

Also, evidence in the case of Elija Edington, to accompany House bill 6428; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in the case of W. N. Bridges, to accompany House bill 6427; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in the case of David M. Bedwell, to accompany House bill 6438; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in the case of John R. Lane, to accompany House bill 6433; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in the case of John Mallett, to accompany House bill 6434; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in the case of James A. Padgett, to accompany House bill 6435; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in the case of John W. Ramsen, to accompany House bill 6439; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in the case of Virgil O. Adams, to accompany House bill 6426; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence in the case of Cad W. Savage, to accompany House bill 6437; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence in the case of George Wegner, to accompany House bill 6436; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: Protest against automobile tax in House bill 6110; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, protest against the increase in second-class postal rates through zone system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HILLIARD: Petition of Charles O. Thibodeau, William T. Child, and 85 others, praying for the establishment of nation-wide prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Petition of the Laymen's Association, Puget Sound (Wash.) Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, opposing a "premature peace"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: Protest of John A. O'Connell, secretary Labor Council, San Francisco, Cal., against constitutional prohibition as means of promoting temperance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution adopted by the National Association of Master Bakers, indorsing the standard-price bills; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution by district board, division 1, Southern California, urging legislation to procure a moratorium on all indebtedness of soldiers and sailors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAGUE: Resolutions from five delegates, representing 32 Irish county organizations of Greater Boston, appealing for justice for their race; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## SENATE.

FRIDAY, October 5, 1917.

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

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

Almighty God, we come to Thee in the midst of the bewilderment of our times, not knowing what a day may bring forth. We can not clearly read Thy way in human history. We can not see the end from the experience we have had of Thy touch and word upon human life. But we are sure in the center of our own lives of the pureness of our purpose and way, and our faith bridges the chasm of uncertainty that lies before us and anticipates the prize—the prize of the calling of God in this great Nation. Grant us Thy continual blessing and presence and guidance. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Tuesday, October 2, 1917, when, on request of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

### PETITION OF HANNIS TAYLOR.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives prepared by Hannis Taylor touching certain constitutional questions with reference to the National Army. The Chair is in doubt as to where it ought to be referred, whether to the Committee on Military Affairs or to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I suggest that it go to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be so referred, then.

### PETITIONS AND PAPERS SENT TO VICE PRESIDENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to make an observation and would like to have the advice of the Committee on Rules by the first day of the next session.

There has grown up a practice of sending to the Chair communications and copies of communications that are also sent

to Senators of the United States. The Chair has no desire to avoid any responsibility nor to prevent any citizen of the United States from petitioning the Congress of the United States. That is the inherent right of an American citizen. But the present occupant has very serious doubts as to whether it is the business of the Chair to be made the medium of presenting to the Senate of the United States all sorts of petitions that citizens desire to send. Each State in this Republic is represented here by two Senators, and the Chair is slowly gravitating toward the opinion that the citizens of the several States should present their petitions to the Senate of the United States through the Senators from those States rather than impose the duty and responsibility on the Chair of doing those things.

I do not know what the right is or the duty is. I wish before the next session of Congress that the Committee on Rules would formulate some rule on the subject of the presentation of petitions. My mail is loaded with all sorts of things that I do not get either the time or the opportunity to examine, and that I do not think I ought to examine.

The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2998) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across Little River, in Poinsett County, Ark., at or near the section line between sections 35 and 36, township 11 north, range 6 east.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to Senate concurrent resolution No. 12 providing for the setting aside of a day of prayer for the success of the American Armies in the pending war.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2203) for the establishment of Northgate, in the State of North Dakota, as a port of entry for immediate transportation without appraisement of dutiable merchandise, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2527) authorizing the appointment of chaplains at large for the United States Army, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further requested the return to the House of Representatives of the bill (H. R. 5271) authorizing appointment of chaplains at large for the United States Army.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6361) to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### PETITIONS.

Mr. HUSTING presented resolutions adopted by the Wood County Bar Association, of Grand Rapids, Wis.; of the Wisconsin League of Municipalities, of Racine, Wis.; of the Winnebago County Veterans' Association, of Menasha-Neenah, Wis.; and of sundry citizens of Keweenaw, Wis., relative to the public utterances of the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. LA FOLLETTE; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. WATSON presented resolutions adopted by the Council of Defense of Knox County, Ind.; of B. J. Crosswait Post 150, Grand Army of the Republic, of Angola, Ind.; and of sundry citizens of Connersville, Ind., relative to the public utterances of the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. LA FOLLETTE; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. KING. From the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 12) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President without the intervention of the electoral college, establishing their term of office from the third Tuesday of January following their election, and fixing the time when the terms of Senators and Representatives shall begin, I report it adversely, and I submit a report (No. 165) thereon.

Mr. SHIELDS. I desire a few days in which to present the views of the minority.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will go to the calendar and that consent will be given.

Mr. ASHURST, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 385) to authorize mining for metalliferous minerals on Indian reservations (Rept. No. 166); and

A bill (S. 387) for the relief of John Flanigan (Rept. No. 167).

Mr. ASHURST, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 388) for the relief of Alfred Cluff, Orson Cluff, Henry E. Norton, William B. Ballard, Elijah Hancock, Mrs. Susan R. Saline, Oscar Mann, Celia Thayne, William E. Cox, Theodore Farley, Adelaide Laxton, Clara L. Tenney, George M. Adams, Charlotte Jensen, Sophia Huff, Peter H. McBride, and David Edward Adams, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 168) thereon.

Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 44) granting additional rights to settlers on reclamation projects (Rept. No. 154);

A bill (S. 389) to extend the time for cutting timber on the Coconino and Tusayan National Forests, Ariz. (Rept. No. 155);

A bill (S. 932) to provide for stock-watering privileges on certain unallotted lands on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont. (Rept. No. 156);

A bill (S. 730) granting certain coal lands to the town of Kaycee, Wyo. (Rept. No. 171);

A bill (S. 934) authorizing the State of Montana to select other lands in lieu of lands in section 16, township 2 north, range 30 east, within the limits of the Huntley irrigation project and the ceded portion of Crow Indian Reservation in said State (Rept. No. 157);

A bill (S. 936) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convey to the city of Bozeman, Mont., certain land for alley purposes (Rept. No. 158);

A bill (S. 937) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2291 and 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to homesteads" (Rept. No. 159);

A bill (S. 939) relating to the duties of registers of United States land offices and the publication in newspaper of official land-office notices (Rept. No. 160);

A bill (S. 950) to provide for the nonmineral entry of lands withdrawn, classified, or reported as containing coal, phosphate, nitrate, potash, oil, gas, or asphaltic minerals in Alaska (Rept. No. 161);

A bill (S. 955) providing for noncontiguous homestead entries within the former Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont., of land of the character described in the enlarged homestead act of February 19, 1909 (Rept. No. 162); and

A bill (S. 2865) for the suspension of payments on public lands by entrymen in the military or naval service of the United States (Rept. No. 163).

Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 24) to permit of the disposition of certain lands in Montana ceded by the Crow Indians, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 164) thereon.

Mr. PITTMAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted a report thereon:

A bill (S. 23) granting to the State of Nevada 7,000,000 acres of land in said State for the use and benefit of the public schools of Nevada and the State university of the State of Nevada (Rept. No. 152); and

A bill (S. 26) authorizing the cutting of timber for mining purposes by corporations organized in one State and conducting mining operations in another (Rept. No. 153).

Mr. SHAFROTH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 1555) to repeal the last proviso of section 4 of an act to establish the Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes, approved January 26, 1915, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 169) thereon.

#### RIO GRANDE RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 2947) granting the consent of Congress to the city of El Paso, Tex., to construct a bridge across the Rio Grande River within or near the city limits of El Paso, Tex., such construction to be made with the consent and cooperation of the Republic of Mexico, and I submit a report (No. 151) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

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

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, and it was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the city of El Paso, in the State of Texas, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Rio Grande River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation within or near the

city limits of El Paso, Tex., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, such construction to be made only with the consent and cooperation of the Republic of Mexico, and such bridge to be free of any toll.

SEC. 2. That this act shall be null and void unless the construction of said bridge is commenced within one year and completed within five years from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

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

#### FLINT RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce, I report back favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 4232) extending the time for the construction of a bridge across Flint River, in the State of Georgia, and I submit a report (No. 150) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

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

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR ROBERT L. OWEN (S. DOC. NO. 118).

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 142), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the manuscript submitted by the Senator from Texas, Mr. SHEPPARD, on September 20, 1917, entitled "The Mobilizing of America," an address delivered by Hon. ROBERT L. OWEN, United States Senator from Oklahoma, at the Park View Community Celebration, Washington, D. C., July 4, 1917, to be printed as a Senate document.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. On behalf of the Committee on Printing, I ask the indulgence of the Senate while I may have a few matters disposed of which I desire to report from that committee. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolutions which I send to the desk.

#### CONFEDERATE VETERANS REUNION (S. DOC. NO. 117).

Mr. SMITH of Arizona, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 144), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the manuscript submitted by the Senator from Alabama, Mr. BANKHEAD, on October 2, 1917, entitled "Proceedings of the Twenty-seventh Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, and the Twenty-second Annual Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, held in Washington, D. C., June 4 to 7, 1917," be printed as a Senate document.

#### FOOD CONTROL AND DEMOCRACY (S. DOC. NO. 120).

Mr. SMITH of Arizona, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 143), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the article submitted by the Senator from Florida, Mr. FLETCHER, on September 29, 1917, entitled "Food Control and Democracy," by David Lubin, be printed as a Senate document.

#### WAR-RISK INSURANCE ACT.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 145), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That there be printed 100,000 additional copies of Public Act No. —, Sixty-fifth Congress, first session, entitled "War-Risk Insurance," for the use of the Senate folding room.

#### THE COASTWISE TRADE.

Mr. FLETCHER. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably without amendment House bill 6175, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the title of the bill.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 6175) giving the United States Shipping Board power to suspend present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of August 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade during the present war and for a period of 120 days thereafter, except the coastwise trade with Alaska.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I desire to know if this bill is unanimously reported?

Mr. FLETCHER. It is unanimously reported from the Committee on Commerce. It passed the House unanimously.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the Senator make a brief statement as to the purpose or object of the bill?

Mr. FLETCHER. The purpose of the bill is to admit vessels of foreign registry to engage in the coastwise trade and to admit foreign-built vessels to engage in the coastwise trade during the war and for not exceeding 120 days thereafter.

Mr. CURTIS. Is that expressed in the bill?

Mr. FLETCHER. That is expressed in the bill.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I will state that I am not in favor of opening our coastwise trade to foreign-built ships under ordinary conditions; but I think, upon the showing made as to the necessities, that this measure is fully justified now, and that the interests of our coastwise shipping are amply protected by the limitations in the bill. It is limited to this war and 120 days thereafter, and ships can not come in except upon permits from the Shipping Board, specifying the limits within which they shall operate, and so forth.

I do not like to see legislation of this kind, but under the circumstances I think this legislation, as it is, is amply justified. I should like to see a provision inserted in it with reference to the employment of American officers in ships wherever they are available; but I recognize that to attempt to amend the bill now would defeat it, so I am not going to do that.

As I say, I think the bill is fully justified under the present circumstances and is properly guarded.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator that as a general proposition we would not think of entering upon this policy, but under present conditions it seems to me that it is almost necessary for us to do this.

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

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes that during the present war with Germany and for a period of 120 days thereafter the United States Shipping Board may, if in its judgment the interests of the United States require, suspend the present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign registry, and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of August 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States, provided that no such vessel shall engage in the coastwise trade except upon a permit issued by the United States Shipping Board, which permit shall limit or define the scope of the trade and the time of such employment, and provided further that in issuing permits the board shall give preference to vessels of foreign registry owned, leased, or chartered by citizens of the United States or corporations thereof, and provided further that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the coastwise trade with Alaska or between Alaskan ports.

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

#### LOST OR DESTROYED PROPERTY.

Mr. SWANSON. From the Committee on Naval Affairs I report favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 5647) to provide for the reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others in the naval service of the United States for property lost or destroyed in such service. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

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

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 the Paymaster General of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to reimburse such officers, enlisted men, and others in the naval service of the United States as may have suffered, or may hereafter suffer, loss or destruction of or damage to their personal property and effects in the naval service due to the operations of war or by shipwreck or other marine disaster when such loss, destruction, or damage was without fault or negligence on the part of the claimant, or where the private property so lost, destroyed, or damaged was shipped on board an unseaworthy vessel by order of an officer authorized to give such order or direct such shipment, or where it appears that the loss, destruction, or damage of or to the private property of the claimant was in consequence of his having given his attention to the saving of the lives of others or of property belonging to the United States which was in danger at the same time and under similar circumstances. And the liability of the Government under this act shall be limited to such articles of personal property as the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, with reference to the personnel of the Navy, or the major general commandant of the Marine Corps, with reference to the personnel of that corps, in his discretion, shall decide to be reasonable, useful, and proper for such officer, enlisted man, or other person while engaged in the public service in line of duty, and the certificate of said chief of bureau or major general commandant, as the case may be, shall be sufficient voucher for and shall be final as to all matters necessary to the establishment and payment or settlement of any claim filed hereunder; and the action of the said chief of bureau or major general commandant, as the case may be, upon all claims arising under this act shall be final, and no right to prosecute a claim or action in the Court of Claims or in any other court of the United States, or before any accounting officer of the United States, or elsewhere, except as herein provided, shall accrue to any person by virtue of this act: *Provided*, That the liability of the Government under this act shall be limited to such articles of personal property as are required by the United States Naval Regulations and in force at the time of loss or destruction for such officers, petty officers, seamen, or others engaged in the public service in the line of duty: *Provided further*, That with reference to claims of persons in the Marine Corps filed under the terms of this act the paymaster of the Marine Corps shall make the reimbursement in money, and the quartermaster of the Marine Corps shall make the reimbursement in kind herein provided for: *And provided*

*further*, That all claims now existing under this act shall be presented within two years from the passage hereof and not thereafter; and all such claims hereafter arising shall be presented within two years from the occurrence of the loss, destruction, or damage: *And provided further*, That the term "in the naval service" as herein employed shall be held to include service performed on board any vessel, whether of the Navy or not, provided the claimant is serving on such vessel pursuant to the orders of duly constituted naval authority: *And provided further*, That all claimants under this act shall be required to submit their claims in writing and under oath to the said Chief of the Bureau of Navigation or major general commandant, as the case may be: *And provided further*, That claims arising in the manner indicated in this act and which have been settled under the terms of previously existing law shall be regarded as finally determined and no other or further right of recovery under the provisions hereof shall accrue to persons who have submitted such claims as aforesaid: *And provided further*, That sections 288, 289, and 290, Revised Statutes, and the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., p. 962), are hereby repealed: *And provided further*, That reimbursement for loss, destruction, or damage sustained and determined as herein provided shall be made in kind for such articles as are customarily issued to the service and shall be made in money for other articles at the valuation thereof at the time of their loss, destruction, or damage: *And provided further*, That in cases involving persons in the Navy reimbursement in money shall be made from the appropriation "Pay of the Navy," and reimbursement in kind shall be made from the appropriation "Outfits on first enlistment," and in cases involving persons in the Marine Corps reimbursement in money shall be made from the appropriation "Pay, Marine Corps," and reimbursement in kind shall be made from the appropriation "Clothing, Marine Corps," respectively, current at the time the claim covering such loss, damage, or destruction is paid: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the personnel of the Coast Guard in like manner as to the personnel of the Navy, whether the Coast Guard is operating under the Treasury Department or operating as a part of the Navy, and all of the duties which, under this act, devolve upon the major general commandant of the Marine Corps with reference to the personnel of that corps shall devolve upon the captain commandant of the Coast Guard, and in cases involving persons in the Coast Guard reimbursement in money shall be made by a disbursing officer of the Coast Guard from the appropriation "Coast Guard" and reimbursement in kind shall be made by the captain commandant from the appropriation "Coast Guard."

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

#### LANDS IN NEVADA.

Mr. PITTMAN. From the Committee on Public Lands, I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 27) to encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands in the State of Nevada, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 170) thereon and ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. I will state that the bill has passed the Senate twice and gone to the House, and I should like to send it there again.

Mr. CURTIS. Let the bill be read first.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant to any citizen of the United States, or to any association of such citizens, a permit, which shall give the exclusive right, for a period not exceeding two years, to drill or otherwise explore for water beneath the surface of not exceeding 2,560 acres of unreserved, unappropriated, nonmineral, nontimbered public lands of the United States in the State of Nevada not susceptible of successful irrigation at a reasonable cost from any known available source of surface water supply: *Provided, however*, That not more than one such permit shall be issued to the same citizen or the same association of citizens within an area 40 miles square: *And provided further*, That said land shall not be fenced or otherwise exclusively used by the permittee except as herein provided: *And provided further*, That said land shall theretofore have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as subject to disposal under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, on application or otherwise, to designate the lands subject to disposal under the provisions of this act: *Provided, however*, That where any person or association qualified to receive a permit under the provisions of this act shall make application for such permit upon land which has not been designated as subject to disposal under the provisions of this act (provided said application is accompanied and supported by properly corroborated affidavit of the applicant, in duplicate, showing prima facie that the land applied for is of the character contemplated by this act), such application, together with the regular fees and commissions, shall be received by the register and receiver of the land district in which said land is located and suspended until it shall have been determined by the Secretary of the Interior whether said land is actually of that character. That during such suspension the land described in the application shall not be disposed of; and if the land shall be designated under this act, then such application shall be allowed; otherwise it shall be rejected, subject to appeal.

SEC. 3. That any qualified applicant for a permit under section 1 of this act shall file with the register or receiver of the land district in which said land is located the application for such permit and shall make and subscribe before the proper officer and file with said register or receiver an affidavit that such application is honestly and in good faith made for the purpose of reclamation and cultivation and not for the benefit of any other person or corporation, and that the applicant is not acting as agent for any person, corporation, or syndicate in making such application, nor in collusion with any person, corporation, or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land applied for or any part thereof, and that the applicant will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with all of the requirements of this act and shall pay to said register and receiver a filing fee of 1 cent per acre for each acre of land embraced in said application, and such applicant shall then be entitled to receive such permit after the lands embraced therein are designated as provided in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 4. That such a permit shall be upon condition that the permittee shall begin operations for the development of underground waters within six months from the date of the permit and continue such operations with reasonable diligence until water has been discovered in the quantity hereinafter described, or until the date of the expiration of the permit. Upon the presentation at any time of proof

satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior that any permittee is not conducting such operations in good faith and with reasonable diligence, or has violated any of the terms of the permit, the Secretary shall forthwith cancel such permit, and such permittee shall not again be granted a permit under this act.

SEC. 5. That on establishing at any time within two years from the date of the permit to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that underground waters in sufficient quantity to produce at a profit agricultural crops other than native grasses upon not less than 20 acres of land has been discovered and developed and rendered available for such use within the limits of the land embraced in any permit the said permittee shall be entitled to a patent for one-fourth of the land embraced in the permit, such area to be selected by the permittee in compact form according to the legal subdivisions of the public-land surveys if the land be surveyed, or to be surveyed at his expense under rules and regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior if located on unsurveyed land.

SEC. 6. That the remaining area within the limits of the land embraced in any such permit shall thereafter be reserved from other disposition and may, within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be sold at public auction to citizens of the United States under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and in such farm units not less than 40 acres in area as he may prescribe to the highest bidder for cash or for amounts payable in annual installments not exceeding five.

SEC. 7. That the receipts obtained from the sale of lands under the provisions of section 6 hereof shall be paid into, reserved, and appropriated as a part of the reclamation fund created by the act of Congress approved June 17, 1902, known as the reclamation act.

SEC. 8. That all entries made and patents issued under the provisions of this act shall be subject to and contain a reservation to the United States of all the coal and other valuable minerals in the lands so entered and patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same. The coal and other valuable mineral deposits in such lands shall be subject to disposal by the United States in accordance with the provisions of the coal and mineral land laws in force at the time of such disposal. Any person qualified to locate and enter the coal or other mineral deposits, or having the right to mine and remove the same under the laws of the United States, shall have the right at all times to enter upon the lands entered or patented, as provided by this act, for the purpose of prospecting for coal or other mineral therein, provided he shall not injure, damage, or destroy the permanent improvements of the entryman or patentee, and shall be liable to and shall compensate the entryman or patentee for all damages to the crops on such lands by reason of such prospecting. Any person who has acquired from the United States the coal or other mineral deposits in any such land, or the right to mine or remove the same, may reenter and occupy so much of the surface thereof as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the coal or other minerals, first, upon securing the written consent or waiver of the homestead entryman or patentee; second, upon payment of the damages to crops or other tangible improvements to the owner thereof, where agreement may be had as to the amount thereof; or, third, in lieu of either of the foregoing provisions, upon the execution of a good and sufficient bond or undertaking to the United States for the use and benefit of the entryman or owner of the land, to secure the payment of such damages to the crops or tangible improvements of the entryman or owner, as may be determined and fixed in an action brought upon the bond or undertaking in a court of competent jurisdiction against the principal and sureties thereon, such bond or undertaking to be in form and in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and to be filed with and approved by the register and receiver of the local land office of the district wherein the land is situated, subject to appeal to the Commissioner of the General Land Office: *Provided*, That all patents issued for the coal or other mineral deposits herein reserved shall contain appropriate notations declaring them to be subject to the provisions of this act with reference to the disposition, occupancy, and use of the surface of the land.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe the necessary and proper rules and regulations and to do any and all things necessary to carry out and accomplish the purposes of this act.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Nevada if this bill was referred to the Interior Department, and whether or not there has been a report in regard to it?

Mr. PITTMAN. Yes, sir. This bill was passed first, I think, in the Sixty-second Congress. It went to the House and died with the Congress. It was again introduced and reported on favorably by the Department of the Interior and passed during the Sixty-fourth Congress. It passed the Senate after debate and amendment in this body.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I desire to know if the bill in its present shape is as recommended by the department? In other words, were the amendments recommended by the department agreed to by the committee?

Mr. PITTMAN. Every one of them. Not only that, but I will state further to the Senator from Kansas that the bill in its present shape is also in the form in which additional amendments were placed on it by the Public Lands Committee of the House. I incorporated all of those amendments in the bill, so that there would be no conflict of any kind.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I assume that this applies locally to the State of Nevada?

Mr. PITTMAN. Purely; it applies to no other State. It is simply to encourage artesian development on such lands as the Secretary of the Interior may designate as being of that character. The minerals are all reserved and are not allowed to be fenced or utilized at all. The bill simply authorizes prospecting for artesian water.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

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

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 2974) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 2975) for the relief of Katherine Macdonald; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 2976) granting an increase of pension to Delos Neer (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON:

A bill (S. 2977) granting an increase of pension to William F. Mullin;

A bill (S. 2978) granting an increase of pension to William I. Jones; and

A bill (S. 2979) granting an increase of pension to William A. Hacker; to the Committee on Pensions.

#### FARM-LOAN BOARD.

Mr. HOLLIS. I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 2921, Order of Business No. 128, reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE], be recommitted to the committee. This is done with the full understanding and agreement of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE]. The bill involves a very important principle and has not been considered by the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### PUBLIC LAND ENTRIES AND MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. KING. Out of order, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill S. 2918, Order of Business No. 130.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. POINDEXTER. I do not know what it is. I should like to have it read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read by title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2918) providing that the forfeiture provisions of the land laws shall not apply in case of persons in the military or naval service during the present war.

Mr. KING. If the Senator will pardon me, this bill was introduced at the request of persons who made an investigation as to whether or not persons in the military service who were squatters upon the public domain and who were entrymen upon certain public lands would lose their right by being absent from the lands during the period that they were in the war.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand it is simply to protect them while they are away.

Mr. KING. While they are in the war and for six months after the war is over.

Mr. CURTIS. They will not be compelled to make payment in case of their absence in the service.

Mr. KING. Not at all.

Mr. WARREN. I shall probably have no objection, but may we have the bill read?

Mr. KING. It is unanimously reported by the Committee on Public Lands.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That no right to hold, occupy, or enter any public land initiated or acquired under any public-land law of the United States by any person in the military or naval service of the United States during the existing war prior to the commencement of his military or naval service shall be lost or forfeited by reason of his absence from the land or of his failure to perform work or make improvements thereon, or do any other act required by the law under which initiated during his service in the present war and until six months thereafter: *Provided*, That each such claimant shall, within six months after the passage of this act, or within six months after he is mustered into the service, file in the local land office of the district wherein his claim is situated, a description of his claim, a notice of his muster into the service of the United States, and of his desire to hold his said claim or claims under this act: *Provided further*, That during the present war and until his discharge from the service, any person serving in the armed forces of the United States who is a claimant, applicant, or entryman under any of the land laws of the United States, or who has prior to enlistment filed a contest with a view to exercising preference right or entry theremore, may make any affidavit required by law or regulation of the department affecting such claim before his commanding officer, as provided by section 2293 of the Revised Statutes of the United States: *And provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed to deprive a person in the military or naval service or his heirs or devisees of any rights or benefits to which he or they may be entitled under the public acts of the United States, Sixty-fifth Congress, No. 32, approved July 28, 1917; No. 36, approved August 7, 1917; No.

40, approved August 10, 1917; public resolution, Sixty-fifth Congress, No. 10, approved July 17, 1917, or any other act or resolution of Congress; nor shall anything herein be construed as abating any contest filed against the claim of any such person prior to his entrance into the military or naval service of the United States for failure to comply with the law prior to such entrance, or as validating or reviving any claim, application, or entry upon or in connection with which such person failed to comply with the applicable law or laws to his entrance into the military or naval service.

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

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

Mr. KING. I desire that the title be amended to conform with the suggestion made by the Interior Department, and that the title as amended read as follows:

A bill providing that the forfeiture provisions of the land laws shall not apply in case of persons in the military or naval service during the present war.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The title will be so amended.

#### PRODUCTION OF GRAINS AND CEREALS.

Mr. MYERS. Order of Business 122 is a resolution which was introduced by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON]. The Senator from South Dakota has gone home, and he wrote me a letter asking me to call up this resolution and ask for the consideration of it. It was reported out favorably by the Senate Committee on Public Lands. It merely calls on the Secretary of the Interior to furnish some information. It does not enact any legislation whatever; it merely wants the departmental information. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be read, it is brief, and then I will ask consideration for it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Senate resolution 129 directing the Secretary of the Interior to make inquiry relative to the use of public lands for the production of grains and cereals during the war.

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

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That for the purpose of increasing the production of grains and cereals within the United States during the period of the present war with Germany the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to make an inquiry into the feasibility and practicability of the Government of the United States putting in a state of cultivation such parts of the uncultivated areas of the public domain and unpatented Indian lands situated therein as he may deem most suitable for growing food crops and to report thereon to Congress on the first day of the next regular session thereof.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. OVERMAN. I move to amend by striking out the word "directed" and inserting the word "requested."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

#### COAL LANDS IN WYOMING.

Mr. WARREN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 730) granting certain coal lands to the town of Kaycee, Wyo. It is a bill which has once before passed the Senate, but failed to pass the other House. It has just been reported from the Committee on Public Lands by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS]. It is purely a local bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill named by the Senator from Wyoming?

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 the following-described coal lands, or so much thereof as the town of Kaycee, Wyo., may apply for within six months after the approval of this act, is hereby granted to said town as a source of coal supply for the use of said town and for the use therein of the inhabitants and industries thereof, to wit:

In section 26, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, in township 44 north, range 81 east, of the sixth principal meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less, upon the following conditions, that is to say: That said town shall, within two years from the approval of this act, open a workable vein of coal upon said land and shall continuously thereafter develop and operate a practical coal mine thereon for the purpose aforesaid; shall not assign or transfer said land or any interest therein; shall comply with such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the United States Bureau of Mines and approved by the Secretary of the Interior for safeguarding the health and safety of the employees engaged in mining or handling coal therein; for the prevention of waste of the mineral resources thereof; for securing full reports from the town of the Secretary of the Interior as to the mining and disposal of coal mined in said lands, including construction, maintenance, and operation costs, amounts used for municipal purposes, amounts sold, purchases, and amounts of receipts from sales: *Provided*, That if the said town shall at any time neglect or fail to perform any of the conditions aforesaid or any part thereof, and shall continue such neglect or

failure after reasonable notice by the Secretary of the Interior, the said land hereby granted shall revert free and clear of all incumbrances to the Government of the United States.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, is this a Senate bill or a House bill?

Mr. WARREN. It is a Senate bill which, as I have stated, has previously passed the Senate, but failed to pass the other House. I am hoping to have it passed at this time.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Has the bill been previously passed by the other House?

Mr. WARREN. The bill has heretofore passed the Senate, but failed to reach the other House in time for consideration.

Mr. POINDEXTER. This particular bill, as I understand, has not passed Congress, but it is confined to lands in Wyoming.

Mr. WARREN. It is confined to one piece of land for one particular town, far away from the railroad, which it is proposed shall get its own supply of coal from the public domain under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

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

COL. L. MERVIN MAUS.

Mr. JAMES. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1766) to authorize the President to appoint Col. L. Mervin Maus to the grade of brigadier general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list. The bill was called up on the calendar in my absence, and passed over on the objection of the Senator from Utah. I have talked to the Senator, however, in regard to the matter, and I think he now has no objection to the bill.

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

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It authorizes the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Col. L. Mervin Maus to the grade of brigadier general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list.

Mr. OVERMAN. Is there a report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the bill?

Mr. JAMES. The bill was unanimously ordered to be reported favorably by the Committee on Military Affairs, as I understand, at this session.

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

Mr. JAMES. Mr. President, I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD immediately following the passage of the bill the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the bill giving the facts in regard to the case.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The report referred to is as follows:

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, having fully considered the bill to authorize the President to appoint Col. L. Mervin Maus to the grade of brigadier general in the United States Army, and place him on the retired list, report the same to the Senate with the recommendation that it pass without amendment.

Col. Maus was appointed assistant surgeon November 10, 1874; was promoted to be captain, assistant surgeon, on November 10, 1879; to be major and surgeon, December 4, 1892; lieutenant colonel, Deputy Surgeon General, April 7, 1902; and colonel, Medical Corps, May 10, 1907. He was retired on May 8, 1915, by reason of having reached the age of 64. He served as lieutenant colonel, chief surgeon of Volunteers, from May 9, 1898, to April 21, 1899.

These facts are all set out in a letter from the War Department, filed herewith, dated February 23, 1916, and sent to the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate. This letter of the department withheld its approval of S. 4570 on two grounds, viz:

1. His use of political influence to secure advancement was the subject of rebuke by the Secretary of War under date of February 5, 1914.

2. Nothing is apparent in Col. Maus's record which would justify his advancement to the grade of brigadier general on the retired list over scores of other colonels on the list equally deserving.

From that adverse report Col. Maus appealed to the Committee on Military Affairs for a hearing on the ground that it subjected him to injustice, hardship, and wrong. This hearing was granted and the testimony printed and filed herewith.

