cent.

\$100,000 city of New York 4½s corporate stock, at 100 per cent.

\$100,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas equipment 5s, at 96.7199 per cent.

\$50,000 New York, Lake Erie & Western Dock & Improvement first 5s, at 100 per cent.

\$250,000 Seaboard Railway unincorporated 1 year 6 per cent notes, at 100 per cent, less 2 per cent commission.

\$150,000 Southern Pacific convertible 4s, at 87.485 per cent.

900 shares Northern Pacific capital stock, at 102.1600 per cent.

700 shares Southern Pacific Co. common stock, at 91.3304 per cent.

470 shares Great Northern Ry. preferred stock, at 115.7047 per cent.

1,444 shares Pennsylvania Railroad capital stock, at 100 per cent.

For the Rockefeller fund income.

Redeemed at a gain of \$495.86, \$13,000 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio equipment 5s, at 100 per cent.

Bought:

\$175,000 New York, Lake Erie & Western Dock & Improvement Co. first 5s, at 100 per cent.

250 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul common, at 100 per cent.

For John D. Rockefeller special fund.

Redeemed, at a gain of \$550, \$110,000 Seaboard Railways unincorporated 1 year 5 per cent notes, at 100 per cent.

Bought:

\$110,000 Seaboard Railways unincorporated 1 year 6 per cent notes, at 100, less 2 per cent commission.

100 shares Northern Pacific Railway capital stock, at 101.7797.

100 shares Southern Pacific Co. common stock, at 91.33.

250 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul common stock, at 100.

36 shares Great Northern Railway preferred stock, at 115.7047.

For the University of Chicago.

Bought 154 shares Pennsylvania Railroad capital stock, at 100.

The board's holding of 44 shares Continental Oil Co. (Iowa) capital stock has been exchanged for 440 shares of the Continental Oil Co. (Colorado) capital stock, the latter company having purchased all the assets and liabilities of the original company.

The following stock dividends were received between May 15 and June 30, 1913:

412½ shares Galena Signal Oil Co. common stock.

147 shares Standard Oil Co. (Kansas) capital stock.

294 shares Standard Oil Co. (Nebraska) capital stock.

8,852 shares Standard Oil Co. of New York capital stock.

The new shares have been added to the original holdings and the book valuations reduced proportionately.

Respectfully submitted.

L. G. MYERS, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATION,

New York, September 8, 1913.

Mr. FREDERICK T. GATES,

Chairman General Education Board,

57 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to instructions, I have examined the accounts of your board in charge of Mr. L. G. Myers, treasurer, for the year ended June 30, 1913, and certify that the accompanying statements correctly set forth the income accounts for the year and the conditions of the various funds as of June 30, 1913.

All disbursements are covered by properly receipted vouchers; the cash balances were compared with the accounts of the depositories and found to be correct; the securities on hand were verified by examination and count.

A summarized statement of the condition of the various funds as of June 30, 1913, is appended.

Acknowledgment is made of the usual courtesies extended to me by the treasurer and his assistants during the course of the audit and examination.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. BIERCK,
Certified Public Accountant.

THE ROCKEFELLER FUND.

Income account June 30, 1913.

Dr.

Balance July 1, 1912	\$4,903,802.83
Income for year 1912-13	\$2,254,294.07
Profits on securities sold and redeemed	3,289.63
	2,257,583.70
	7,161,386.53

Cr.

Payments made on account appropriations to colleges, etc.:

Allegheny County, on account	\$22,287.50
Baylor University, on account	31,738.09
Brown University, on account	79,746.46
Carleton College, on account	25,000.00
College of St. Thomas, balance	21,000.00
Colorado College, on account	39,900.24
Converse College, on account	9,304.23
Cornell College, on account	55,451.41
Davidson College, on account	7,648.34
De Pauw University, on account	26,805.00
Georgetown College, on account	3,434.33
Harvard University, balance	15,300.00
Hampton Institute, in full	10,000.00
Hendrix College, on account	5,000.00
Howe Institute, in full	1,000.00
Johns Hopkins University, on account	67,991.72
Lane College, in full	7,000.00
Middlebury College, balance	13,796.24
Mount Holyoke College, on account	95,808.37
Ohio Wesleyan University, balance	56,000.00
Ottawa University, on account	13,000.00
Penn Normal and Agricultural Institute, in full	5,000.00
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	65,658.63
Richmond College, on account	18,000.00
Salem Academy and College, on account	6,442.89
St. Lawrence University, on account	11,333.33
Southern Education Board, balance	10,000.00
Swarthmore College, balance	3,106.33
Spelman Seminary, balance	12,000.00
Spelman Seminary, account new appropriation	3,000.00
Transylvania University, on account	11,823.92
Trinity College, on account	44,117.65
Tuskegee Institute, in full	10,000.00
University of Chattanooga, on account	42,857.14
University of Rochester, on account	168,750.00
University of Wooster, balance	3,296.07
Virginia Union University, in full	11,500.00
Wabash College, balance	12,679.25
Wesleyan Female College, on account	48,000.00
Wesleyan University, on account	43,750.00
Williamsburg Institute, in full	50,000.00
William Jewell College, on account	33,887.97
Wofford College, balance	463.92
Woman's College of Brown University, on account	44,052.43
	1,266,932.36

Payments made on account of appropriations for farmers' cooperative demonstration work:

Administration	\$6,183.89
Georgia	16,167.44
Kentucky	1,426.00
Maryland	5,720.43
North Carolina	24,561.08
South Carolina	29,851.87
Virginia	23,367.12
Girls' canning and poultry clubs	29,164.75
Maine	3,235.42

