

By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of Boston Music Publishers' Association, favoring the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: Papers to accompany House bill 15537, granting an increase of pension to Stillman P. Daily; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Petition of citizens of Woodburn, Oreg., favoring national constitutional prohibition amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: Statements to accompany House bill 11505, for the relief of Ashley H. Shoot; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOUD: Petition of E. E. Moher and Baptist Church of Twining, Mich., for national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEEKER: Petition of 24 citizens of St. Louis, Mo., against bills to amend the postal law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of sundry citizens of Bristol, R. I., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Builders' Iron Foundry, of Providence, R. I., against House bill 8665; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of E. E. Trowbridge, of Peace Dale, R. I., favoring House bill 11250 and Senate bill 703; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of Builders' Iron Foundry, of Providence, R. I., in re use of the metric system; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, memorial of American Statistical Association, opposing the Works resolution; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition of Gilbert Johnson, jr., of Providence, R. I., favoring House bill 8828 and Senate bill 3456; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of New York State Retail Jewelers' Association, favoring House bill 13305; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of Bristol Improvement Association, favoring the establishment of a naval base on Narragansett Bay; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PHELAN: Petition of sundry societies of Massachusetts, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANDALL: Memorial of sundry citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of citizens of Pequot, Minn., protesting against the passage of House bill 652, Sunday closing of barber shops in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Pequot, Minn., protesting against the passage of House bills 491 and 6468, to amend the postal laws, etc.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of citizens of New Wilmington, Ellwood City, and New Castle, Pa., favoring the passage of House bill 270, Roberts mail-order bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition protesting against the Taylor system in Government workshops, signed by 40 citizens of Beaver Falls and New Brighton, Pa.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, May 12, 1916.

(Legislative day of Tuesday, May 9, 1916.)

The Senate reassembled at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. KENYON. 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:

Ashurst	Dillingham	Lea, Tenn.	Smith, Md.
Beckham	du Pont	Lodge	Smoot
Brady	Gallinger	Martin, Va.	Stone
Bandegee	Hardwick	Martine, N. J.	Sutherland
Broussard	Hitchcock	Myers	Swanson
Catron	Hughes	Norris	Taggart
Chamberlain	Husting	Page	Thomas
Chilton	James	Poindexter	Thompson
Clapp	Johnson, Me.	Pomerene	Townsend
Clarke, Ark.	Johnson, S. Dak.	Ransdell	Vardaman
Colt	Kenyon	Shafroth	Warren
Culberson	Kern	Sheppard	
Curtis	Lane	Sherman	

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce that the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], and the Senator from California [Mr. WORKS] are detained in committee.

Mr. CHILTON. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. GOFF] is absent on account of illness. I make this announcement for the day.

Mr. LEA of Tennessee. I have been requested to announce the unavoidable absence of the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

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

WITHDRAWAL OF ALCOHOL FROM BOND.

Mr. LODGE. I ask unanimous consent to submit a favorable report from the Committee on Finance.

I am directed by the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (S. 5966) to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913, to report it favorably without amendment. I ask for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection 2, paragraph N, of section 4, be amended as follows: At the end of the first paragraph add the words "That any person or persons heretofore mentioned may, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, also withdraw alcohol from bond, free of tax, for denaturation only."

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NEW JERSEY DAY.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I desire to ask unanimous consent for a matter that is in a way personal. In my little Commonwealth this day has been set apart by our governor as New Jersey Day, and I desire to make a few little comments upon the merits of my State. I ask for unanimous consent. It will take but a few minutes.

Mr. JAMES and others. All right.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Is there objection?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It comes in under the pending bill very well.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, as Senators, I deem it is our privilege and duty to advance the welfare of our land and the people thereof, and to that end I feel that we may be justified in proclaiming the merits and claims of our respective States. Mr. President, with us to-day, May 12, in my State is New Jersey Day. New Jersey was one of the original thirteen Colonies to join the Union. New Jersey was the third State to ratify the Federal Constitution, which it did unanimously on December 18, 1787. The spirit of our fathers bade them to pit their lives and their fortunes against Great Britain that liberty might live. Their warm, rich blood soaked the battle fields of Monmouth, Princeton, Trenton, Springfield, and Elizabeth to gain the heritage that to-day we enjoy.

But in recent years New Jersey, through her sons, has contributed honor and glory to our country. That superb son of New Jersey, Grover Cleveland, added fame and honor to our history. Another painstaking and patriotic son, the present President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, has by his unselfishness and patriotism honored and blessed our land, and placed his name high on the scroll of fame. And, too, the honored position you to-day so ably and acceptably fill, was occupied by a distinguished son of New Jersey, Garrett Hobart; his genial presence shed sunshine wherever he might be.

New Jersey was the first to float our flag over the Continental Armies.

To-day our State is a veritable hive of industry. The clang of our anvils, the buzz and hum of our mills, sing the tune of industry, liberty, prosperity, and happiness.

From a point in our State, taking the city of Trenton as a center, in a radius of 60 miles there is a throbbing population of over 12,000,000 souls.

Our State is sandwiched between the great States of New York and Pennsylvania. The cities of New York and Philadelphia affording rich markets for our products. The great railroads of our country must cross our favored Commonwealth in their effort to seek the world's market. The great pipe lines, draining half the continent of mineral oil, cross our State and flow to the great refineries located on our coast.

Senators, we are proud in the thought that we are the gateway of our Nation. No State exceeds New Jersey in variety of manufacture. We lead in copper smelting and refining, in

manufacture of silk, linoleum, sewing machines, rubber goods, jewelry, varnish, and pottery. We boast of more miles of railroads per square mile of territory than any other State of the Union. Nine-tenths of our State is water bounded, thus affording ample bays and dockage for shipping.

The manufacturing capital invested in New Jersey is about twice as much as was invested in the whole of the United States in 1850. Transportation in our State is developed to a marked degree; we have 1 mile of railroad for every 3 square miles of land.

New Jersey was the first to adopt the State-aid system in the system of road construction. We now have 7,344 miles of improved roads. Our schools rank among the best, under a total expenditure of \$17,000,000. Our State school property is valued at over \$65,000,000. In this connection let me state that under our system we convey, in the rural districts, high-school pupils to and from the schools to their homes when far distant. The upland area of New Jersey is 4,808,960 acres; improved farm land, 1,803,336 acres; land in forest, 2,069,819 acres. Our population in 1915 was 2,844,342, or about 378 per square mile.