The committee is of opinion that the rebuke set out in the letter of the War Department was unjustified; that while the rebuke was administered as reported, the answer of Col. Maus was not reported. In that answer Col. Maus denies the use of social or political influence to secure advancement, and that if such influence was used it was entirely without his knowledge or consent. The friends of a man certainly have the right to ask advancement for him, without subjecting him to the charge of using social or political influence to secure advancement. In this case the facts show that whatever was done was done by Col. Maus's friends, and without his knowledge or consent.

The committee is further of opinion that Col. Maus is entitled to the promotion set out in the bill, for the following reasons:

His service in the Army numbered 41 years, and in 1907 had reached the rank of colonel, in line for promotion as Surgeon General with the rank of brigadier general, which he had every reason to expect by

reason of his seniority in rank and length of service. In January, 1909, January, 1913, and in January, 1914, appointments were made to the office of Surgeon General of men whose length of service was less than that of Col. Maus.

He was recommended for a medal of honor by Gen. William P. Carlin, and honorably mentioned in orders by the War Department for meritorious service during an Indian campaign November 5, 1877, on which occasion he saved his command from massacre.

During the Spanish-American War he was given by President McKinley a volunteer commission as chief surgeon of the Seventh Army Corps under the command of Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and with this corps served in Florida, and was the first regular medical officer to reach Cuba, and was largely responsible for the first thorough cleaning of Havana under American occupancy. Through his initiative Spanish barracks, castles, prisons, hospitals, and public buildings were thoroughly disinfected against yellow fever and other contagious diseases, thus contributing to the health and safety of Government troops that occupied them subsequently.

In 1899 he was ordered to the Philippines and served on the staff of Gens. MacArthur, Wheaton, Bates, Wade, Wood, Weston, and Mills, as chief surgeon. He served in active field work in northern Luzon during the Aguinaldo campaign. Following this duty in the field he was called on to do most important sanitary work among the natives of northern Luzon, vaccinating between 300,000 and 400,000 of the natives.

When the first civil government was organized in the islands in 1901, Gov. William H. Taft appointed him commissioner of public health of the Philippine Islands; in pursuance of this appointment he organized a health bureau, which dealt with the well-being and health of more than 7,000,000 natives, including the domestic animals; he eradicated the bubonic plague from the city of Manila; wrote the principal health laws for the Philippines; wrote the law for compulsory vaccination and put it into operation; made a most successful fight against Asiatic cholera, widely prevalent at that time; took a census of the lepers and selected an island for their segregation—over 4,000 in all; organized hundreds of municipal and provincial health boards throughout the Philippines, besides performing other sanitary work which greatly reduced the mortality of the natives and saved thousands of lives, both among the natives and foreign population.

For this splendid work Col. Maus was commanded by all of his military commanders; Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who was the last governor general of the islands, in 1901, afterwards stated officially:

"The exemplary, vigorous, and efficient manner in which you conducted the affairs of your office impressed me from the beginning and relieved me of all anxiety on account of medical matters, and I have no hesitation in declaring now that the work you accomplished was a model of field medical administration."

Other recommendations of the highest nature were given by Maj. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, Brig. Gen. Wm. S. McCaskey, and Maj. Gen. C. L. Hodges.

Acting Gov. Luke E. Wright, afterwards Secretary of War, makes this statement:

"During the period of his connection with the civil government as commissioner of public health he has rendered exceedingly zealous and efficient services. Aside from the ordinary duties of his position, which involved the organization of the entire health department, he has been compelled to combat bubonic plague and an epidemic of cholera. His executive ability and devotion to duty have been most commendable and have been productive of excellent results."

Dean C. Worcester, secretary of the interior for the Philippines, has called attention to the unusual energy and singleness of purpose which Col. Maus brought to his work, bringing about numerous radical reforms, his fight against the bubonic plague, for the census of the lepers of the islands, and for the establishment of a leper colony.

The evidence sets out in full the petition of the members of the Philippine Assembly to the President of the United States requesting that Col. Maus be appointed Surgeon General of the Army for services rendered as commissioner of public health for the Philippine Islands.

Twenty of the leading physicians of Manila attest these services in strong language, as do 46 resident Americans, the principal business men of the city of Manila.

The Chamber of Commerce of Manila, July 21, 1902, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, has been relieved from duty with the civil governor and in the Division of the Philippines as commissioner of public health, which office he has held during the past year; and  
 "Whereas during his incumbency of the office he has distinguished himself by his splendid services in the eradication of bubonic plague, with which the city was infected until recently; in the suppression of a malignant epidemic of Asiatic cholera; by his intelligent work in cleaning up the city and placing it in a sanitary condition; and in securing the passage of the city health ordinances:

"Resolved, That the American Chamber of Commerce extends its thanks for the work done under his administration and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted, through official channels, to the Secretary of War, and that it be also spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

"(Signed) A. P. TONELLI,  
*Secretary and Treasurer, the American Chamber of Commerce.*"

For these reasons, and the further reason that Col. Maus has never received a single advanced promotion for his services in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, or Indian wars in which he served, the committee respectfully recommends the passage of the bill without amendment.

#### DEPENDENTS OF NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN.

Mr. SWANSON. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6306) to provide for the payment of six months' gratuity to the widow, children, or other previously designated dependent relative of retired officers or enlisted men on active duty.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. CURTIS. Let the bill be read.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That the paragraph of the act approved August 22, 1912, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," as*

amended by the act of March 3, 1915, which provides for the payment of six months' gratuity to the widow or children or other previously designated dependent relative of a deceased officer or enlisted man on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after the words "on the active list of the Navy or Marine Corps" a comma and the words "or of any retired officer or enlisted man serving on active duty during the continuance of the present war."

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

Mr. CURTIS. I inquire of the Senator from Virginia if the bill was reported unanimously by the committee?

Mr. SWANSON. The bill was reported unanimously. I will say that it simply gives to the widow, children, or designated dependents of retired officers or enlisted men in the Navy who are serving on active duty during this war six months' pay as a gratuity. The same amount is given to the dependents of officers who have not been retired.

Mr. CURTIS. It makes the same provision for the dependents of deceased retired officers and enlisted men in active service during the present war as for the dependents of deceased officers and enlisted men who have not been retired?

Mr. SWANSON. Yes.

Mr. WARREN. The gratuity is only given in case of death.

Mr. SWANSON. Only in case of death, in which event six months' pay is given as a gratuity to the widow or children or dependents designated.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

#### PROHIBITION IN THE NAVY.

Mr. SWANSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6362) to promote the efficiency of the United States Navy.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That in construing the provisions of sections 12 and 13 of the selective-draft act approved May 18, 1917, the word "Army" shall extend to and include "Navy"; the word "military" shall include "naval"; "Article of War" shall include "Articles for the Government of the Navy"; the words "camps, station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club," in section 12, and "camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training, or mobilization place," in section 13, shall include such places under naval jurisdiction as the President may prescribe, and the powers therein conferred upon the Secretary of War with regard to the military service are hereby conferred upon the Secretary of the Navy with regard to the naval service.*

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

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Virginia to explain what this bill seeks to accomplish, and whether or not it has been unanimously reported by the committee?

Mr. SWANSON. The bill has been unanimously reported by the committee. A portion of the provisions of the selective-draft act of the present session regarding the sale of intoxicants to men in the military service covers the Navy and a portion is ambiguous as to whether it covers the Navy. The Attorney General thinks that the language is broad enough to cover the Navy as part of the military forces; but in order that there may be no doubt about the same rule applying both to the Army and to the Navy this bill simply provides that in that act, which purported to cover both branches of the service, wherever the word "Army" is used it shall be construed to include the Navy also.

Mr. WARREN. It makes no difference in application, except that it includes both services.

Mr. SWANSON. It makes no difference between the two branches of the service, but puts both on the same basis.

Mr. WARREN. That is what I understood.

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

#### NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL AND DECK COURTS.

Mr. SWANSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6363) to provide for the service of officers of auxiliary naval forces on naval courts.

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

Mr. CURTIS. I ask that the bill be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That when actively serving under the Navy Department in time of war or during the existence of an emergency, pursuant to law, as a part of the naval forces of the United States, com-*

missioned officers of the Naval Reserve Force, Marine Corps Reserve, National Naval Volunteers, Naval Militia, Coast Guard, Lighthouse Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service are hereby empowered to serve on naval courts-martial and deck courts under such regulations necessary for the proper administration of justice and in the interests of the services involved, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That so much of the act approved August 29, 1916 (39 Stats., 556), as reads as follows:

"That when serving under the call of the President officers of said Volunteers may serve on courts-martial for the trial of officers and men of the United States Naval or Naval Militia or of said Volunteers, but in the cases of courts-martial convened for the trial of officers or enlisted men of the United States Navy or Marine Corps the majority of the members shall be officers of the regular naval service, and officers and enlisted men of the said Volunteers may be tried by courts-martial, the members of which are members of the regular naval service or of said Volunteers, or any or all of the same," is hereby repealed.

*Provided further*, That so much of the Naval Militia act of February 16, 1914 (38 Stats., 283), as reads as follows:

"That when in the service of the United States officers of the Naval Militia may serve on courts-martial for the trial of officers and men of the Regular or Naval Militia service, but in the cases of courts-martial convened for the trial of officers of the Regular service the majority of the members shall be officers of the Regular service; and officers and men of the Naval Militia may be tried by courts-martial the members of which are officers of the Regular or Naval Militia service, or both," is hereby repealed.

*And provided further*, That any act or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

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

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

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

#### COMMUTATION PRICE OF NAVY RATION.

**MR. SWANSON.** I ask unanimous consent to take up for consideration the bill (H. R. 5646) to amend section 1585 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

**THE VICE PRESIDENT.** Is there any objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

**MR. CURTIS.** Let the bill be read, Mr. President.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 1585 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and it is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"**SEC. 1585.** Forty cents shall in all cases be deemed the commutation price of the Navy ration: *Provided*, however, That after January 1, 1918, the commutation price shall not exceed the average cost of the ration during the preceding six months, not to exceed 40 cents."

**MR. CURTIS.** Mr. President, I inquire of the Senator from Virginia if the bill has been unanimously reported by the committee?

**MR. SWANSON.** It has been unanimously reported by the committee.

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

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

#### RATINGS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

**MR. SWANSON.** I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5648) to establish certain new ratings in the United States Navy, and for other purposes.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the ratings of engineman, first class, engineer, second class; blacksmith, first class, blacksmith, second class, coppersmith, first class, coppersmith, second class; pattern maker, first class, pattern maker, second class; molder, first class, molder, second class; chief special mechanic and special mechanic, first class, be, and they are hereby, established in the artificer branch of the Navy with the following rates of base pay per month: Engineman, first class, \$45; engineman, second class, \$40; blacksmith, first class, \$65; blacksmith, second class, \$50; coppersmith, first class, \$65; coppersmith, second class, \$50; pattern maker, first class, \$65; pattern maker, second class, \$50; molder, first class, \$65; molder, second class, \$50; chief special mechanic, \$127; special mechanic, first class, \$80: *Provided*, That the base pay of machinists' mates, second class, and water tenders be, and it is hereby, increased from \$40 to \$45 per month: *Provided further*, That all the aforesaid rates of pay shall be subject to such increases of pay and allowances as are, or may hereafter be, authorized by law for enlisted men of the Navy: *And provided further*, That appointments or enlistments in the said ratings may be made from enlisted men in the Navy or from civil life, respectively, and the qualifications of candidates for any of said ratings shall be determined in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

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

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

**MR. CURTIS.** I judge from the reading of the bill that it is to equalize pay. Is that its purpose?

**MR. SWANSON.** The bill creates certain new classifications of petty officers; in other words, it divides existing classifications. For instance, in the case of blacksmiths there has only been one class heretofore. This bill proposes to create two classes, a first class and a second class. The same is true in the case of carpenters of the Navy. The effect of this bill will be, according to the statement of the Paymaster General of the Navy, to increase the pay of petty officers in the Navy about \$240,000 or \$250,000 a year.

**MR. CURTIS.** It applies to enlisted men?

**MR. SWANSON.** It applies to enlisted men, to petty officers. In addition to the commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Navy, there is a third class, called petty officers. We have heretofore enacted legislation affecting the commissioned officers and warrant officers. This bill applies to petty officers, to carpenters and blacksmiths, and the aggregate increase, as I have said, of pay to that class will be about \$250,000 per annum.

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

#### OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

**MR. WARREN.** I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6350) to authorize the issuance of Reserve Corps and National Army commissions in the lower grades of Staff Corps and to remove the fixed age limits requiring the discharge of Reserve Corps officers.

**MR. CURTIS.** Let the bill be read, Mr. President.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted*, That during the existing emergency the President is authorized, in addition to the grades now authorized, to appoint in the Officers' Reserve Corps and the National Army in the grades of second and first Lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps; second Lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps and Signal Corps; second Lieutenant, first Lieutenant, and captain in The Adjutant General's Department, such citizens as shall be found physically, mentally, and morally qualified for appointment.

During the existing emergency no member of the Officers' Reserve Corps shall be discharged by reason of reaching the age limits provided in section 37 of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916.

**MR. WARREN.** Mr. President, I will state that this is a bill that is highly recommended by the department, and is in the line of efficiency in the conduct of the war.

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

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

#### PROVISIONAL REGIMENTS OF FIELD ARTILLERY OR INFANTRY.

**MR. WARREN.** I also ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5918) to authorize the President to organize provisionally as Field Artillery or Infantry and to use as Field Artillery or Infantry during the existing emergency such regiments of Cavalry as he may designate.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes that during the present emergency the President be authorized to organize provisionally as Field Artillery or Infantry and to use as Field Artillery or Infantry during the existing emergency such regiments of Cavalry as he may designate, provided that immediately after the termination of the existing emergency such regiments shall be reorganized as Cavalry regiments in accordance with the prescribed organization of such regiments.

**MR. CURTIS.** Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator if this applies only to the present war?

**MR. WARREN.** It applies only to the present war. Not needing so much Cavalry in a foreign force, they are to operate as Field Artillery and go back to Cavalry at the end of the present war and then retain their formation as Cavalry.

**MR. CURTIS.** Will this bill, if passed, have any effect on the standing or grade or rank of officers?

**MR. WARREN.** None whatever.

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

#### STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEADS.

**MR. KENDRICK.** I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 2493, to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December 29, 1916.

**MR. CURTIS.** Let the bill be read.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 3 of the act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December 29, 1916, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That any qualified homestead entryman may make entry under the homestead laws of lands so designated by the Secretary of the Interior, according to legal subdivisions, in areas not exceeding 640 acres, and in compact form so far as may be, subject to the provisions of this act, and secure title thereto by compliance with the terms of the homestead laws: *Provided*, That a former homestead entry of land of the character described in section 2 hereof shall not be a bar to the entry of a tract within a radius of 20 miles from such former entry under the provisions of this act, which, together with the former entry, shall not exceed 640 acres, subject to the requirements of law as to residence and improvements, except that no residence shall be required on such additional entry if the entryman owns and is residing on his former entry: *Provided further*, That the entryman shall be required to enter all contiguous areas of the character herein described open to entry prior to the entry of any noncontiguous land: *And provided further*, That instead of cultivation as required by the homestead laws the entryman shall be required to make permanent improvements upon the land entered before final proof is submitted tending to increase the value of the same for stock-raising purposes of the value of not less than \$1.25 per acre, and at least one-half of such improvements shall be placed upon the land within three years after the date of entry thereof."

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I should like to have the Senator from Wyoming state, if he will, just in what particular this bill amends the 640-acre homestead law. This is the first time my attention has been called to this particular bill.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President, I will say for the information of the Senator that this bill is intended to correct what was clearly an oversight in the language of the original stock-raising homestead act. The Senator will recall that it was the intention when that law was framed to permit a homesteader who under one of the former laws had taken up land of the arid character described in the stock-raising act to make such an additional entry of the same kind of land as to give him a total of 640 acres. It was provided that such an additional entry must be made within a radius of 20 miles of the original homestead, but the language of the act was such that if the homesteader could secure for his additional only land not contiguous to his original, he would be obliged to establish a new residence on the additional. On the other hand, if his additional land were contiguous the homesteader would not be obliged to build a new home. Under the law as it is now worded, the Department of the Interior has no choice but to adopt the interpretation that the homesteader who takes up an additional entry of noncontiguous land must not only build and maintain his home on the original, but must begin all over again and establish a residence on the additional as well. It was clearly not the intention of the law that this should be necessary, and the present measure is designed to correct that defect.

Mr. STERLING. This bill dispenses with the necessity of establishing a residence on the additional entry?

Mr. KENDRICK. Exactly—when the entryman owns and resides on his original entry.

Mr. STERLING. It being land coming within the provisions of the 640-acre homestead law?

Mr. KENDRICK. That is the meaning of the bill; and it has the entire approval of the officials of the Interior Department, because, as I have stated, they find it impossible to interpret the law in any other way, as it now reads.

Mr. STERLING. This bill was considered and reported favorably by the Committee on Public Lands?

Mr. KENDRICK. And reported without amendment.

Mr. HUSTING. Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show that I, as a member of the Senate committee, dissented from the majority in regard to this bill, and I object to its passage for the same reason that I objected the other day to the passage of the 640-acre homestead bill. In view of the vote at that time, I do not think it would serve any useful purpose for me to reiterate my objections; but I want it to appear in the RECORD that I object to this bill as vigorously as I objected to the other bill.

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

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

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

#### PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate resolution No. 77, providing for the printing of petitions and memorials in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That only a brief statement of the contents, as provided for in Rule VII, paragraph 5, of such communications as are presented under the order of business "Presentation of petitions and memorials" shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; and that no other por-

tion of such communications shall be inserted in the RECORD unless specifically so ordered by vote of the Senate, as provided for in Rule XXIX, paragraph 1; except that communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, Territories, and insular possessions shall be printed in full in the RECORD whenever presented, and the original copies of such communications shall be retained in the files of the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. The resolution is unanimously reported from the Committee on Printing. I ask for its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. POMERENE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 146), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-fifth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding \$1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee or any subcommittee thereof may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

Mr. THOMPSON subsequently, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred the foregoing resolution, reported it favorably without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

#### INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. FLETCHER submitted the following resolution, S. Res. 147, which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved*, That the manuscript entitled "The official report of the second inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States and Thomas R. Marshall as Vice President of the United States, on March 5, 1917," be printed as a Senate document, with accompanying illustrations.

#### TUG RIVER BRIDGE—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2663) granting the consent of Congress to the Wolf Creek Lumber Co. to maintain a bridge already constructed across Tug River, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the words proposed to be stricken out by the House amendment, insert the following: "which bridge is hereby declared to have been constructed in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters,' approved March 23, 1906," and the House agree to the same.

MORRIS SHEPPARD,

JOHN K. SHIELDS,

WILLIAM M. CALDER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

WILLIAM C. ADAMSON,

THETUS W. SIMS,

JOHN J. ESCH,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

#### STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I present two statements, which I think will be of interest to the Senate and to the country. The first is a statement of the achievements of the most important session of the American Congress, and the second is a statement of appropriations and contract authorizations for the fiscal year 1918. I ask that the statements be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SESSION OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS—SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

The present extraordinary session of Congress has been marked by a greater volume of legislation and the enactment of measures of more momentous import than have ever been considered in any similar period in the parliamentary history of the country.

Any criticism, therefore, that has been leveled at the Senate and House growing out of the impatience to place the country upon a war basis at the earliest possible moment, in my judgment, is unfair, and indicates a lack of appreciation or knowl-

edge of the enormous amount of work which the two Houses of Congress have performed.

Responsibilities of long duration and momentous in character have been knowingly, carefully, and, I honestly believe, intelligently assumed by the membership of this Congress. The searchlight of industry and wisdom has characterized their work on each measure, be it large or small.

Congress was convened in special session by proclamation of the President April 2, and has been in session, including tomorrow, 188 days, which includes Sundays and holidays.

Its membership has scarcely taken time to eat or sleep because of the responsibilities which the war has imposed upon them.

It must be remembered that it was a new Congress that met in response to the call of the President, and that at the very outset it was confronted with the necessity of organization, a process ordinarily requiring time and involving many contests. In the present instance, however, the committees of both Houses were named on April 3, the work of selecting them having been done during the vacation period.

At the special session of the Senate, immediately preceding the extra session of Congress, there was passed a modified cloture rule under which public business might be expedited. The adoption of such a rule was accomplished within a few days after its introduction, a result that could not have been attained in any other period of our history short of months of debate, if at all.

I beg to call attention briefly to the most important measures enacted into law at this session of Congress, as follows:

1. Public resolution No. 1, declaring a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same. On April 2 the German war resolution was introduced in the House, and on April 6, or four days after the assembling of Congress, the President attached his signature to that measure. No delay was involved in the passage of this resolution, perhaps the most important ever offered, either in this or any other Congress.

2. Public act No. 1, appropriating \$68,020 for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

3. Public act No. 2, general deficiency appropriation act, appropriating \$163,841,400.52, of which \$100,000,000 was for the national security and defense and for each and every purpose connected with the war.

4. Public act No. 3, authorizing an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes. This act appropriates \$3,007,063,945.46 for establishing credits in the United States for foreign governments by purchase of bonds of our allies and expenses incident to preparation and issue of bonds and certificates; authorizes the issue of bonds amounting to \$5,063,945,460, of which \$3,000,000,000 is for meeting the loans authorized to foreign governments, \$2,000,000,000 to meet domestic expenditures, and \$63,945,460 to redeem the 3 per cent loan of 1908 to 1918, maturing August 1, 1918; and also authorizes \$2,000,000,000 of one-year certificates of indebtedness temporarily to provide revenue.

5. Public act No. 7, authorizing one additional midshipman for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress.

6. Public act No. 11, appropriating \$273,046,322.50 for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1918.

7. Public act No. 12, authorizing the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States. This act authorized a selective draft of 1,000,000 men and contains other important legislative features pertaining to the Army.

8. Public resolution No. 2, authorizing the President to take over for the United States any vessel owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war.

9. Public resolution No. 3, authorizing the American Red Cross to erect certain temporary buildings in Washington, D. C.

10. Public act No. 17, to temporarily increase the commissioned and warrant and enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps from 87,000 to 150,000 men, in the first instance, and from 17,400 to 30,000 in the second.

11. Public act No. 18, appropriating \$1,344,896.18 for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year 1918, and for other purposes.

12. Public act No. 19, amending an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," as amended, in respect of car service, and for other purposes.

13. Public act No. 20, amending the war-risk insurance act and appropriating \$45,150,000 to insure vessels and their cargoes and expenses connected therewith.

14. Public act No. 21, appropriating \$147,363,928.77 for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1918.

15. Public act No. 22, authorizing the issue to States and Territories and the District of Columbia of rifles and other property for the equipment of organizations of home guards.

16. Public act No. 23, appropriating \$3,281,094,541.60 for the Military and Naval Establishments on account of war expenses. Up to this time this is the largest appropriation act known to this or any other country. Among other things, it appropriates \$405,000,000 for an emergency shipping fund with which to begin construction of the greatest merchant fleet the world has ever known.

17. Public act No. 24, to punish acts of interference with foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

18. Public act No. 25, amending the Federal reserve act.

19. Public act No. 26, authorizing condemnation proceedings of lands for military purposes.

20. Public act No. 29, appropriating \$640,000,000 to increase temporarily the Signal Corps of the Army and to purchase, manufacture, maintain, repair, and operate airships.

21. Public act No. 31, authorizing the United States to take possession of a site for use for permanent aviation stations of the Army and Navy for school purposes.

22. Public act No. 37, appropriating \$27,826,150 for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors.

23. Public acts Nos. 38 and 39, enlarging the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission and amending the act to regulate commerce, by authorizing priority shipments by any common carrier, etc.

24. Public act No. 40, appropriating \$11,346,400 to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products.

25. Public act No. 41, appropriating \$162,500,000 to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel.

26. Public act No. 43, to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes. This act makes an additional appropriation of \$4,021,377,890.92 to extend credit in the United States for foreign governments by purchase of bonds of our allies and expenses incident to preparation of an issue of bonds and certificates; authorizes an additional issue of \$4,000,000,000 of bonds to meet loans to foreign governments; authorizes an additional issue of one-year certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$2,000,000,000 and an issue of five-year war-saving certificates amounting to \$2,000,000,000.

27. Public act No. 45, authorizing the construction of a building for the use of the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., at total cost not exceeding \$1,250,000.

28. Public act appropriating \$5,356,666,016.93 to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 and prior years on account of war expenses, and for other purposes, and authorizes contract obligations to be met by future Congresses amounting to \$2,401,458,393.50. This is the largest appropriation act passed by this or any other country. This act makes further appropriations for the emergency shipping fund of \$635,000,000 and raises the limit of cost to carry out the purposes of the shipping act to \$1,734,000,000.

29. Public act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes, and appropriates \$450,000 to enforce the provisions thereof.

30. Public act to provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes. This measure provides approximately \$2,500,000,000 of revenue with which to pay the expenses of the Government.

31. Public act to provide a military and naval family allowance, compensation, and insurance fund for the benefit of soldiers and sailors and their families, and makes an appropriation therefor of \$176,250,000.

This record of achievement speaks for itself.

## APPROPRIATIONS AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1918.

Statement showing by acts the appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 made during the Sixty-fourth Congress, second session (including appropriations made by the Army, Military Academy, rivers and harbors, sundry civil, and general deficiency acts passed during the Sixty-fifth Congress, first session):

Agriculture.....	\$25,929,113.00
Army.....	273,046,322.50
Diplomatic and Consular.....	5,082,746.66
District of Columbia.....	14,172,997.85
Fortification.....	51,396,593.00
Indian.....	11,589,736.67
Legislative, executive, and judicial.....	39,894,592.42
Military Academy.....	1,344,896.18
Naval.....	517,273,802.08
Pension.....	160,060,000.00
Post Office.....	331,851,170.00
River and harbor.....	27,826,150.00
Sundry civil.....	147,363,928.77
 Total.....	 1,606,832,049.13
General deficiency.....	163,841,400.52
Urgent deficiency.....	4,578,250.00
Miscellaneous.....	<sup>1</sup> 41,093,670.08
Permanent annual and indefinite appropriations.....	145,864,830.32
 Total.....	 \$1,962,210,200.05
Increased compensation of 5 and 10 per cent to certain employees (estimated).....	15,000,000.00

Total regular appropriations, Sixty-fourth Congress, second session..... 1,977,210,200.05

Appropriations for the fiscal year 1918, made during the Sixty-fifth Congress, first session (exclusive of Army, Military Academy, river and harbor, sundry civil, and general deficiency acts):

Expenses incident to the Sixty-fifth Congress, first session.....	68,020.00
Loans to the allies under act of Apr. 24, 1917.....	<sup>2</sup> 3,000,000,000.00
Expenses of preparation and issue of bonds and certificates of indebtedness under act of Apr. 24, 1917.....	7,063,945.46
Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, cost of insuring vessels and their cargoes, etc.....	45,150,000.00
Urgent deficiency act for the Military and Naval Establishments.....	3,281,094,541.60
Increase of Signal Corps of the Army, including purchase, operation, etc., of airships.....	640,000,000.00
Expenses under act to encourage production, conserve the supply, and control distribution of food products and fuel.....	162,500,000.00
Expenses under the act to stimulate agriculture and facilitate the distribution of agricultural products.....	11,346,400.00
Additional loans to the allies under act of Sept. 24, 1917.....	<sup>2</sup> 4,000,000,000.00
Expenses of preparation and issue of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, and war-saving certificates.....	21,377,890.92
Expenses under the act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy.....	450,000.00
Expenses under the act establishing a military and naval family allowance, compensation, and insurance fund for the benefit of soldiers and sailors and their families.....	176,250,000.00
Urgent deficiency act for the fiscal year 1918 and prior years on account of war expenses.....	5,356,666,016.93
Interest on bonds and certificates (estimated).....	200,000,000.00

Total appropriations, Sixty-fifth Congress, first session..... 16,901,966,814.91

Total appropriations for the fiscal year 1918..... 18,879,177,014.96

Contract authorizations, by acts in addition to appropriations heretofore made, to be met by future appropriations by Congress, authorized during the fiscal year 1918:

Fortification.....	5,250,000.00
Naval.....	86,145,532.00
Sundry civil.....	900,000.00
Urgent deficiency appropriation act of June 24, 1917.....	16,550,000.00
Urgent deficiency appropriation act of Oct. 1, 1917.....	2,401,458,393.50
Act to authorize the construction of a building for the use of the Treasury Department.....	1,250,000.00

Total contract authorizations..... 2,511,553,925.50

Total appropriations and contract authorizations, fiscal year 1918..... \$21,390,730,940.46

*Recapitulation:*

Total appropriations, Sixty-fourth Congress, second session.....	1,977,210,200.05
Total appropriations, Sixty-fifth Congress, first session.....	16,901,966,814.91
Total contract authorizations, fiscal year 1918.....	2,511,553,925.50
 Total appropriations and contract authorizations, fiscal year 1918.....	 21,390,730,940.46

Total appropriations, fiscal year 1918, exclusive of \$7,000,000,000 for loans to the allies.....

Total appropriations and contract authorizations, exclusive of \$7,000,000,000 for loans to the allies..... 11,879,177,014.96

Total appropriations and contract authorizations, exclusive of \$7,000,000,000 for loans to the allies..... 14,390,730,940.46

<sup>1</sup> This sum includes an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the War-Risk Insurance Bureau, which has been repealed by subsequent legislation.

<sup>2</sup> The \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000, making in all \$7,000,000,000, to meet loans to the allies, is reimbursable by the foreign Governments to whom the advances are made.

## ADDRESS BY CAPT. R. P. HOBSON.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I have here a copy of an address delivered December 10, 1916, in the auditorium of Columbus, Ohio, by a former Member of Congress. I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington?

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**SPEECH DELIVERED BY CAPT. R. P. HOBSON, FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM ALABAMA, DELIVERED AT THE AUDITORIUM, COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 10, 1916.**

## DESTROYING THE GREAT DESTROYER.

Capt. Hobson spoke in part as follows:

"I wish to thank the chairman for his kind words that I know spring from the promptings of a generous heart, and to thank you, my fellow citizens, for your gracious greeting. I deem it a privilege to be able to confer with so many earnest citizens concerning the greatest moral struggle in history—a world-wide struggle brought to a head by the European war.

## BECOME SOBER OR PERISH.

"Destiny seemed to be waiting upon this opportunity. The boom of the first hostile shot had scarcely signaled the presence of the foe without when the voice of modern science startled all the nations by pointing to a deadlier foe within, proclaiming in tones of full authority, 'Become sober or perish.' Instantly every nation worthy to be called civilized turned with grim determination to the task of becoming sober.

## NATIONAL PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA.

"Russia promptly adopted and enforced the policy of national prohibition. This policy has now been in force over two years. The result has amazed the world.

"Insurance experts estimate that by being dry Russia is saving more lives than are being sacrificed in the great war.