Payments on account appropriations for rural-school supervisors

Payments made on account appropriations for salaries and expenses professors of secondary education:

University of Alabama, in full	\$3,000.00
University of Arkansas, in full	3,000.00
University of Florida, in full	1,500.00
University of Georgia, in full	2,000.00
University of Kentucky, in full	3,250.00
University of Mississippi, in full	3,000.00
University of North Carolina, in full	3,000.00
University of South Carolina, in full	3,000.00
University of Tennessee, in full	2,875.00
University of Virginia, in full	3,000.00
University of West Virginia, in full	2,600.00
State Department of education of Louisiana	750.00

Rural organization: On account of appropriation

Conferences: Richmond & Hampton, account appropriation, \$2,750.

Lafayette College: Interest on deferred payment

Expenses

Balance:	
Income receivable	\$258,853.41
Accounts receivable	2,335.53
Securities as shown in accompanying schedule	5,205,534.14
Cash on deposit	209,954.93
	\$5,676,678.01
	7,161,386.53

Principal account, June 30, 1913.

Dr.

Gift of Oct. 3, 1905	\$10,000,000.00
Gift of Mar. 23, 1906	250,000.00
Gift of Feb. 7, 1907	10,667,917.80
Gift of Aug. 1, 1909	10,000,146.00

30,918,063.80

Total	
Reserve:	
Income in excess of 4½ per cent per annum to Oct. 19, 1909	\$774,497.36
Increased valuation of securities in the old foundation and general funds' income accounts, charged against such securities and carried to reserve Oct. 19, 1909	109,807.64
Profits on securities sold and redeemed to June 30, 1912	102,068.78
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey distribution of 40 per cent	580,560.00
Profits on securities sold and redeemed June 30, 1912, to date	210,402.25
	1,867,336.03

Total funds in principal account

32,785,399.83

Cr.

Securities as shown in accompanying schedule	32,775,113.45
Cash on deposit	10,286.38

32,785,399.83

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER SPECIAL FUND.

Principal account—June 30, 1913.

Dr.

Original gift	\$21,335,784.20
Gift of Mar. 2, 1908, to University of Chicago	\$103,689.92
Gift of Mar. 12, 1906, to University of Chicago	1,679,860.00
Gift of Aug. 30, 1909, to University of Chicago	929,093.33
Gift of Jan. 1, 1911, to University of Chicago	9,912,540.74
Gift of Mar. 12, 1908, to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research	2,620,610.00
Gift of June 30, 1910, to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research	3,641,236.48
Gift of June 7, 1911, to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research	924,707.63
Gift of July 1, 1912, to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research	630,935.00
	20,442,673.10

Balance of original gift	893,111.10
Balance profit and loss account July 1, 1912	44,656.18
Net profit on securities redeemed, current year	2,781.97

47,438.15

Deduct loss on Missouri Pacific stock	
	940,549.25

373,907.22

Cr.

Securities as shown in accompanying schedule	370,070.82
Cash on deposit	3,926.40

373,907.22

Income account—June 30, 1913.

Dr.

Balance income July 1, 1912	\$961,625.63
Income current year	423,168.79

1,384,794.42

Total	
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Cr

Gift to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research	\$615,294.77
Gift to the University of Chicago for expenses of School of Education	20,000.00
Expenses	1,347.02

Balance:	
Securities as shown in the accompanying schedule	\$604,660.19
Income receivable	77,985.66
Cash on deposit	65,506.78
	748,152.63