As a State we are and have been blessed by good legislation; we are favored with glorious climatic conditions; our territory is ramified by a superb road system. Beautiful and happy homes dot our hills and dales, all combining to make a most charming landscape.

The glories of our wonderful Atlantic seacoast, the health-giving air along the sea, bring to us tens of thousands of visitors each year. The green clad hills of Union, Sussex, Warren, Morris, and Somerset reach to an elevation of 1,800 feet, with crystal lakes nestling in the valleys throughout the northern section, transforming that territory into a veritable Switzerland. To this fair-pictured land New Jersey bids welcome to all seeking health, wealth, and happiness. In this historic Commonwealth one will find more completely combined the advantages of the city with the delights and blessings of the green fields than any other section of our country. We bid you come; our latchstring hangs out; a warm hand will greet you.

NEW JERSEY.

"The rolling wave is on thy shore,
 Jersey land, my Jersey land!
 Aloft thine azured mountains soar,
 Jersey land, my Jersey land!
 Hilltop and vale, low-lying plain,
 Thy pines, thy streams with murmuring strain,
 These ne'er will let thy beauty wane,
 Jersey land, my Jersey land!
 On fame's bright roll thy name is found,
 Jersey land, my Jersey land!
 Thine every road is hallowed ground,
 Jersey land, my Jersey land!
 At Trenton and on Princeton's field,
 On Monmouth's plain, with valor steeled,
 Thy sons their lives for freedom sealed,
 Jersey land, my Jersey land!
 Minerva holds thee near her heart,
 Jersey land, my Jersey land!
 Their gifts the sacred nine impart,
 Jersey land, my Jersey land!
 Fair wisdom's sons thou lov'st to call
 From wayside shrine or college hall,
 Thine altar fires bid welcome all,
 Jersey land, my Jersey land!"

[Applause.]

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12193) making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

Mr. SHERMAN resumed the speech begun by him on yesterday. After having spoken for some time,

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me for a moment?

Mr. SHERMAN. Certainly.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, a message from the House of Representatives received a few moments ago announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the Indian appropriation bill (H. R. 10385). I should like to have the report considered by the Senate now. I think it will take only about five minutes to dispose of it. No one wishes to speak at length against it, and I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the conference report at this time, assuming, of course, that it will not take the Senator from Illinois off the floor. The report has already been submitted by me and has been printed in the RECORD. I do not think it will be necessary to read it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I shall not object, with the qualification that if it leads to protracted debate or controversy the Senator will ask that the further consideration of the conference report be postponed to another time.

Mr. ASHURST. If the report leads to extended debate, I will ask to postpone its consideration for the time.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, will the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs be kind enough to tell the Senate what changes have been made in the report, so that we may know on what we are voting?

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, this is, I might say, the third time this report has been made to the Senate. It was twice rejected. It was rejected the last time because the Senate found serious objection to the way in which the conferees had altered amendment numbered 2. Amendment No. 2, as adopted by the Senate, read as follows:

The provisions of sections 2140 and 2141 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall also apply to beer and other intoxicating liquors named in the act of January 30, 1897 (29 Stat. L., p. 506).

That amendment was adopted on the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], and what follows was the amendment adopted on the motion of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA]:

And the possession by a person of intoxicating liquors in the country where the introduction is prohibited shall be prima facie evidence of unlawful introduction.

The conferees made that rule of evidence apply only to Indian country, which was not satisfactory to the Senate, whereupon the report was recommitted to the conference committee, and the conferees then changed it by inserting the words "by treaty or Federal statute," so that it now reads:

The provisions of sections 2140 and 2141 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall also apply to beer and other intoxicating liquors named in the act of January 30, 1897 (29 Stat. L., p. 506), and the possession by a person of intoxicating liquors in the country where the introduction is prohibited by treaty or Federal statute shall be prima facie evidence of unlawful introduction.

It merely shifts the burden of proof, so that whenever any person with intoxicating liquor in his possession is found in any country where liquor is prohibited the burden of proof is on him; he must prove that he has it there lawfully, instead of the United States being required to prove that he has it there unlawfully.

I desire to state further that before the conferees agreed to that provision, knowing that that item was in controversy, we called before us a number of Senators interested in it and consulted with them, and we were assured that it was satisfactory.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, in relation to that clause—

Mr. JONES. Mr. President—

Mr. LANE. Does the Senator from Washington desire to speak to the conference report?

Mr. JONES. I desire to take about a minute.

Mr. LANE. Very well, I yield to the Senator.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I have here a paper, which was read before the conference of the Society of American Indians at Lawrence, Kans., September 30, 1915. It is a paper prepared by a full-blooded Apache Indian, who, I understand, is a very successful business man in Chicago. I ask that the paper be printed in the RECORD, together with a brief sketch of the author's life, which appears on the back of the last page.

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I ask that the paper be read at this time. There is no better time to have that matter brought to the attention of the Senate than right now, and I ask unanimous consent that it be read. If I can not secure unanimous consent for that purpose, I will read it myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I have no objection to its being read, but I did not want to take the time of the Senate to have it read.

Mr. LANE. This is a good time to have it read.

Mr. JONES. In presenting it I will say that I do not wish to be understood as indorsing everything that is in the paper, but I present it partly to show the views of an educated full-blooded Indian with reference to the conduct of Indian affairs.

Mr. ASHURST. What is his name?

Mr. JONES. Dr. Montezuma. I understand the Senator from Oregon has secured unanimous consent that it may be read, and I send it to the Secretary's desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary proceeded to read the document referred to. After reading for about five minutes,

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I ask that the rest of the document be printed in the RECORD. No one is paying any attention to it. You might just as well go out on the front porch and whistle against the east wind as to read that in here, so far as its receiving any attention is concerned, so I ask that the further reading of it be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

The document referred to is, in full, as follows:

LET MY PEOPLE GO.

[Dr. Montezuma, speaking in the interest of his race, the American Indians, read before the conference of the Society of American Indians, at Lawrence, Kans., Sept. 30, 1915.]

From time immemorial, in the beginning of man's history, there come echoes and reechoes of pleas that are deeper than life.

This is an age of abusiveness, "man's inhumanity to man," where man experiments with man; it is an age where money (the idol) is dominant; it is an age of tyranny, where might is right; yet producing such material achievements and advancement as the world has never seen. It is an age where we hide and ask God, "Am I my brother's keeper?" It is an age where man's noblest character that reaches to God must not waver but must be strong and see the right.