"With millions of men taken away from productive pursuits, amounting in some localities to more than a third of the working force, nevertheless there is a larger area under cultivation than before the war and a larger yield per acre, a larger output of the industries and a better quality of product. The minister of finance has announced that the producing power of the nation has gone up fully 50 per cent in spite of the war; that instead of aggravating the problem of revenues for the vast expenditures, prohibition has really solved that problem. Certain it is the bank deposits have been growing steadily in spite of the huge drain upon them and savings institutions have flourished as never before, springing up among the peasantry, where they were formerly unknown. Family life, communal life, have been transformed with a new happiness. As the Czar goes through the Provinces the peasant women line the road and kneel as he passes to thank him for banishing drink. A new patriotism has given a forecast of military power and endurance never before realized and of future industrial and commercial prosperity and greatness that have not entered the dreams of the nation and its neighbors.

## A COMPLETE VINDICATION.

"The experiences of Russia have been a full demonstration of the wisdom and effectiveness of national prohibition in practical operation.

## ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY.

"In England restrictive measures are now in force that are soon to be drastic, and a monster petition has been presented to Parliament, the biggest petition in the history of the Empire, to establish prohibition in the United Kingdom. The nationalization of the liquor trade is under consideration with this end in view.

"In France advance steps have been taken against distilled liquor, and the movement is in full swing for national prohibition.

"Advance measures have been taken in Germany, consumption of liquors have been reduced more than half, while the educational measures taken by the Government are the most advanced of all nations. The German Emperor was the first sovereign to adopt total abstinence for the royal household and to proclaim that the leadership of the future in war and peace alike will rest with the nation which first abolishes beverage alcohol.

"Here in America the prohibition battle front extends from ocean to ocean. The liquor foe has been driven into citadels of the great cities. There are fewer saloons left in 40 States combined than there are in the city of New York. Even these citadels are taking notice. Detroit, of more than three-quarters of a million population, and Kansas City, Mo., have practically voted dry. Now the city of Chicago, the second city of America, one of the great cities of the world, is under seige. We

have the period of trench warfare and are fast passing into the last stage of the war.

## THE LEADERSHIP.

"The direction and leadership of the operation have fallen upon the Anti-Saloon League of America, conceived and developed in the purpose of harmonizing and uniting all the forces opposed to the legalized saloon, irrespective of any other differences that may exist between them. It does not ask your faith or creed, whether you are Jew or Gentile, Protestant, Catholic, or Mormon; but simply are you against the saloon. It does not ask your politics, whether you are a Democrat or a Republican, a third party Prohibitionist, a Progressive, a Socialist, but simply are you against the saloon; it asks nothing else of you, but are you antisaloon, and if so, then join us in a united warfare for destruction of this common foe of all humanity.

## THE ORGANIZED FORCES.

"Under this leadership our forces are now cooperating everywhere. The temperance and prohibition organizations are in harmony as never before. With the recent action of the Protestant Episcopal Church in its quadrennial convention at St. Louis, practically all the Protestant organizations are now in line with the large and rapidly-growing organization within the Roman Catholic Church. To the temperance and uplift forces is being joined the scientific world, the world for advancing the public health and public morals, the legal and judicial world, the transportation world, the world of industry, the labor world, the world for safety and efficiency, the business world, the governments in Army and Navy and civil service.

"When the Anti-Saloon League came upon the scene only two decades ago, less than one-quarter of our people lived in dry territory and only three States had State-wide prohibition. Our temperance organizations and leaders were discouraged.

## LOOK AT THE MAP.

"The wet and dry map of January 1, 1893, looks black indeed. The map of January 1, 1908, shows the dawn of a new day of hope. To-day look at the map of December 1, 1916. It is almost white. In the last two years States with over 12,000,000 population have voted State-wide prohibition. In the election just passed State-wide fights were fought in 12 States. In 6 wet States and 6 dry States, for constitutional prohibition, we won 10 victories—Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, and South Dakota going dry; Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado, and Arkansas remaining dry; all with unprecedented majorities. In the two States that failed to go dry, Missouri and California, we cut liquor's former majorities almost in half and shattered the lines, both States giving good majorities dry except for the cities of St. Louis and San Francisco.

"In four States—Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Florida—the fight was over the legislatures. We won all four.

## THE WILL OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"Out of our 48 Commonwealths, 23 are now in the dry column and 4 more will soon follow through legislative enactment. It can be said with general accuracy that of our 2,958 counties more than 2,400 have voted dry; that about two-thirds of our population and nearly nine-tenths of our territory have voted dry.

"It is futile as it is un-American to contend that this majority of two to one should not determine the national policy when two-thirds of our electors are on record and in reality a majority of more than five to one of all our adults. No intelligent observer can longer doubt that it is the imperious will of the American people that the legalized liquor traffic shall be abolished through national prohibition. I am convinced that a direct vote on national constitutional prohibition at this time would poll 80 per cent of the qualified votes for prohibition.

## SANE AND PRACTICAL METHODS THROUGH ORGANIZATION.

"The Anti-Saloon League is thoroughly organized with more than 700 trained experienced men, 150 well-equipped officers, located in all the important cities of the Nation. Its methods are sane, practical, and effective. It does not affiliate with any political party as such nor promote the fortunes of any citizens, but it calls on all parties and all good citizens to cooperate to destroy the common enemy, the liquor traffic. It realizes that effects are the results of foundation upon the education of the individual citizen on the truth about alcohol, and builds on this foundation already laid by the great Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other organizations, by the public schools, Sunday schools, and pulpits.

"From its headquarters at Westerville, Ohio, it sends out tons of prohibition literature every day, the circulation of its periodicals exceeding 3,000,000 copies per month. It is preparing to print its temperance literature in 18 foreign languages, to reach those citizens in our midst who can not speak our tongue.

It keeps a score of speakers in the field, and is constantly increasing the number to reach every city, town, and hamlet with the spoken word. It maintains a legislative bureau in Washington, and is organizing every doubtful congressional district in the country.

ALL EMBRACING OPERATIONS.

"The Anti-Saloon League is federating all the moral forces, licking them into fighting organizations, and engaging the enemy on every front. In prohibition territory it is demanding respect for the law and enforcement by officers of the law, and is demanding men and money to help in the fight in wet territory. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Nevada, the only States where the citizens are not allowed to vote on this question, it is demanding, with the growing power of public opinion, the American right of self-government. When local option is limited to cities and townships, it is conducting fights in these units and demanding the enlargement of the unit. Where the county is the unit, it is fighting for counties and demanding State-wide prohibition through constitutional amendment when practicable.

"I am not here for the purpose of making an authoritative announcement, but I make a forecast.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

"Inside of 12 months Ohio will be dry and Indiana and Illinois will follow in quick succession. This will mark the beginning of the end.

THE BATTLE OF THE WORLD.

"At the last national convention of the Anti-Saloon League in Indianapolis in June by unanimous vote of the convention the national executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League was instructed to bring about a world convention at the same time and place as the conference that will end the European war. At this world convention the temperance and moral forces of all lands will assemble, representing the brotherhood of man, and as the nations cease fighting each other they will be reconciled and brought into a new comradeship, turning against the common foe of all. Harmonious action will be taken in all lands bringing on the great battle of the world that is destined to emancipate humanity.

THE FIGHT FOR AMERICA.

"The primary object of this meeting is to confer with you, my fellow citizens, upon our national fight, and to enlist your cooperation, individual and collective.

POLICY AND GRAND STRATEGY.

"Our national fight is being conducted according to the principles of scientific warfare that insure victory.

"The objective toward which we are pressing from all sides is a prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. We do not seek a prohibition statute passed by Congress for the good reason that this would result in a prolonged shifting policy. What one Congress does another can undo. Continual fighting and changing back and forth from wet to dry would not afford an opportunity for the young to grow up sober.

"The disease is deep, organic, and the remedy must be organic, with a stable policy permitting a growth process, the manner in which nature effects the cure of an organic disease. We therefore invoke the Constitution, the stable organic law. Evidently the generation that puts prohibition in the Constitution will stand on it and keep it there so the young generation will have a chance to grow up sober.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

"Control over the Constitution is lodged by that instrument itself in the hands of the sisterhood of States, an amendment requiring for its ratification the affirmative action of the legislatures of three-quarters of all the States, making 36. There are two methods provided by the Constitution for the submission of an amendment to the States, one by action of Congress through a two-thirds majority of both Houses, the other by the action of constitutional convention called by the affirmative action (a constitutional convention called) of the legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, making 32.

"Seventeen amendments have been made to the Constitution, in all of which the initiative was taken by Congress. Following these precedents, we are naturally first seeking action by Congress.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

"When is it the duty of Congress to submit an amendment? When public opinion makes the demand. Has public opinion demanded this amendment?

THE GREATEST PETITION OF ALL HISTORY.

"More than 8,000,000 petitioners have petitioned Congress to submit this amendment, the biggest petition in the history of the world. More citizens have petitioned Congress for this

measure than have petitioned Congress for all other measures combined since the foundation of the Government.

"A Member of Congress might oppose ratification by the States, but if he believes in the Constitution he has taken oath to uphold, if he believed in our American system, established by our forefathers, if he believes that we can trust that three-quarters of all the States would not ratify what is wrong or unwise, if he believes that the people of America are capable of self-government and have a right whether directly or through legislatures chosen by them to pass upon vital organic questions which they believe affect their welfare, then he can not justify voting in the face of this monster petition against submitting the Hobson amendment to the States for their action.

STATE RIGHTS.

"The most fundamental of all the rights of the States is the right to amend the Constitution of the United States. The States might reject or they might ratify this amendment, but they now have the right which all true Americans should respect, the right to pass upon it.

POLITICAL PATRIOTISM.

"Since we are not asking Congress to make America dry but only to accord to the American people their rights, and since this question is now at our door demanding to be settled in America as in all other lands, we call on all patriotic citizens to make this issue paramount in choosing Members of Congress and United States Senators, whether in primaries or in general elections. I mean really paramount over any other issue, or over all other issues. I was born and brought up a Democrat. Some of you may have been born and brought up in another party, but all legitimate political parties exist mainly for the purpose of promoting the highest welfare of the Nation. The best way to be a good Democrat and the best way to be a good Republican is to be a good American first. In this crisis let us have a new baptism of patriotism of politics; let us place country above party; let us place humanity above individual or party success.

THE HOBSON AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

"The strength of our position before Congress in asking only for a referendum is shown in the result of the vote on the Hobson resolution in December, 1914, although the administration was antagonistic through and through, although the leaders of both parties in Congress were antagonistic, yet we never lost an encounter in the whole parliamentary battle, and in the final vote received 197 votes to 189 against the resolution, a majority of 8. The result electrified the country and sent fear to the heart of the enemy forces, but it was not the necessary two-thirds majority.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

"The Sixty-fourth Congress, now beginning its second session, will shortly be called on to vote. I do not claim that we shall receive two-thirds majority. My eight years' experience in Congress has taught me how hard it is to get a two-thirds majority on any question when there is an organized opposition. But I do claim that we are going to get a larger majority, and a very much larger majority and its equivalent in the Senate if the resolution reaches a vote in that body, and I do proclaim that with the rising tide of public opinion and the general realization that the question is simply one of referendum, the Members or Senators who violate their obligations to their country and its institutions by voting against the amended resolution will have a harder time in explaining and squaring themselves with their constituencies in this.

OUR FORCES ARE DETERMINED.

"If the Sixty-fourth Congress fails to submit the prohibition amendment, the Sixty-fifth Congress will be called on for an early vote, and if it fails we will make that question paramount in electing the Sixty-sixth Congress, and call for an early vote by that Congress. If the amendment has not been submitted by 1920 we will repeat the process for the Sixty-seventh Congress and will appeal to the national conventions for a special resolution setting forth on behalf of both major parties the duty of Congress to submit the amendment to the States. If the amendment has already been submitted when the convention convenes, but is still unratified, we will call for a resolution in both conventions urging upon the legislatures of the States speedy ratification. As a matter of fact, more than two-thirds of the voters in each of the great parties are in favor of national prohibition, and the control of the two conventions for this purpose is a foregone conclusion. A majority vote in the two conventions will instruct two-thirds majority in Congress.

THE FINAL OUTCOME IS A CERTAINTY.

"If submission by Congress is unduly delayed, we will have recourse to the alternative method by action of State legislatures in calling a constitutional convention. The vote on the Hobson amendment resolution, in the Sixty-third Congress,

showed 30 States whose delegations gave us an even split or a majority.

"The 90 per cent of our territory that has voted dry is an index of the attitude of the States. There are 40 States in which we can win the legislatures for this purpose. Thirty-two can call and control the convention, and 36 can ratify its action, and if politicians do not wish to see a constitutional convention called they will do well to hasten the action of Congress. Political manipulation may delay us for a short time, but no power on earth can long prevent the Hobson amendment from becoming a part of the Constitution of the United States. With vigorous enforcement and wise and just reconstruction, America will not only inaugurate a new period in our history but will take the leadership for international action and open up a new era in the life history of the human race.

#### STRATEGY AND TACTICS.

"As our policy and grand strategy are wise, sound, and sure, so our strategy and tactics are scientific and irresistible.

#### THE WORDING AND EFFECT OF THE HOBSON AMENDMENT.

"The Hobson amendment does not prohibit a citizen from drinking liquor; it does not prohibit a citizen from possessing liquor for private purposes. No fight by law is made upon the user of liquor; no infringement is made upon a citizen's individual liberty; no invasion of the sanctity of the home. There is nothing sumptuary in this amendment; no attempts made to prescribe to citizens by law what they shall drink any more than what they shall eat or wear. The language of the amendment is plain and clear, the effect is manifest—it prohibits the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, everything that relates to the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and for these purposes only, without interfering with wine for sacramental purposes, with alcohol used in arts, in therapy, etc. It should be added that alcohol can no longer be regarded in America as a legitimate medicine. The grand committee of the American Medical Association have excluded it and its compounds from the American Pharmacopoeia. Many citizens may feel that they have an inherent right to drink if they wish to, but no intelligent citizen can cling to the idea that he has an inherent right to sell liquor. This question has been laid at rest by 12 decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States that declare that 'No citizen has an inherent right to sell intoxicating liquor.' Upon reflection this must appear evident, for three hundred and ninety-nine out of four hundred citizens of the United States are not allowed to sell liquor to-day.

#### CUTS LIQUOR'S LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

"In opposing the Hobson amendment liquor can no longer pretend to be the protector of 'individual liberty,' the defender of the 'sanctity of the home.' His forces are cut off from all alliances with moral forces and must stand out from under cover in the open and fight out the battle alone on commercial and mercenary ground. The wording of the amendment gives us the choice of the battle ground and reduces the question at issue to its simplest form.

#### A SIMPLE QUESTION.

"All the complexity and confusion are stripped away and the issue stands out simply, Shall the liquor business, conducted solely for profit, be suppressed by usual process of law? Process of law has suppressed the lottery business, the business in dealing in impure foods, the white-slave traffic, on the simple principle that the business is harmful to society; manifestly it is against public policy to allow citizens to carry on business that injures the public. A few citizens should not be allowed to profit at the expense of society.

#### THE REAL ISSUE.

"If the liquor traffic does not harm society, we will join to protect it; if it does harm society, it is your duty as a patriotic citizen, competent and worthy of self-government, to join us to suppress it. The question becomes one solely of fact, not a question of judgment. The citizen is a juror for a finding of facts. Does the liquor traffic harm society or does it not? His verdict determines his duty.

#### HOBSON AMENDMENT WILL PROVE EFFECTIVE.

"Some friends of prohibition were in doubt at first as to whether this amendment, reduced to such simple form, would be effective. The enemy naturally sought to take advantage of this attitude of doubt and attempted turning these citizens against their own side. There has been a vein of humor in the enemy's pretending to desire a different kind of prohibition, one 'really effective.' It was laughable to see the leaders of the liquor forces so anxious to 'perfect' the Hobson amendment by striking out the words 'for sale' to make it 'real prohibition.'

#### NO COERCION.

"The Hobson amendment does not coerce the individual citizen; it does not attempt by law to make men good or even to

change the habits of a lifetime; but it does bring to bear the natural scientific remedy for organic disease in the body, social by removing the cause of the renewal of the disease, its spreading to the young, and then providing nature with the chance to 'grow' cured, the method by which mother nature cures organic diseases in the body physical.

#### BOYS AND CHILD RACES.

"A very small per cent of drinkers begin drinking after they are grown. More than two-thirds of the drunkards have their habits contracted before they are 21, nearly one-third before they are 16, a considerable per cent before they are 12.

"What is the agency that causes boys to begin drinking? Not old drinkers, because they have no motive in doing so, but rather have a repugnance. The agency is the organized liquor traffic, operating through saloons and bars and through speak-easies, blind tigers, bootleggers, that get all their supplies from organized dealers, saloons, or wholesalers. These agencies create a veritable atmosphere in which the lives of the young are molded unconsciously. If Indians or other native child races were in the saloon atmosphere, of course, they would learn to drink. The boys and youths are in the same stage of development, similarly subject to the allurement and enslaving properties of this drug. It is estimated that in this way fully four out of five of all American boys learn to drink in some form before maturity.

"Deny the liquor traffic nationally the channels of trade, dry up all the sources of commercial supply, and this business or any other business similarly situated could no longer return profits, the object and only object of its existence. Under these adverse conditions the liquor traffic, like the lottery business, would disintegrate, and the underlying cause of the debauching of the young would end. Many drinkers, with this change of environment, removal of temptation, and support from public opinion, would stop drinking, but no doubt many old drinkers would continue to drink until they die. It is not reasonable to expect prohibition suddenly to stop all drinking.

#### THE CURE.

"But as the old drinkers die off there will be no recruits, no new drinkers to take their places. The young generation will grow up sober. This is nature's cure for the organic disease.

#### NO ABUSE—AN APPEAL TO GOOD MEN.

"My attitude on this great question has always been and it remains purely scientific. I have never permitted bitterness to invade my heart, but have maintained a judicial frame of mind toward the men who, in the regular course of events with the drink institution coming down upon us from the past, have become accustomed to drink, who have become engaged in the liquor business to make a living or who have invested in securities of distilleries, breweries, hotels, saloons, etc. No one has been able to take just offense at anything in any of my addresses. I assume that every man in the sound of my voice is a good man and a good citizen. I make my appeal to your own candor and honesty with yourself. You may be interested in the liquor business, you may be a drinking man yourself, but if you are a good man, you do not want your boy to grow up drinking, nor your neighbor's boy. You would love to see the young grow up sober. This is all we ask, to remove the real cause of the drinking by the young. To accomplish this just and wise result, we only ask due process of law, nor do we invoke any vague or visionary rule of law, but the principle underlying the attitude of all civilized government toward business for profit, if it harms society it ought to be denied the channels of trade and suppressed.

"In arriving at a finding of fact we do not ask you to draw upon your own knowledge of the operation of the liquor traffic from your own observation, nor do we present the scathing indictments of saloons found inside of the liquor trade in their own periodicals and literature. We do not ask you to take our opinion nor the opinion or judgment of any man or group of men—we simply present you the truth about alcohol, one of the hydrocarbon compounds as established in the laboratories of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, London, and New York without any relationship to the bearing upon prohibition. The conclusions of modern science about alcohol as about many of the other compounds of the same family and group are final, just as firmly established as the law of gravity or the shape of the earth.

#### THE TRUTH ABOUT ALCOHOL.

"Every intelligent person who keeps at all informed upon the world's progress should know the three simple findings of science as to what alcohol really is.

#### FIRST, ALCOHOL IS A PROTOPLASM POISON.

"Alcohol is one of the few substances that poison the elemental protoplasm out of which all living things are built—plants, animals, men. Upon coming in contact with protoplasm,

alcohol sucks up its water and proceeds to harden and coagulate the proteins, comprising the major part of its substance. Pour alcohol on a raw egg and this coagulation will quickly set in as if in hard boiling. This hardening in the little living cells of the body interferes with their live processes of nutrition, breathing and excretion.

#### TOXICOLOGY OF ALCOHOL.

"Toxicology, the science of poison and poisoning, has assembled the fact as established about most of the poisons.

"Ethel alcohol is one of a family of fluid poisons, the second brother of the alcohol family, one of the series of hydrocarbon derivatives. The first brother is methyl alcohol, derived from the gas, methone,  $\text{CH}_4$ , a dangerous, poisonous gas known among miners as fire damp. Take away one atom of hydrogen and substitute hydroxide in its place gives  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ . This is methyl alcohol, popularly called wood alcohol, whose poisonous properties are well known. The other members of the family are built up by adding the link  $\text{CH}_2$  one atom of carbon, two atoms of hydrogen.

"The next brother,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ , is ethyl alcohol, the one used in liquor.

"Adding another link gives  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ , which is propyl alcohol, adding a third link gives  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ , which is butyl alcohol. Adding a fourth link gives  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ , which is amyl alcohol, which, with its usual impurities, is called fusel oil whose poisonous properties are well known and so the whole family is built. All the members of this family are poisonous.

"The formula for ethyl alcohol may be written  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ . The formula for carbolic acid is  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ .

"To illustrate how closely akin ethyl alcohol is to other well-known poisons just extract a little water with sulphuric acid and the result is ether. One molecule of ether  $= 2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH})\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$ .

#### ALCOHOL KING OF THE POISON TRIBE.

"Just mix bleaching powder with alcohol, the result is chloroform,  $\text{HC}_1\text{Cl}_2$ .

"Instead of combining chlorine with hydrocarbons, combine nitrogen with a low hydrocarbon,  $\text{HC}$ ; nitrogen produces  $\text{HCN}$ , hydrocyanic acid, known as Prussic acid; with high oxide derivations it produces  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{N}$  (morphine), and  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{N}$  (cocaine), and  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{N}_2$  (strychnine).

"The science of poisons has thus established a veritable tribe of poison, and ethyl alcohol is the kind of the poison tribe.

"In the light of this scientific knowledge it seems strange that any well-informed, educated, human being could look upon alcohol as good for drink.

#### ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD A DEADLY POISON.

"The prime purpose of drink is to supply water to the tissues and the blood. Over three-quarters of the body and about 97 per cent of the blood are water. Can alcohol take the place of water in the blood, 97 per cent? A person with 1 per cent of alcohol in the blood would fall dead. Seven parts of alcohol in a thousand parts of blood is fatal. In fact, no creature has ever been known to survive six parts of alcohol in a thousand parts of blood. One-half of 1 per cent is sufficient to kill.

"The most robust of men drinking a short tumbler of alcohol, 5 ounces, would be dead inside of 10 hours. A man survived who took 8 ounces ether, another survived who took 22.5 ounces of chloroform.

#### POISONING THE NATION FOR PROFIT.

"The findings of science means that the brewers, distillers, wholesalers, and retailers of America are manufacturing and distributing 2,500,000,000 gallons of beverage that is poisonous. These citizens, for their own enrichment, are systematically poisoning 80,000,000 American citizens. It is bad enough to poison one individual for profit; think of poisoning the Nation for private gain. The thought is abhorrent. This finding of science calls for the verdict. The liquor traffic is poisoning society; therefore society should suppress it.

#### ALCOHOL IS AN INSIDIOUS HABIT-FORMING DRUG.

"Alcohol, like its double first cousin, ether, and its kinsman, chloroform, is an anesthetic, making its severest attack upon the central nervous system, penetrating ever the sheathing that protects the nerve fibers. It numbs the nerves before the pain of the poisoning can set in, while the order of the anesthesia prepares the way for deceiving the victim into thinking he has been stimulated.

"The quickest effect is felt in the upper brain, the latest in human evolution, and consequently the most complex, delicate, and sensitive. The power of inhibition or control residing in this part is quickly suspended before the effect reaches the lower brain, which man possesses in common with the brute, where the more elemental instincts and brutal feelings preside. These being quickly loosened from their usual control, the vic-

tim feels that he has been stimulated. He is more of a brute, it is true, but in reality that very feeling is a sign that his brain has been partially paralyzed. The higher faculties of judgment, proportion, and reason being quickly suspended, while the lower subconscious egotism is loosened, the drinker rapidly goes up in his own estimation, his self-assurance may become colossal, while he soon forgets his debts and drowns his sorrows, and feels relief from the cares and monotony of everyday life. This effect makes ethyl alcohol the most alluring of all the habit-forming drugs.

"When the tissues come out from under the anesthetic they begin to feel the results of the poison's effect, especially in the top part of the head. They begin to crave relief, to call to be put back under the delightful anesthetic. It now takes more of the drug to produce the same feeling. The reaction and depression are consequently greater, followed by a stronger craving. Thus the craving grows with the drinking.

#### CRAVING VERSUS SELF-CONTROL.

"As the protoplasm poison continues its attack upon the life cells of the body their vital processes of nutrition, oxidation, excretion are all impaired, lowering the vitality of the whole organism. The drop in strength and vitality is greatest in the nervous system, reaching its maximum in the upper brain, where the tender neurons and their delicate network of branches and fibers are gradually hardened and worn away. These brain centers generate the nerve energy for will power, manhood, self-control. It must be said that every dose of this poison weakens the power of these brain centers, and the drinker is just a little less of a man every time he takes a drink. Thus the will power and self-control rapidly decline with the drinking, while the craving of the tissues steadily grows. It can only be a question of time, if the drinking is persisted in, when the growing craving overmatches the declining manhood and enslaves the will. The drinker is in the grip of the habit. To him the world is no longer natural. With the wasting of the higher brain centers the world of reason and judgment, of man, of nature, of God steadily contracts; the very memory of high and noble things fades; the words love, duty, self-sacrifice have no meaning; the drinker no longer lives for his family, for his country; he is oblivious even to his own self-interest and deaf to the dictates of self-preservation. The central thought of his life, day and night, is to procure this drug.

"The liquor traffic has a monopoly of the supply. The victim is a slave and the liquor traffic owns him. That is why ethyl alcohol has been chosen through the generations rather than other poisons to enslave humanity.

#### THE BONDAGE OF HUMANITY—THE SERFDOM OF THE WORLD.

"Not all drinkers become full-fledged slaves. It is estimated that there are 5,000,000 heavy drinkers and drunkards in the United States who are full-fledged slaves, more abject than ever were black men. African slaves in America hardly counted half that number at any one time. It is estimated that there are temperate regular drinkers numbering in all 20,000,000. These can be graded into one-eighth slaves, one-fourth slaves, three-eighths slaves, one-half slaves, five-eighths slaves, three-fourths slaves, seven-eighths slaves, and so forth, where every kind of a drinker has a place. King alcohol holds humanity in bondage in the serfdom of the world.

#### LEVYING TRIBUTE.

"When pay day comes even the one-eighth slave thinks first of the saloon, afterwards of his family. Throughout their whole realm of liquor serfdom the first money goes to the king. No monarch since the world began ever levied even a considerable fraction of the tribute levied by king alcohol. In America the cash collections yearly exceed two and one-half billion dollars—two-thirds of all the money in circulation. It is not the producer, the farmer, miner, manufacturer, nor the distributor, the railroad, the merchant, the banker, nor yet the educator, the minister, nor even the Government, but it is the liquor traffic that skims the cream of the cash money of the Nation; nor does the burden stop with the cash taken. Every drinker parts with a part of his efficiency as a producer, part of his value to his employer, part of his value as a customer, as well as a part of his health, a part of his character, a part of his life, a part of his soul.

#### THE BIGGEST BUSINESS FOR BIG BUSINESS.

"The biggest business for big business is to swing the full power of its organization and its resources behind nation-wide and world-wide prohibition. The experience of Russia demonstrates in practice the conclusions of scientific research, that by ending the liquor traffic the producing power of a nation will rise by leaps and bounds. The purchasing power and consuming power will rise accordingly. Putting an end to the wholesale poisoning of humanity will practically double the

business of the world. Herein lies the biggest field for big business. The business world would be the chief financial beneficiary of this enormous business expansion. The biggest, soundest business policy of modern times, of all history, would be the full financing by business men of the war upon drink, to reduce to a minimum the delay in bringing about a sober, total-abstaining world.

LIQUOR AND LABOR.

"It is sometimes advanced in extenuation that the capital invested in the liquor business gives employment to many men. The same capital invested in other channels would give employment to from five to ten times as many men. Why should any part of the capital and working force of society be diverted to harmful pursuits? As a matter of fact, liquor is the meanest employer of all, paying its employees the lowest wage of the wage scale. No part of society is so preyed upon by liquor as the labor world. Not only the efficiency and earning power of labor, and therefore its purchasing power and standard of living, are cut down and a large part of what it does earn is taken away, but in return for its substance liquor lowers the standards of intelligence, of self-reliance, of courage, of character, of labor, so it becomes an easy victim of avaricious employers, an easy victim of the demagogue and ward politician, of the agitator and anarchist. This degrading influence upon labor is illustrated in the slums of big cities, which not only menace the standard of wages for all labor, but menace the continuance of honest government, the perpetuity of free institutions.

LIQUOR AND TAXES.

"The liquor traffic is given to boasting about the revenues it pays to the Government. As a matter of fact, all these revenues would not pay the bill that citizens must meet by taxation for the public charges of crime, pauperism, and insanity produced by liquor, to say nothing of the immorality, the disease, and premature death.

"Liquor is prone to conjure up the specter of deficits in the Public Treasury, of grave problems of financing the Government if their revenues are withdrawn. The minister of finance of Russia reports that the problem of financing the war, the greatest problem in governmental financing ever confronting the Government, has been solved by the increase in wealth-producing power of the people resulting from national prohibition, bearing out what the late Mr. Gladstone replied to the deputation of brewers who presented the same argument to him, 'Give me a sober people who do not squander their substance on drink and I will find ready means of raising the revenue required by the Government.'

LIQUOR THE SLAVE DRIVER.

"There can be no justification for perpetuating a business conducted for private gain which lays such a staggering burden upon the shoulders of society.

"The very existence of such institution can only be accounted for by the fact that men have not known any better heretofore, that the purveyors of this subtle, habit-forming drug have been able to slip upon them as boys and gradually enslave them without their knowledge or realization. The folly, the tragedy, of this slavery is now coming home to men. To think, the millions of heavy drinkers and drunkards only live three years on the average; even the temperate, regular drinkers have their lives so seriously shortened that insurance companies are more and more refusing them insurance. The liquor traffic cashes in the lifeblood of its slaves. When a full realization of the lesser wrong of African slavery came home to our people, men rose and wiped it out in blood. We do not ask any violence now, but we do call on every patriot here to join us and take an honorable part in wiping out this most hideous form of slave driving in the history of humanity.

ALCOHOL THE SPECIFIC FOR DEGENERACY.

"Finding No. 2, that alcohol is a dangerous habit-forming drug, and the consequence of same, like finding No. 1, that alcohol is a protoplasm poison, call for the verdict of the citizen jurors that the liquor traffic harms society and therefore should be suppressed. But it remained for finding No. 3 to startle the world and cause the civilized nations to tremble with the realization that they must become sober or perish. The finding that alcohol causes degeneracy in all living things is in reality the specific for degeneracy, the process that entails extinction.

"All life is founded on the advancing or building principle, and upon compliance with this principle rests not only the normal prolongation of the individual life but its reproduction and renewal.

"Modern scientific research has made the startling discovery that whether in the vegetable kingdom, the kingdom of the animals, the kingdom of men, when ethyl alcohol is applied inter-

nally, whether to the single elemental life cell or to the complete organism, the evolutionary building process is arrested and finally reversed. This backward course of degeneracy, reversing the process of evolution, is the deadly sin in the eyes of nature. When degeneracy sets in, it is certain that a deadly blow has been struck at the fundamental processes of life, nutrition, oxidation, excretion, and at the germ or other source of reproduction, so the life itself will be shortened and the offspring blighted in proportion to the degree of the degeneracy.