1,384,794.42

ANNA T. JEANES FUND.			
Income account—June 30, 1913.			
Balance July 1, 1912	\$9,782.53		
Income received during the year	9,322.21		
	19,104.74		
Expenses	\$26.00		
Requisitions from Messrs. H. B. Frissell and Booker T. Washington, approved by executive committee of board, and paid	11,412.00		
	11,438.00		
Balance on deposit	7,666.74		
Principal account.			
Amount received from Miss Jeanes	200,000.00		
Investments:			
\$10,000 Detroit Edison first 5s	\$10,300.00		
\$20,000 Broadway Realty Co. second mortgage 5s	19,000.00		
\$20,000 United Railways of St. Louis first 4s	17,775.00		
\$20,000 Rio Grande West consol 4s	18,355.00		
\$15,000 Milwaukee Gas Light first 4s	18,875.00		
\$20,000 New York Gas & El. H. & P. purchase money 4s	18,681.67		
\$20,000 Baltimore & Ohio, southwest division, 3 1/2s	18,407.50		
\$20,000 Northern Pacific general lien 3s	18,367.50		
\$20,000 United States Steel Corporation second mortgage 5s	19,058.34		
\$10,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific re-funding 4s	9,602.50		
\$20,000 Central Leather first 5s	19,875.00		
\$3,000 Western Maryland first 4s	2,580.00		
100 shares Manhattan Railway 7 per cent stock	16,645.00		
	199,522.51		
Balance on deposit	477.49		
	200,000.00		
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.			
June 30, 1913.			
DR.			
Balance of fund set aside by Mr. Rockefeller as shown in last annual statement	\$7,939,614.79		
Profit on \$10,000 Duluth, Missabe & Northern general 5s, redeemed	158.00		
	7,939,772.79		
Securities and cash delivered to the university Jan. 1, 1913 (one-tenth of original amount), in accordance with Mr. Rockefeller's instructions	902,471.58		
	6,947,301.21		
Loss on \$9,000 Duluth, Missabe & Northern first 6s, redeemed	846.00		
	6,946,455.21		
CR.			
Securities shown in accompanying schedule	\$6,944,001.98		
Cash on deposit	2,453.23		
	6,946,455.21		
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.			
List of investments June 30, 1913.			
STOCKS.			
	Full shares.	Cost per share.	Total cost.
Anglo-American Oil Co. (Ltd.) (par £1)	14,514	\$11.5334	\$167,395.67
The Atlantic Refining Co.	737	851.9164	250,362.37
Exxon-Scrymer Co.	29	133.0853	3,590.48
The Buckeye Pipe Line Co. (par \$50)	2,951	102.3219	301,951.92
Cheesbrough Manufacturing Co., Consolidated	40	384.4463	15,377.92
Colonial Oil Co.	38	79.8463	2,874.47
The Continental Oil Co.	440	106.4620	46,843.30
The Crescent Pipe Line Co. (par \$50)	885	37.2617	32,976.60
Cumberland Pipe Line Co. (Inc.)	147	37.2617	5,477.47
The Eureka Pipe Line Co.	737	227.7106	167,822.71
Calena-Signal Oil Co. (preferred)	249	78.8465	19,881.78
Calena-Signal Oil Co. (common)	1,237	121.4456	150,228.21
Indiana Pipe Line Co. (par \$50)	1,475	93.4500	137,838.75
National Transit Co. (par \$25)	7,512	28.9813	217,707.53
New York Transit Co.	737	202.2779	149,078.81
Northern Pipe Line Co.	590	65.0602	38,385.52
The Ohio Oil Co. (par \$25)	8,855	78.6636	696,566.18
The Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	2,655	196.3634	521,541.19
The Solar Refining Co.	73	354.8736	25,905.77
Southern Pipe Line Co.	1,475	153.7786	226,823.44
South Penn Oil Co.	368	541.1823	199,155.08
South West Pennsylvania Pipe Lines	516	94.6330	48,830.63
Standard Oil Co. (Cal.)	6,641	129.9427	862,949.47
Standard Oil Co. (Ind.)	4,423	217.0644	960,075.84
The Standard Oil Co. (Kans.)	294	131.5989	38,690.09
Standard Oil Co. (Ky.)	147	221.7959	32,604.00
Standard Oil Co. (Nebr.)	146	149.0469	21,760.55
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	13,309	257.2875	3,578,611.33
Standard Oil Co. of New York	11,065	77.0927	873,031.16
The Standard Oil Co. (Ohio)	516	168.5650	86,979.54
Swan & Finch Co.	73	180.5466	13,179.90
Union Tank Line Co.	1,771	40.8105	72,275.39
Vacuum Oil Co.	2,213	141.6865	313,552.22
Washington Oil Co. (par \$10)	105	16.5610	1,738.90
			10,291,333.42

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

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

Mr. GORE. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say to the Senator that I desire to make some brief observations on the question under discussion.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, it is my desire, I will say to the Senator from New Hampshire, to finish the bill and to move to table the motion. I would not, however, be warranted in preventing the Senator from speaking.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. If the Senator from New Hampshire will permit me just a few moments before he addresses the Senate, I desire to give briefly the history connected with this fund, as I have recently heard it.

I shall vote for the committee report; I shall vote for the proposition to make the appropriation direct from the National Treasury for this work; but in doing so I wish to state that I consider that the fund as heretofore contributed has done a great service. I am not moved to appropriate the money from the National Treasury by any adverse feeling toward the past use of this fund. I have recently learned how the fund was first furnished. Dr. Buttrick traveled through the South with Mr. Ogden and became very much interested in the agricultural progress there being made. In Texas he came in contact with the work of Dr. Knapp and became very much impressed with the results he was accomplishing. Dr. Buttrick came back to Washington, saw the Secretary of Agriculture, and asked him why that work was not done much more extensively. The Secretary of Agriculture explained his view of constitutional limitations as to the use of funds in such work. It was then that Dr. Buttrick arranged with the General Educational Board to tender Dr. Knapp an additional fund for the enlargement of his work, leaving entirely to Dr. Knapp the selection of every agent and of every employee, he having nothing to do with the work and not making public the fact that Dr. Knapp obtained the money through the General Educational Board. This fund not only furnished farm demonstrators and aided the boll-weevil fight, but by its use boys' corn clubs and girls' canning clubs were formed.

I have a copy of the agreement made between Secretary Wilson and Dr. Buttrick with reference to this matter, and I think it only fair to send it to the Secretary's desk and let it be read.

My own view on the subject is that we have passed beyond the stage that we occupied at the time Secretary Wilson thought it impossible to obtain an appropriation for such work. The whole country has recognized that this farm demonstration work is a legitimate public benefit for the public welfare, for the general welfare, to which the National Government can contribute; and I believe the use of this fund by Dr. Knapp taught the value of the work and led up to the present public sentiment in favor of it. I think now the whole country recognizes its value. Now the country approves and Congress is ready to carry it on. As it is for the general welfare, I think it far better that we should pay for it out of the National Treasury than to accept a continued contribution from private sources; but in taking this course, I wish it understood that I, for one, recognize that the contribution has done good. Secretary Wilson did a public service when he accepted it. I know it has been a great blessing to my section; and having seen that blessing I am willing to bear evidence to it and to express my appreciation of the fact that we received it and of what the Secretary of Agriculture—Mr. Wilson—did when he helped turn it to the valuable use to which it was put, although to-day the proper thing to do is to carry the burden at the expense of the Public Treasury, and let men who have funds which they desire to contribute to a good service use them in some other way. I have sent the agreement to the desk, and I ask that it be read.