The Society of American Indians has met and met. This coming together every year has been the mere routine of shaking hands, appointing committees, listening to papers, hearing discussions, passing a few resolutions, electing officers, then reorganizing—and that has been the extent of our outlook and usefulness for our race. Our placing too much faith and confidence in the Indian Bureau has caused us to evade the vital, the most important and fundamental, object of our society. Mohonk Conferences, Indian Rights Association, Indian Friends, and other similar organizations have also evaded the vital, paramount issue; if they did touch on it, they did it in the form of a whisper.

In the bloody and gloomy days of Indian history public sentiment was against the Indians, that they could not be civilized; they could not be educated; they were somewhat like human beings, but not quite within the line of human rights; the only hope was to let the bullets do the work, cover up the bloody deeds, and say no more—God and humanity were forgotten.

At that hour, when Indians were made "good Indians," as a lightning from the clear sky, out from the frontier, among Indian-fighting soldiers, a voice came: "Stay the sword; the Indian is a man." That voice was no less than Lieut. R. H. Pratt (founder of the United States Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., 1879), now our most beloved and honored benefactor, a brigadier general.

Patient, silent, and distant the Indian race has been these many years. There comes a time in human events when abandonment of racial responsibilities becomes very oppressive, unbearable, intolerable, and there seems to be no hope—then man must exert himself, speak, and act.

The status of our people is not on the square for that reason. Brothers, that time has come to our race. The Society of American Indians is not free. We are wards; we are not free! In a free country we are not free; our heritage is freedom, but we are not free. Wake up, Indians, all over America! We are hoodwinked, duped more and more every year; we are made to feel that we are free when we are not. We are chained hand and foot; we stand helpless, innocently waiting for the fulfillment of promises that will never be fulfilled in the overwhelming great ocean of civilization.

Civilization is our monarch. As a race we are at a crisis. Our position as a race and our rights must not be questioned. Looking from all points of the compass there is only one object for this Society of Indians to work for, namely, "freedom for our people."

It seems so strange that some members of the society can not understand the object of this paper, and these are their questions: "We are ready to abolish the Indian Bureau, but how?" "Wait, let us settle this and that first." Another one says, "Doctor, I stand pat with you on doing away with the Indian Bureau, but let us get an understanding of this and that first." "Do not stir up a revolution until we are ready." "Evolution and not revolution."

Some well-meaning people feel very bad over this matter of taking away the support of the Indians. They pass their hands over their foreheads, take a long sigh, sadly look into space, and wonder how we are going to free the Indians and what will become of the poor Indians then. This going here and there seeking to find a solution to the Indian problem is all nonsense. It has been a problem so long that it has become a problem.

Gen. Pratt's words are true that "the Indian (paper read by Capt. Pratt before the Women's New Century Club, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10, 1896) is no problem." It is all in our mind. To free the Indian is to free the Indian. There is nothing complicated about that. It is so simple that we can not believe it.

Common sense teaches us that when you free the Indian in civilization, the Indian will civilize himself—it is automatic and involuntary—and that to free the Indian from bureauism is to free him from bureauism.

My coworkers, if we disagree as a society of Indians in this matter, those who do not think as we do will just chuckle and gloat over our factions. It is just what they want. It favors them and weakens us as an Indian organization. If we can not attend to our own affairs as a society of American Indians, they will point to us and say, "I thought so. They are Indians; they can't do anything." Now, we must do something and show that the Indians can do.

The question of abolishing the Indian Bureau is not a new idea. Eleven years ago the progress of the Indian race had reached that stage of preparation that enabled them to be independent of Government supervision and to be told to go their own way and be their own self-supporters.

Gen. Pratt sounded the keynote when he said:

"I believe that nothing better could have happened to the Indians than the complete destruction of the bureau, which keeps them so carefully laid away in the dark of its numerous drawers, together with all its varied influences, which only serve to bolster and maintain tribal conditions.

"The early death of the 'Freedmen's Bureau' was an infinite blessing to the negro himself and to the country as well. If you say the turning loose of this large number of ignorant and unprepared people would threaten the peace of our communities, I say that not a year

within the last 30 but we have imported from foreign countries and turned loose in the United States a much greater number of no less unprepared and ignorant people. One thing is certain, this bureau will never lift its finger to end its own life, and we can rely on it that its emotions are most pleasurable when Congress adds to it increased responsibilities in the distribution of money, etc. It is a barnacle to be knocked off sometime.

"Better, far better for the Indians had there never been a bureau. Then self-preservation would have led the individual Indian to find his true place, and his real emancipation would have been speedily consummated." (Address delivered before the Baptist ministers' meeting in New York City, 1904.)

When Gen. Pratt uttered these words, he thought that the country and the President were with him in heart and soul for the betterment of the Indians as in the past. Not so—humiliatingly he was made to realize that there was some one higher than he, some one to be considered, some one to be reckoned with. He found himself relieved from the great institution he founded and cherished, and where he had hoped to see his last days. He had said too much. He was in the Indian Service under the bureau and his head was cut off—1904.

With regret the writer must mention the fact that the Mohonk Conference, Indian Rights Association, and National Indian Association were silent and dumb. Not a word of protest was heard from them. Shame upon them! If they were true and loyal friends of the Indians, such would not have occurred.

Government: "Say, Sitting Bull, I know you are a good fellow, but you are as a child in looking after your business, you are easily cheated and robbed. I know it, because I have done it myself. Now, my good friend, Sitting Bull, I will tell you what to do. You give everything over to me, and I will do everything for you."

That is about how we came to be wards of the Government. They and we as their children have paid dearly in every way to have the United States Government in charge of us as wards.

It is a psychological fact that by everlastingly harping and pointing that "you are an Indian," that "you are a ward," that "you are a child and must be protected," that "you have property, and we must be your real estate agent," that "you must not do anything without your superintendent's approval," that "you are not ready to live as a free man," it is a scientific fact that after a while you will actually believe that it is all true, that you are different from other races, that you have "Washington" for your father, that he feels your weakness as a child, and that the Government is so good as to protect you, that the superintendent and "Washington" will attend to your rights, and that if they want you to sign your thumb mark or name to their papers, you have to. The Indian knows nothing else. Alas, everything is taken from him without his consent and without his being consulted. The fall is close by if the Indian does not obey.