MAN TO INHERIT THE EARTH MUST GROW IN THE GRACE OF HIS MAKER.

"The human species is not evolving in the physical but in the mental and spiritual, the part that distinguishes man from the brute, located in the upper brain, manifesting itself in self-control, in recognizing right and wrong in conscience, in consciousness of God, of duty, in love, in self-sacrifice. A man stops growing physically at about 21; he can continue to grow in grace all the days of his life. That is what you live for.

LIQUOR REVERSES THE PURPOSE OF CREATION.

"Did you ever ask yourself the searching question, 'What is it all for?' Nature gives the answer. That each human being who comes into the world may develop into the noblest character possible, and that each generation of humanity may rise on the average to a degree higher and nobler than the previous generation, developing mankind more and more in the image of God; the maximum advance of humanity in the line of its evolution. This is the purpose of creation, the will of God in the world.

"This supplies the final standard by which to measure values, the value of your conduct, the value of your life, the value of a policy, of a law, of an institution, of a civilization, namely, what does it actually contribute to the general good, to the real uplift of humanity?

"The liquor traffic distributes a commodity that exactly reverses this evolutionary uplift process of society, reverses the purpose of creation, the will of God. By every principle and precept of life it ought to be suppressed.

LIQUOR AND THE YOUNG MAN.

"I will amplify this finding, especially for the young. My young friend, you are one living organism of the universe and are subject to all the great laws of nature. Proceed to drink and you will begin to degenerate. You might possibly develop the brute in you some further, though even your physical strength will soon decline, but you can not possibly develop further in your higher, nobler nature, the line of your evolution. Nothing living could. Take the vegetable kingdom. If a young flower is evolving a wonderful new color and it is watered once a day with water united with alcohol, half and half, about the equivalent of a very temperate drinker, the new color will stop developing and gradually fade away. In the animal kingdom bring up a puppy as an alcoholic. When grown he will prowl around and howl like a wolf, from which his ancestors evolved. If Indians get liquor regularly they go on the warpath, degenerated back to savagery. Negroes become cannibals; a highly civilized young white man gradually becomes semicivilized, then semisavage, then savage, and may descend so far below the brute that he will kill his own wife, his own children. Go to Bellevue Hospital, in New York, to the ward for alcoholics, and watch the surgeons perform an autopsy on a victim of acute alcoholism. With a magnifying glass examine the upper brain as it is dissected. The most wonderful part of the delicate gray matter is gone, wiped out, and in its place you find white, inert, low-class scar tissue. The result of all the patient evolutionary processes of the ages is wiped out, what distinguished the man from a brute is gone, and men are getting rich in bringing this upon their fellow men.

THE CURSE OF NATURE.

"Proceed to drink, young man, and you will begin to degenerate. Begin to degenerate and nature's curse will descend upon you. Starting at the age of 20, if you never drink, the average of records of insurance companies shows you will live to be 61 years old. If you live as an average "temperate" drinker you will die at 51. Live as a heavy drinker and you will die at 35. These are the averages. Between the ages of 25 and 35 the mortality of total abstainers is only half that of the average. The average mortality for young men is twice what it ought to be. Twice as many young men die as ought to die. It is especially sad for a young man to die. Liquor cashes in the lives of half the young men who die. We can save these lives by destroying the liquor traffic.

"Between the ages of 35 and 45 the mortality for total abstainers is only one-third of the average. The average mortality for men in their prime is three times what it ought to be. Three times as many men die in their prime as ought to die. Few animals die in their prime. Liquor cashes in the lives of

two out of three of all men who die in their prime. We can save these lives by destroying the liquor traffic.

THE HARVEST OF DEATH.

"There would be few premature deaths in a sober world. Liquor is the primary cause of most of the deaths by violence, manslaughter, and murder, of most of the deaths by accident in automobiles, in cars, in machine shops, factories, and mines. Records of French national hospitals show that over half the cases of consumption are due to drink, and the mortality of consumptive drinkers is twice that of total abstainers. The mortality in pneumonia is nearly trebled, and so on with other diseases of bacilli and germs. This is inevitable. The alcohol poison lowers the general vitality and incapacitates the phagocytes, the soldiers of the blood, that kill off invading germs and microbes.

"The deaths in America are about 1,000 deaths per year for each 61,000 of population—the figures of the registrar general of England. This means about 1,700,000 deaths per year. If there were no liquor in the land so the mortality could drop to that of total abstainers, as found from the average of the records of insurance companies, there would be only about 1,000,000 deaths. The difference, 700,000 on the ghostly, bloody toll of precious human life taken by liquor, 2,000 premature deaths every day of the year, more than the average killed in all the battle fronts of Europe combined. Mr. Soabsby, one of the leading authorities of Europe, has recently announced that liquor is the cause of over 200,000 deaths yearly in England alone, more than are killed in the field in all the armies. In civilized lands, to think that some men get rich from this harvest of death of fellow men.

LIQUOR AND THE UNBORN.

"Degeneracy can not inherit the earth. Life must rise to be renewed down the generations. The carrier of heredity, the chromatin of the germ cell, is the most sensitive to degenerating agencies. This is inevitable, since nature provides to carry the lines of evolution strongest to the offspring, this line being the special object of attack by the specific for degeneracy. It is a dangerous thing for prospective parents to drink even occasionally. Investigation shows that drinking that may not appear to have produced visible injury to the drinkers will injure the offspring and in the third generation may lead to sterility.

DRINKING IN THE HOME.

"If both parents drink but once a day, at one meal, wine or beer, this temperate drinking will quadruple the chance of miscarriage of the mother, increasing proportionately the dangers and sufferings of maternity, helping to keep the burden on the motherhood of our species not laid by nature on any other species. This temperate drinking will increase manyfold the number of children born dead, this amounting where beer gardens prevail to as much as 300 born dead out of every 1,000 born. This temperate drinking will nearly double the number of children who die the first year.

SLAUGHTERING THE INNOCENTS.

"Including those born dead, about half the human race die before the age of 5. The young animals on the farms do not die off like this. Why should the big graveyards be so full of little graves? Because these Herod's agents swarm into our homes and with their poison shafts strike the little ones in their cradles, strike them in their mothers' wombs.

"If both parents are alcoholics, one child in five becomes insane, one child in seven is born deformed, one child in three is backward, with a likelihood of becoming epileptic or feeble-minded; only one child in six will be normal, and even this one may transmit a taint to its offspring. Five out of six of the children are blighted in some form; the family breeds degenerates, to become a burden on society, and goes to extinction.

THE DOWNFALL OF NATIONS.

"A nation is composed of families. When liquor runs its course until a nation becomes generally dissipated and debauched, the nation breeds degenerates; great national policies, even if self-defense, become impossible; institutions and liberties are undermined; the nation must perish.

"The nations of history that are gone did not perish in war nor famine nor by fire, flood, volcano, or earthquake. No great nation ever even began to decline until it became dissipated, and no nation, however great, even to ruling the world, ever escaped destruction when it degenerated.

"Babylon, Nineveh, Tyre, Greece, Rome did not perish in the order of nature. They should be living and flourishing to-day.

MAKE MANKIND A THOROUGHBRED RACE.

"If both parents are total abstainers, without the taint of degeneracy, 9 out of 10 of their children are normal, and brought up in a moral atmosphere will tend to rise to one degree higher and nobler in character than the average of their parents. Their children will rise yet higher. So a sober family and a sober nation not only tends indefinitely to reproduce with natural increase but to rise rapidly and produce a thoroughbred race of men. We have produced thoroughbred corn, we have produced thoroughbred horses, thoroughbred dogs. Don't you think it is high time to begin to produce a thoroughbred race of men? This can not be done while men get rich through poisoning the human race with the specific for degeneracy. Flocks, herds, go on, reproduce, rise along their lines indefinitely, but a nation only rises to fall, is only born to die.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE UNIVERSE.

"The human species, the crowning part of God's creation, for which God created the earth and gave dominion over it, whose rising in the line of its evolution is the very purpose of creation—the human race is being kept under the curse of nature, groaning with disease, premature death, disintegration, the crumbling of individual character, of great families, of cities and empires, with the millstone of degeneracy hung about its neck. For what purpose? That private citizens may enrich themselves and ultimately perish with the rest. Universal suicide, the tragedy of creation.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

"I do not underestimate the importance of other issues. I appreciate the importance of preparedness. For 15 years, in Congress and out, I have pleaded for reasonable preparedness, without waiting for the question to become popular. But preparedness did not save Rome from destruction—the best-prepared nation of history. I appreciate the importance of education. For years in Congress I have striven to have the Federal Government cooperate with the States and counties to establish a high, uniform system of education everywhere and insure that every boy and girl born under the American flag shall have the equipment and training of a standard, scientific education. But education did not save Greece from destruction, the best educated nation of history.

"The great issue of our age—the greatest issue of all ages—is to cut the millstone of degeneracy from the neck of humanity. Upon this issue will hinge the destiny of the race. Throwing off the drag of degeneracy, nature will take its evolutionary course. The baser elemental passions of men will be subordinated rapidly to the higher, nobler faculties. The thoughts of men will be lifted from the base of the brain, where they are now held, while humanity is soothed in liquor. With the plane of self-preservation largely dominating men, the feelings of distrust and the fear of others breeds injustice and cruelty between nations and men, and war and interdestruction between the nations. With the higher, nobler faculties left free to become dominant, justice would flourish, service would become the watchword between men, good will between nations, an ever-widening policy of cooperation for the common good spread over the earth, and embrace all races, all religions; a new heaven and a new earth would appear, a veritable new era in the life history of our race.

"On the other hand, leave the millstone of degeneracy about the neck of humanity, do nothing and let liquor run its course, then as surely as the laws of nature persist America and the great nations of to-day will go down as did the nations of the past, and our wonderful human race, with its spark of immortality, will become extinct upon the earth.

THE HOUR OF DESTINY IS STRIKING.

"The great war has brought men and nations into the presence of the realities of life and death and has opened their hearts and minds to the truth as perhaps these have never been opened in the world's history. Under Providence, modern science stood waiting with the truth about alcohol. Under the necessities of war the governments of the world have been able to take drastic measures against the liquor traffic and have been able to teach their people the truth about alcohol as no government would have dared in ordinary times, with the traffic so entrenched and so powerful in the business, social, and political life of the world. It is wonderful how God advances his great purposes, even out of the wrath of men. The war has advanced this great reform by decades, perhaps by generations, until it is now knocking at the doors of our generation. The hour of destiny is striking.

THE CALL TO DUTY.

"The call is sounding throughout the world, a call to duty such as men have never received since the morning stars sang

together. I do not underestimate the other obligations that rest upon us individually, but the paramount duty that we owe to ourselves, to our children, to our country, to nature, and to nature's God is that each one of us, in his own sphere, shall do his legitimate part, an honorable part, a man's part, in this struggle on all fronts for State-wide, Nation-wide, world-wide prohibition. Each one should bring himself into the fight with all his talent and gifts, with his brain power and organizing power, with his resources and money power, with his spirituality and prayer power.

RALLY TO THE COLORS.

"I do not underestimate the enemy's strength in men and money. At the ballot box he controls millions of degenerates and human derelicts of his own creation and has hundreds of millions of blood money at his command. Politicians of all parties have been accustomed to tremble in its presence and bow the knee. Political parties do homage. I realize that through long generations the drink god has been rooted in the social and business institutions of the nations. But admitting that obstacles rise high in the path; that political and other dangers may appear, I ask you what are you going to do about this call to duty? I know your answer. You are going to do your duty regardless of consequences. The word "duty" transforms a man. I know you, the average good man, undegenerate; you are naturally brave and true. You would now hold up your head and with a smile proudly march down the path of duty, though you saw it leading into the valley of the shadow.

"The great battle is now raging around the world. Upon its outcome hinges the fate of the race. Here in America we are in the last stage, in the midst of the trench warfare, and are preparing for the great drive. We are calling men and women to the colors. More than a million have responded, signing our enlistment cards and contributing of their resources in the levy of the sinews of war. We want five million; we call on every earnest man and woman here to join our army. If you can not go with us into the trenches at the front, then manufacture ammunition in the rear.

"As one great State after another swings into the dry column, as America follows Russia with national prohibition and leads the whole world as it becomes sober, you will rejoice and thank God that the privilege came to you to join our hosts."

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the request of the House of Representatives for the return of the bill (H. R. 5271) authorizing appointment of chaplains at large for the United States Army; and there being no objection, the request was complied with.

PORT OF ENTRY, NORTHGATE, N. DAK.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2203) for the establishment of Northgate, in the State of North Dakota, as a port of entry and delivery for immediate transportation without appraisement of dutiable merchandise, which was to amend the title so as to read: "An act for the establishment of Northgate, in the State of North Dakota, as a port of entry for immediate transportation without appraisement of dutiable merchandise."

Mr. McCUMBER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2527) authorizing appointment of chaplains at large for the United States Army, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the President may appoint for service during the present emergency not exceeding 20 chaplains at large for the United States Army representing religious sects not recognized in the apportionment of chaplains now recognized by law: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible to such appointment unless he be at the time of his appointment a citizen of the United States.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 6361. An act to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war, was read twice by its title, and, on motion of Mr. OVERMAN, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had, on October 5, approved and signed the following acts:

S. 2813. An act to authorize the Gulf Ports Terminal Railway Co., a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Florida, to construct a bridge over and across the headwaters of Mobile Bay and such navigable channels as are between the east side of the bay and Blakely Island, in Baldwin and Mobile Counties, Ala.;

S. 2816. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Gainesville Red River Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across Red River; and

S. 2823. An act granting the consent of Congress to the city of Elgin, Ill., to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Fox River at Elgin.

WAR WITH GERMANY AND LEGISLATION OF THE SESSION.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, some people seem to have the impression that the revenue bill which we have just enacted is a victory for the conservative element in Congress, that the progressive or radical wing has been turned down, and that the old stand-pat element in both parties is in control. In other words, that a victory has been won by the great business interests at the expense of the people. This idea was generated by some of the speeches that have been made here recently, while the bill was before the Senate, and is so utterly unfair and shows such an utter incomprehension of the facts and of the whole national situation that I can not forbear saying a few words about it here on the floor of the Senate. It is not that I have been criticized myself or that criticisms which I have heard were hostile to the action taken by the Senate. They were not. The general impression seems to be that we have done well. But it is this idea that we are split into radical and conservative camps and are sparring for petty political advantages for this or that faction at this most critical time in the life of our Nation that surprises me. Some time ago I attended a gathering where there were many public men present. Some one took it upon himself to question a dozen or more of these men as to their reasons for our being in the war. There were nearly as many different replies as there were men questioned. That was several months ago. I believe that there is now a much more uniform sentiment about our reasons for fighting than there was then, but even yet I do not feel that the country at large, in spite of its fine response to the call to arms, has fully grasped the meaning of the great war.

We have been told that we are in this war to bring democracy to the world. We have not been sufficiently told that our own democracy is at stake and that it is not so much for the rest of the world as for our own selves that we are making the great sacrifices we are called upon to make. The President's address to the Congress, his reply to the Pope, were great world messages and their effect on the world at large has been far-reaching, but the mother who sees her son go across the sea to fight, perhaps never to return, wants a more immediate reason to justify his sacrifice than the insuring of democracy to the nations of Europe.

At the commencement of the great war we find a Germany thoroughly prepared, after more than 40 years of intensive military training, to put to a decisive test the results of her system of Government. The two great ideals of the Government were military and commercial supremacy. Individualism, except in so far as it aided the State, had no chance in Germany. The ideals of the State were established by the Government and everything was made subordinate to those ideals. The German military establishment, as has since been proved, was far and away more powerful and better organized than that of any other country in the world. Her commercial power was increasing by leaps and bounds. Had she not declared war it is not too much to say that within 10 or 20 years she would have controlled the business of the world. But along with this commercial ascendancy went an overweening confidence in her military supremacy and her power to accomplish by a short cut what years of waiting would inevitably bring about. Against this powerful material combination most of the nations of Europe found themselves pitted in the summer of 1914. For one reason or another England, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, and the other allies entered the war, not for conquest but for self-preservation, and finally we ourselves have been drawn in.

Much has been said about our fight for democracy. We are fighting for democracy because our Government is a democratic form of Government and because we are fighting for the right to live under that form of Government. The autocratic German Government is by far a more efficient form of government, if material ascendancy is all that is required, and if the rights

of the individual are to be ignored, but I thank God that that is not the form of government which our forefathers established and which we are proud to live under in this free country. When it comes, however, to a commercial competition of the nations, the stronger and more efficient nation must win out, especially if backed by a military power that will disregard and override the rights of other people. This war is a combination of the freer governments of the world against the iron autocracy of Germany. It is an assertion by them of their rights to live under the form of government that they choose, whether democratic, monarchical, or semimonarchical, and a protest against being forced, in order to live, to adopt the same ideals, the same inhuman soul-killing efficiency, military and commercial, that Germany would force on the world. I say force on the world. As a matter of fact, nothing would please Germany more than to have the rest of the world not adopt these ideals, not adopt her system of militarism. The result would be her undisputed supremacy and the world would be at her mercy.

Some talk there has been of peace. Any peace that comes before the German military machine is shattered and brought to its knees will be simply a putting off of the evil day. As long as Germany or any other country in the world is allowed to dominate the world and to set a military criterion that other nations must live up to in order to exist, there can be no promise of continued peace in the world. It is our duty, now that we are in this war, to see it through to the end. To meet the armed predator of the world we must arm ourselves. To cope with the amazing efficiency of an autocratic Government we must arm our Government for the period of the war with autocratic power. Already we are doing so. We are giving our President powers that in time of peace we would never dream of giving him, that a democratic Government never would and never should allow but for an extreme emergency. For the purpose of coping with the powerful autocratic German machine we are building up a powerful autocratic American machine. Do I like it? Do you like it? A thousand times, "No." And yet this is the sort of government we shall need, not alone during the war, but after the war, if Germany is allowed to come out of this war unbeaten. For unless she is brought to the most condign punishment for the wrongs she has committed, you may be sure that she will not give up the great military establishment that has enabled her, practically alone, to cope with and almost to triumph over the whole world in arms. Her need for territorial expansion, for colonies, will be as great as when the war began. Her military prestige will be such that no country will care or dare to enter into conflict with her unless with the backing of the rest of the world, which would mean another dreary world war; and rather than have this the rest of the world will give in to her more and more.

She must inevitably clash with us in South America and Mexico, and if such a clash comes she will not be content until she has overrun us as she has overrun Belgium and Poland and Serbia, and as she tried to overrun France. She will be a constant menace to us as she will be to her neighbors in Europe, and we and they will have to adopt her methods to withstand her. We can do it. Our natural resources are greater than hers. Our people can be made just as effective in war. But what, then, will become of our peaceful democracy? We shall be one great armed camp, just as she is, and the harsh measures that we have adopted for the period of the war will have to be adopted for good and all if we are to survive. So, while we are fitting ourselves for the rôle of savior of democracy, through methods the very reverse of democratic, Russia is taking just the opposite course. She, in this time of peril, swings away from the extreme autocracy under which she has so long suffered, and attempts an experiment in democracy. And the immediate effect is that her usefulness as an ally, great nation as she is, has become practically nil. Our sympathy is all with her. May she win out and enjoy in the end the blessings of a free Government as we do ourselves; but to do so she will have to lay aside, as we have had to lay aside for the period of the war, much of her democracy. And so I say that this is no time for the much-needed internal reforms which lead to the perfection of the democratic form of government which we all desire to live under. These matters can and should be laid aside until the soil in which they flourish shall have been prepared for the harvest, and that will be when we and our allies shall have won the war, and shall have established the right to govern ourselves as we see fit.

After the war, with a citizenship chastened and purified by the suffering and sacrifice which we must inevitably undergo, and inspired by the new spirit of patriotism which the war has awakened, these reforms will come of their own accord.

I was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican with progressive tendencies. There are many things for which

in ordinary times I would stand, which I do not stand for now and shall not stand for during the continuance of the war. I am proud to say that during my short service in the Senate I have seen little sign of party politics. No man should continue to be a Member of this Senate who is not inspired by the wish to do what is best for our country. There can be no question in the mind of anyone but that the best thing we can now do for our country is to make her all-efficient in the carrying on of this war. Any man who in any way threatens this all-necessary efficiency in order to help his party or any wing of his party or himself or anything else other than his country, is not acting for the best interests of his country. And so I say, let the people of this country find fault if they will because we have not legislated wisely for the war; but let no one in the country find fault with any of us because we have not acted with this or that particular group or faction of legislators.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN WAR CONGRESS AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS—  
THE MEANING TO AMERICA AND THE WORLD OF THE DEVOTION OF AMERICAN PUBLIC SERVICE.

MR. LEWIS. Mr. President, if any Senator desires to take the floor for any measure in which he is now interested, I would yield to him, as I am very desirous of not embarrassing any bill that some Senator might feel urgent. There are some things I arise to say this morning which occur to my mind as would be appropriate. These are not addressed to any particular bill which is now pending.

Before I enter upon it I wish to congratulate the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], who has just closed his address, for having made a very clear exposition, and a very just one, as to the elements that really contributed to the construction of the revenue bill; I congratulate the junior Senator—though young in the service, clearly experienced in judgment, I delight to say that he has in a very fair manner and in a very just and discriminating analysis set forth before the country the necessities which enforced the passage of the war-revenue bill, for which the Senate extends him its appreciation.

The eminent ex-President of the United States, Col. Roosevelt, in a speech, as well as in an article from his fecund pen, presented to the Kansas City Star a very able editorial. He makes the statement that this country was without preparation for national war defense. Using the expression that was catchy, Col. Roosevelt said we had but a "broomstick preparation."

Sir, there may be something to be said in justification of the accusation and for the fact that we were not prepared for war to the extent that such a soldier and statesman as Col. Roosevelt felt we should have been.

Mr. President, however, I wish to take the expression of the eminent soldier and statesman, Col. Roosevelt, and apply it. Col. Roosevelt says we have but a broomstick preparation. I trust it was not his intention to leave the world to understand that the country was not now prepared. Such would be such encouragement to our opponents that that could never have been the intent of Col. Roosevelt. It would never have been his object to inform our opponents that we were in a state where we invited assault upon our soldiers and country, for that we are unprepared to meet it.

If there was preliminary to entering into this conflict what Col. Roosevelt would designate as a broomstick preparedness, I would like to say to my eminent friend and once my commander that we now can accept his designation, even for the present. Notwithstanding all we have done, the wondrous achievements in national defense we have accomplished, we still will apply the designation that we have now thoroughly a broomstick preparedness. Indeed, sir, both broomstick and broom—one, sir, that will sweep everything before it.

Mr. President, then, with this condition that confronted this Nation when we entered into the war, I now, sir, wish to pay what I feel a deserved tribute to my country. I call the attention of America, indeed, sir, from this forum, the world, to what America has done.

I am permitted, I may say directed, by the Senate to express from this Chamber the meaning of this hour in which this unparalleled, unrivaled, and immortal Congress adjourns. From a Nation dedicated and vowed to peace, with three exceptions in a century, we had with the fidelity of a religion clung to our standards of harmony within and peace without, and this to all worlds and all men. From this state of peace we were shocked into war by the cruelty of Imperial Prussia, by murdering of our children and the destroying of our property. In a flash of light we were transformed from a people of determined peace to a people of sworn vengeance. Let the world know with what quickness and with what unity America as a Nation responded to this call of her country and to this response to duty. Within three months this Nation equipped

armies and put them in the field and launched navies upon the waters, both in efficiency equaling the results of warring nations in Europe attained in three years; we have levied taxes, put them forward for collection, put out securities to be realized upon—all in numbers and in power, in quantity and in quality equaling the accomplishment on similar purposes of any of the warring nations of Europe achieved in three years. The Congress, a united body, without partisanship, without personal pride, setting personal opinion behind them and putting personal welfare beyond them—Congress gave everything for country, took nothing for self. It is at this point I can not fail to call to my country's attention that in all this undertaking of prodigious achievement there has been no scandals in the conduct of the affairs of the Government, no charge of crime on the part of any official, no suggestion of disloyalty of service or desertion of trust by any officer named by the President or of one put into authority to execute the power to carry on the great conflict we were called to bear against the German imperial military power. Let it be recalled that while in other Governments engaged in this world war not three months elapsed without some change in cabinet, some charge of misfeasance, and some displacement of men upon charges of disloyal course or unpatriotic conduct, to America the certificate from the world must come that there has not been one removal of any officer once trusted to place in all the United States for any reason reflecting upon his capacity, his honesty, or his loyalty. There has been not a change in any member of the Cabinet, nor a substitution in any of the officers or places to which was intrusted the conduct of the war. With unity of purpose, nobility of nature, and patriotism of life, America and her sons have stood as one. With the salute to the Commander in Chief—their President—and hats off to their flag, they have placed their all at the service of their Nation and put the lives of their children to the sacrifice of the battlefield. Sir, business men—big business men of big business—with interests of millions upon millions of dollars and financial and commercial welfare that meant all they had, were all put at the service of the Nation. These business men, from the highest station of life, forsook their counting houses, their commercial rooms, their business places, their manufacturing establishments, and every interest which required their personal presence and placed these at the demand of the Government without shirk, without hesitation.

Then, too, sir, all riches placed their wealth at the demands of the Government without complaint and heard the call of their country and obeyed; felt the levy of its tax, and without murmur against the order of their Government, responded with freedom, gave with liberality, and contributed all with the patriotism that knew no limit or complaint.

There, too, came with these of wealth, the toilers—those who worked with their hands—from factory to shop, from shop to the earth. They came in legion, in phalanx they came to their country's call. There was no work, however menial, no task, however severe, no sacrifice, however great, that these laborers, these toilers, these workmen did not give. The farmer forsaking the profit of his fields and the opportunity of riches for the hour, reaped but to tender his reappings to his country and gave the blessing of the sun and the yield of the rain in the harvest of his land to his Nation.

The women—women who can not be justly described in only words—women dismissed any consideration of the difference of station, social or financial. In their millions they gathered together in organization—the rich society princess, the working girl of labor—all in assemblage joining each other as sister to a common cause—their country. These women gave their money, their time, their days and hours, administering to the needs in the camps, or to the sick in the hospitals, or in the sacred ministrations of the grave. These women, with one accord, as the womanhood of America, in all ranks, in all classes, presented themselves, the daughters of the flag, the mothers of their Nation.

These represent, sir, the women of America; they represent the spirit that makes the womanhood of this country; they are those who tender at night their prayers to God and in the day their blessings upon their countrymen. These women, sir, are ours. They, sir, are those for whom we men, who carrying within us the throbs and vitality of men—it is to such as these that we tender every sacrifice and give every fiber of existence to their good, to their elevation, and to their preservation as long as life shall endure in their sacred bosoms.

Children with their pennies and their dollars from their penny banks fluttered the flag with one hand and dropped their little contributions for the liberty bonds with the other, and in their skips of childhood joy, delighted that they were doing this for the soldiers and for father's country.

This legion of loyal Americans—men, women, children, and countrymen, of all color, of every sect, all creeds and all faiths—in one sublime united cause stand before the world a pledge of protection to the soldier and sailor and the security of our country. Thus our sons, our daughters—all—with their property, their lives, and their sacred honor prepare to beat back the invader from the shores of their home and beat down the enemy of American rights in foreign lands wherever such stands. They have banded together—one and all—to vanquish the assailant of the Republic of the United States wherever he strikes.

To these men, women, and children and to our country all, this Congress of the United States, presenting them before the world as meriting the applause of nations, greets them as the preservers of liberty, the security of freedom, and the glory of this Republic. With Virgil we announce:

Here stands a people whose realm fights for her sphere.

Sir, it was such as these—the official and citizen, with his face lighted with patriotism, lifts itself in joy to the stars, and receives the blessing of the sun as an honest man and a loyal official.

All men may not have agreed as to all the methods adopted to obtain the result. Men may have differed from these. Issue may have been taken as to details in which they have achieved their results or proceeded to their undertakings; but to this, our America, no man need offer apology; no man is called on to make excuses; none in all the world need to offer defense. Men may have differed, sir, with the views of Members of Congress in the utterances they have given, and taken issue—strong and virile, but before the world let it be noted that not in this Government has any one of these legislators had the charge laid to his door of venality, of crime of that which could taint the honor of the office.

Sir, may I be pardoned if I indulge in a comparison to disclose that in one of the governments of our friendly nations since it began the war, six cabinets have fallen. Three were dismembered; five of their military and naval officers were placed upon trial on charges and were dethroned from position. In another three cabinets have surrendered; three others have taken their places; two dismemberments in distractions and five of its officials brought to the bar of public opinion under accusation. In the last country of my reference, four organizations called cabinets have split asunder and gone their way before the world. The names of some of their members never to be again mentioned upon human lips unless with a hiss and a curse. In one of these lands reel the charge of the treasury being looted, the charge of dishonor laid, while against others treason branded them at their doorway.

Sir, as to those nations which are our enemies, we are forced to note every accusation which could demean a government, dishonor a people, and disgrace an official has been proven by proof or confession. For many of these the offenders died before the shot of the avenging firing squad.

Shall I be regarded in behalf of this body that honors me with this seat as vaunting of pride when I point to this, my country, inexperienced in these conflicts, but when called on, goes to our countrymen in a pure light, wearing unsullied robes, a noble career, and a blessed and approved life.

Mr. President, if there be those in the world who ever doubted that a democracy could be maintained in the hour of exigency, if there were those who taunted this Republic that it could not survive under the extremes of severe and trying hours, let them behold this which has just been our endurance and know and see how we return to our masters, the people, our sovereign lords, public opinion, giving account of our stewardship clear of offense. More than that, sir, before the world all stand clear of that by which any man on earth can lift his finger to a spot in all official America tainted with a personal or official dishonor. Sir, if there shall ever again, as there have oftentimes, come from the mouths of men the doubt whether we in America could rise to the full command of this supreme situation and equal these sublime contests, I summon them to view this record that I bring to you in my message and join with our whole Nation crying out to her stewards, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Sir, these are America, and if there be those who ever had doubt as to what this, our America, represented in an hour that would test it, let them behold this panorama and regard this picture of greatness of soul and cry out "That is America!"

Mr. President, when we see, therefore, what this all means to us, we turn then to the last reflection—what, sir, does it mean to the others? There have been, sir, differences expressed on this floor; there have been differences expressed on the floor of the other House on the part of able and conscientious men preceding this war as to what course this country should take; but, sir, when there came the decree from the people decreeing

the necessity of this conflict for the preservation of the institutions for which America had lived and for which her sons had died, there was but one voice, there is to-day but one movement, there is but one course between heaven and earth—it is toward their country, behind their flag.

Goethe, Mr. President, speaking for what he believed would be an ultimate united Germany, said: "My one prayer is that Germany shall know but one love, her country, and but one foe, the foreigner." Sir, America responds as against the Prussian princes in the words of the great philosopher and poet, Goethe, and we say: "This is America which personifies the prayer of the German poet. We stand before the world with but one love, our country, one foe, and we one against the foe, and that Prussia, and that which she brings to bear this day against America."