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

The Secretary read as follows:

EXHIBIT A.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD FOR CO-OPERATION IN EXTENDING THE FARMERS' COOPERATIVE COTTON DEMONSTRATION WORK.

The General Education Board, believing that much good has been and can be accomplished by demonstration instruction to farmers upon the plan of the farmers' cooperative cotton demonstration work of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, conducted by S. A. Knapp, special agent, has asked to co-operate financially in the extension of this work.

Therefore, the said Department of Agriculture and the above-mentioned General Education Board have come to a mutual understanding, as follows:

First. The farmers' cooperative work, in which the General Education Board is to become interested, shall be entirely distinct in territory and finance from that carried on solely by the Department of Agriculture, the said territory and the amount to be expended each year to be determined by mutual conference.

Second. To the extent of the annual appropriation made as stated in the preceding paragraph, the General Education Board, it is understood, is to pay all expenses directly and incidentally incurred in conducting the farmers' cooperative cotton demonstration work in this extended territory.

Third. The United States Department of Agriculture shall have supervision of the work and shall appoint all special agents for this extended territory in the same way that they are now appointed, and the said agents shall be under control of said department in every respect as fully as any other agents of the department.

Fourth. A full account of all expenses incurred in said territory, with proper vouchers, shall be rendered monthly to said General Education Board, and duplicates of same shall be filed with the United States Department of Agriculture. Also monthly reports shall be made to the General Education Board and the department showing the progress of the work, and at the close of the year a final report shall be made covering the year's work.

Either party may withdraw from cooperation under this memorandum on the 1st day of January of any year by giving three months' previous notice of such intention.

WALLACE BUTTRICK,
Secretary General Education Board.
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I only wish to say one word further. I never knew of this contract until within the last 30 days. I have been familiar with the farmers' cooperative work in my own State and in other Southern States; I have met Dr. Knapp; I have seen the work of his demonstrators; but until I became familiar with the Agricultural appropriation bill as a Member of the Senate I thought every dollar of the fund came from the National Treasury. So modest have these people been in the way in which they made the contribution, that as to the beneficiaries, the men employed, in my opinion, very few, if any of them had any knowledge of the fact that the money came from any other source except from the National Treasury. The use of this fund has been of great service to the South, and it has been given generously and modestly, free from anything except the public good. I wish justice done in this matter, and I think that this statement is only fair under the circumstances.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

Mr. REED. I want to ask the Senator a question.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I want to ask two or three questions, to begin with, and the first one is: Is an investigation of this strike in Colorado being conducted by a committee of the other House of Congress?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Is the Senator asking me?

Mr. GALLINGER. No; I am asking some Senator who may be familiar with the facts.

Mr. KENYON. I can answer that question. It has been investigated by a committee in the other House, which is now waiting for briefs on either side before rendering a report; but they have not investigated the matter to which the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MARTINE] has referred, which occurred after that investigation closed.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. One thing further, perhaps, should be added. This money is no longer in any sense the money of Mr. Rockefeller. The General Education Board, as trustees under the deed of trust, entirely own and control the money.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from Georgia if the income of that board does not come, in part, from investments in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., whose property is located where this trouble now exists?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I do not know; I never heard that before.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

Mr. BRISTOW. I think, if the Senator will examine the matter, he will find that a part of the revenues of the General Education Board come from the Colorado mining district where this disturbance is now going on.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I must claim the floor for a few moments.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Will the Senator allow me to say just a few words?

Mr. GALLINGER. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I have no information at all on that subject. The only view I have in connection with the expenditure of money for this purpose is that I am cordially in favor of the Treasury carrying this expense. I do not think the National Government should receive it from an individual or from an organization which has a fund given to it for philanthropic purposes. I think our Treasury is strong enough to pay for anything that ought to be done for the general welfare of the people of this country, and I believe in paying for it in that way; but funds from the General Education Board have been used in this way for a number of years; and having been used I believe with the highest purpose of beneficial service to my own State, and my own State having received part of the benefits from that service, without regard to the Colorado matter, about which I do not know—I did not know that a part of that fund was derived from stock invested in Colorado com-

panies—I think it only fair to acknowledge what I believe to be the efficient way in which the money has been handled and the good which has been derived from its use.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] having answered my first question, I will ask the Senator—

Mr. GORE. Will the Senator allow me just one sentence touching what the Senator from Georgia has said?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will, and then I will begin over again.

Mr. GORE. I wish to say that my understanding is, though I may be in error, that the voting power of the stock held in the General Education Board is still exercised by Mr. Rockefeller. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator from Iowa whether both sides of this controversy have been heard by the committee?

Mr. KENYON. I will say to the Senator that they have been represented, as I understand, by counsel, and that counsel are now preparing briefs to be submitted to the committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. No report has been made as yet?

Mr. KENYON. No report has been made. I asked the chairman of the committee this morning in relation to that, and he stated that they were waiting for the briefs.