To-day the Indian Bureau is founded on a wrong basis. It is un-American. It is pursuing unnatural methods to reap natural results. Being unnatural, it has come to be a heavy burden instead of a help to the Indians. It is dominated by the Indian Service regulations, thus dominating the Indians and perpetuating itself. It has swerved from its noble course. It has derailed the Indians from the main road that other races travel. It has gone into commercial business; it is methods and methods and promotions.

The original grand, noble, and ideal object of the Indian Bureau was to aid and protect the Indian and prepare him to emerge from his wigwam into civilization, and it has been a total failure.

Within my period of years there have been 10 or 12 Commissioners of Indian Affairs. Most of them are dead, and the machine still exists to be greased and tinkered with. It is a political machine, where one goes out and another comes in, taking turns greasing and adjusting the Indian machine.

The gradual process of civilizing the Indian seems well enough, but experience teaches us, and as we study the case it seems more and more like the good saint's method of shortening his dog's long tail. He was a very sympathetic and humane man. He concluded to shorten it by the gradual process. To do it nicely he cut off a little piece of the tail one day and another piece off at another time, and so he continued to sever the dog's tail by installments, so as not to hurt the dear dog too much.

This humane and sentimental process has not been practical and has done the Indian a great deal of harm before the world. It has been a blind; a pretention that you are doing something. It is never ceasing, never ending.

There is a wrong feeling, a wrong thought, and a wrong judgment that we must fight. It is an individual battle! It is called "prejudice."

Keep in mind that Indian Bureau, Indian reservations, Indian schools, Indian college, Indian art, Indian novels, Indian music, Indian shows, Indian movies, and Indian everything create prejudice and do not help our race. To tackle prejudice it is better to do it face to face in the busy world. To play the same card as the other fellow we must know him.

Before leaving the Indian Service I wrote to a good friend asking him what he thought of my leaving the Government service and hanging out my shingle in Chicago. He replied, "Well, Doctor, I would advise you to stick to the Government job where the pay is sure. If you come to Chicago, I am afraid you will not make a success here, because there will be prejudice against you, even though you may be the best physician—you are an Indian."

When I read these words my Apache blood rushed into my head, and I said, "God helping me, I will resign the Government service and go back to Chicago and fight prejudice." I was willing to sacrifice everything for my race, so I took the choice of coming in contact with prejudice and going against the current of life and defying the world for the rights with which God has endowed the Indian, as one of His creatures, and I assure you I am not discouraged or dismayed.

To fight is to forget ourselves as Indians in the world. To think of oneself as different from the mass is not healthy. Push forward as one of them, be congenial, and be in harmony with your environments and make yourselves feel at home as one of the units in the big family of America. Make good, deliver the goods, and convince the world by your character that the Indians are not as they have been misrepresented to be.

Members of this society, we have been drilling in our uniforms, but not fighting. Now we must fight or go out of existence. When Gen. Pratt was unjustly dismissed from the Indian Service, the bar that debarred special-interest people was let down. The Indians were no longer protected by a wise father. These would-be friends of the Indians discovered the Indian to be an ideal and fit subject to be exploited by the Indian Bureau, by the missionaries, by the philanthropists, by the anthropologists, by the sociologists, by the psycholo-

gists, by the archaeologists, by the artists, by the novelists, and, O Lord, no telling how many can use the Indian. Scientifically the native child of the forest is so useful. They rushed in pell-mell, tumbling over one another, and the Indian was used as an Indian—as a man he was lost sight of. Our race fell back in its advancement 50 years, and where is our Gen. Pratt?

The reservation is a hothouse, the wrong "melting pot," a demoralizing prison of idleness, beggary, gambling, pauperism, and ruin, where the Indians remain as Indians, a barrier against enlightenment and knowledge. There is not on redeeming feature on the Indian reservations for the Indians. The Indians condemn it; anyone who knows the reservation condemns it, and those who have thought seriously to ascertain its redeeming qualities have condemned it; even the Indian Department condemns it, but does not dare to say so or it would be without a job. The one feeds the other.

The reservation system is a ruinous phantom for the Indians, a deceptive dream of hope that has rainbow spectrum. It is like that mirage upon the burning sands of the desert—now you see it, now you don't see it, and you die dreaming of it. It is a decoy that leads us to our doom.

The paleface boys and girls are kept at home and sent to public schools and sent away to colleges. When they finish school, these same boys and girls go away from home and make their own way in the busy, active life of the country—to succeed or fail, survive or perish. They know not what may befall them; they only take their chance away from home. For in this journey of life God's decree is that we can not see the path all the way—only from day to day—nor the hereafter, only by faith. The start is hard; we know it is hard and killing, but it fits us to compete with the world.

The Indian boys and girls are schooled on reservations near their Indian homes. By promotion they go into nonreservation Indian boarding schools. To go higher, they enter Carlisle, Haskell, or other Government Indian boarding schools; and when these same boys and girls finish the eighth grade they are carefully sent back to their homes on the reservations. That ends his or her school chapter, and what has been the outcome of such method of Indian schooling? Back, back in everything, of course.

But, thanks be to God, illustrious names can be mentioned whose owners did not get all their education on reservations—Senator OWEN, Congressman CARTER, ex-Senator CURTIS, Dr. Eastman, the late Dr. Oronhyatekha, Mr. Parker, formerly of the Treasury, Rev. Wright, Dr. Favill, and many others. Now, where are the names of those Indians who have been educated on reservations? It is not surprising that no name can be mentioned.

Somehow or other the idea prevails that the Indian's sphere of action in this life and in America should be limited within the wigwam, and when an Indian boy or girl goes away to school you hear the hounding voices saying, "Go back, go back to your home and people." These good people and many others seem to convey the idea that Indians are strangers in America; and, strange to say, these people have the whole world for their action, and they are far away from their place of birth, and when they came the Indian was here; and, of course, the Indians, too, must have the whole world for their sphere of action.

There are hundreds of Indian employees in the Indian Service. To a casual observer this may appear as though the United States Government is magnanimous, considerate of its wards by giving employment to the schooled Indian boys and girls and to others who can fill positions and pass civil-service examinations. Man is the outcome of his environment. If employed in the Indian Service of the Government, that person will carry with him the atmosphere of that service, be he from any race. Anyone who conscientiously and unselfishly starts in the Indian Service to sacrifice his ambition in behalf of the Indian in time will fall into the rut, get tired, disgusted, and lose interest, and finally see no use, and he will fall into the level of his surroundings and stick to his job. He has lost sight of the grand object that he had at first, but he sticks to his job.