Sir, let these foes, wherever they are, behold us for what we stand and the thing which this day before the world we promise. Let them now see with awakened gaze this united land—the sacrifice of her men, the glory of her women, and the ardor of her people—and seeing this in all its strength and in all it threatens and in its unvanquished power, behold it advancing upon those who are our assailants; and, sir, trembling, as they shall see this great aroused America, from their soul filled with terror, exclaim before the earth, "Alas, against us we have aroused America!"

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by G. F. Turner, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

S. 2858. An act to defray expenses incurred by officers and enlisted men of foreign armies attached to the Army of the United States;

S. 2916. An act to amend sections 24 and 256 of the Judicial Code, relating to the jurisdiction of the district courts, so as to save to claimants the rights and remedies under the workmen's compensation law of any State; and

S. 2937. An act granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate numbered 80 and 100 to the bill (H. R. 5728) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1914, and for other purposes; disagrees to the remainder of the amendments of the Senate to the bill; agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the bill and amendments and had appointed Mr. Sims, Mr. Rayburn, and Mr. Esch managers of the conference on the part of the House.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

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

S. 2437. An act to provide for the acquisition of an air-station site for the United States Navy;

S. 2774. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Gilmer-Pittsburgh Coal Co. to construct a bridge across the Little Kanawha River;

S. 2883. An act making further provision for the allotment of pay of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the Army, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5082. An act providing for an amendment to section 2293 of the Revised Statutes, allowing homestead and other public land affidavits to be taken before the military commander of any person engaged in military or naval service of the United States;

H. R. 5949. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6310. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Trumbull Steel Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Mahoning River, in the State of Ohio; and

S. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution authorizing the payment of October salaries to officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives on the day of adjournment of the present session.

#### MEDICAL AND DENTAL SURGEONS.

Mr. FLETCHER. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4897) to amend section 10 of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916, and for other purposes.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, to this House bill I have no objection whatever if it is to be passed in the form in which

it came from the House or as amended slightly in Senate committee. I would not like to see it encumbered with anything else not yet considered by the Military Committee of the Senate.

Mr. FLETCHER. It is reported with amendments, to strike out—

Section 10 of the act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes, approved June 3, 1916, is hereby amended by adding the following proviso:

"Provided. . . ."

And by inserting the word "first" after the word "emergency," so that it reads:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That during the existing emergency first lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army and of the National Guard shall be eligible to promotion as captain upon such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Mr. WARREN. I agree perfectly with those amendments; I have no objection to the bill whatever in that form; but as I have said, if it is to be opened for other amendments, matters that have not been considered by the committee, I would object to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. FLETCHER. I do not know what might come up, of course.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I think I would not be quite fair to the Senate if I did not state that if the bill is brought up I shall expect to offer as an amendment thereto the amendment which was introduced by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge] on the 28th of June, 1917, slightly modified. I present it for this reason.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING in the chair). Will the Senator from Ohio suspend for one moment? The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2854) to amend the naturalization laws.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. President, this bill was discussed for a little while the other day and met with some opposition. I anticipated preparing an amendment to the bill that would enable it to pass the Senate without much delay, but after consultation with the chairman of the Committee on Naturalization of the House I find there is no chance of the bill passing at this session of Congress. For that reason I withdraw the bill from further consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. And the bill will be returned to the calendar?

Mr. CALDER. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request of the Senator from New York will be granted. The bill will be withdrawn from further consideration and returned to the calendar. The Senator from Ohio will proceed.

Mr. POMERENE. The bill as reported from the committee provides for certain relief for medical officers. I have no objection to that relief being granted. I think it ought to be granted. I think it is due to the medical profession.

The amendment offered by the senior Senator from Massachusetts, which I shall present as an amendment to the bill, affects the dental officers of the Army. It has seemed to me since I have been in the Senate that there has been a disposition, in some quarters at least, to discriminate against the dental profession, but if there ever was a time in the history of this country when the dental profession should be cared for it is now, because of the method of trench warfare which is in vogue in Europe to-day. Many of the injuries sustained by soldiers are to the face and the mouth, and the work which is done by the dental profession has commended itself to the admiration of the world.

I do not like to look upon dental surgeons as if they were a separate and distinct profession. It seems to me they are specialists in one branch of surgery, and if we are going to do what is just to the medical profession—and I am glad the committee is seeking to do that—I shall ask at the same time that there be a modicum of justice extended to the dental profession. For that reason I shall offer this amendment if the Senate takes up the bill for consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, if I may discuss the bill for a moment, reserving the privilege of objecting, I wish the Senator from Ohio would let that matter be considered separately and for the interest of the very matter, because with that amendment, if I am rightly informed, the bill can not become a law at this session, whereas without it it undoubtedly could become a law. The Lodge amendment, to which the Senator from Ohio refers, was not intended for this bill, but for the national-defense law already enacted. The bill now under consideration is for a particular purpose and refers particularly to certain volunteer services of medical officers

who find themselves under the law which is applicable in peace times laboring under some embarrassment. It is for the one distinct item, while the purpose of the amendment proposed is to reorganize and change the whole dental service.

The Senator can not impute to me, and I presume he does not, any opposition to the Dental Corps, because its members were I think, recognized and made a part of the commissioned force of the Army Medical Department while I was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and I had pleasure in doing what I could for them. There are other matters that are still unsettled; the professions are entirely different. The bill deals with the old-established Medical Corps as to this one particular only. I ask the Senator to let the bill go through as it is, because the bill in that way can become a law, while I am satisfied, from information I have, that if this amendment prevails the bill will simply lie dead until we meet again. The medical service as to these captains who have volunteered their services is embarrassed now in gathering our troops and providing for their embarkation to foreign countries.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I do not question the statement of the Senator from Wyoming to the effect that he has been friendly to the dental profession, but it has happened often that bills come in here for the relief of the medical profession and no relief is provided for the Dental Corps. This is not a new matter. It has been before the departments and it has been before the committee. The dental profession is very, very much interested in it. I do not see why we may not take up the bill and add this amendment if in the wisdom of the Senate it should be added.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, the Senator from Wyoming objects to this amendment. If it is adopted it is only six weeks until we meet again. There is no reason why the bill should not be passed now with this amendment. I hope the Senator from Wyoming will not object. Why should not these two branches of the service be provided for at the same time?

I wish to say that I was on the committee when the Senator from Wyoming was the able chairman of the Military Committee, and he and I both did what we could for the recognition of the dentists of the country. It was through him and myself and others on the committee that we succeeded for the first time while he was chairman of that committee in having dentists recognized by the Government and giving them a status in the Army and Navy.

It is not very important that the bill should pass this week. Suppose the amendments of the Senate are not agreed to by the House at this session, we can put this amendment on, and then in six weeks it will go to conference and the bill will be passed. The bill has already passed the House, and it can pass this body with the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio. I do not see the point the Senator from Wyoming makes. I do not see any reason why the amendment should not be adopted now.

Mr. WARREN. Regardless of the fact that the Senator may not see my point in what I have said, it is like this: In the first place, this was not an amendment offered to this bill in its introduction. It was to amend the national-defense act, which is a long act, as to rank and pay and everything else connected with the entire Medical Department. This amendment offered is really a new piece of legislation, whereas the bill to which it is proposed to offer it provides for one particular thing. It is to provide that these educated and experienced and able medical men volunteering their services during the war can have the rank of captain, regardless of the old law, which required five years' service as a first lieutenant before a captaincy could be attained. It provides that they may be captains earlier, provided they pass the examination prescribed by the Secretary of War. That is all there is to this bill. It consists of a very few lines, and I will read it:

That during the existing emergency first lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army and of the National Guard shall be eligible to promotion as captain upon such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Mr. OVERMAN. I think it is necessary legislation; I am in favor of it; but the Senator will remember the efforts of the Senator from Ohio and other Senators. I remember the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] offered an amendment to the National Defense Council act providing for the Dental Corps. So they are provided for in that law. This amendment simply applies to that law.

Mr. WARREN. The proviso proposed by the Senator from Ohio starts in as follows:

*Provided*, That hereafter the Dental Corps of the Army shall consist of commissioned officers of the same grades and proportionally distributed among such grades as are now or may be hereafter provided by law for the Medical Corps, who shall have the rank, pay, promotion, and allowances of officers of corresponding grades in the Medical Corps, etc.

It goes on through, applying to the entire law. I say it ought not to go on here. It is a general law which I do not object to, but I do object to putting it on here when this bill simply provides for a few captains whose services are very necessary and will not be obtainable without it.

I am not going to object to the consideration of the bill, because I am very anxious to see it pass, but I hope the amendment of the Senator from Ohio will not be added, because I do not want to have the bill fail.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JONES of Washington in the chair). The Senator from Florida asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments, in line 3, after the word "That," to strike out:

Section 10 of the act making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes, approved June 3, 1916, is hereby amended by adding the following proviso:

*Provided*:

And in line 7, after the word "emergency," to insert the word "first," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That during the existing emergency first lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army and of the National Guard shall be eligible to promotion as captain upon such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is a further committee amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In lines 7 and 11 strike out the quotation marks.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is in Committee of the Whole and open to further amendment.

Mr. POMERENE. I send to the desk the following amendment which I offer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "War" and before the period, in line 11, insert the following proviso:

*Provided*, That hereafter the Dental Corps of the Army shall consist of commissioned officers of the same grades and proportionally distributed among such grades as are now or may be hereafter provided by law for the Medical Corps, who shall have the rank, pay, promotion, and allowances of officers of corresponding grades in the Medical Corps, including the right to retirement as in the case of other officers, and there shall be one dental officer for every thousand of the total strength of the Regular Army authorized from time to time by law: *Provided further*, That dental examining and review boards shall consist of one officer of the Medical Corps and two officers of the Dental Corps: *And provided further*, That immediately following the approval of this act all dental surgeons then in active service shall be recommissioned in the Dental Corps in the grades herein authorized in the order of their seniority and without loss of pay or allowances or of relative rank in the Army.

Mr. OVERMAN. I have an amendment to offer to the amendment which I think the Senator from Ohio will accept. It is to add the following additional proviso:

*Provided further*, That no dental surgeon shall be recommissioned who has not been confirmed by the Senate.

I understand the Senator from Ohio will accept it.

Mr. POMERENE. I have no objection to the amendment to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment to the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. FLETCHER. I suggest to the Senator from Ohio that he eliminate from his amendment the opening words "*Provided*, That," because the amendment was evidently prepared to the bill as it came from the House, and now it is not in the shape of a proviso; it is really affirmative legislation.

Mr. POMERENE. I think the suggestion of the Senator from Florida is well made, and I accept that suggestion.

Mr. FLETCHER. It will simply come in as a new paragraph, and then, of course, the title will have to be amended so as to cover both propositions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The modification will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In the first line of the amendment strike out the words "*Provided*, That" and change the letter beginning the word "hereafter" to upper case.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be so modified. Without objection, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio as amended is agreed to.

Mr. OVERMAN. I offer the following amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add to the amendment just agreed to the following:

All regulations concerning the enlistment of medical students in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and their continuance in their college course while subject to call to active service shall apply similarly to dental students.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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.

The committee reported to amend the title so as to read: "An act to provide for the promotion of first lieutenants in the Regular Army and National Guard to the grade of captain and respecting the Dental Corps of the Army and."

Mr. FLETCHER. That should be added.

On motion of Mr. POMERENE, the title was amended so as to read: "An act to provide for the promotion of first lieutenants in the Regular Army and National Guard to the grade of captain, and respecting the Dental Corps of the Army and medical and dental students," and for other purposes.

#### NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK BY GERMANY.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the record of Germany since the beginning of the war in 1914 conclusively demonstrates that it has been her purpose to destroy the shipping of the world. In violation of international law she sowed deadly mines upon the high seas for the purpose of destroying commerce, and followed this with an indefensible policy of submarine warfare aimed not only against the ships of belligerents, but against the ships of neutral nations. It seems obvious that her purpose was, if she should be successful in the world contest, to take the few remaining ships of belligerent nations as prizes of war, and with the ships of the world destroyed she would be left the sole mistress of the carrying trade, limited though it might be, of the world. However that may be, Germany ruthlessly engaged in the wicked and wanton destruction of the vessels that bore the commerce of the world. Treaty obligations and the accepted principles of international law, as well as the claims of humanity, were violated and cynically denied. And in the destruction of the commerce and of the ships of the world engaged in peaceful missions Germany deliberately assassinated noncombatants—men, women, and children alike. When our Nation was at peace with Germany and the obligations of century-old treaties existed, she wantonly attacked American ships and the American flag and sent American citizens to watery graves.

I have here a list of neutral ships sunk by Germany from the beginning of the war up to April 26, 1917. I have made some investigation and believe that it does not include the names of all neutral ships that were destroyed, but I am confident that it is accurate as to the names given. I do not have the number nor the names of vessels of neutral nations destroyed by Germany since April 26, 1917; but every person familiar with the progress of the war knows that a large number of vessels have been destroyed by German submarines and German mines since that date. The ruthless campaign has been carried on by Germany with increased vigor as the weeks and months have gone by, and the number destroyed has been limited only by the ability of Germany to destroy. There has been no abatement of her efforts, but, upon the contrary, Germany has been more active and more aggressive and more determined to continue her ruthless warfare than ever before. She rests her purpose of winning the war upon the success of the submarine policy.

The helpless and weak nations, nations that have materially aided her in the war, have been alike the victims of her atrocities and indefensible warfare. The Scandinavian nations and Holland have been victims and have suffered more than more powerful nations. Norway appears to have been the special object of Germany's wrath and destructive policy. While I may not speak accurately, my recollection is that 19 Norwegian vessels were destroyed by Germany in the month of September. I should add, in passing, that many vessels have been reported as lost which doubtless have been destroyed by German submarines. It is known that German newspapers not only advocated the destruction of the ships of neutral nations but also suggested that all on board should be murdered, so that no trace of the crime would be left. In harmony with this inhuman, cowardly, criminal, and wicked policy the German minister in Argentina wired his Government to sink the ships of Argentina "without leaving a trace." The words "spurlos versenkt" have taken on a frightful meaning and show the depravity and cold-blooded inhumanity of German diplomats, as well as Prussian militarists.

I desire to have printed in the RECORD the compilation referred to, and which was prepared, as I am informed, by Prof. Macnale Dixon, of Glasgow University, giving a list of neutral ships sunk by Germany between the dates before stated. This compilation gives the names, gross tonnage, and dates of destruction. I have stated that these vessels were either mined or torpedoed. I again repeat that, in my opinion, it does not include all neutral ships destroyed by German submarines. As the days go by, evidence will accumulate of other vessels de-

stroyed and of wholesale murders and cowardly assassinations of sailors and noncombatants traveling in neutral ships and under neutral flags. This compilation shows that between the dates mentioned, 849 neutral vessels were sunk by Germany, and that the total tonnage was 1,653,654. Of these vessels, 20 were American. I regret that I do not have a list of the neutral ships destroyed by German submarines since April 26, 1917, and I also regret that I do not have the names and the number of American vessels that have been destroyed by Germany since this Nation entered this world conflict.

I ask unanimous consent that the pamphlet containing the compilation referred to, and which I send to the desk, may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### A LIST OF NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK BY THE GERMANS FROM AUGUST 8, 1914, TO APRIL 26, 1917.

Germany's deliberate campaign against neutral shipping is here set forth in a passionless catalogue. The facts themselves are eloquent, and there seems to be no need for rhetorical embroidery. The magnitude of the injustice paralyzes the judgment. For these acts do not fall within any of the familiar formulas by which we explain to ourselves the aberrations of human conduct. War is intelligible, but these are not, be it remembered, acts of war, as Germany defines war, but of peace. The ships and lives destroyed are the ships and lives of friends, of nations with whom she professes to have no quarrel, some of whom have assisted, and assisted gallantly, in alleviating her distress. Engaged in peaceful commerce, guilty of no belligerent act, protected by international law, they were none the less destroyed. Behind these melancholy official columns lie the tragedies. The imagination, and that only in dim and distant fashion, can paint the full picture of this modern slaughter of the innocents, the death and suffering and misery of which this colorless record is the merest index. A brief analysis reveals that the policy is calculated and varies in inverse proportion to the strength of the people attacked. America and Spain suffer least. Norway is treated with merciless severity. Countries from which Germany draws needed supplies receive some consideration. These are the limitations, dictated solely by self-interest, which Germany has observed. To reduce the world's shipping, to damage her opponents by weakening all neutrals, and to secure in case of defeat that the conclusion of hostilities may not find her alone impoverished—this seems to be the triple-edged design which humanity will find it difficult to forgive and history to forget.

#### Summary of the losses.

	Mined.	Torpedoed.	Total ships sunk.	Total ascertained tonnage.
Dutch	41	35	76	148,921
Swedish	30	71	101	99,623
Norwegian	54	382	436	987,816
Danish	20	94	114	123,385
Spanish	2	33	35	75,769
American	4	16	20	59,256
Brazilian		2	2	6,719
Greek	1	59	60	147,923
Argentine		1	1	281
Peruvian		1	1	1,419
Uruguayan		1	1	2,537
Total	152	697	849	1,653,654

#### DUTCH SHIPS.

[Ships mined are marked (M).]

Name.	Gross tonnage.	Date of loss.
Houtdijk (M)	2,336	Aug. 22, 1914
Alice H. (M)	3,052	Do.
Maria	3,804	Sept. 21, 1914
Maria Christina (M)		Oct. 28, 1914
Stemina (M)		Nov. 9, 1914
Poolster (M)		Do.
Leersum (M)	1,455	Dec. 16, 1914
Medea	1,235	Mar. 25, 1915
Amstel (M)	853	Mar. 29, 1915
Katwijk	2,040	Apr. 15, 1915
Olamada (M)	2,138	Apr. 18, 1915
Rijndam (M)		June 8, 1915
Letty (M)	191	June 10, 1915
Breskens 19 (M)		June 17, 1915
Ceres (M)	1,749	June 25, 1915
Amsterdam (M)	151	Aug. 21, 1915
Arie (M)		Sept. 5, 1915
Koningin Emma (M)	9,181	Sept. 22, 1915
Eemdijk (M)	6,180	Sept. 23, 1915
Texelstroom (M)	1,601	Oct. 7, 1915
S. C. H. (M)	181	Oct. 15, 1915
Jonge Albert (M)		Nov. 11, 1915
Erin (M)	159	Dec. 28, 1915
Ellewoutsdijk (M)	2,229	Dec. 30, 1915
Leto (M)	3,225	Jan. 4, 1916
Apollo (M)	799	Jan. 21, 1916
Delfyn (M)	86	Do.
La Flandre (M)	2,018	Feb. 21, 1916
Mecklenburg (M)	2,883	Feb. 27, 1916
Tubantia	13,911	Mar. 16, 1916
Duijveland (M)	1,297	Mar. 25, 1916
Lodewijk van Nassau (M)	3,350	Apr. 20, 1916
Berkelstroom	733	Apr. 24, 1916

## DUTCH SHIPS—continued.

Name.	Gross tonnage.	Date of loss.
Noordzee (M)	298	Apr. 26, 1916
Batavier V. (M)	1,569	May 16, 1916
Otis Tarda (M)	759	June 21, 1916
Waalstroem (M)	1,441	June 27, 1916
Geertruida	165	July 5, 1916
Dina	1,234	July 15, 1916
Maas (M)	1,964	July 25, 1916
Koningin Wilhelmina (M)	1,293	July 31, 1916
Zeeland	462	Aug. 1, 1916
Zeearend	1,234	Sept. 1, 1916
Adriana Jacoba (M)	1,955	Sept. 2, 1916
Noordster (M)	Do.	Sept. 12, 1916
W. C. Brown (M)	Do.	Do.
Antwerpen	927	Oct. 3, 1916
Nieuwland (M)	4,850	Oct. 8, 1916
Blommersdijk	167	Oct. 9, 1916
Egberdinck (M)	1,254	Oct. 22, 1916
Fortuna	140	Nov. 16, 1916
Dolfijn	1,708	Nov. 21, 1916
Helena (M)	3,781	Nov. 30, 1916
Kediri	3,053	Jan. 22, 1917
Zeta	3,657	Jan. 23, 1917
Salland	3,211	Feb. 1, 1917
Epsilon (M)	2,115	Do.
Gamma	1,884	Feb. 9, 1917
Marianne	2,313	Feb. 17, 1917
Driebergen	1,608	Feb. 18, 1917
Ootmarsum	3,917	Feb. 22, 1917
Trompenberg	5,373	Do.
Gaasterland	7,166	Do.
Jacatra	4,189	Do.
Noorderdijk	3,770	Do.
Zaandijk	88	Feb. 25, 1917
Eemland	134	Feb. 26, 1917
Maria Adriana	3,783	Mar. 8, 1917
Alberdina	2,557	Mar. 13, 1917
Ares	958	Mar. 23, 1917
La Campine	1,413	Do.
Hestia	166	Apr. 12, 1917
Amstelstroom	200	Do.
Neptunis	147	Do.
Dina Henderika		
Voorwaarts		

41 mined, 35 torpedoed; total, 76. 148,921 tons. 12 ships' tonnage not given.

## SWEDISH SHIPS.

Name.	Gross tonnage.	Date of loss.
St. Paul (M)	2,534	Sept. 2, 1914
Alice (M)	1,461	Oct. 22, 1914
Ornen (M)	191	Oct. 27, 1914
Atle (M)	1,183	Nov. 8, 1914
Andrea (M)	1,412	Nov. 16, 1914
Norra Sverige (M)	723	Dec. 6, 1914
Luna (M)	1,005	Do.
Everilda (M)	1,366	Do.
Anna Greta (M)	1,739	Jan. 11, 1915
Drott (M)	1,286	Jan. 21, 1915
Hanna	1,598	Mar. 13, 1915
Falke (M)	1,352	Apr. 14, 1915
Ruth	867	Apr. 21, 1915
Centric (M)	1,612	Apr. 27, 1915
Elsa	121	May 1, 1915
Elida	1,693	May 2, 1915
Elsa	329	May 4, 1915
Harald	275	May 5, 1915
Hernodia (M)	2,100	May 23, 1915
M. Roosval	309	May 26, 1915
Lappland	2,238	June 3, 1915
Otago	1,410	June 11, 1915
Verdandi	950	June 15, 1915
Daisy (M)	440	July 13, 1915
Capella	442	July 19, 1915
Fortuna	203	July 25, 1915
Emma	665	Do.
Madonna	Do.	
Ma	913	Aug. 6, 1915
Malmland	3,676	Aug. 8, 1915
Disa	738	Aug. 25, 1915
Forsvik (M)	1,107	Sept. 19, 1915
Rumina (M)	1,418	Oct. 24, 1915
Sabrina	327	Nov. 23, 1915
Norrik (M)	1,633	Dec. 2, 1915
Nerens (M)	1,233	Dec. 25, 1915
Torborg	1,206	Feb. 24, 1916
Birgit (M)	1,117	Feb. 26, 1916
Knippa (M)	498	Feb. 28, 1916
Hollandia	1,115	Mar. 31, 1916
Niola	726	Apr. 29, 1916
Rosalind (M)	861	May 21, 1916
Para (M)	1,834	June 10, 1916
Emmy (M)	496	June 11, 1916
Ida	150	July 22, 1916
Preference	222	Do.
Pror Oscar	368	Aug. 1, 1916
Vermland	203	Do.
Per Brake	186	Do.
Hudiksvall	1,189	Aug. 2, 1916
Commerce	651	Aug. 4, 1916
Vera	312	Aug. 5, 1916
Anna	180	Aug. 10, 1916
Pepita	261	Aug. 12, 1916
Baltia (M)	819	Aug. 25, 1916
Gamen	2,595	Sept. 8, 1916
Johan Tillberg (M)	401	Sept. 14, 1916

## SWEDISH SHIPS—continued.

Name.	Gross tonnage.	Date of loss.
Vera	2,308	Oct. 5, 1916
Tuva	2,270	Oct. 6, 1916
Greta	1,374	Oct. 18, 1916
Normandie	1,307	Do.
Mercur	711	Oct. 20, 1916
Wilhelm	696	Do.
Lekma	204	Do.
Vanda	1,646	Do.
Svartvik	322	Do.
August	346	Oct. 21, 1916
Emilie	100	Oct. 23, 1916
Antoinette	912	Do.
Elly	103	Do.
Jenny Lind	100	Oct. 25, 1916
Frans	50	Nov. 2, 1916
Runhild (M)	1,170	Nov. 3, 1916
Jonkoping	193	Do.
Bertha	592	Do.
Agir	428	Do.
Astrid	250	Nov. 15, 1916
Arthur	1,435	Nov. 24, 1916
Douglas	1,177	Dec. 1, 1916
ulta	200	Dec. 4, 1916
Harry	240	Dec. 8, 1916
August	431	Dec. 10, 1916
Palander	311	Dec. 11, 1916
Vala (M)	2,129	Dec. 16, 1916
Niord	144	Dec. 17, 1916
Mereddito	1,372	Dec. 20, 1916
Frigga (M)	379	Dec. 23, 1916
Ida (M)	070	Dec. 29, 1916
Goosebridge	1,886	Jan. 1, 1917
Kamma (M)	1,516	Jan. 22, 1917
O. A. Brodin	1,798	Jan. 27, 1917
Edda	526	Jan. 29, 1917
Varing	2,107	Feb. 7, 1917
Bravalla	1,519	Do.
Adolf	835	Feb. 12, 1917
Hugo Hamilton	2,584	Do.
Skogland	2,903	Feb. 18, 1917
Manningham	1,988	Feb. 21, 1917
Dag	250	Mar. 13, 1917
Victoria	1,271	Mar. 18, 1917
Norma	1,443	Mar. 26, 1917

30 mined, 71 torpedoed; total, 101. 99,628 tons. 1 ship's tonnage not given.

## NORWEGIAN SHIPS.

Name.	Gross tonnage.	Date of loss.
Tysla (M)	4,676	Aug. 8, 1914
Gottfried (M)	426	Aug. 27, 1914
Hesvik (M)	1,234	Sept. 23, 1914
Trom (M)	694	Oct. 3, 1914
Pluton (M)	1,507	Nov. 9, 1914
Vasren (M)	1,090	Dec. 17, 1914
Boston (M)	1,168	Dec. 22, 1914
Eli (M)	1,107	Dec. 25, 1914
Castor (M)	1,313	Jan. 1, 1915
Bjerk (M)	620	Feb. 20, 1915
Regin (M)	1,844	Feb. 23, 1915
Semanthe	2,280	Feb. 3, 1915
Nor	544	Mar. 31, 1915
Eva	312	Apr. 22, 1915
Oscar	766	Do.
Caprivi (M)	2,932	Apr. 24, 1915
Laila	753	Apr. 30, 1915
Balduin	1,059	May 1, 1915
America	3,706	Do.
Oscar	107	May 3, 1915
Minerva	3,726	May 22, 1915
Cubano	4,337	June 2, 1915
Trudvang	1,040	June 7, 1915
Glitterkind	717	Do.
Superb	1,515	Do.
Svein Jarl	1,135	June 9, 1915
Davanger	2,280	June 14, 1915
Granit	662	June 16, 1915
Truma	1,557	June 23, 1915
Gjes (M)	1,094	June 29, 1915
Thistlebank	2,248	June 30, 1915
Cambuskenneth	1,295	Do.
Flery Cross	1,148	July 4, 1915
Peik	1,168	July 5, 1915
Lysaker (M)	2,013	July 6, 1915
Nordass	1,110	July 8, 1915
Rym	1,073	July 14, 1915
Fimtreite	3,819	July 23, 1915
Harboe	388	July 25, 1915
G. P. Harbitz	673	Do.
Sognedalen	644	Do.
Trondhjemsfjord	4,248	July 28, 1917
Vanadis	483	Aug. 7, 1915
Norman	1,060	Do.
Geiranger	1,081	Do.
Aura	396	Aug. 11, 1915
Morna	1,511	Aug. 13, 1915
Mineral	649	Aug. 17, 1915
Romulus	819	Aug. 16, 1915
Bras	1,851	Aug. 19, 1915
Magda	1,063	Do.
Tello	1,218	Do.
Sverresborg	1,144	Aug. 18, 1915
Helga (M)	949	Aug. 31, 1915
Glimt	955	Sept. 4, 1915
Storesand	1,638	Sept. 7, 1915
Bien	120	Sept. 12, 1915

## NORWEGIAN SHIPS—continued.

Name.	Gross tonnage.	Date of loss.
Norte.	216	Sept. 11, 1915
Presto.	206	Sept. 10, 1915
Wansbeck.	402	Sept. 11, 1915
Actie.	502	Sept. 29, 1915
Flora.	184	Do.
Florida.	558	Sept. 30, 1915
Laura.	171	Do.
Salerno (M).	2,431	Oct. 18, 1915
Selma (M).	1,654	Oct. 25, 1915
Eidsiva (M).	1,092	Oct. 31, 1915
Wacoosta.	3,521	Nov. 8, 1915
Ulrikken (M).	2,379	Nov. 17, 1915
San Miguel (M).	1,659	Nov. 18, 1915
Klar (M).	518	Nov. 27, 1915
Ingstad (M).	780	Dec. 10, 1915
Nereus (M).	742	Do.
Nieo (M).	712	Dec. 18, 1915
Rigi (M).	1,912	Dec. 24, 1915
Frithjof Nansen (M).	3,275	Jan. 5, 1916
Bonheur (M).	1,158	Jan. 8, 1916
Alabama (M).	891	Feb. 10, 1916
Silus.	1,531	Mar. 9, 1916
Lindfield.	2,276	Mar. 17, 1916
Lampeli.	1,565	Mar. 20, 1916
Kannik.	2,397	Mar. 23, 1916
Norne.	1,185	Mar. 26, 1916
Bell.	3,765	Mar. 30, 1916
Peter Hamre.	1,080	Mar. 31, 1916
Hans Gude.	1,110	Do.
Memento (M).	1,076	Do.
Arena.	1,019	Apr. 2, 1916
Ino (M).	702	Apr. 3, 1916
Baus.	1,287	Apr. 5, 1916
Sjolyst.	997	Apr. 9, 1916
Gledoon.	1,917	Apr. 16, 1916
Tusmastabb (M).	859	Apr. 15, 1916
Papelera.	1,591	Apr. 16, 1916
Terje Viken (M).	3,579	Do.
Stromsnaes (M).	230	Apr. 24, 1916
Carmanian.	1,840	Apr. 25, 1916
Mod.	664	Apr. 30, 1916
Olga.	200	Apr. 22, 1916
Momento.	653	May 2, 1916
Mars.		Do.
Rio Branco.	2,258	Do.
Tjomo.	1,453	May 21, 1916
Rauta.	3,047	May 30, 1916
Excellenz Mehnert (M).	646	June 1, 1916
Prosper III (M).	4,297	June 6, 1916
Orkedal.	4,351	June 9, 1916
Bure.	1,151	Do.
Aquila.	2,191	June 18, 1916
Subra.	379	July 22, 1916
Juno.	355	July 23, 1916
Mars.	106	July 24, 1916
Mary.	511	Do.
Kenttegern.	796	July 26, 1916
Agenda.	226	July 27, 1916
Erling.	122	July 31, 1916
Einar.	135	Do.
John Wilson.	797	Aug. 2, 1916
Thore Hafte (M).	353	Aug. 8, 1916
Credo.	728	Aug. 10, 1916
Sora.	1,052	Do.
Inverdrift.	613	Aug. 11, 1916
Fremad.	104	Aug. 13, 1916
Respit.	473	Do.
Velox.	312	Aug. 23, 1916
Isdalen.	2,275	Aug. 24, 1916
Renteria (M).	1,602	Aug. 26, 1916
Dronning Maud (M).	1,102	Sept. 1, 1916
Gotthard.	1,462	Sept. 3, 1916
Rilda (M).	313	Sept. 6, 1916
Hiso.	1,562	Sept. 7, 1916
Elizabeth IV.	7,395	Sept. 8, 1916
Lodsen.	1,247	Sept. 9, 1916
Prento.	1,411	Sept. 10, 1916
Furu.	2,029	Do.
Polynesia.	4,064	Do.
Lindborg.	400	Do.
Kong Ring.	1,611	Sept. 11, 1916
Fredavore.	1,576	Do.
Tolosa.	1,833	Sept. 13, 1916
Ethel.	1,122	Do.
Buljord.	2,284	Sept. 24, 1916
Lalla.	807	Do.
Dania.	862	Sept. 26, 1916
Knut Hilde.	1,631	Do.
Vindeggen.	2,610	Sept. 27, 1916
Reif Jarl.	1,265	Sept. 28, 1916
Emmanuel.	246	Do.
Sinsen.	1,925	Sept. 29, 1916
Normen.	215	Do.
Ravn.	1,260	Do.
Knut Jarl.	1,070	Do.
Fancy.	1,613	Do.
Flora.	184	Do.
Hekla.	950	Oct. 1, 1916
Hafnia.	962	Do.
Tyr.		Oct. 19, 1916
Nesjar.	1,609	Oct. 1, 1916
Mallin.	479	Do.
Ada.	1,111	Oct. 3, 1916
Brink.	1,391	Oct. 4, 1916
Rutik.	706	Do.
Viking.	1,896	Oct. 5, 1916