Mr. GALLINGER. I was not aware of the fact that an investigation was being conducted. I will now ask some Senator familiar with the matter whether I read correctly awhile ago that the first overt act in this unhappy controversy was the killing of a marshal and, I believe, certain other persons by the strikers? I will ask the Senator from Colorado if he has any knowledge of that?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not remember the circumstances that precipitated the conflict, but I do not think the last matter, as to the tent colony, was precipitated in that way. An investigation was had, following which a report was made condemning certain members of the militia, and since then there has been a court-martial proceeding against the officers who were in command at that time, and that proceeding has not ended as yet.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, it seems to me—

Mr. GALLINGER. I must be permitted to proceed, or, at least, the Senator must get my consent to interrupt me.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I want to state this—

Mr. GALLINGER. No, Mr. President; if the Senator gets consent through the Chair, perhaps I will yield to him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair asks the Senator from New Hampshire whether he yields to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. GALLINGER. I yield for a question.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I only want to suggest that I think it well that this should be known: We speak of the militia. An organization known as the Baldwin-Phelps Guards, which is a private organization, controlled and managed by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Phelps, were marched into that district and immediately after were clothed with seeming official authority by being sworn in as militia, when they were paid by the Baldwin-Phelps people, who in turn were paid by the coal companies and the mine companies.

Mr. GALLINGER. Doubtless all those—

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. So it is the same old breed of dogs that we met in West Virginia.

Mr. GALLINGER. Answering the Senator from Colorado, I will say that I did not refer to the burning of the tent colony, but to events which occurred prior to that time. But doubtless all those facts will be developed at the hearing. The matters that developed in connection with the West Virginia strike have not yet been satisfactorily cleared up as to the relative guilt of the various parties who were involved in that controversy, notwithstanding the Senator from New Jersey is pleased to call those on one side of the question "dogs." Now, Mr. President—

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President—

Mr. GALLINGER. I must decline to yield further. Mr. President. To my mind it is extremely unfortunate that a debate such as has been conducted during the last half hour in this Chamber should be held. The honor of the State of Colorado is at stake, and I apprehend the State of Colorado will, through its officials, do its duty in this matter to the fullest possible extent. A committee of another body has the subject under investigation—I did not know that before this moment—and we ought patiently to await their report before we indulge in the extreme and lurid language that we have heard this afternoon, condemnatory of certain individuals who are in some way connected with that unfortunate affair. I do not know either Mr. Rockefeller senior or Mr. Rockefeller junior; hence I make no

defense of them, leaving the entire matter to be impartially investigated.

In addition to what I have said, Mr. President, if I have read correctly, a large minority of the strikers belong to the labor union; and they made a demand that the men who own and conduct the mines should not employ any but union men. That may not be so, but I have read it. In other words, a minority of the miners was to dictate the policy of the company in the matter of employment.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President—

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

Mr. GALLINGER. I yield.

Mr. KERN. I have it from Mr. Hay, who is a highly reputable man connected with the miners' union, one of the most conscientious men whom I have ever met in labor circles, that in their proposition to arbitrate, which they make now and have made at all times, they were and are entirely willing that the question of union or nonunion should be left out, not even insisting on that, for the reason that 95 per cent of the miners in that field are union miners. That is one reason; but they are entirely willing now, as he stated to me, that the question be submitted to the arbitration of any body of five men that the President might select, with the question of unionism entirely eliminated.

Mr. GALLINGER. But was it not a fact, I will ask the Senator, that in the inception of this trouble that demand was made?

Mr. KERN. That demand, of course, is always made as to whether they shall be treated with collectively or individually.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will venture to say for myself that if that demand should be made upon me under similar circumstances, it would not be granted. I might arbitrate, but I certainly never should grant a demand of that kind, made by men representing, as I understand it, a minority of the laboring people.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President—

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

Mr. GALLINGER. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. HUGHES. I merely want to state to the Senator that, while I do not pretend to be familiar with all the history of this controversy, a week or two ago I had a conversation with Representative FOSTER, of Illinois, who told me that he had had some telegraphic communication with young Rockefeller, in New York, and that it appeared from this interchange of telegrams that the reason why young Rockefeller refused to arbitrate this matter was that there was an insistence upon recognition of the union. Representative FOSTER informed me that he got into communication with the heads of the organization and requested, if there were any such insistence as that, that in the interest of the general good it be withdrawn. They not only authorized him to say that they did not make any such insistence, but, as I recollect the conversation, he stated that they had not made any such insistence. According to the last information I have been able to gather, Representative FOSTER had received no reply from Rockefeller to his telegram to the effect that these men were willing to arbitrate, waiving altogether the question of the recognition of the union.

Mr. GALLINGER. The only further suggestion I desire to make on that point is, that I think I am correct in saying that that condition was insisted upon in the early part of this controversy. It may have been changed since.

Mr. President, we have had several very unfortunate conditions somewhat similar to this during the last 25 years. I remember some years ago that there were 35 Chinamen tortured, killed, and burned in the State of Wyoming. I will not attempt to enumerate the horrors which they endured at the hands of laboring men, not one of whom, I believe, was a citizen of this country, either by birth or naturalization. It was a horrible affair, so grievous that, as I recall the matter, our Government paid China an indemnity of over \$100,000 for the assaults committed upon the citizens of that Empire; and the poor creatures who were not killed were brutally driven from the community, a perfect reign of terror existing. Other similar occurrences have happened during our history as a Nation, some of them very revolting; but it would have been unfortunate had those matters, before they had been fully investigated, been acrimoniously debated in this or the other House of Congress.