Just so with the Indian employees in the Indian Service; their personality is destroyed. To keep their positions, to be in the swim, they must not express themselves; they have nothing to say. They stick to the Indian Service and hate to lose their jobs.

Indian employees in the Indian Service are working against the freedom of their race.

Truth hurts, but it is never wrong, and in the long run it conquers. The Indian Bureau is the only obstacle that stands in the way, that hinders our people's freedom. It seems so strange, so incredible, and so unheard of that we Indians must fight and kill the very organ that was organized to free us in order to free ourselves.

What is the Society of American Indians good for? Dare we shy? Dare we run? Dare we cower? And dare we hide when our duty is so plainly written before us? As a society with the greatest object for our people, it should be no longer possible to evade the issue; the responsibility rests with us to be message runners to every camp and to let every Indian know that it remains with every individual Indian to be free.

It is appalling and inexplicable that the palefaces have taken all of the Indian's property—the continent of America—which was all he had in the world. The Indian asks for public school, college, and university education for his children. To refuse such a noble request would be as cruel as to give a stone when he asks for bread. Will the department defray the expenses of any college or university Indian students? The Indian Bureau's motto seems to be, "Eighth grade and no more." And therefore we may assume that the Indian Department does not want the Indian educated. It may be wise, and is afraid that they will make too many lawyers who will fight to a finish. It may be that the Indian Bureau fears something may happen from the Indian's knowledge of doing something.

To dominate a race you do not want to educate them. All one needs to do is to make them believe black is white and get them to believe everything you do is all right. Let them live Indian life. Let them fear you. Let them quibble among themselves. Give them plenty of sweets and tell them things will come out all right, for them not to worry, but leave it all to their "Washington father"; he is "good medicine," and all will be well. Blessed is the superintendent who has this executive ability.

The life of the Indian Bureau is supported by plausibilities and by civil service. No discredit to the principles of civil service, but when it comes to clinch and hold the lid down and keep the Indians from their liberty by its good name, then it is time that a loud protest should come from the Society of American Indians. The merit system has a limit when it stands in the way of human rights.

The Indian Bureau is willing and anxious to do everything for the Indians, but! It says: "If there is anything wrong, we can remedy it ourselves, because we are in a position to know the needs of the Indians, and do not believe, but!

"Thou good and faithful servant" can not be applied to the Indian Bureau; from a lamb it has grown to be a strong monster. It looks with furious glare at every movement we make, lest we take away the Indians from its blood-stained paws, because it pays to continue the same old policy, to keep us within due bounds.

The Indian Bureau could dissolve itself and go out of business, but what is the use? Just think, 8,000 employees would be jobless and there would be no \$11,000,000 appropriation. By dissolving it would be killing its hen that lays the golden egg. Having nursed the Indians for so long, they might be lonesome living without Indians. There is no other race to draw upon to keep the wolf from the door. The last thing it thinks of is to let go of the Indians. It will fight to the last ditch, because they are its bread and butter; they are its money and have sacrificed their service to the cause.

Therefore it is useless to look within the Indian Department for relief. It must come from the outside—from Congress and the people.

Some may ask, Can we not adjust or reform the Indian Bureau so that it will accomplish something for the Indians? The Indian Bureau system is wrong. The only way to adjust wrong is to abolish it, and the only reform is to let my people go. After freeing the Indian from the shackles of Government supervision, what is the Indian going to do? Leave that with the Indian, and it is none of your business. Leave an Indian and a Yankee on a desert to live or die. I will vouch on an Indian every time—that he will make a living. This idea that the Indian will starve to death when the Indian Bureau is abolished is all talk, and there is nothing to it. He has to settle everything for himself. He has to do the same as you and I—and that is freedom.

The Indian Bureau has not left the Indians, but is awfully busy with a third party. The third party wants this and wants that, backed by Congressmen and by Senators and by a long list of petitioners. The Indian Bureau jibes in with the third party, and they both agree that the Indian has too much land. "He has no use for so much. Let us open up a part of it to the public, sell the land, and deposit the money to his credit in the Treasury, and have the interest money paid to him quarterly." If the Indian wants 50 cents and the tribe has \$200 in the Treasury, the department takes the 50 cents from the \$200, and the Indian believes it comes from Washington by taxing the public. That honest, if you can call it honest, method is called the reimbursement fund.

Reimbursement charity is the most damnable charity conceivable, and it takes away as much burden from the Indians as that good and kind-hearted old lady did when she held her heavy market basket out of the wagon on scaling the steep hill so that the poor horses would not have such a heavy load to pull up the hill. The Indians have to pull the heavy load up the hill of the Indian Bureau system, while the Indian Bureau rides and thinks it is helping us by holding its heavy basket out of the wagon.

What did the Indians get for their land that is flooded? How much did the Indians get for the land that irrigation ditches pass through? How much did the Indians get from the forest reserve and the natural park reserve? These are the questions yet to be settled, if the Government has not protected us as its wards.

Is the Indian's reimbursement fund Government appropriation, or is it the Indian paying himself?

Has the Indian no right to express himself or to be consulted and give his approval and disapproval of the construction of a dam on his domain?

Has he no right to say what part of his reservation may be sold? Coming down to the fine point, has the Indian any right to open his mouth, to think for himself, or to do for himself, or even to live and breathe for himself?

Not at all; not at all! The Indian Bureau—the Indian Bureau does it all. If there is such a place as hell, O, it's like hell! O, it's like hell to me.

Fairly speaking, the Century of Dishonor, by Helen Hunt Jackson, bears a tale that is mild in comparison to the present Indian administration.

The iron hand of the Indian Bureau has us in charge. The slimy clutches of horrid greed and selfish interests are gripping the Indian's property. Little by little the Indian's land and everything else is fading into a dim and unknown realm.

The Indian's prognosis is bad—unfavorable, no hope. The foreboding prodromic signs are visible here and there now; and when all the Indian's money in the United States Treasury is disposed of; when the Indian's property is all taken from him; when the Indians have nothing in this wide world; when the Indians will have no rights, no place to lay their heads; and when the Indians will be permitted to exist only on the outskirts of the towns; when they must go to the garbage boxes in alleys to keep them from starving; when the Indians will be driven into the streets, and finally the streets will be no place for them, then, what will the Indian Bureau do for them? Nothing, but drop them. The Indian Department will go out of business.