## NORWEGIAN SHIPS—continued.

Name.	Gross tonnage.	Date of loss.
Dederic.	1,128	Oct. 5, 1916
Vera.	2,308	Do.
Rosenvold.	758	Do.
Risholm.	2,650	Do.
Chr. Knudsen.	4,224	Oct. 8, 1916
Birk.	715	Oct. 11, 1916
Kong Alf (M).	801	Oct. 14, 1916
Sten.	1,045	Oct. 17, 1916
Athene.	1,846	Oct. 18, 1916
Dido.	332	Oct. 19, 1916
Guldass.	635	Do.
Cottica.	320	Do.
Randi.	467	Oct. 20, 1916
Raftsund.	987	Do.
Ull.	1,138	Oct. 21, 1916
Fulvio.	305	Do.
Rabbi.	878	Do.
Fart III.	230	Do.
Ronnhaug.	1,331	Do.
Risoy.	1,129	Oct. 22, 1916
Drafn.	774	Oct. 21, 1916
Secundo.	1,512	Oct. 20, 1916
Theodor.	233	Oct. 21, 1916
Snestad.	2,350	Do.
Rensfell.	781	Oct. 22, 1916
Regina.	824	Do.
Sola.	3,057	Oct. 24, 1916
Anna Gurine.	1,147	Do.
Edam.	2,381	(1)
Gronhaug.	667	Oct. 25, 1916
Dag.	963	Do.
Pan.	795	Oct. 26, 1916
Lysland.	1,745	Do.
Stemshest.	798	Oct. 27, 1916
Bygdo (M).	2,345	Do.
Torsdal.	3,620	Oct. 28, 1916
Falkefjell.	1,131	Oct. 29, 1916
Delite.	3,193	Oct. 31, 1916
Saturn.	1,108	Do.
Ivanhoe.	1,136	Nov. 4, 1916
Reime.	1,913	Nov. 7, 1916
Thuhaug.	948	Do.
Furnland.	1,817	Do.
Fordalen.	2,835	Nov. 9, 1916
Tripel.	4,633	Nov. 10, 1916
Camma.	794	Do.
Balto.	3,533	Nov. 11, 1916
Lokken.	1,954	Do.
Seirstad.	995	Do.
Daphne.	1,388	Do.
Ullvang.	639	Nov. 14, 1916
Torridal.	688	Nov. 15, 1916
Vega.	1,203	Nov. 16, 1916
Joachim Brinck Lund.	1,603	Do.
Parnass.	646	Nov. 19, 1916
Finn.	3,806	Do.
Trym.	1,801	Nov. 22, 1916
City of Mexico.	1,511	Do.
Dansted.	1,492	Nov. 23, 1916
Oijfeld.	1,998	Nov. 24, 1916
Skog (M).	1,124	Nov. 26, 1916
Perra.	1,688	Do.
Romance.	819	Nov. 27, 1916
Boro.	1,311	Do.
Vishborg.	1,883	Do.
Belle Ile.	1,102	Nov. 30, 1916
And.	718	Do.
Njaal.	1,126	Do.
Draupner.	1,087	Dec. 1, 1916
Erich Lindoe.	1,083	Do.
Harald.	1,462	Do.
Boss.	501	Dec. 2, 1916
Skjoldulf.	1,985	Do.
Hitterog.	2,586	Dec. 4, 1916
Hallbjorg.	1,920	Do.
Nervion.	878	Dec. 5, 1916
Ella.	412	Do.
Stettin.	1,111	Dec. 6, 1916
Amicitia.	4,211	Dec. 7, 1916
Meteor.	1,466	Dec. 8, 1916
Brask.	3,569	Do.
Rakiura.	433	Do.
Saga.	304	Dec. 10, 1916
Agder.	2,937	Dec. 11, 1916
Modum.	1,397	Do.
Falk.	1,090	Do.
Bjor.	3,354	Dec. 13, 1916
Kaupanger.	527	Dec. 15, 1916
Sjofna.	1,028	Do.
Rogn.	1,466	Dec. 16, 1916
Brask.	527	Dec. 17, 1916
Sjofna.	1,233	Do.
Prima.	1,106	Dec. 18, 1916
Hero.	1,823	Dec. 19, 1916
Sno.	1,347	Do.
Nystrand.	948	Do.
Falk.	926	Dec. 20, 1916
Ansgar.	1,300	Dec. 27, 1916
Ida.	563	Dec. 28, 1916
Union.		

\* Previous to Oct. 25, 1916.

## NORWEGIAN SHIPS—continued.

	Name.	Gross tonnage.	Date of loss.
Thyra		749	Dec. 29, 1916
Flora		1,032	Dec. 31, 1916
Eva		1,080	Do.
Edda		1,138	Jan. 1, 1917
Britannic		2,289	Do.
Laupar		1,407	Do.
Bestik		2,188	Jan. 2, 1917
Elik		602	Do.
Odda		1,101	Do.
Older		2,256	Do.
Fama		2,417	Jan. 3, 1917
Helgoy		1,806	Do.
Botre		741	Jan. 5, 1917
Markland		1,627	Jan. 7, 1917
Borgholm		1,715	Do.
Hansi		1,143	Do.
Astor		561	(1)
Tuborg		2,056	Jan. 10, 1917
Bergenhus		3,606	Do.
Thoima		1,896	Do.
Ole Bull (M)		1,835	Jan. 11, 1917
Vestfold		1,883	Jan. 12, 1917
Solvang		2,970	Jan. 13, 1917
Esperanca		4,428	Jan. 15, 1917
Graafjeld		728	Do.
Otto		401	Jan. 16, 1917
City of Tampico		1,513	Do.
Gaea		1,602	Jan. 18, 1917
Asp		1,759	Do.
Anna		1,237	Jan. 19, 1917
Marietta di Giorgio		988	Do.
Yrsa		844	Jan. 23, 1917
Sardinia		1,500	Do.
Remunga		1,147	Jan. 24, 1917
Myrdal		1,261	Jan. 26, 1917
Argo (M)		923	Do.
Dicax		1,762	Do.
Theresdal		389	Do.
Sumiva		505	Do.
Heimland (M)		698	Jan. 29, 1917
Danstad		1,034	Do.
Fulton		524	Jan. 31, 1917
Hekla		1,172	Do.
Rigel		1,276	Do.
Modiva		1,127	Feb. 1, 1917
Bjerk		1,112	Do.
Portia (M)		1,045	Feb. 2, 1917
Jerv (M)		2,063	Feb. 3, 1917
Odin		453	Do.
Songelv		2,616	Feb. 4, 1917
Tamara		2,144	Do.
Solbakken		2,089	Feb. 5, 1917
Thor II		1,856	Do.
Songdal		2,761	Do.
Wasdale		1,279	Feb. 6, 1917
Rigel		2,732	Do.
Havgard		2,191	Feb. 7, 1917
Ellavore		2,667	Do.
Storskog		1,172	Feb. 8, 1917
Hans Knick		1,107	Feb. 9, 1917
Ida		1,866	Feb. 11, 1917
Ballax		738	Do.
Dalmata		350	Feb. 12, 1917
Dernes		322	Do.
West		510	Feb. 15, 1917
Nordicap		1,620	Feb. 16, 1917
Stralsund		1,254	Feb. 17, 1917
Progreso		1,327	Do.
Cabo		734	Feb. 18, 1917
Dalbeattie		2,313	Do.
Thorgny		2,416	Do.
Ootmarsum		1,844	Feb. 19, 1917
Juno		1,905	Feb. 20, 1917
Rutenjell (M)		1,408	Feb. 21, 1917
Falls of Afton		727	Do.
Dukat		1,143	Feb. 22, 1917
Alice		727	Do.
Blenheim		2,700	Feb. 23, 1917
Skrim		2,900	Feb. 24, 1917
Doravore		1,408	Do.
Normanna		1,851	Feb. 25, 1917
Ajax		1,824	Feb. 26, 1917
Vigda		1,155	Feb. 28, 1917
Nyland		1,637	Mar. 1, 1917
Sjostad (M)		1,870	Do.
Mubellu		1,733	Do.
Storenes		850	Do.
Gurre		998	Mar. 3, 1917
Norma		1,577	Mar. 8, 1917
Ring		6,028	Do.
Adaland		750	Do.
Storsjostad		753	Mar. 9, 1917
Silas		2,287	Do.
Dana		2,118	Do.
Spartan		3,459	Mar. 10, 1917
Lars Fostenes		4,332	Mar. 11, 1917
Ashbjorn		1,849	Mar. 12, 1917
Thode Fagelund		415	Do.
Einar Jarl		914	Do.
Skerien		1,042	Do.
Marina		1,824	Mar. 13, 1917
Collingwood		954	Mar. 14, 1917
Girda		1,002	Do.
Blanamanden		3,107	Do.
Aquila			
Stornas			

<sup>1</sup> Previous to Jan. 9, 1917.

## NORWEGIAN SHIPS—continued.

	Name.	Gross tonnage.	Date of loss.
Davanger		5,960	Mar. 14, 1917
Wilfred		1,121	Mar. 15, 1917
Solferino		1,155	Do.
Ronald		3,021	Mar. 16, 1917
Gudbrand		1,860	Do.
Expedit		680	Mar. 17, 1917
Pollux		1,195	Mar. 19, 1917
Avra (M)		2,370	Do.
Krong Inge		867	Do.
Brode		2,363	Do.
Frisk		1,033	Mar. 20, 1917
Malmanger		5,400	Mar. 22, 1917
Andemae		812	Do.
Susanna		442	Do.
Attika		2,303	Do.
Bloomvaaag		695	Mar. 23, 1917
Bellatrix		2,538	Do.
Gremmar		1,438	Mar. 24, 1917
Korsnaes		752	Do.
Marshall		1,123	Mar. 25, 1917
Nova		1,031	Mar. 27, 1917
Sandvik		591	Do.
Astra		800	Do.
Grib		1,474	Do.
Hugin		1,305	(1)
Tizoma		1,021	Mar. 28, 1917
Urania (M)		1,688	Do.
Dagali		742	Do.
Os		637	Mar. 29, 1917
Morild I		1,354	Do.
Britta		2,061	Mar. 30, 1917
Farmand		1,387	Mar. 31, 1917
Camilla		2,273	Do.
Lisbeth		1,661	Do.
Snespurven		1,432	Apr. 1, 1917
Consul Person		1,835	Do.
Anna Fostenes (M)		2,577	Apr. 2, 1917
Vilja		1,149	Apr. 4, 1917
Felstein		2,991	Apr. 5, 1917
Dicto		2,363	Do.
Kongshaug		380	Apr. 6, 1917
Thelma		1,350	Do.
Marion		1,587	Do.
Fiskaa		1,700	Apr. 7, 1917
Vallhall		750	Apr. 9, 1917
Sylfiden		796	Apr. 11, 1917
Fjeldli		954	Apr. 13, 1917
Bokn		336	Do.
Gama		107	Do.
Venus (M)		1,095	Apr. 14, 1917
Mohlenpris		637	Apr. 15, 1917
Polykarp		509	Apr. 16, 1917
Bergensgut		2,023	Apr. 18, 1917
Troldfoss		1,459	Do.
West Lothian		1,887	Do.
Ellida		1,124	Apr. 19, 1917
Ringholm		705	Apr. 20, 1917
Peik		701	Apr. 21, 1917
Skyold		1,502	Do.
Gerda		879	Do.
Vestelv		1,729	Apr. 22, 1917

<sup>1</sup> Previous to Mar. 28, 1917.

54 mined, 382 torpedoed; total 436. 987,816 tons. 6 ships' tonnage not given.

## DANISH SHIPS.

Maryland (M)	5,136	Aug. 21, 1914
Chr. Braberg (M)	1,225	Aug. 22, 1914
Skulif Fogeli (M)	272	Aug. 28, 1914
Gaen (M)	235	Aug. 27, 1914
Kamma (M)	1,270	Sept. 2, 1914
Mary (M)	580	Nov. 30, 1914
M. C. Holm (M)	2,458	Dec. 31, 1914
Ingolf (M)	998	Jan. 6, 1915
Cathay	4,076	May 5, 1915
Lillian Drost (M)	1,961	May 8, 1915
Martha	1,182	May 15, 1915
Betty	2,109	May 26, 1915
Ely (M)	1,747	May 27, 1915
Soborg	2,108	May 30, 1915
Salvador	141	June 2, 1915
Cyrus	1,669	June 3, 1915
Cocas	85	June 12, 1915
Ellon	197	July 8, 1915
Marie	173	July 25, 1915
Neptunus	112	Do.
Elna	78	Do.
Nogill	214	Do.
Hans Emil	106	Aug. 5, 1915
Jason	180	Aug. 8, 1915
Marie	158	Aug. 15, 1915
Frode	1,875	Sept. 3, 1915
Thorwaldsen	1,230	Sept. 20, 1915
Ellen Benson	143	Sept. 26, 1915
Veset (M)	82	Sept. 28, 1915
Shodsborg	1,697	Mar. 20, 1916
Christianssund (M)	1,917	Mar. 24, 1916
Harriet (M)	1,372	Mar. 27, 1916
Asger Ryg	1,134	Apr. 6, 1916
Sternemborg	1,592	Do.
Caledonia	1,815	Apr. 9, 1916
Dorothea (M)	841	Apr. 10, 1916
Proven	276	Apr. 12, 1916
Johanne (M)	791	Apr. 27, 1916

<sup>1</sup> Previous to Jan. 9, 1917.

## DANISH SHIPS—continued.

Name.	Gross tonnage.	Date of loss.
Karla (M).	757	May 22, 1916
Katholm.	1,324	July 30, 1916
Jaegersborg.	1,797	Aug. 4, 1916
Danevang.	1,247	Aug. 9, 1916
Ivar.	2,139	Aug. 13, 1916
Farmatyr (M).	1,426	Sept. 2, 1916
Jeanne.	1,198	Sept. 5, 1916
Hans Jensen.	1,825	Sept. 13, 1916
J. N. Modwig.	1,762	Do.
Frits Emil.	194	Oct. 19, 1916
Guldborg.	1,575	Oct. 20, 1916
Libra.	174	Do.
Hebe.	775	Oct. 21, 1916
London.	184	Oct. 22, 1916
Helga.	1,182	Oct. 24, 1916
Alf.	196	Do.
Valborg.	207	Oct. 26, 1916
Sif.	377	Oct. 27, 1916
Freja.	2,168	Nov. 10, 1916
Ragnar.	2,123	Nov. 11, 1916
Therese.	1,333	Nov. 12, 1916
Villah.	200	Nov. 15, 1916
Fenja.	433	Nov. 16, 1916
Danstad.	1,492	Nov. 23, 1916
Sigurd.	2,119	Nov. 28, 1916
Egholm.	1,348	Nov. 30, 1916
Yrsa.	844	Dec. 3, 1916
Nexos.	1,013	Dec. 5, 1916
Dout.	247	Do.
Robert.	353	Dec. 6, 1916
Hallden.	1,307	Do.
Marie.	325	Do.
Rollo.	2,290	Dec. 8, 1916
Kirstine Jensen.	168	(1)
Gerda.	288	Dec. 10, 1916
Nora (M).	772	Do.
Inger.	786	Dec. 11, 1916
Solan.	137	Dec. 13, 1916
Chassis Maersk.	1,307	Dec. 16, 1916
Michail Outchaukoff (M).	775	Dec. 19, 1916
Gerda.	2,242	Dec. 22, 1916
Dansborg.	1,300	Do.
Hroptatyn.	828	Dec. 26, 1916
Johan.	1,875	Dec. 30, 1916
Danmark.	761	Dec. 31, 1916
Viking.	1,547	Jan. 4, 1917
Naesborg.	1,431	Do.
Danevirke.	1,028	Jan. 5, 1917
Ebro.	1,482	Jan. 14, 1917
Norma.	1,574	Jan. 15, 1917
Omsk.	768	Jan. 18, 1917
Dagmar (M).	217	Jan. 20, 1917
Standard.	1,785	Do.
Klampenborg.	195	Jan. 24, 1917
Vega.	1,860	Do.
Dan.	1,425	Jan. 25, 1917
O. B. Suhr.	1,209	Jan. 28, 1917
Daisy.	1,460	Feb. 3, 1917
Lars Kruse.	1,878	Mar. 3, 1917
Rasberg.	183	Mar. 9, 1917
Laurits.	1,617	Mar. 17, 1917
Russia.	1,210	Apr. 1, 1917
Ester.	1,017	Apr. 2, 1917
Begenhus.	1,182	Apr. 4, 1917
Helga.	2,128	Do.
Vladimir Reitz.	181	Apr. 5, 1917
Ebenezer.	101	Do.
Bris.	1,425	Apr. 6, 1917
N. J. Fjord.	1,311	Apr. 9, 1917
Nancy.	711	Do.
Saxo.	301	Apr. 11, 1917
Ansgar.	152	Apr. 12, 1917
Union.	1,110	Apr. 17, 1917
Bretagne.	1,445	Do.
Robert.	3,015	Apr. 18, 1917

<sup>1</sup> About Dec. 8, 1916.

20 mined, 94 torpedoed; total, 114. 123,385 tons. 1 ship's tonnage not given.

## SPANISH SHIPS.

Isidoro.	2,044	Aug. 17, 1915
Pena Castillo.	1,718	Aug. 19, 1915
Bayo (M).	2,776	Jan. 13, 1916
Belgica (M).	2,068	Jan. 16, 1916
Vigo.	1,137	Mar. 31, 1916
Santanderino.	3,346	Apr. 8, 1916
Vinifreda.	1,441	Apr. 30, 1916
Aurrera.	2,845	May 24, 1916
Mendibil Mendi.	4,501	June 18, 1916
Ganeikogorta Mendi.	3,061	Aug. 9, 1916
Pagasarri.	3,287	Aug. 16, 1916
Mayo.	1,880	Sept. 8, 1916
Olazarr.	2,586	Do.
Luis Vives.	2,160	Sept. 11, 1916
Oiz Mendi.	2,104	Nov. 11, 1916
Lucienne.	1,054	Nov. 28, 1916
Uribitarte.	1,756	Dec. 1, 1916
Julian Benito.	1,075	Dec. 4, 1916
Gerona.	1,285	Dec. 6, 1916
Bravo.	2,214	Dec. 7, 1916
Ason.	2,084	Dec. 17, 1916
Marques de Urguijo.	2,530	Dec. 23, 1916
San Lenadro.	1,616	Jan. 2, 1917

## SPANISH SHIPS—continued.

Name.	Gross tonnage.	Date of loss.
Manuel.	2,419	Jan. 16, 1917
Valle.	2,365	Jan. 17, 1917
Nueva Montana.	2,039	Jan. 28, 1917
Algorta.	2,117	Jan. 29, 1917
Punta Teno.	1,042	Do.
Butron.	2,434	Feb. 1, 1917
Mar Adriatico.	2,410	Feb. 16, 1917
Gracia.	3,219	Mar. 11, 1917
Vivina.	3,034	Mar. 12, 1917
San Fulgencio.	1,558	Apr. 3, 1917
Tom.	2,413	Apr. 14, 1917
Ipparraguirre.	1,161	Apr. 18, 1917

2 mined, 33 torpedoed. Total 35. 75,769 tons.

## AMERICAN SHIPS.

Name.	Gross tonnage.	Date of loss.
William P. Frye.	1,963	Jan. 28, 1915
Evelyn (M).	2,057	Feb. 19, 1915
Carib (M).	3,331	Feb. 23, 1915
Greenbrier (M).	1,924	July 23, 1915
Leelanaw.	1,904	Sept. 27, 1915
Vincent (M).	692	Oct. 28, 1916
Lanao.	8,580	Nov. 8, 1916
Columbian.	2,615	Nov. 26, 1916
Chemung.	3,143	Feb. 3, 1917
Housatonic.	1,300	Feb. 12, 1917
Lyman M. Law.	2,333	Mar. 12, 1917
Algonquin.	4,115	Mar. 16, 1917
Vigilancia.	5,252	Mar. 17, 1917
City of Memphis.	5,223	Mar. 18, 1917
Illinois.	4,489	Mar. 21, 1917
Headton.	3,727	Apr. 1, 1917
Aztec.	1,553	Apr. 5, 1917
Marguerite.	1,133	Apr. 7, 1917
Edwin R. Hunt.	3,390	Do.
Seward.		

4 mined, 16 torpedoed; total 20. 59,256 tons. 1 ship's tonnage not given.

## BRAZILIAN SHIPS.

Rio Branco.	2,258	May 1, 1916
Parana.	4,461	Apr. 4, 1917

Total 2. 6,719 tons.

## GREEK SHIPS.

Ellispontos.	2,989	Apr. 17, 1915
Dimitrios.	2,508	Oct. 6, 1915
Zarifis.	2,904	Nov. 29, 1915
L. G. Goulandris.	2,904	Dec. 6, 1915
Anthiphi (M).	1,166	Dec. 30, 1915
Adamantias Korais.	2,947	May 18, 1916
Istros.	1,891	May 22, 1916
Tricoupis.	2,387	Aug. 5, 1916
Achileus.	843	Do.
Vassilos.	300	Aug. 15, 1916
Leandros.	1,658	Aug. 25, 1916
Spetzai.	1,904	Sept. 7, 1916
Elli.	631	Sept. 10, 1916
Assimacos.	2,898	Sept. 11, 1916
Panaghia Akathiston.	600	Sept. 12, 1916
Samos.	1,186	Oct. 6, 1916
George M. Embiricos.	3,636	Oct. 21, 1916
Aris.	1,000	Oct. 24, 1916
Germaine.	2,573	Oct. 28, 1916
Massalia.	2,186	Oct. 29, 1916
Angeliki.	677	Oct. 30, 1916
Kiki Issais.	2,993	Oct. 31, 1916
Barbara.	2,831	Nov. 11, 1916
Styliani Belus.	3,603	Nov. 16, 1916
Ioannis.	3,828	Do.
Spetzai.	788	Nov. 21, 1916
Michael.	2,410	Nov. 26, 1916
Margarita.	1,112	Do.
Christoforos.	3,674	Nov. 27, 1916
Demetrios Inglessis.	2,088	Dec. 2, 1916
Fofos.	2,615	Dec. 4, 1916
Spyros.	3,357	Dec. 8, 1916
Grigorios Anghelatos.	3,635	Dec. 12, 1916
Salamis.	3,638	Dec. 15, 1916
Sappho.	2,087	Jan. 1, 1917
Tsiropinas.	3,016	Do.
Dimitrios Goulandris.	3,744	Jan. 2, 1917
Arustotelis C. Ioannou.	2,868	Jan. 12, 1917
Evangelos.	3,773	Jan. 7, 1917
Elikon.	1,166	Feb. 4, 1917
Vasilissa Olga.	1,400	Feb. 11, 1917
Aghios Spyridon.	1,618	Feb. 12, 1917
Laertis.	3,914	Feb. 22, 1917
Miaoulis.	2,918	Feb. 24, 1917
Victoria.	1,388	Feb. 26, 1917
Prikonisos.	3,537	Feb. 28, 1917
Nicolaos.	2,215	Mar. 1, 1917
Theodoros Pangalos.	2,838	Mar. 3, 1917
Poseidon.	2,589	Mar. 25, 1917
Katina.	2,464	Mar. 28, 1917
Livatho.	2,922	Apr. 8, 1917
Nestos.	4,060	Do.
Themistoclis.	1,895	Apr. 9, 1917
India.	2,933	Apr. 12, 1917
Niritos.	3,756	Do.

## GREEK SHIPS—continued.

Name.	Gross tonnage.	Date of loss.
Odysseus.....	3,463	Apr. 13, 1917
Panaghis Drakatos.....	2,734	Apr. 15, 1917
Crios.....	4,116	Apr. 16, 1917
Zivio.....	2,978	Do.
Georgios.....	3,124	Apr. 20, 1917

1 mine, 59 torpedoed; total 60. 6,719 tons, 147,923 tons.

## ARGENTINE SHIP.

Monte Protegido.....	281	Apr. 4, 1917
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## PERUVIAN SHIP.

Lorton.....	1,419	Feb. 4, 1917
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## URUGUAYAN SHIP.

Parahyba.....	2,537	Jan. 19, 1917
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## EXECUTIVE SESSION.

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

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 4 hours and 35 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS (S. REPT. NO. 172).

Mr. WALSH. The Committee on Privileges and Elections have had under consideration certain matters referred to it, and have authorized me to submit the following report to the Senate and ask for its adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The report is as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS,  
UNITED STATES SENATE,  
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1917.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections having had under consideration certain matters referred to it by the Senate on the 1st day of October, 1917, this day adopted the following resolution:

"Action having been requested by Senator STONE on certain communications in which he was assailed, it being charged therein that he has obstructed the enactment of measures for the prosecution of the war, the committee finds that they make mention of no facts warranting action by it. The record discloses that though Senator STONE opposed the declaration of war, he has since it was adopted voted for all such measures considered by the Senate on which a record vote was taken."

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

The report was agreed to.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives by G. F. Turner, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

S. 2920. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the State of North Carolina two brass cannon, with carriage; and

S. 2947. An act granting the consent of Congress to the city of El Paso, Tex., to construct a bridge across the Rio Grande River within or near the city limits of El Paso, Tex., such construction to be made with the consent and cooperation of the Republic of Mexico.

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 House to the bill (S. 2663) granting the consent of Congress to the Wolf Creek Lumber Co. to maintain a bridge already constructed across Tug River.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5723) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1914, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 116) for the purpose of promoting efficiency, for the utilization of the resources and industries of the United States, for lessening the expenses of the war, and restoring the loss caused by the war by providing for the employment of a discovery or invention

called the "Garabed," claiming to make possible the utilization of free energy.

The message further announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 99) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the entry of distilled spirits into bonded warehouses under bond, conditioned for the export of such distilled spirits to some foreign country within three years from the date of entry into the United States, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

## ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

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

S. 2203. An act for the establishment of Northgate, in the State of North Dakota, as a port of entry for immediate transportation without appraisement of dutiable merchandise;

S. 2938. An act to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across Little River, in Poinsett County, Ark., at or near the section line between sections 35 and 36, township 11 north, range 6 east;

H. R. 3932. An act to prohibit the manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession in time of war of explosives, providing regulations for the sale, manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession of the same, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4232. An act extending the time for the construction of a bridge across Flint River, in the State of Georgia;

H. R. 5647. An act to provide for the reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others in the naval service of the United States for property lost or destroyed in such service;

H. R. 6094. An act amending an act to increase the limit of the cost of certain public buildings, etc.;

H. R. 6175. An act giving the United States Shipping Board power to suspend present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of August 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade during the present war and for a period of 120 days thereafter, except the coastwise trade with Alaska;

H. R. 6306. An act to provide for the payment of six months' gratuity to the widows, children, or other previously designated dependent relative of retired officers or enlisted men on active duty;

H. R. 6350. An act to authorize the issuance of Reserve Corps and National Army commissions in the lower grades of Staff Corps and to remove the fixed age limits requiring the discharge of Reserve Corps officers;

H. R. 6362. An act to promote the efficiency of the United States Navy;

H. R. 6363. An act to provide for the service of officers of auxiliary naval forces on naval courts; and

H. J. Res. 116. Joint resolution for the purpose of promoting efficiency for the utilization of the resources and industries of the United States, for lessening the expenses of the war, and restoring the loss caused by the war by providing for the employment of a discovery or invention called the "Garabed," claiming to make possible the utilization of free energy.

## WAR-RISK INSURANCE—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5723) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1914, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 15, 19, 25, 26, 33, 60, 92, 105, and 106.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, and 119, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In the first line of the amendment proposed by the Senate strike out "406" and insert the figure "3"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert "five"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert "five"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert "five"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: After the word "cohabitation," at the end of the amendment proposed by the Senate, insert the following:

*"Provided further,* That for the purpose of the administration of Article II of this act marriage shall be conclusively presumed, in the absence of proof, that there is a legal spouse living, if the man and woman have lived together in the openly acknowledged relation of husband and wife during the two years immediately preceding the date of the declaration of war, or the date of enlistment or of entrance into or employment in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States if subsequent to such declaration."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"Not later than five years after the date of the termination of the war as declared by proclamation of the President of the United States, the term insurance shall be converted, without medical examination, into such form or forms of insurance as may be prescribed by regulations and as the insured may request. Regulations shall provide for the right to convert into ordinary life, 20-payment life, endowment maturing at age 62, and into other usual forms of insurance and shall prescribe the time and method of payment of the premiums thereon, but payments of premiums in advance shall not be required for periods of more than one month each and may be deducted from the pay or deposit of the insured or be otherwise made at his election."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 24. That the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, so far as practicable, shall upon request furnish information to and act for persons in the military or naval service, with respect to any contracts of insurance, whether with the Government or otherwise, as may be prescribed by regulations. Said bureau may, upon request, procure from and keep a record of the amount and kind of insurance held by every commissioned and appointive officer and of every enlisted man in the military or naval service of the United States, including the name and principal place of business of the company, society, or organization in which such insurance is held, the date of the policy, amount of premium, name and relationship of the beneficiary, and such other data as may be deemed of service in protecting the interests of the insured and beneficiaries."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert the following: "and if such child, if born after December 31, 1917, shall have been born in the United States, or in its insular possessions"; and the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,  
HOKE SMITH,  
REED SMOOT,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

T. W. SIMS,

SAM RAYBURN,

JOHN J. ESCH,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask that the statement accompanying the conference report be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The statement is as follows:

The managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5723) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1914, and for other purposes, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the conference report:

On amendment No. 1: Changes the reference to the number of the section.