Mr. President, I am an optimist, and yet I fear for my country when I see what is going on in this Nation to-day. I think every thoughtful man who looks upon the controversy now raging between capital and labor will pause and ask himself the serious question whether it is not true that the greatest danger that confronts us is not from any foreign nation en-

gaging us in war, but is here at home in this controversy that has raged and is raging, and very likely will continue to rage, between capital on the one hand and labor on the other.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MARTINE], with that great, big heart of his, always takes the side of the oppressed, as he regards it; and with rather extreme views, tells us what he has seen and what he has heard in connection with these matters; and yet, it seems to me, the Senator from New Jersey is sometimes laboring under a misapprehension.

There was a strike a while ago in the city of Lawrence, in the State of Massachusetts. We had a debate here about it, and women and children were brought from Lawrence to Washington as they have now been brought from Colorado. I did not participate in the debate, beyond suggesting that we ought to be patient, and await a careful scrutiny of the facts developed by an impartial investigation of everything connected with the unfortunate affair. That strike passed away, and the strikers returned to their work. Some damage was done to property, a very large amount. Some lives were lost; only two or three, I believe. Policemen were assaulted and harmed, and strikers were assaulted and harmed. The men who led that strike were the same men who to-day are claiming that they have a right to destroy property; and that they have a right to murder, in what they conceive to be, the interest of labor.

Take the utterances of Mr. Ettor; take the utterances of Mr. Haywood, who, on Boston Common, declared that he was above the law, and defied the law officers of Massachusetts to prevent him from doing anything he desired to do, ostensibly in the interests of labor, but, as I look at it, to the great detriment of the cause of labor in this country.

A few months ago we created an Industrial Commission. Excellent men were placed on that commission by the President, and one most excellent and estimable woman, Mrs. Harriman, was placed on that commission. They are going over the country investigating these questions, with a view to recommending to Congress legislation on the subject. The commission held a session in New York the other day. I want to read what one man said to that commission; and there is no doubt that it was actually said.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Vincent St. John, a pale, rather insignificant little man, calmly told the members of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, in session in the City Hall to-day, now the 100,000 or more members of the Industrial Workers of the World, of which he is the prime mover, are pledged to violence—murder if necessary—the destruction of goods and property, and violation of the law they deem necessary to gain their point.

"The point with us is to gain our end," said St. John. "It does not matter to us how we gain that end. If violence against human life is necessary, all right: the end justifies the means. If it means the ruin of property, all right. Again the end justifies the means.

"If it means the isolation of a factory, the ruining of raw or finished material inside the factory or outside, all right. Again it is a case of the end justifying the means.

"Do we believe in agreements between the members of the locals of the I. W. W. and owners of industries? No; we are against working agreements of any kind, for any length of time. That is where we differ from the trades-unions. We are a step farther. It is our belief that the workman loses by making a contract as a member with the owner of a mill, factory, or other plant."

While St. John spoke, Joseph Ettor, accompanied by a young woman who wore neither hat nor coat, sat in the front row and nodded his head approvingly.

St. John went on to explain that if a local of the I. W. W. agrees to-day to work for a specified wage it has a perfect right to break that agreement to-morrow. If the local stands by its agreement, it is thrown out of the I. W. W. as unfit to be affiliated with the organization.

Mr. President, that man does not speak for the trades-unions or the honest nonunion men of this country. As I understand, Mr. Gompers—to his credit, be it said—has expressly disclaimed all responsibility for that utterance. Yet here is a man who represents more than 100,000 people who, with others, are exciting the poor people in the industrial sections of our country to violence and to the destruction of property. It is a very serious matter, Mr. President; and when I contemplate it, I sometimes wonder what the fate of our Republic is to be, unless we are calm and judicious and judicial in our consideration of these questions. It is a very serious problem.

Mr. President, so far as this unfortunate matter in Colorado is concerned, I hope, as we all hope, that the facts will be developed, and that to all guilty men or guilty women connected with the affair, whether they are rich or poor, whether they are on the one side or the other, adequate punishment will be meted out. I deprecate, however, and I can not help saying it, a violent discussion of a matter of this kind in the Senate before all the facts have been developed and reported on, and before any of us is justified in forming an opinion that may not, at least, have some doubt in it.

Mr. President, I have said all I care to say. I am a friend of the laboring man. I know all about his trials. I have been

one of them. My sympathy for them is just as strong as that of any other Member of this body. I want them to have all the rights that are guaranteed to them by the laws and the Constitution of the United States, but I also want every other class to have the same protection. When, however, any man—whether it be Mr. St. John, or Mr. Ettor, or any other individual—openly advocates sabotage, the destruction of property, the destruction of machines in the mills, which they have advocated, and, if necessary, as Mr. St. John said, violence to the extent of murder to carry their point, it becomes a very, very serious problem, which ought not to be determined through our sympathies or our partial knowledge of the facts connected with the controversy, but it should receive the careful, considerate, and unprejudiced consideration of us all, to the end that the rights of all parties shall be ascertained and safeguarded.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, while I am a young man, I have already lived long enough to learn both the danger and the injustice of returning a verdict against any man or against any combination of men upon ex parte testimony alone. Lawlessness and violence are to be condemned by law-abiding citizens without reference to the occupation or the financial standing of the lawbreaker. In a recent strong editorial Mr. Gompers condemned in unmeasured terms all those who counsel or who countenance violence and murder.

I have been deeply and duly impressed by the solemnity of the words of the venerable senior Senator from New Hampshire. He has described dread symptoms of a dreaded social disease. No man can look upon those symptoms and contemplate their significance without trembling for the future.