In other words, when the Indians will need the most help in this world, that philanthropic department of the Government that we call the Indian Bureau will cease to exist; bankrupt with liabilities—billions and billions—no assets. O Lord, my God, what a fate has the Indian Bureau for my people.

If we depend upon the employees of the Indian Bureau for our life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness, we wait a long while. They are too busy looking after the machinery of Indian Affairs; they have no time to look ahead; they have no time to feel the pulse of the Indian; they have no time to think of outside matters; they have no time to adjust matters. "Well, what time have they?" you may ask. All of their time is devoted to the pleasure and will of their master at Washington that we call the Indian Bureau.

Blindly they think they are helping and uplifting, when in reality they are a hindrance, a drawback, and a blockade on the road that would lead the Indian to freedom, that he may find his true place in the realms of mortal beings.

The reservation Indians are prisoners; they can not do anything for themselves. We are on the outside, and it is the outsiders that must work to free the Indians from bureauism. There is no fear of the general public; they are our friends. When they find out that we are not free they will free us. We have a running chance with the public, but no chance with the Indian Bureau.

The abolishment of the Indian Bureau will not only benefit the Indians, but the country will derive more money annually from the Indians than the Government has appropriated to them. Why? Because by doing away with the Indian Bureau you stop making paupers and useless beings and start the making of producers and workers.

Does this seem like a dream to you? Is your position a foreign attitude? From aloft, do you look down? Have you gone so far as to forget your race? Have you quenched the spirit of our fathers? As their children, dare we stay back, hide ourselves, and be dumb at this hour when we see our race abused, misused, and driven to its doom? If this be not so, then let whatever loyalty and racial pride be in you awaken and manifest itself in this greatest movement of "Let my people go!"

The highest duty and greatest object of the Society of American Indians is to have a bill introduced in our next Congress to have the Indian Bureau abolished and to let the Indians go. We can not be disinterested in this matter; we can not be jealous or hate one another; we can not quibble or be personal in this matter. There must be no suspicion.

We must act as one. Our hearts must throb with love, our souls must reach to God to guide us, and our bodies and souls must be used to gain our people's freedom.

In behalf of our people, with the spirit of Moses, I ask this—the United States of America—"Let my people go."

The author of this article (Dr. Montezuma) is a full-blood Apache of Arizona. His tribe was considered the most ferocious, unpromising specimen and the most primitive of the aborigines. When but 4 years of age he was taken prisoner by the Pima Indians, who sold him for \$30 to Mr. C. Gentle, one of the founders of the Chicago Press Club and the Chicago Art Institute, who brought the Apache boy East, and traveled together, and after a short stay at Grand Rapids, Mich., they came to Chicago, where the Apache Indian entered the public schools (spring, 1873) before he could command the English language intelligently. In a short time the little Indian boy curiosity unconsciously did just the same things as his white school playmates—played marbles, ran away from school to go fishing on the lake front, watered P. T. Barnum's elephant, sold newspapers, hitched behind buses, and in every way he was just like any other street-orphan boy.

In 1875 and 1876 he went to a country school near Galesburg, Ill. Mr. Gentle sold out his business in Chicago and went to New York City and took along his Indian boy. Unfortunately, Mr. Gentle's new gallery in New York City burnt out and he failed in business in 1877. He could no longer finance, even though it was against his wish, his Apache protégé.

At an early age of 11 years the boy from Arizona had to shift for himself. After one year's schooling in Brooklyn, N. Y., he was brought back to Urbana, Ill., where he was tutored for the preparatory course connected with the State University of Illinois. He matriculated in 1880 and in 1884 graduated in the school of chemistry with the degree of bachelor of science. While at Illinois University he worked at anything and everything, and during vacation he worked on a farm. After his graduation he launched out and landed in Chicago, secured a place in a drug store, where he worked and made his home. In the fall of 1884 he began to attend lectures at the Chicago Medical College while working and living in the drug store. Five years at the Medical College of the Northwestern University, at the same time behind a drug counter, he killed two birds with one shot—he secured the degree of doctor of medicine as well as being a practical pharmacist. It is worthy of note to say that Montezuma made his own road and traveled in it alone, and for every step of the way he earned and paid for it himself, with now and then kind helping hands.

Gen. T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, learned of the Apache's graduation in medicine; he offered him a position in the Indian Service, and in 1889 the young physician accepted and was stationed as Indian school clerk and physician at Fort Stevenson, N. Dak., agency physician at Western Shoshone, Nev., Colville Agency, Wash., and resident physician at the renowned United States Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., where he came face to face with Gen. Pratt and his work. After serving the United States Government for seven years and a half the doctor resigned his position at Carlisle in 1896 and again returned to Chicago to "buck up" against the world, where he is making a successful demonstration for his race in his profession and as a citizen.

Mr. LANE. I wish to say a word in regard to the item governing the introduction of liquor upon Indian reservations, and making the having in one's possession whisky or alcoholic liquor of any kind prima facie evidence that you have brought it in there for evil purposes.

I am sorry the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] is not here; but it is a measure, while well intentioned, can be used with deadly effect for evil. For instance, in the State of Oregon there is a reservation known as the Klamath Reservation that is some 400 miles by rail from the Federal court in Portland, Oreg. Many of those Indians, the half-breeds, are as white as we are. You would not know them from many Members of the Senate, so far as their complexion is concerned. There is a reward or a salary attached to convicting as many men as possible for introducing liquor on the reservation, or for selling liquor to the Indians. A hobo will come along through the country, or some man hunting work, a stranger, unfamiliar with the law or the pale-faced Indian—absolutely ignorant of both, in fact. A young fellow will approach him, a white man, apparently, and he will say to him: "Here is a dollar. Go and get me a 50-cent bottle of whisky, and keep the change." "Why don't you go and get it yourself?" "Well, the bar-keeper down there and I don't agree. We had a little trouble yesterday; and I would consider it a great favor, and would be willing to give you half a dollar commission."

Well, the unfortunate greenhorn goes into the saloon, buys the whisky, and hands him the bottle—the quart or pint, or whatever it is, of "Sheep-herder's Delight"; and then that man is placed under arrest and taken down to Portland, 400 miles away, at a heavy expense to the Government, with this Indian and others as witnesses.