On amendment No. 2: Limits the construction of section 9 as referring only to the Division of Marine and Seaman's Insurance.

On amendment No. 3: Limits the amount of compensation paid to claim agents and attorneys for services to 10 per cent.

On amendment No. 4: Strike out the words "so far as practicable," to which the House conferees agreed.

On amendment No. 5: This amendment makes the fees allowed and salaries to be the same as in other departments of the Government for similar services.

On amendment No. 6: The House conferees accepted the Senate amendment in its entirety, but also added in addition thereto the House text, which relates to proof of marriages for the purpose of the administration of article 2.

On amendment No. 7: Changes the word "approval" to "enactment."

On amendment No. 8: Changes the word "act" to "amendatory act."

On amendment No. 9: This amendment provides that the child must be legally adopted before enlistment.

On amendment No. 10: This amendment simply adds a comma after the word "only."

On amendment No. 11: This amendment proposes to insert "instrument in writing signed by."

On amendment No. 12: This amendment fixes the date of birth of child, and requires birth in the United States or in its insular possessions.

On amendment No. 13: The Senate conferees receded from this amendment, which defines the term of "wife divorced" as being wife divorced without her fault as the ground or cause of such divorce.

On amendment No. 14: This amendment is simply a correction.

On amendment No. 15: This amendment restores the House text which defines the age limit of a child.

On amendment No. 16: This amendment changes the language as to "disability."

On amendment No. 17: This amendment eliminates an Army clerk and a field clerk, Quartermaster Corps, from the definition of the term "commissioned officer."

On amendment No. 18: This amendment includes in the definition of the terms "man and enlisted man" members of training camps authorized by law.

On amendment No. 19: This amendment defines the term "dependent," and the Senate receded.

On amendment No. 20: Simply inserts the word "amendatory" before the word "act."

On amendment No. 21: The House recedes on amendment No. 21, striking out the words "a person mentally incompetent," because it is covered in amendment No. 22, disagreement to which the House also recedes.

On amendment No. 23: The House recedes on this amendment, as the language substituted by the Senate more clearly defines the party to whom payment shall be made.

On amendment No. 24: The Senate recedes from its amendment striking out section 24, and agrees thereto with an amendment inserting the words "on request" after the word "shall," in line 10, and also with amendment striking out the word "shall," in line 14 of the same section, and inserting the words "may on request."

On amendments Nos. 25 and 26: The Senate recedes from its amendments 25 and 26, which are only corrections.

On amendment No. 27: This amendment, which provides that allotment shall be made only to former wife divorced to whom alimony has been decreed; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 28: Adds the word "decree" after the court order.

On amendment No. 29: Inserts the word "written" before the word "agreement"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 30: This amendment defines what illegitimate child the father must contribute to, and further provides that where it has been judicially ordered that it shall not be beyond the amount decreed by the court; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 31: This amendment strikes out the words "his next of kin" and inserts in lieu thereof the words "the person or persons who would under the laws of the State of his residence be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 32: Strikes out the words "declaration of war" and inserts in lieu thereof "November 1, 1917"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 33: This amendment limits the payment of family allowances for members of Class A and to those dependent in whole or in part on the enlisted man; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 34: This amendment relates to alimony when decreed to the wife; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 35: This amendment inserts the word "decree"; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 36: This amendment inserts the word "written" after the word "agreement"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 37: This amendment relates to an illegitimate child to whose support the father has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute, and the amount of the allotment shall not exceed the amount fixed in the order or decree; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 38: This amendment relates to the allotment under Class B; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 39: This amendment simply changes the word "amendment" to "amendatory act"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 40: This amendment proposes to strike out "a wife, including a former wife divorced, and the children not in her custody, and as between children," and inserts "the members of Class A and as between the members of Class B"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 41: This amendment simply changes the language relating to the regulations to be made by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to the distribution of allotments, and clarifies the language; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 42: This amendment simply inserts the words "on the basis of"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 43: This amendment relates to certifications to the War and Navy Departments with reference to the amount of the allotment to be made by the man; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 44: This amendment strikes out the words "in the course of the service"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 45: This amendment provides that no compensation shall be paid if the injury or disease has been caused by the willful misconduct of the man; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 46: This amendment strikes out the words "from a marriage contracted before or within 10 years after the injury," and is covered in another section of the bill; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 47: This amendment strikes out the word "substantially" before the word "dependent"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 48: This amendment strikes out the words "percentages of his pay," and inserts the word "amounts." This is necessary because the percentage provisions of the bill were stricken out in the House, and the word "amounts" inserted in lieu thereof; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 49 to 55, inclusive: These amendments all reduce the rates of compensation as passed by the House; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 56: This amendment strikes out the word "substantially" before the word "dependent"; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 57, 58, and 59: These amendments relate to the payment of burial expenses and return of bodies to homes of men who died before discharge or resignation from the service. The House provision provided for the payment of \$100 for burial expenses for men who died after discharge or resignation; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 60: This amendment strikes out "18" and inserts "16"; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 61: This amendment strikes out the words "mental or physical infirmity, of pursuing any substantially gainful occupation, then until the marriage or death or until such incapacity ceases," and inserts the words "insane, idiotic, or otherwise being permanently helpless, then during such incapacity"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 62: This amendment simply defines the word "widow" as used in section 301; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 63: This amendment strikes out "so as to make it impracticable for the injured person to pursue any gainful occupation" for the reason that if the injury is total a person could not pursue a gainful occupation; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 64 to 71, inclusive: These amendments reduce the rates for disability resulting from injury and change the lettering of the paragraphs; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 72: This amendment simply changes the lettering of the paragraphs; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 73: This amendment strikes out the word "substantially" before the word "dependent"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 74: This amendment inserts the word "amounts," which is necessary; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 75: This amendment adds to the classification of those permanently disabled the words "those helplessly and permanently bedridden"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 76: This amendment provides that those helplessly and permanently bedridden must be from causes occurring "in the line of duty"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 77: This amendment inserts the word "governmental" before the word "medical"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 78: This amendment inserts the words "with such" before the word "supplies"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 79: This amendment inserts a proviso that nothing in this act shall be construed to effect the necessary military control over any member of the Military or Naval Establishments before he shall have been discharged from the military or naval service, which is admitted to be necessary to avoid any conflict of authority; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 80: The House concurred in this amendment.

On amendments Nos. 81 and 82: This amendment simply renumbers the sections.

On amendment No. 83: This amendment strikes out section 307, which relates to the definition of the term "pay"; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 84, 85, 86, and 87: These amendments simply renumbers the sections; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 88: The House recedes with an amendment changing the time for the occurrence of the disability to 5 years instead of 10 years, as inserted by the House, and the 2 years as inserted by the Senate.

On amendment No. 89: This amendment strikes out "in the course of," before the word "service," and inserts "during the"; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 90 and 91: On these amendments the House recedes with an amendment changing the time for the occurrence of the disability to 5 years instead of 10 years, as inserted by the House, and 2 years, as inserted by the Senate.

On amendment No. 92: This amendment adds after the word "such," the words "minority or"; and the Senate recedes.

On amendments Nos. 93, 94, and 95: These amendments simply change the numbers of the sections; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 96: This amendment strikes out the words "existing pension laws and laws providing for gratuities or payment in the event of death in the service," and inserts the words "the laws providing for gratuities or payment in the event of death in the service and existing pension laws"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 97: This amendment inserts the words "or their widows, children, or their dependents"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 98: This amendment renumbers the section only.

On amendment No. 99: This amendment inserts the word "amendatory" before the word "act"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 100: The House concurred in the amendment.

On amendment 101: This amendment simply inserts the word "permanent" before the word "disability." House recedes.

On amendment 102: Insert the words "and permanently" before the word "disabled."

On amendment 103: Insert after the word "wife" the words "from the time of his death and during her widowhood, or to his." House recedes.

On amendment 104: Insert the words "and permanent" before the word "disability." House recedes.

On amendment 105: Insert the word "dependent" before the word "both"; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment 106: Insert the word "dependent" before the word "sister"; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment 107: Insert the words "and permanent" before the word "disability."

On amendment 108: Strike out the words "and to such other person as may be provided for from time to time by regulations"; and the House recedes.

On amendment 109: Simply strike out the word "only"; and the House recedes.

On amendment 110: Insert before the word "installments" the words "two hundred and forty equal monthly," for the reason that it was desired that these payments should run for a period of 20 years; and the House recedes.

On amendment 111: Adds the words "dividends from gains and savings," as it is believed the beneficiaries should have the full value of the policy at the time of the death; and the House recedes.

On amendment 112: Makes the basis of calculation the American experience of mortality, with interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum, and provides further that no deduction shall be made from continuous installments during the life of the insured in case of total and permanent disability continues more than 240 months. House recedes.

On amendment 113: Strike out the words "or as in the regulations." House recedes.

On amendment 114: Adds after the words "reserve value" the words "if any"; and the House recedes.

On amendment 115: Strikes out the word "policy" and inserts in lieu thereof the words "contracts of insurance"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 116: Inserts after the word "war" the words "and thereafter until converted."

On amendment No. 117: Provides that not later than five years after the close of this war that term insurance shall be converted into other lines of insurance without medical examination, which supersedes the House provision that it could be converted after the war. The House agrees to the Senate amendment with the following amendments: After the word "after" insert the words "the date of the termination of," and after the word "war" in the same line "as declared by proclamation of the President of the United States."

On amendment No. 118: This amendment simply strikes out the words "And provided further, That no," and inserts before the word "or" the word "no." House recedes.

On amendment No. 119: Strikes out the words "this act" and inserts the words "the provision of this section." House recedes.

On amendment No. 120: Adds a new section to the bill—section No. 3—which provides for the revival of the term "general" in the United States Army, and provides for the appointment of the commander of the United States forces now in France to this rank, and provides that the salary of the general shall be \$10,000 and the lieutenant generals \$9,000.

#### RECESS.

Mr. MARTIN. I move that the Senate take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Saturday, October 6, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m.

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate October 5, 1917.*

##### JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT.

William A. Holzheimer, of Ketchikan, Alaska, to be judge of the district court for the district of Alaska, division No. 2, vice John Randolph Tucker, whose term will expire October 31, 1917.

##### TRANSFER TO ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY.

##### INFANTRY ARM.

First Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, United States Army, retired, to the grade of captain in the Infantry Arm with rank from July 1, 1916.

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

##### CHAPLAIN.

*To be chaplain with rank of first lieutenant from October 3, 1917, to fill an original vacancy.*

Rev. Samuel Arthur Devan, of Pennsylvania.

*To be chaplains with rank of first lieutenant from October 1, 1917, to fill original vacancies.*

Rev. Walter B. Zimmerman, of Iowa.

Rev. Stanley Hall Roberts, of South Dakota.

Rev. John Oscar Lindquist, of Iowa.

Rev. Patrick John Lydon, of Massachusetts.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander James F. Carter to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917.

Lieut. Commander Wilbur G. Briggs to be a commander in the Navy from the 24th day of August, 1916.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917:

William B. Wells,

Daniel P. Mannix,

Wilbert Smith,

Edwin H. Dodd, and

Louis J. Connelly.

Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 29th day of February, 1917.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917:

Frank J. Fletcher,

Milo F. Draemel,

Thomas Withers, jr.,

Isaac C. Shute,

Walter F. Jacobs,

Harry L. Pence,

Ferdinand L. Reichmuth,

Harvey Delano,

Wolcott E. Hall,

Robert A. White,

Andrew S. Hickey,

Stephen Doherty,

Francis M. Robinson,

Randolph P. Scudder,

George A. Alexander, and

Roland M. Brainard.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William C. Faus to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1917.

Ensign Lewis J. Stecher to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1917.

Midshipman Peyton Harrison to be an ensign in the Navy from the 29th day of June, 1917.

Medical Inspector Edward S. Bogert to be a medical director in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917.

Surg. Edward G. Parker to be a medical inspector in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917.

The following-named civil engineers with rank of lieutenant commander to be civil engineers in the Navy with rank of commander from the 1st day of July, 1917:

George A. McKay,

Ernest H. Brownell, and

Paul L. Reed.

Civil Engineer Luther E. Gregory with rank of commander to be a civil engineer in the Navy with rank of captain from the 1st day of July, 1917.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917:

Arthur L. Bristol, jr.,

Carroll S. Graves,

Fred M. Perkins, and

Frank H. Roberts.

The following-named pay clerks to be assistant paymasters in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1917:

George W. Armstrong,

Edward S. Barney,

George G. Schweizer,

John H. Seifert,

Alexander C. Kozlowski,

Maurice S. Hirshorn, and

Thomas J. Bolan.

The following-named carpenters to be assistant naval constructors in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 5th day of October, 1917:

Frederick B. Britt,

Charles N. Liqued,

Frank Welch,

Louis T. Herrmann,

Robert B. Pick,

Raymond E. Corson,

William F. Twitchell,

James S. Jones,

John H. Jack, jr.,

William H. Hewett,

Clarence W. Chaddock, and

James A. Cook.

Pay clerk Charles E. Swithenbank to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 20th day of June, 1917.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 5, 1917.*

**CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.**  
Burwell S. Cutler to be Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

## COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

W. Gwynn Gardiner to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

## ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Frederick C. Fisher to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands.

Ramon Avancena to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands.

## JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT.

William A. Holzheimer to be judge of the district court for the District of Alaska, division No. 2.

## UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Edwin Lowry Humes to be United States attorney, western district of Pennsylvania.

Herbert S. Phillips to be United States attorney, southern district of Florida.

William A. Munly to be United States attorney, District of Alaska, division No. 3.

## UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

James B. Perkins to be United States marshal, northern district of Florida.

## SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Charles L. Decker to be surveyor general of Wyoming.

## APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

## CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Arthur Devan.

Walter B. Zimmerman.

Stanley Hall Roberts.

John Oscar Lindquist.

Patrick John Lydon.

## INFANTRY ARM.

First Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, retired, to be captain.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander James F. Carter to be a captain.

Lieut. Commander Wilbur G. Briggs to be a commander.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders:

William B. Wells,

Daniel P. Mannix,

Wilbert Smith,

Edwin H. Dodd, and

Louis J. Connelly.

Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin to be a lieutenant commander.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders:

Frank J. Fletcher,

Milo F. Draemel,

Thomas Withers, Jr.,

Isaac C. Shute,

Walter F. Jacobs,

Harry L. Pence,

Ferdinand L. Reichmuth,

Harvey Delano,

Wolcott E. Hall,

Robert A. White,

Andrew S. Hickey,

Stephen Doherty,

Francis M. Robinson,

Randolph P. Scudder,

George A. Alexander, and

Roland M. Brainard.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William C. Faus to be a lieutenant.

Ensign Lewis J. Stecher to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Midshipman Peyton Harrison to be an ensign.

Medical Inspector Edward S. Bogert to be a medical director.

Surg. Edward G. Parker to be a medical inspector.

The following-named civil engineers with rank of lieutenant commander to be civil engineers with rank of commander:

George A. McKay,

Ernest H. Brownell, and

Paul L. Reed.

Civil Engineer Luther E. Gregory with rank of commander to be a civil engineer with rank of captain.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders:

Arthur L. Bristol, Jr.,

Carroll S. Graves,

Fred M. Perkins, and

Frank H. Roberts.

The following-named pay clerks to be assistant paymasters for temporary service:

George W. Armstrong,

Edward S. Barney,

George G. Schweizer,

John H. Selfert,

Alexander C. Kozlowski,

Maurice S. Hirshorn, and

Thomas J. Bolan.

The following-named carpenters to be assistant naval constructors for temporary service:

Frederick B. Britt,

Charles N. Liquod,

Frank Welch,

Louis T. Herrmann,

Robert B. Pick,

Raymond E. Corson,

William F. Twitchell,

James S. Jones,

John H. Jack, Jr.,

William H. Hewitt,

Clarence W. Chaddock, and

James A. Cook.

Pay Clerk Charles E. Swithenbank to be an assistant paymaster.

## POSTMASTERS.

## DELAWARE.

E. Pierce Ellis, Laurel. (Reappointment.)

William Brockson, Middletown. (Reappointment.)

Elijah E. Carey, Millsboro. (Reappointment.)

William H. Robinson, Milford. (Reappointment.)

John B. Mustard, Milton. (Reappointment.)

John P. Murphy, New Castle. (Reappointment.)

Orlando W. Short, Seaford. (Reappointment.)

## ILLINOIS.

Henry L. Reinoehl, Flat Rock. (Reappointment.)

F. W. Burley, Winslow.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, October 5, 1917.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Our Father in heaven, we thank Thee for our Republic, with its vast domain, its rich and varied resources, its sacred institutions and high ideals. Increase our patriotism, our intellectual, moral and spiritual life, that we may continue the exemplar in government of the people, by the people, for the people. Hasten the day when wars and rumors of wars shall cease to be, when all the world shall live together in peace and harmony, and we will ascribe all praise to Thee, our God and one Father.

O the sun and the rain, and the rain and the sun!

There'll be sunshine again when the tempest is done;  
And the storm will beat back when the shining is past,  
But in some happy harbor we'll anchor at last.

O the rain and the sun, and the sun and the rain!

When the tempest is done, the sunshine again!  
And in rapture we'll ride through the stormiest gales,  
For God's hand's on the helm, and His breath in the sails.

Then murmur no more in lull or in roar,  
But smile and be brave till the voyage is o'er.

Amen.

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

## WAR-RISK INSURANCE.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House disagree to the Senate amendment on the bill H. R. 5723, the war-risk insurance bill, and agree to the conference.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent that the House disagree to the Senate amendment to the war-risk insurance bill and agree to the conference asked for. Is there objection?

Mr. GILLETT. Has that been printed?

Mr. ADAMSON. Not in the RECORD.

Mr. GILLETT. I understand there is an amendment which puts the Civil War veterans and the Spanish War veterans on the same footing as the present war.

Mr. ADAMSON. No; I can tell the gentleman the language. It is that the widows of the veterans of the Civil War and the widows of the veterans of the Spanish-American War be paid \$25 a month, and that it be administered by the Pension Bureau.

Mr. GILLETT. Is there any objection on the part of the gentleman from Georgia to that amendment?

Mr. ADAMSON. Speaking personally, I do not want to convert the war-insurance bill into a pension bill.

Mr. GILLETT. I would like to move to concur in that amendment.

Mr. ADAMSON. I hope the gentleman from Massachusetts will not do that. I am not announcing any opinion of the conferees.

Mr. GILLETT. Unless we have some assurance that that amendment will be agreed to or that the House will have an opportunity to vote upon it, I shall not consent.

Mr. ADAMSON. I will give the gentleman my own opinion, which is that we have two committees on pensions, and I would not like to invade the jurisdiction of those committees. What the conferees will do I do not know. I do not intend to be a conferee.

Mr. GILLETT. The gentleman says he does not want to invade the jurisdiction of the committees; this bill is virtually providing pensions.

Mr. ADAMSON. There is where the gentleman from Massachusetts and I differ. It is not a pension bill; it is an insurance bill. We have two committees on pensions and we do not want to invade their jurisdiction.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. ADAMSON. I hope that will not be done.

Mr. GILLETT. We ought to have some assurance that it will be agreed to, or some assurance that the House will have an opportunity to vote upon it.

Mr. ADAMSON. The gentleman ought not to require such an assurance; we ought to go to a full and free conference.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I make that motion.

Mr. ADAMSON. But I am asking for unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent but he does not seem to be getting it. [Laughter.]

Mr. GILLETT. The gentleman will not get unanimous consent without some assurance that the amendment will be agreed to or that the House will have an opportunity to vote upon it.

Mr. ADAMSON. I can not give any such assurance.

Mr. GILLETT. Then I will object unless some assurance is given, either that we have an opportunity to vote upon it or that it will be agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments the bill (H. R. 5723) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1914, and for other purposes, had insisted upon its amendments, had requested a conference with the House of Representatives upon the bill and amendments, and had appointed Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. SMITH of Georgia, and Mr. SPROOT as conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 6094. An act amending the act to increase the limit of the cost of certain public buildings, etc.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2437) to provide for the acquisition of an air-station site for the United States Navy.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 2937. An act granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 6362. An act to promote the efficiency of the United States Navy;

H. R. 4232. An act extending the time for the construction of a bridge across Flint River in the State of Georgia;

H. R. 5646. An act to amend section 1585 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

H. R. 5648. An act to establish certain new ratings in the United States Navy, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5918. An act to authorize the President to organize provisionally as Field Artillery or Infantry and to use as Field Artillery or Infantry during the existing emergency such regiments of Cavalry as he may designate;

H. R. 6175. An act giving the United States Shipping Board power to suspend present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of August 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade during the present war and for a period of 120 days thereafter, except the coastwise trade with Alaska;

H. R. 6306. An act to provide for the payment of six months' gratuity to the widow, children, or other previously designated dependent relative of retired officers or enlisted men on active duty;

H. R. 6350. An act to authorize the issuance of Reserve Corps and National Army commissions in the lower grades of Staff Corps, and to remove the fixed age limits requiring the discharge of Reserve Corps officers;

H. R. 6363. An act to provide for the service of officers of auxiliary naval forces on naval courts; and

H. R. 5647. An act to provide for the reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others in the naval service of the United States for property lost or destroyed in such service.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

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

H. R. 5949. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5082. An act providing for an amendment to section 2293 of the Revised Statutes, allowing homestead and other public-land affidavits to be taken before the military commander of any person engaged in military or naval service of the United States; and

H. R. 6310. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Trumbull Steel Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Mahoning River, in the State of Ohio.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 2883. An act making further provision for the allotment of pay of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the Army, and for other purposes;

S. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution authorizing the payment of October salaries to officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives on the day of adjournment of the present session; and

S. 2437. An act to provide for the acquisition of an air-station site for the United States Navy.

#### GREETINGS TO THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House resolution 80.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of House resolution 80, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 80.

Whereas a message was transmitted on the 11th of April, 1917, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cuba, through the legation of Cuba at Washington, D. C., to the effect that in declaring that a state of war existed between the Republic of Cuba and the German Empire, it was resolved by a rising vote to address a message of confraternity to the House of Representatives of the United States of America, expressing the pride felt by the people of Cuba in thus joining the flag of their Republic with that of the United States in the present war: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives sends its greetings to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cuba, and through the agency of that high body to the people of Cuba, expressing the deep satisfaction of the American people that the flags of the two nations again wave in brotherly union in defense of the common cause of liberty and justice; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this resolution, duly engrossed and signed, be transmitted by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, through the legation of Cuba at Washington, D. C., to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cuba.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I am in entire sympathy with the resolution, and I was more in sympathy with it when it was reported on May 28 of this year. It has

been on the calendar four months. I would like to inquire of the gentleman whether there was any reason why the action should be deferred until the closing days of Congress.

Mr. FLOOD. None whatever, except that on two or three occasions when I attempted to call it up it was urged that there was something else of pressing importance in connection with the war that should occupy the time of the House, and then it was overlooked, for which I apologize to our friends of the Cuban House of Representatives.

Mr. STAFFORD. It should have been considered shortly after it was introduced.

Mr. FLOOD. I agree with the gentleman and regret that it was not.

The promptness with which the heroic Republic of Cuba joined its fortunes with ours in the European war must be gratifying to every true American.

Fully realizing her obligation to this country for its decisive and unselfish intervention in behalf of the Cuban patriots in their struggle to cast off the yoke of Spain, our sister Republic did not hesitate to sustain the policy of the United States.

Without hesitation and without waiting to count the cost, Cuba came to the support of the United States and declared war upon the German Empire for its repeated and intolerable acts against civilization and against the rights and honor of the United States within one week after we declared a state of war to exist between this country and the Imperial German Government.

That young Republic made excellent use of the very first opportunity presented to it to demonstrate its gratitude for the splendid benefits it had received from this country. It was a fine exhibition of gratitude and patriotism. For its unselfish position, all honor to the Republic of Cuba.

The resolution is in response to the following communication, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

LEGACION DE CUBA,  
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1917.

The House of Representatives of the Republic of Cuba, in declaring that a state of war exists between this nation and the German Empire, resolved—all members rising to their feet and amidst the greatest enthusiasm—to address a message of confraternity to that body announcing the pride felt by the people of Cuba in uniting their modest efforts to those of the great Nation contending for the triumph of right and respect for the liberty of small nationalities.

The house also resolved to express the special gratification of the Cuban people in uniting their flag side by side to that of the glorious Nation which, in days of undying memory, sacrificed the blood of her sons to help the people of Cuba to conquer their liberty and independence.

MIGUEL COYULA,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a digest of the various acts passed during this session affecting public lands.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by publishing a digest of bills passed during this session affecting public lands. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

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

S. 2047. An act granting the consent of Congress to the city of El Paso, Tex., to construct a bridge across the Rio Grande River within or near the city limits of El Paso, Tex., such construction to be made with the consent and cooperation of the Republic of Mexico; and

S. 2493. An act to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December 29, 1916.

#### CONTESTED ELECTION CASE—BEAKES AGAINST BACON (H. REPT. NO. 194).

Mr. WATSON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Election Committee No. 3, I desire to make a report in the contested election case of Beakes against Bacon, second district of the State of Michigan. I send the report to the Clerk's desk and ask that it lie over and be printed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia presents the report in the contested election case of Beakes against Bacon, and asks that it lie over and be printed. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I presume the gentleman does not propose to take action at this session.

Mr. WATSON of Virginia. Not at this session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### REEXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. RAINY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate joint resolution 99, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the entry of distilled spirits into bonded warehouses under bond, conditioned for the export of such distilled spirits to some foreign country within three years from the date of entry into the United States, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the resolution.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise? Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. To make inquiry about the resolution, reserving the right to object.

The SPEAKER. It is too late to do that.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Then I ask the privilege of interrogating the gentleman from Illinois. Was this resolution before the Committee on Ways and Means?

Mr. RAINY. Yes; this was before the Committee on Ways and Means, and was reported out unanimously. This affects liquor reaching the United States. On the 9th of September the food-control act went into effect. It passed the House on the tenth day of August, and by its terms shipments of distilled liquors from other countries into the United States are prohibited. After the 9th day of September a number of shipments were on their way when this bill was passed, notably a shipment of considerable size in the *Eastgate*, which left a French port during the month of June. The ship was rammed by a torpedo-boat destroyer, and she put into an English port for extensive repairs. She sailed again after repairs were made and was torpedoed by a submarine, and again put back into an English port, and is still there being repaired.

This shipment will reach the United States very soon, and this bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may retain control of liquors arriving in this country under these circumstances and permit exportation at any time within one year from their arrival to some other country. It does not interfere with the operations of the food bill at all. It is much needed legislation, and under the law the shipments must be returned to the country of origin, and we need the room in ships for other purposes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. This does not waive any of the customs laws?

Mr. RAINY. Not at all.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in regard to the resolution of congratulation to the Republic of Cuba.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Senate joint resolution No. 99.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to permit the entry of distilled spirits shipped from any foreign country to the United States prior to September 1, 1917, into bonded warehouses in the United States, under bond to be given by the importer of such distilled spirits, conditioned for the export of such goods to some foreign country within the period of one year from and after the entry thereof into the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois a question. Is it contemplated that such distilled spirits described in the resolution shall go to a customs bonded warehouse or to some internal-revenue bonded warehouse?

Mr. RAINY. I presume they will go to a customs bonded warehouse.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the entry of distilled spirits into bonded warehouses under bond, conditioned for the export of such distilled spirits to some foreign country within one year from the date of entry into the United States."

## RIGHTS AND REMEDIES UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the bill (S. 2916) to amend sections 24 and 256 of the Judicial Code, relating to the jurisdiction of the district courts, so as to save to claimants the rights and remedies under the workmen's compensation law of any State, and that the same be considered now.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, for the purpose of making an inquiry—

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. While a bill is being read, can a gentleman interrupt the reading to ask a question?

Mr. MADDEN. The bill was not being read.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think he can.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I ask that the bill be read into the Record, so that we may know what it is.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I understood the bill was ordered only to be reported, not to be read.

The SPEAKER. The Chair always orders these things reported by title, and sometimes it is so clear to some gentleman that he does not propose to have it considered that he objects on the ground of the information he obtains from the reading of the title. Sometimes he desires the whole bill read.

Mr. MADDEN. I know that the Chair ordered this bill reported.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman as soon as the bill is read.

Mr. MADDEN. I am not making any objection about not being recognized. I simply want to have the record clear as to what was done. It was ordered to be reported, not to be read.

The SPEAKER. The Chair directed the Clerk to report the bill by title. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That clause 3 of section 24 of the Judicial Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Third. Of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, saving to suitors in all cases the right of a common-law remedy where the common law is competent to give it, and to claimants the rights and remedies under the workmen's compensation law of any State; of all seizures on land or waters not within admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; of all prizes brought into the United States; and of all proceedings for the condemnation of property taken as prize."

Sec. 2. That clause 3 of section 256 of the Judicial Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Third. Of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, saving to suitors in all cases the right of a common-law remedy where the common law is competent to give it, and to claimants the rights and remedies under the workmen's compensation law of any State."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the gentleman from North Carolina in what respect this changes the law as it exists to-day?

Mr. WEBB. I will say to my friend that the bill as read sounds a little long, but the only new language added to the present law is this:

And to claimants the rights and remedies under the workmen's compensation law of any State.

That is all the new language that is used as an amendment to the Judicial Code, and if the gentleman desires I will state the reason why we desire that amendment.

Mr. MADDEN. I would like very much to have it stated.

Mr. WEBB. Under the compensation laws of New York and all the other States where they administer compensation laws, heretofore stevedores and longshoremen have received the benefits of the State compensation laws. Last fall, I believe it was, a man by the name of Jensen was killed while loading a ship in New York. The Southern Pacific Railroad, which owned the ship, after the compensation laws of New York had applied and allowed \$5.87 weekly for his wife, appealed, and the highest court of New York held that the State compensation law applied to the case like other laborers in the harbor of New York, and the Southern Pacific Co. appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and Mr. Justice McReynolds decided—and I think as the law stands decided properly—that the jurisdiction of the admiralty courts applied to stevedores and longshoremen under the Judicial Code which gave jurisdiction to the admiralty court, and that is this language we now seek to amend. I read section 24 of the Judicial Code:

Of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, saving to suitors in all cases the right of a common-law remedy where the common law is competent to give it.