The resolution on the part of the committee of the Senate to divorce the General Government from the General Education Board does not limit the future possibilities of service of the income accruing to the General Education Board. There are many objects, there are many services of philanthropy, of charity, and I may say of patriotism, to which this money can be dedicated. There are many who will accept these contributions without scruple and will doubtless apply them to humane and to beneficent purposes. There are those, however, who think the Government of the United States ought not to accept money or contributions from the General Education Board because it has received its endowment from Mr. Rockefeller. The Standard Oil Co. has been adjudged by the Supreme Court of the United States to be a violator of the laws of the land. There are patriotic citizens who sincerely believe that the Government ought not to accept contributions from a corporation of this kind. There are many patriotic people who believe that the General Government can not afford to render any favor to or confer any bounty upon the Standard Oil Co., and there are people, whose sense of propriety is not to be questioned, who are reluctant to accept favors from those to whom they can not return or reciprocate favors.

When this subject was under consideration before, I purposely avoided giving utterance to a single word on the subject. As the debate has disclosed, there are those outside the Senate who believe this money is red with human blood and dripping with human tears. I respect the opinions of those people because they are sincere in desiring a divorce of the Government from the General Education Board.

I based my position in the committee and in the Senate upon this ground: This farm demonstration work in the South has become a fixed, an approved, and a permanent policy on the part of the Government of the United States. I feel, and many people feel, that this great, opulent Government is able to defray the expense of any and of all policies designed for the betterment of the citizenship of the United States. I am firm in that conviction, and upon that conviction I have based my advocacy of this divorce.

Mr. President, I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. WEST. Mr. President, may I say a word before that is done? I should like to ask a question.

Mr. GORE. Very well, if the Senator wishes to ask a question I will withhold the motion for the present.

Mr. WEST. In making this motion I did not intend to provoke such a debate here this afternoon. I understood hitherto that that had been the case, and I wish to know now, if Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Carnegie or any other wealthy man contributed money, whether he would in any way directly control the services of those under the Government by this money?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I think the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON], while he may not be able to answer the question directly, can undoubtedly shed light on the subject.

Mr. KENYON. I will simply say to the Senator from Georgia that possibly some two months ago I introduced a resolution here calling on the Secretary of Agriculture to transmit to the

Senate the names of the employees of the Department of Agriculture who were paid by the General Education Board, and also a statement of the general relations between the General Education Board and the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. WEST. Are they receiving the money directly?

Mr. KENYON. I will say to the Senator that the Secretary very promptly responded, and he showed in the statement that there were about 600 employees who were paid \$1 by the Government and the balance of their compensation out of the money of the General Education Board. If the Senator will consult that communication, which is in the Record, I think his question will be satisfactorily answered.

Mr. WEST. Were those Government officers who just received \$1 from the Government?

Mr. KENYON. They were on the pay roll of the Government; and, as I understand, the man who is at the head of the farm demonstration work received \$1 per month from the Government and \$625 per month from the Rockefeller Fund. I am not exactly clear whether the \$250,000 was given to the Department of Agriculture in a lump sum, to be used by them, or whether it came at different times from the General Education Board; but I think it was given in a lump sum to pay these employees.

Mr. WEST. Mr. President, I regret exceedingly that this debate this afternoon has provoked such trouble in the Senate and that there has been so much feeling exhibited. I do not know Mr. Rockefeller; I never have seen him in my life. I know that I feel for the poor people of this country as much as any Senator in this body; but I have always taken the view that if the rich would give liberally of their means toward the uplifting of the downtrodden, our country generally would be much improved.

I do not chide a man for making money if he makes it honestly. I think if he has the talent to do it he ought to do it, and then he ought to give liberally to the cause of humanity and to the spread of Christianity. I want to say, however, that if this money goes directly to the support of officers of the Government, and they feel that they are getting it, not from the Government, but from some wealthy man, I withdraw my motion to strike out the proviso.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senate has been in session for seven hours. I am quite sure it would be impossible to get a quorum here at this late hour. Therefore I am not going to offer the amendments to the bill I had intended to offer, now that it is in the Senate.

Mr. President, this bill never should become a law. There are so many amendments that are indefensible, undemocratic, and unconstitutional that I marvel they have ever been supported by the Senate. I dare say, without believing there is a single Senator who will doubt the statement, that if these items in this appropriation bill had been offered to the Senate by themselves in a separate bill, you could not have found 10 Senators who would have voted for them.

Mr. SHEPPARD. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Has the Senator made the same objections to the Agricultural appropriation bill in the past?

Mr. SMOOT. I say to the Senator that there are items in this bill which have never been offered to a bill before, or anything like them. I would have done so if they had been offered. I also desire the Senator to know that in my experience here in the Senate such amendments never would have been considered, and Senators never would have thought of offering them on an appropriation bill.

Mr. SHEPPARD. To what particular amendments does the Senator refer?

Mr. SMOOT. It is too late now to go into the details of the amendments. The Senator has attended the sessions of the Senate pretty constantly and watched the proceedings carefully, and he knows what amendments have been objected to and discussed. Therefore it is not necessary at this time to go into that matter.

As I stated before, I do not want to ask for a yea-and-nay vote. I am quite sure we could not get a quorum here to-night, and I do not want another Sabbath to pass thinking of this measure and the items which have been put upon the bill here and discussed in the last two weeks. Therefore I shall say nothing more at this time, but I shall rely upon the better judgment of the members of the conference on the part of another body, believing that they will not agree to items which have been placed on the bill here, that never should have been placed

upon an appropriation bill, and that never would have been supported by the Senate of the United States if they had been offered alone as separate measures.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. GORE. I move that the Senate request a conference with the House of Representatives on the bill and amendments, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. GORE, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and Mr. WARREN conferees on the part of the Senate.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. President, I desire to give notice at this time that on Monday, at the conclusion of the debate for that day on House bill 14385, the unfinished business, I shall ask the Senate to take up for consideration House bill 14034, the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, May 25, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, May 23, 1914.