It became a business, a regular occupation, to catch strangers in that way to make these fees, to get this trip back and forth, and \$2 a day for witness fees and board and lodging. It became so much of a regular business that the late Judge Bellinger, when he sat upon the bench, after he found out what was going on, dismissed every case of the kind that was brought before him. He would not try them. He threw them out of court, and threatened to fine people for contempt if they brought in such cases. Half of the time, perhaps, of the Federal court and district attorney in Portland, Oreg., is put in trying such cases as that—mere manufactured, humbug cases. If the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota fastens more of that sort of work on the people of this country, I do not like it or think much of it.

This so-called "Sheep-herder's Delight" is a very poor quality of whisky which is sold to Indians. If they sold the Indians fairly good whisky, they would probably last longer; but they do not. They have to buy the cheapest quality and pay the highest price for it.

If this amendment further fastens that condition of affairs upon the Government, I am opposed to it. As a matter of fact, it costs the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars. About half the time of the court and the district attorney is put in trying these cases, many of which are fraudulent and manufactured. I introduced a bill to remedy it a short time ago. Now, can we not have a provision in the bill protecting the people of the country and the Government from such work as that?

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, there is a provision in this bill the purpose of which—its operation may fall short of the purpose—is to protect the Indian from strong drink.

Mr. LANE. Yes; "fire water."

Mr. CLAPP. That is the purpose of this measure. I hope and trust it will be a factor in affording that protection.

Mr. LANE. I hope so, Mr. President. I was down in that country last summer, and I went on that reservation and found 13 Indians locked up in the "caboose." It was a wretched building, dilapidated, dirty, without any conveniences. Among these Indians were two married women. When an Indian is thrown into that jail he is compelled to furnish his own bedding. If he does not, he sleeps without any. It was in the fall when I was there. It was getting nipping cold at night. A little later it would get down to zero; at times perhaps below zero. Probably you do not know just how it feels to sleep without bedding when the temperature is around about zero. They had brought their bedding, most of them. Some of them had no bedding, and they were sleeping on the floor in their clothing.

I asked, "What were these Indians arrested for? What have they been doing?" They said, "Gambling. We have a new man here, an expert in capturing gamblers, and he is making a reconnaissance through the country and getting in all the gamblers he can," and he had the jail loaded with them. Two or three of the Indians were out doing chores for some of the officials during my visit and I did not see all of them. At any rate, I asked them what kind of gambling they had been doing. I said, "Have they been playing faro, three-card monte, poker, fan-tan, or what?" They said they had been playing "sticks."

I do not know whether you know what "sticks" is or not. It is the game which the Indians have always played. They played it when I was a boy. They will play it when my children are dead, if they are alive and have the opportunity. It is an old game. They had been given sentences of from 30 to 40 days for playing this game of "sticks," which is the old game of "hull-gull." One places a pebble or a button, anything will do, in his hand and hiding his hands behind him shifts it from one hand to the other back and forth. The opponent guesses which hand holds it. If he guesses right he puts a stick down in the ground and has won one point. If he guesses wrong the other Indian sticks one in the ground, and wins one point, and so on. It is the old game of "hull-gull," for playing which they got from 30 to 40 days. At that rate of punishment I have a thousand years in jail coming to me, for when I was a boy I played it many a time. [Laughter.]

At any rate, one of these Indian prisoners asked me: "How do you ever expect to civilize the Indians when you send them in here for 30 or 40 days for playing 'sticks' at 5 cents a game?" I said: "Well, I do not. There are others, perhaps, who do, but not me." He said: "I have had to leave my family who are over on the farm, with nobody to care for them or my cattle. My hay crop needs to be put away at this time. It has not been put under the barn; and here I am, confined for 40 days, for having played a game of 'sticks.' You are a Member of the Senate. Do you think you are going to civilize me, or my family, by keeping me jailed to the neglect of them and their

affairs?" I said: "No; I do not think so. There are others however who think it is a highly moral and very righteous way of treating you. As far as I am concerned, I think it is tommyrot."

This bill provides ample salaries for sending men around over the country to catch Indians who are playing "sticks"—"hull-gull," if you please—and others who it is alleged induce Indians to take half a dollar or a dollar, give it to a white man to buy whiskey in order to obtain preferment for the one and witness fees for the other. Such work is fraudulent.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon whether, in the gambling that exists there, they have any gambling in cotton futures, or Standard Oil stocks, or railroad stocks, or things of that character?

Mr. LANE. No; that is only indulged in by the better class of people; not by the poor Indians.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I should like to ask the Senator whether he considers the enormity of the crime or wrong any less than in the case of these poor Indians?

Mr. LANE. I think it is an awfully wicked thing for Indians to play "hull-gull" for nickels. [Laughter.]

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I should like to ask the Senator what he thinks of the man who gambles in cotton futures and Standard Oil stock?

Mr. LANE. They are persons of much larger influence with Members of the House and of the Senate than are the Indians who play "hull-gull."

Mr. ASHURST. I ask that the question be put on agreeing to the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Consent having been obtained to consider this conference report at this time, I think I am within my rights to announce from the Chair that I am opposed to its passage, and shall discuss my objections fully at a later time in the near future.

Mr. LANE. I understand the Presiding Officer is willing that the motion should be put at this time, but that he is not in favor of the conference report.

Mr. ASHURST. That is true. The present occupant of the Chair has been very fair. He has stated that he is opposed to the adoption of the report, but that he will not at this time discuss it. He is perfectly willing to have the question put, and has given notice that he will discuss the report later, as he has a perfect right to do. I ask that the question be put.

Mr. LANE. Before the question is put, as there probably will not be a call of the roll, I wish to say that if there were a call of the roll, and my name were called to vote upon this report, I should vote against its adoption with a great deal of pleasure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I desire to call up for consideration at this time the conference report on the bill (H. R. 562) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a Postal Savings System.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, I will consent to that only on condition that the report will not provoke any debate.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask the Senator to withhold that request. I have sent the conference report to the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] to look it over, as he is interested in the matter. I have no objection, but I very much prefer that the Senator should withhold the request until the Senator from New Hampshire has completed his examination.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Very well, Mr. President. I withdraw the request for the present.

STATISTICS ON IMPORTS (S. DOC. NO. 441).

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield for just a moment?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMOOT. I have certain statistics collected relative to the general imports of merchandise, and a letter transmitted in connection with them, all of which I ask may be printed as a public document for the use of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, the matter will be printed as a public document.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution requesting the President to return to the House the enrolled bill (H. R. 759) entitled "An act to provide

for the removal of what is now known as the Aqueduct Bridge, across the Potomac River, and for the building of a bridge in place thereof," in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10385) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12193) making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

[Mr. SHERMAN resumed and concluded his speech. The entire speech is printed in the Appendix.]