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

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

O Thou, who are everywhere present, unseen, yet an overwhelming spiritual force, to uphold, sustain, and guide Thy children in their efforts to do the right, take away from us all unworthy desires and ignoble thoughts, that we may receive the full benefit of Thy holy influence and do the work Thou hast given us to do with all diligence and perseverance. In the spirit of the Lord, Jesus Christ. Amen.

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

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE SULLIVAN.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That Sunday, the 21st day of June, at 12 o'clock noon, be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of the Hon. TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN, late a Representative from the State of New York.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

ANTITRUST LEGISLATION.

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is H. R. 15657. The House will resolve itself automatically into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] 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 bill (H. R. 15657) to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes, and other bills embraced in the special order of the House.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, the pending bill is one to which I intend to give my support. I am not going to undertake to discuss the trust question from the legal standpoint. I think the pending bill is a lawyer's bill, a lawyer's conception of the trust problem and methods of handling it. I am not a lawyer and have no technical knowledge whatever of the law. I have made some little study of this question from the economic standpoint, and in the brief time allotted to me I propose to discuss the trust question on a fundamental basis, on the basis of political economy. And I want to begin by saying that it was no mere jingle of words in which Oliver Goldsmith declared that—

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

The people of the United States during the last quarter of a century have witnessed a concentration of wealth and power so enormous as to be appalling, and this concentration still goes on with hardly a sign of abatement. The growth of the

trust, so called, has been the phenomenon of the time. It has marked an industrial change more startling by far than any that has ever before been recorded in the history of the world, more startling, indeed, than that involved in the harnessing of steam and electricity. It has noted the rapid passing of the individual and the appearance upon the stage of a vast impersonal force which reduces the social unit from positions of independent initiative to a mere part in a huge machine. It is no longer easy for pluck and brains and energy to win in a struggle which involves relatively new and strange conditions. Pluck and brains and energy are still factors of success, but they no longer play the part they once enacted in the upbuilding of independence and the scoring of individual triumphs. They have become merchantable quantities, like common labor; they are bought in the open market by the highest bidder, and the highest bidder is that industrial creation of privilege which upsets the law of competition and by the forces of monopoly controls the field of production.

It is not my purpose here to detail the frightful process of concentration. To do so would be to burden my remarks with stupendous figures and to confuse the mind with facts that almost pass belief. Let me, rather, invite a consideration of the situation in its moral phase, casting aside all questions of expediency and of circumstance and looking only at the matter from the standpoint of right reason. Concentration in itself is not a bad thing. It is bad only when it involves something besides mere concentration. A thousand men working together can do more than a thousand times as much as one man working alone. It is only when men work together in large numbers that the enormous advantages of a division of labor are possible. And in like manner the concentration of capital is in the direction of economy. It is possible enormously to increase the efficiency of capital by massing it, as in a mighty steamship or a huge factory or a great mill. It must be borne in mind that money is not capital. Capital is wealth used in the production of more wealth; and money is not wealth, it is merely the representative of wealth, a tool employed for the facilitation of exchange. And it does not matter in the least what sort of money it may be so long as it passes current. The small open boat used in carrying goods is capital, but the small open boat is a less efficient means of transportation than a great steamship; and it is an advantage to the world when a hundred owners of small open boats get together and build a mighty Leviathan of the deep into which thousands of tons of freight may be packed and safely carried across the multitudinous seas with an expenditure of labor far less relatively than was required in the hazardous ventures of the sloop and the schooner. The harm is therefore not in this massing of capital in noble ships and great factories and huge mills. It must be looked for elsewhere. And we shall find it, perhaps, in the special privileges with which certain aggregations of capital have surrounded and buttressed themselves. These special privileges appear in many forms, but they all possess a common character; they involve the use of a private taxing power, and whether they wield this in the shape of a tariff which enables them to avoid competition and sell their products at an arbitrary figure, as in the case of the Steel Trust, or whether they wield it in the shape of royalties exacted for the use of natural opportunities, as in the case of the Hard Coal Trust, which until lately was also shielded to an extent by tariff laws, the effect is the same.

They are enabled to command service without rendering service; they fix prices at what traffic will bear; their extortion is limited only by the ability of the people to sustain it. There may be pretenses of cheapening commodities, as in the case of oil; but commodities controlled by monopoly are cheapened in price only by their debasement in quality. Coal oil is cheaper per gallon, it is true; but it is also true that it is lower in standard; its illuminating power has been decreased. And the same is true throughout the whole list of trust articles. If prices have been nominally lowered, they have been relatively increased by the act of adulteration or debasement. The trust always takes everything it can get.

NO CORNERING OF THE NORTH WIND.

It should be observed that trusts do not attempt to corner the north wind. They seek to get control of things that are limited in quantity, and so every really effective trust in the long run must be one that in some form is a landlord. Take the Paper Trust. This trust for years was protected from foreign competition by a tariff on manufactured paper and by a tariff on wood pulp, which is the raw material of paper. But the Paper Trust would soon have gone to the wall had it been solely dependent upon the tariff. The tariff certainly aided it in victimizing the publishers; it enabled the trust for a time to increase prices by 33½ per cent. Yet if the tariff had been