Upon concluding his speech,

Mr. SHERMAN said: I wish, Mr. President, if the Senate will permit me to offer an amendment to the amendment concerning this \$5,000,000 expenditure. It recites specifically the date of the passage of the act which I had not before me at the time I drew it in the committee, giving the date approved June 18, 1915, and further some amendment providing that the Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby given power to fix reasonable charges and tolls for the use of navigation upon the waterway created under said act of the general assembly of said State in all interstate transportation, covering the questions raised by the Chief Engineer. I ask that it may be printed.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Let it be printed and lie on the table until that item is reached in the consideration of the bill.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, my colleague, in closing his address, tendered an amendment which recited an act concerning the expenditure of \$5,000,000. May I ask my colleague, if the question be so important, will he be so kind as to add that it refers to the \$5,000,000 to be expended not by the Federal Government but by the State of Illinois?

Mr. SHERMAN. Certainly, nothing whatever from the Government but entirely out of the treasury of Illinois.

Mr. LEWIS. I thank my colleague for making that clear in the Record.

Mr. KENYON obtained the floor.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the Senator from Iowa yield to me?

Mr. KENYON. I yield to the Senator.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I again call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 562) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a Postal Savings System, and ask that it be considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUSTING in the chair). Is there objection to agreeing to the report?

Mr. SMOOT. Will not the Senator have the report read?

Mr. BANKHEAD. There is no objection to its reading, but it has been printed as a document and printed in the Record.

Mr. SMOOT. There is no objection to the adoption of the report.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. It is not necessary to read the report. It has been printed.

Mr. SMOOT. Very well; I will not ask to have it read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12193) making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

Mr. KENYON resumed the speech begun by him on Tuesday. After having spoken for some time, he said:

Mr. President, I should like to stop at this point, unless the chairman of the committee desires to go on.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. If it suits the Senator from Iowa to suspend at this point, it is entirely agreeable to this side of the Chamber to take a recess until to-morrow.

[Mr. KENYON's entire speech is printed in the proceedings of May 9, 1916.]

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented a petition of sundry citizens of Oswego, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland presented a memorial of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, Md., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to provide methods of directing the work of Government employees, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a memorial of Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, of Baltimore, Md., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the use of stop-watch devices in the Postal Service, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (S. 5495) for the relief of Edward J. Lynch, collector of internal revenue for the district of Minnesota, reported it without amendment.

Mr. HUGHES, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (S. 4384) providing for the refund of duties collected on flax-preparatory machines, parts, and accessories imported subsequently to August 5, 1909, and prior to January 1, 1911, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 432) thereon.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (S. 5268) for the relief of Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co., reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 433) thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 5973) to establish the National Chamber of Agriculture for the purpose of promoting the equitable distribution of farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CATRON:

A bill (S. 5974) for the relief of Ellen B. Walker; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 5975) to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SMITH of Maryland:

A bill (S. 5976) to amend an act approved May 29, 1908, entitled "An act to amend an act to authorize the Baltimore & Washington Transit Co., of Maryland, to enter the District of Columbia," approved June 8, 1896; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CURTIS (for Mr. PENROSE):

A bill (S. 5977) granting a pension to Uain A. Bigler; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 5978) providing for the payment of the amounts due the employees in, and the contractors who furnished castings to, the United States armory at Harpers Ferry, Va., in March and April, 1861; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 5979) granting an increase of pension to Dora Broom (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5980) granting a pension to George W. Parks (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 5981) granting a pension to Ida P. Duffy (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS (H. R. 12193).

Mr. HARDWICK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. ASHURST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. GORE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—A. PURDEE.

On motion of Mr. FLETCHER, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the case of Senate bill No. 2647, Sixty-third Congress, for the relief of A. Purdee be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, no adverse report having been made thereon.

PROPOSED RULE RELATIVE TO EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

Mr. KENYON. I submit a resolution and ask that it lie on the table.

The resolution (S. Res. 191) was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Senate that all executive sessions shall hereafter be open to the public, except when treaties are considered, or when the Senate by unanimous consent orders otherwise.

And the Committee on Rules is directed to prepare such amendments to the present rules, or to prepare new rules, or both, as may be necessary to carry out the terms of this resolution, and present the same to the Senate for action thereon.

THE NEW AQUEDUCT BRIDGE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution (No. 39) of the House of Representatives, which was read:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President be requested to return to the House of Representatives the enrolled bill (H. R. 759) entitled "An act to provide for the removal of what is now known as the Aqueduct Bridge, across the Potomac River, and for the building of a bridge in place thereof."

Mr. SWANSON. I move that the Senate concur in the resolution of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m., Friday, May 12, 1916) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Saturday, May 13, 1916, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 12, 1916.

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

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

We thank Thee, our Father in heaven, for the faith which holds us close to Thee, a most potent influence among the civilizing forces of the world, inspiring, cheering in the struggle for existence, purifying and ennobling amid the temptations which surround us. It comforts us in our sorrows and bids us wait on Thy goodness. Increase and strengthen it in all our hearts, that we may be true to Thee, to ourselves, and to our fellow men. In His name. Amen.

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

THE AQUEDUCT BRIDGE.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a concurrent resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House concurrent resolution 39.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President be requested to return to the House of Representatives the enrolled bill H. R. 759 entitled "An act to provide for the removal of what is now known as the Aqueduct Bridge across the Potomac River, and for the building of a bridge in place thereof."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I shall not object, but I would like to make this remark in view of the statement in the evening paper and the morning paper of this morning, which would indicate that there had been an error in the enrollment or engrossment of the bill. There was no error in the enrollment of the bill. If it was the fault of anybody, it was the fault of the Members of Congress.

Mr. ADAMSON. The gentleman from Illinois is entirely correct. I inadvertently misled the House by stating that the Senate amendment had not hurt the bill much. I failed to notice, what the Senate failed to notice, that in renumbering the section we referred to the preceding section making provision for the appropriation of money and failed to note that the section had been renumbered. We referred to it as section 5 when it should have been section 4.

Mr. MANN. I was not criticizing the gentleman from Georgia, because it was no more his fault than the fault of others.

Mr. ADAMSON. I take my part of the blame, for I allowed the Senate to mislead me, and I never will do it again. [Laughter.]

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

The resolution was agreed to.