Now, the Supreme Court said that the compensation law of New York was not a common-law remedy, but statutory, and, con-

sequently, as the law was written these stevedores and longshoremen must finally be compelled to go into the admiralty courts where no compensation law applied. Now, all that we do is to put longshoremen and stevedores on a parity or equality with other laborers. I do not think anybody can object to it. I think it is absolutely fair and is very important to the labor of the country in view of the unrest that exists among a great many longshoremen and stevedores on account of the present discrimination against them in the application of State compensation laws.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

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

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

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

S. 1766. An act to authorize the President to appoint Col. L. Mervin Maus to the grade of brigadier general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list; and

S. 2918. An act providing that the forfeiture provisions of land laws shall not apply in the case of persons in the military or naval service during the present war.

## EXPENSES OF FOREIGN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill S. 2858.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina calls up the bill which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 2858) to defray expenses incurred by officers and enlisted men of foreign armies attached to the Army of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like the gentleman to make some explanation of this bill. I understand the purpose of it to be to pay foreign officers who have been invited to come to the United States to aid in the training of our troops such expenses as they may incur in the United States and to pay them such expenses as have already been incurred. I take it that means hotel expenses, traveling expenses, and so forth. It may be entirely proper and hospitable to do it, but there is no limitation as to the amount of expenses that shall be allowed, except that it shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of War. Have I stated it correctly?

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina. The gentleman has stated it correctly.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Would the gentleman object to an amendment limiting the allowance of expenses for these foreign officers in the United States to such expenses as are allowed under like conditions to officers and enlisted men of the United States?

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina. I will say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Speaker, that I would have absolutely no objection to it, except for this fact: This bill came to our committee from the War Department. I have a letter from the Secretary of War to Senator WADSWORTH stating the purpose, and if the gentleman will pardon me, I will read it to the House:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, September 7, 1917.

THE CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,

United States Senate.

MY DEAR MR. SENATOR: For very necessary purposes of instruction in trench warfare, aviation, and other training for our Army, it has been deemed advisable to request from the French and English Governments that certain of their officers be sent to the United States to assist us in the latest methods found most practicable on the firing line.

Some of these foreign officers have already reported for duty in this connection and the arrival of others is anticipated.

Under existing legislation there is no provision for furnishing foreign officers with travel pay and expense allowance in the performance of their duties, and as their pay, less than that paid to our officers of the same grade, is inadequate to meet the high cost of living and travel in this country their present status here is an embarrassing one.

It is urgently requested that Congress provide legislation to meet this emergency substantially as follows:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, under such regulations, and in such manner as he may prescribe, to employ such portion of the appropriations made for the transportation of the Army and its supplies, as in his judgment may be necessary to defray the expenses incurred by officers and enlisted men of foreign armies attached to the Army of the United States during the present emergency, and that those officers and enlisted men, who may have been performing duties in this connection, be reimbursed from this appropriation for the expenditures they have already been obliged to make."

Respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The Secretary approves of this proposition?

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina. Yes. If the gentleman will pardon me, Mr. Speaker, here is the situation as I understand it. The officers of foreign armies do not receive anything like as much compensation as our officers do. The private in the French Army receives only, I think, 4 cents a day. Our Government has requested those countries to send over their men to help train our troops, and you can readily see how impossible it would be for a man to live on 4 cents a day.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I can not hear the gentleman in view of the confusion in the House just now. Did I understand the gentleman to say the enlisted men of France now serving in the United States in our training camps are paid only 4 cents a day?

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina. Four or 5 cents, I am not positive, but not more than that.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Four or 5 cents a day?

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Can the gentleman tell us what the officers receive from their Government?

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina. My recollection is that a lieutenant in the French Army receives \$60 a month, and the gentleman knows the difference, of course, between that pay and a first Lieutenant in our Army. A first Lieutenant in our Army, for instance, receives \$2,000 a year.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. These men are obliged to live at American hotels?

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina. The object of this bill is to put them on the same basis as ours.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Is that the main purpose?

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina. That is the main purpose of it.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. And it has the indorsement of the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina. The unanimous indorsement.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. If it will embarrass the gentleman and the Military Affairs Committee I will not insist on an amendment.

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina. I think the Secretary of War will look after that. It is in his discretion.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina. Certainly.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. I have heard that these officers and other foreign officers, civil and military, that have come over here have been charged by our Immigration Department with a head tax when they landed. Is this bill broad enough to cover that? I think it would under "expenses of travel," but I am not sure.

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina. I think so.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. I hope it will, because it is really a shame that it has been done.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. This bill is on the Union Calendar. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 2858) to defray expenses incurred by officers and enlisted men of foreign armies attached to the Army of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, under such regulations and in such manner as he may prescribe, to employ such portion of the appropriations made for transportation of the Army and its supplies as in his judgment may be necessary to defray the expenses incurred by officers and enlisted men of foreign armies attached to the Army of the United States during the present emergency, and that those officers and enlisted men, who may have been performing duties in this connection, be reimbursed from this appropriation for the expenditures they have already been obliged to make.

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

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

On motion of Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

A House bill, of similar tenor, was ordered laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to return to the House of Representatives in compliance with its request the bill (H. R. 5271) authorizing the appointment of chaplains at large of the United States Army.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2663) granting the consent of Congress to Wolf Creek Lumber Co. to maintain a bridge already constructed across Tug River.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2203) for the establishment of Northgate, in the State of North Dakota, as a port of entry for immediate transportation without appraisement of dutiable merchandise.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2527) authorizing appointment of chaplains at large for the United States Army.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the joint resolution from the House of Representatives (H. J. Res. 116) for the purpose of promoting efficiency, for the utilization of the resources and industries of the United States, for lessening the expenses of the war, and restoring the loss caused by the war by providing for the employment of a discovery or invention called the "Garabed," claiming to make possible the utilization of free energy, do pass with the following amendment:

Page 4, lines 11 and 12, strike out "within the boundaries of the United States."

#### FEDERAL BUILDING AND SITE AT MOULTRIE, GA.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill S. 2852.

The SPEAKER. The bill does not have to have unanimous consent. The Chair lays before the House the bill S. 2852, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 2852) to increase the limit of cost of the Federal building and site therefor at Moultrie, Ga.

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (37 U. S. Stats., p. 874), authorizing the purchase of a site and the construction of a building thereon for the use and accommodation of the United States post office, in the city of Moultrie, State of Georgia, at a limit of cost of \$65,000 be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into a contract for the construction of a building for the use and accommodation of the United States post office and other Government offices at Moultrie, Ga., within the limit of cost of \$70,000.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, is this on the Speaker's table a corresponding House bill having been reported?

The SPEAKER. That is the Speaker's understanding; yes.

Mr. GILLETT. Does the gentleman from Georgia think that is the fact? Is this identical with the bill that has been reported from the House committee?

Mr. PARK. No, sir.

The SPEAKER. It has to have unanimous consent.

Mr. GILLETT. I understood the Speaker said it did not.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was so informed and so stated to the gentleman. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PARK] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill just reported.

Mr. GILLETT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand there are a number of such bills pending before the House committee, and I would like the gentleman to state what exceptional reason there is for this bill to be passed.

Mr. PARK. This building is under the course of construction. The Secretary of the Treasury at first cut down about one-third of the appropriation, and they decided to build a one-story building. Afterwards a big packing house in Chicago brought a little packing house down there, and it increases it a third. They need 12 meat inspectors and they need a farm demonstrator, and the department asks that they be permitted to put on another story while they are building this. The bid asked for more money than they had on hand.

Mr. GILLETT. How large a place is it?

Mr. PARK. It has about 6,000 people. They want only \$5,000, or such part of it as they may need.

Mr. GILLETT. Only \$5,000 for a town of 6,000 people?

Mr. PARK. There is lots of business down there.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Georgia if the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has reported this bill?

Mr. PARK. I saw the chairman. They did not have time to do it.

Mr. DENISON. Then there has been no favorable report from the House committee?

Mr. PARK. No; but they would do it if I could get it to them.

Mr. DENISON. I do not think the House ought to pass a bill of this kind without consideration first being given to it by the committee, and therefore I object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. DENISON. I objected, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] objects.

BRIDGE ACROSS ARKANSAS RIVER BETWEEN LITTLE ROCK AND ARGENTA.

Mr. JACOWAY and Mr. DENT arose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. JACOWAY] is recognized.

Mr. JACOWAY. I ask that the Speaker lay before the House the bill (S. 2937) authorizing the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta.

The SPEAKER. Is there a House bill of similar intent?

Mr. JACOWAY. There is.

The SPEAKER. On the calendar?

Mr. JACOWAY. Yes; and it has been unanimously reported.

The SPEAKER. What is the number of it?

Mr. JACOWAY. H. R. 6386.

The SPEAKER. Which one is it the gentleman wants?

Mr. JACOWAY. The one on the Speaker's table—S. 2937, which passed the Senate on yesterday.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the bill S. 2937. The Chair will state to all the Members that when they have bills to come up out of the regular order they ought to notify the Clerk, so that he will have a fair chance to get them. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted for the county of Pulaski, in the State of Arkansas, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Arkansas River at the city of Little Rock on the site now occupied by the free highway bridge constructed by said county in the years 1896 and 1897, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. JACOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk S. 2937 and have it laid before the Congress for its present consideration.

A similar bill from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is now on the House Calendar. This is a bill to authorize the tearing down and rebuilding of a bridge across the Arkansas River, uniting the cities of Little Rock and Argenta. It is made necessary by reason of the remarkable growth of these two cities, which lie on opposite sides of the Arkansas River. The present structure until recently was adequate for the traffic between the two places, but so rapid has been the development and growth from many standpoints of these two cities, and so great the increase in population that every means of transportation, housing, and accommodations of all kinds have been pressed to their utmost capacity. Since the establishment of the cantonment at Little Rock, known as Camp Pike, these facilities have utterly failed to meet the requirements.

The people of Pulaski County, and Little Rock and Argenta particularly, have most generously agreed to go into their pockets and reconstruct this bridge sufficiently to accommodate the increased traffic, largely made necessary by the preparations to train the National Army at that place. Our people have not only responded to every legal demand made upon them by the Government to furnish men and materials to protect the flag, but they have drawn upon their private means for nearly a half million of dollars to provide accommodations and facilities for this Government to use in training its armies, and they are willing to incur this additional expenditure of much more money to build this bridge across the Arkansas River for the express purpose of dedicating its use almost exclusively, or at least to whatever extent it may be necessary, to the Federal Government.

When our country went to war our people did not respond half-heartedly. They were in deadly earnest when they pledged their lives and their fortunes and their sacred honor to the preservation of our national liberty, and this is only one of the many evidences of their patriotic spirit. I hope no gentleman will object to its present consideration, because it is of vital importance not alone to the citizens of these two cities but to his Government as well. In almost every sense of the word this bill is a war measure, and I urge again that no gentleman on either side of the aisle object to the present consideration of this bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, listening to the reading of the bill, I observe that this new bridge is to be constructed in place of a free-toll bridge.

Mr. JACOWAY. It is a free bridge now.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. The gentleman says it is a free-toll bridge now. If this bill should become a law, would it permit the people privileged to construct this bridge to put up a toll bridge there?

Mr. JACOWAY. I think not. The county is building the bridge. This is for the purpose of reconstructing the old bridge that is now in use. They will have to reconstruct some of the piers. There is a favorable report from the War Department regarding this bill.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. They might be in favor of constructing a better bridge than that which is there now, but the bridge now there is a free bridge, as I understand. The question of constructing a toll bridge is important. Is there any doubt about the possibility or legality of it?

Mr. JACOWAY. I think not.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. There ought not to be any question about it.

Mr. JACOWAY. The War Department has recommended the passage of this bill and there is a favorable report from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House and a similar report from the Commerce Committee of the Senate. The idea of charging tolls on the new bridge never occurred to me and for one moment never entered the minds of the people interested in this measure. I feel sure it will be the same kind of a bridge as it has always been, in so far as tolls are concerned.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. It is quite important whether it is to be a toll bridge or not. What provision is there in your State regarding the regulation of tolls for transit over a bridge?

Mr. JACOWAY. The present bridge has been in use for some years, and it is desired to make the bridge larger and stronger, and they will have to enlarge the piers. The question of tolls is a new one to me. I think beyond question there is no idea to make it a toll bridge. The statutes of Arkansas fully safeguard the question of tolls.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Is this a private company?

Mr. JACOWAY. No, sir. This is a bridge spanning the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta. Across the river from the city of Little Rock is located Camp Pike, where many thousands of United States soldiers are quartered, which cantonment has been constructed by the Government at a cost of many millions of dollars. At the present time there are not enough bridge facilities to adequately meet Government and other public needs.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I will say to the gentleman that, generally speaking, I have no objection to a bill of this kind; but I do not like to see, in a case where there is now a free bridge, permission given by Congress for the construction of a toll bridge. But I have no objection to this bill on the gentleman's assurance that it is his distinct understanding that this will not be a toll bridge.

Mr. JACOWAY. I think there is no intention to make a toll bridge of it, and I feel sure, and so state, that the fears of the gentleman from Wisconsin are groundless.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The question was taken, and the bill was passed.

Mr. JACOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask that House bill 6386 lie on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection a similar House bill will lie on the table.

There was no objection.

#### WAR-RISK INSURANCE.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman suspend for a moment?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

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

S. 27. An act to encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands in the State of Nevada, and for other purposes.

## EXPENSES, FOREIGN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

Mr. SHERLEY. The House just passed, through a misunderstanding, Senate bill 2858, to defray expenses incurred by officers and enlisted men of foreign armies attached to the Army of the United States. Almost the exact terms of that bill are carried in the urgent deficiency bill which was adopted by the House yesterday. There ought not to be duplication.

The SPEAKER. What was it about?

Mr. SHERLEY. Senate bill 2858 provides for the expenses of foreign officers and enlisted men detailed in this country. It was passed by the Senate and has just been passed by the House. We carried the details of that bill in the urgent deficiency bill. The Senate bill, therefore, should not be enacted.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman tell us what Senate amendment that was?

Mr. SHERLEY. I do not remember the number of it, but there are two words there different in the phraseology; but they are not words of moment. It provides for defraying the "expenses of travel."

Mr. STAFFORD. I understood the Senate bill was a little broader in scope than the provision in the emergency deficiency bill.

Mr. SHERLEY. The Senate bill says "To defray the expenses incurred by officers," whereas the urgent deficiency bill says "To defray the expenses of travel by officers."

Mr. STAFFORD. Still they are the expenses of travel. If the gentleman will permit, under the phraseology of the deficiency bill the Secretary of War was authorized to defray only traveling expenses.

Mr. SHERLEY. Oh, no; "expenses of travel."

Mr. STAFFORD. He would not be authorized to pay expenses when the officer was located in any one place.

Mr. SHERLEY. "The expenses of travel" is broader than "traveling expenses." I ask, therefore, unanimous consent that the action of the House in just passing the bill S. 2858 be rescinded.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that the proceedings in passing the bill S. 2858 be vacated. That will leave the Senate bill on the Speaker's table, where it was before. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## WAR-RISK INSURANCE.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 168 (H. Rept. No. 198).

*Resolved*, That the bill (H. R. 5723) entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department,' approved September 2, 1914, and for other purposes," be, and hereby is, taken from the Speaker's table, with the Senate amendments thereto, to the end that the said amendments be, and hereby are, disagreed to; and the conference requested by the Senate on the disagreeing votes on said amendments be, and hereby is, agreed to, and the Speaker shall immediately appoint the conferees.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is to agree to the conference requested by the Senate upon the so-called war-risk insurance bill. The Committee on Rules is informed that objection was made to that course being taken by unanimous consent, and hence reported this rule, which is in the usual form and provides for the Speaker immediately appointing the conferees.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Will the gentleman give me 10 minutes? I will probably not use it all.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman for debate.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I objected to sending this bill to conference, and my reason was, as I stated at the time, that I thought the House should be given some assurance either that the Senate amendment No. 100 would be agreed to, which provided that the widows of previous wars should be put on the same footing as this bill provides for the widows in the present war; either that we should have assurance that that should be done, or assurance, as is often given in the House, that when the matter came back the House should be given the privilege of voting on that proposition. The gentleman who has charge of the bill, of course, as he had a perfect right to do, refused to give either one of those assurances. Consequently I objected.

Now, the proposition is that this bill shall be sent to conference under a rule. I think those of us who are in favor of this proposition, which is amendment No. 100, ought to oppose

this rule, because it is very obvious that the conferees on the part of the House are not willing to give us that opportunity to vote upon this proposition. The conference report will come back upon the very last day of the session, and, however we may object to that report, however large might be the majority in this House which was dissatisfied with the report, it would hardly take the chance of voting down the report and thereby either postpone adjournment or kill the bill. So the conference report will have unusual strength regardless of its merits, and so now is the time for us to insist on the opportunity to vote on this amendment. For one, I should like that opportunity. I think a great many in the House wish it, but a vote for this rule is a vote that we shall not have any opportunity to vote upon amendment No. 100. Our only chance is to vote against this rule and concur in the Senate amendment. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the passage of this rule.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman yields back one minute.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER].

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am in hearty accord with the desire expressed by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT]. For to me the real question before us is not one of the mere technical meaning of words, a question as to whether the amendment is or is not the granting of pensions. In my judgment, the real question is, Shall the House seize the opportunity which now, at last, it has to do justice to the widows of the veterans of the Civil War and of the veterans of the Spanish-American War? In two or three previous recent Congresses the House has passed bills to help the widows of Spanish War veterans, but only to see each of these measures dropped after it reached the Senate. At last here is a provision, an amendment which originated in and has passed the Senate, that does approximate justice, whether or not you call it the granting of pensions, and the House ought now by its vote to make certain the retention of this provision in the law. This is my judgment on that proposition.

There is another Senate amendment, Mr. Speaker, about which I wish to say a word. I understand that the provision in the bill as it went from the House which would give \$100 a month to a man who has had both eyes shot out has been so changed that he will receive a considerably less amount.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. That provision is retained.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I am glad to know that the amount is left at \$100.

Should the bill go to conference, there is danger, that the conferees may hold it until so late to-morrow—the day fixed for final adjournment—that gentlemen will say, "Well, we must take the bill in the form in which it is reported, or pass nothing at all." And therefore, as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] has forcibly said, the House, now that it has the opportunity, ought to insist upon the retention of this Senate amendment that will give to these deserving women the pensions to which they are justly entitled. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes more to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] has eight minutes.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON]. [Applause.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, first of all I want this amendment 100 read from the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read amendment 100.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 314. That from and after the passage of this act the rate of pension for a widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States who served in the Civil War, the War with Spain, or the Philippine Insurrection, now on the pension roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll, and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided, shall be \$25 per month; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect the additional allowance provided by existing pension laws on account of a helpless child or child under 16 years of age: *Provided*, however, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall be administered, executed, and enforced by the Commissioner of Pensions.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this bill should take the ordinary course. The House should have an opportunity to vote to concur in this amendment. [Applause.] It is perfectly obvious that in the closing hours of the session, if there is an agreement made to leave out this amendment, of course that agreement will be ratified by the House. Now, we are all for the bill. We passed it by a unanimous vote in the House, and it comes with this amendment. There have been other wars before the present one—the Civil War for the preservation of the Union, the Spanish War, the war in the Philippines. I have been told that

the estimate has been made—I can not speak for its accuracy—that this amendment would involve an additional expense of probably \$3,500,000 a year. We are caring, and properly so, for the men who are to fight the battles of the Republic in this great contest as men never have been cared for by any nation before in the tide of time, and we are appropriating by fives and tens, and by fifteen billions of dollars. While we are doing that, let the House have the opportunity, if necessary on a yeo-and-nay vote, here and now, to pass upon a motion to concur in this Senate amendment. [Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH].

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, I have asked permission to address the House for a few minutes on the war-risk insurance bill before the conferees shall be appointed, that we may take the sober second thought on one matter involved in that great measure.

One of the features of the war-risk insurance bill, a great many Members of this House felt when the measure was before this body, would be the means of permitting tremendous wrong to be done the beneficiaries; but in the light of the consideration that was given to the question in the House we were not able to have the objectionable feature removed.

I refer to section 304 of the measure as the sections were numbered in the bill as it was pending on the House side. This section provides that the beneficiaries under the compensation provisions of the bill may commute, under certain regulations, a part or all of the amounts payable in monthly installments to the beneficiary. The section referred to reads as follows:

That if the injured person be deemed competent and not likely to become a public charge, upon his application and evidence satisfactory to the director that it will be for his best interests and for the best interests of his dependents, if any, future compensation payments for disability may be commuted in whole or in part for a lump sum equal to the present value of such payments or the proportion thereof to be commuted, and such lump sum paid to the injured person in lieu of all further compensation or of the proportion so commuted of all future payments of compensation.

*Provided, however,* That in case of partial disability rated at 30 per cent or more of total disability, or in case of total disability, not more than 50 per cent of the compensation payments as for a man without a wife or child shall be so commutable. The basis for determining present values of future payments of compensation shall be prescribed from time to time by regulation.

Under that section, suppose a beneficiary was entitled to \$25 per month through life. He could commute this annuity and receive a lump sum, depending, of course, upon the age of the applicant; the younger the applicant the larger would be the lump sum. The lump sum, which would be the equivalent of the annuity, would doubtless be based upon the scientific value of annuities when converted into lump-sum payments as have been worked out by the large insurance companies of our country. Possibly the beneficiary would receive \$2,000, \$3,000, or \$5,000 in cash in lieu of the annuity.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if we could know that the moneys received by the beneficiaries who would convert their annuities into lump-sum payments would never be diverted from the beneficial purpose for which intended, we would not need to consider this matter further. I take it that every Member of this Congress has only one interest in view in the consideration of this bill; that is, the interest of the soldier and the interest of the beneficiary, plus, of course, the interest that this Government of ours has in seeing that justice and equity shall be done to those who serve their country in time of crisis. For years, under our pension laws, we have protected jealously the compensation due the soldier and his dependents. The compensation has been free from attachment. It has been free from assignment. It has been held at all times as an amount for the immediate benefit and comfort of the beneficiary.

Under the commutation provision referred to, we reverse this policy, and as soon as the money shall be paid to the beneficiary it may at once become subject to all the fortunes that other property belonging to the beneficiary may be subject.

Now, let us see for just a few minutes what may be the results:

I have been told by Dr. L. A. Kerr, of Spokane, Wash., one of the best-posted insurance men in the Northwest, that among women who are beneficiaries under insurance policies, or are the recipients of large estates, 92 out of every 100 lose everything, or nearly everything, that they have received within a period of seven years.

Again this same gentleman has called my attention to the fact that in the surrogate court of New York, out of 27,000 men whose business careers have come under the observation of the court, only 1.3 per cent left an estate worth over \$25,000; 3.5 per cent an estate between \$10,000 and \$25,000; and 3.5 per cent an estate between \$1,000 and \$10,000; or, in other words, approximately 92 per cent of the 27,000 men coming before that

court died without sufficient funds to take care of their last expenses.

My correspondent again points out from the records of the American Banking Association that out of 100 young men starting at the age of 25 with nothing except their earning power and good health, at the age of 65, 1 will be rich; 4 will have incomes; 5 will still have a little earning power but not enough to support them; 54 will be entirely dependent; 36 will be dead; and only 5 out of the 100 will be self-supporting at the age of 65. More than that, the records show that 85 per cent of the 5 will be dependent before death.

In other words, the statistics that have been compiled by insurance companies and the facts that have been ascertained by the American Banking Association disclose conditions that in the language of my correspondent are "hardly believable." Yet it is proposed in section 304 that we permit the beneficiaries to cash in their annuities, to commute their annuities, and to receive therefrom a lump sum.

Now, let us see just what will occur if this shall be done: It is common observation that there is a type of men often called grafters, who make it their business to watch the columns of the papers for persons who inherit money, who are beneficiaries under insurance policies. The grafted immediately arranges a conference with the beneficiary and solicits the investment of money that will be profitable, not to the beneficiary, but to this sleek-tongued promoter. The beneficiary, if without experience, and even oftentimes if with considerable experience, but with an amount of money larger than he has been accustomed to handle, will find himself listening to the representations that are being made. The sleek-tongued individual will assure the beneficiary that he will permit him to come in on the ground floor of this investment and these ground-floor investments too many times never rise above the ground.

Can you not imagine a shark of this character making lists of beneficiaries and possible beneficiaries under this compensation law throughout the United States? Can you not imagine him going to one of the beneficiaries who is content with an annuity of, say, \$30 per month, and saying, "What a fool you are to be content with \$30 per month when you can cash that annuity in, receive \$3,000 for it from the Government, and invest with me in a proposition that will make you independently rich before another six months shall have rolled around."

Gentlemen, it does not, it seems to me, require a prophet to foresee the condition that I have suggested. All that it requires is that men who have observed something of the operation of certain individuals in human society, will apply that observation to the pending bill.

Can we then feel that the beneficiary under this compensation law will be more fortunate than the average run of people throughout the country?

But what will be the next step? Suppose that what I have said and which I believe is based upon the scientific results of insurance and banking companies should prove to be exaggerated twofold; suppose, even more than that—still there would be an immense number of beneficiaries who, in a few years, would have lost all the Government had paid to them by way of commutation for the service and for the injury received by the soldier who is now making his sacrifice for our Government. What, then, would we do?

You know, and so do I, that whether or not you and I are in this House of Representatives, those who will be here will do just as you and I would do now—they will protect the soldier and the dependents of those who are fighting for our country to-day, and they will pass additional compensation or pension bills for their relief. I would do it, you would do it, and succeeding Congresses will do it, and I submit that in addition to the interest of the individual beneficiary in this measure is the interest as well of all our people.

When this bill was considered on the Senate side the other day, the very feature to which I have called attention appealed to the Members of that body and was stricken from the bill. I urge that no matter what we may do as regards other features of this bill that we concur in the action of the Senate in striking out the provision for commutation of any part of the annuity due the beneficiary under this measure. Gentlemen, our boys are fighting to make this world of ours safe for democracy. As a small token of appreciation of this country of their service, we propose in this compensation bill to make secure and safe the old age of men who are now obeying their country's call; we propose to make safe the future of the dependents of these men, and let us not in the drafting of this measure do something that may be the means, unless relieved by the country, of taking from the very ones we seek to help the compensation they have so richly earned. That which is in the heart of every

Member of this Congress is to do that which will be best for our soldier boys, best for the beneficiaries under this compensation bill, who are the dependents upon our soldier boys.

This compensation law, in my judgment, is one of the wisest measures that has been brought before the Congress for consideration. I am anxious that it shall pass, but I am anxious that if it shall pass, it shall be modified so as to remove this one feature that will lead to so much injustice and wrong as the days shall go by. [Applause.]

I desire to insert as part of my remarks a part of a letter that I have received from Dr. L. A. Kerr, in which this section of the bill is discussed:

Hon. BURTON L. FRENCH,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR FRIEND: Your letter of the 14th of this month reached me at Colville, and while it is rather difficult to cover the question of annuity, or lump-sum settlement in regard to insurance in a letter, I will endeavor to make myself as plain and brief as possible.

I believe that there is absolutely no question as to the difference regarding the two settlements. As I understand the matter, the purpose of the bill is to replace with modern insurance methods the rather clumsy pension bill that has been in use for a number of years. In other words, I suppose the object is to get away from the old style of pension, and, of course, if this is the case, it is very important that a beneficiary be protected by the Government for a number of years; and judging from the experience tables that all insurance men have at their command, it would seem that the most awkward thing, perhaps, that the Government could do would be to allow a lump-sum settlement to the beneficiary, inasmuch as statistics show that 92 out of every 100 women that are left large estates lose everything or nearly so within a period of seven years.

There are also many other striking examples of the loss of fortunes by even our most careful and shrewdest business men, and consequently we can hardly expect inexperienced women or children, as the case may be, to be able to invest any material amount of money without taking extremely long chances of losing the entire amount within a short period of years at least.

The statistics that have been compiled by insurance companies over a long period of years, and also the facts that have been obtained by the American Banking Association regarding the remarkable loss of capital through the regular channels of what we term "legitimate business," are hardly believable. For instance, in the surrogate court of New York the records show that out of 27,000 men whose business careers have come under the observation of this court that there are only 1.3 per cent that left an estate of over \$25,000, and 3.5 per cent left an estate between \$10,000 and \$25,000, and also 3.5 per cent left an estate of between \$1,000 and \$10,000, which leaves an average of approximately 92 per cent that died without sufficient funds to take care of their last expenses.

From the records of the American Banking Association we find that out of 100 young men starting at the age of 25 with nothing except their earning power and good health, that at the age of 65, 1 will be rich, 4 will have incomes, 5 will still have a little earning power but not enough to support them, however; 54 will be entirely dependent, and 36 dead, leaving only 5 out of the 100 that are self-supporting at the age of 65, and 85 chances out of the 100 that 4 out of these 5 will be dependent before death. With all of these facts as a guide, it hardly seems possible that any sane man could recommend the settlement of a soldier's insurance which is intended as a pension to be settled in one lump sum.

We all know that in case a soldier is killed, leaving a dependent wife and children, and his insurance is paid in a lump sum, that these dependents, who are probably not experienced in business, it would be safe to estimate that 95 per cent of those in this condition would lose all within a very short time; and also that we as patriotic citizens would not permit them to suffer thereafter; therefore it would be necessary for the Government to make provision for them, and the insurance which was intended for their protection would probably go to the benefit of some unscrupulous grafter. It seems to me that one if not the most important part of the bill is the safeguarding of this fund so that it will accrue to their benefit over a long period of years.

I heartily join with you in your contention that the lump-sum settlement is a dangerous one to have embodied in the bill, and I trust that you will be able to bring such pressure to bear that this feature can be stricken out and thereby give to the American soldiers and dependents protection which it would be hard for them to secure in any other way, and at the same time deal a deadly blow to the common grafter, who is always watching for an opportunity to prey upon the innocent.

Yours, very truly,

L. A. KERR.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I want to take advantage of this one minute to propound a parliamentary inquiry of the Speaker. In case the rule is adopted, will a motion to instruct the conferees be in order before the appointment of the conferees by the Speaker?

The SPEAKER. It will.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I beg the Speaker's pardon, but it will not. The rule provides for the immediate appointment of conferees.

The SPEAKER. The Chair had not read the rule, and the gentleman from Tennessee is right.

Mr. GILLETT. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GILLETT. It is in order for me to move that this resolution be referred back to the Committee on Rules with instructions.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I did not yield to the gentleman to make that motion; I only yielded for a parliamentary

inquiry. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of the rule.

Mr. GILLETT. I move to recommit the resolution with instructions.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. But I have moved the previous question.

Mr. GILLETT. And I have moved to recommit.

Mr. CANNON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON. When will it be in order to move to recommit this rule to the Committee on Rules with instructions?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee moves the previous question. Now, the gentleman from Illinois wants to know when it will be proper, if at all, to move to recommit the rule.

Mr. FITZGERALD. You can not recommit a rule. The unbroken precedents are that that motion is not in order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the rules themselves provide for that, but he can not put his hand upon it at this minute.

Mr. GILLETT. Rule XVII provides that—

It shall be in order pending the motion for or after the previous question shall have been ordered on its passage for the Speaker to entertain and submit a motion to commit with or without instructions.

I am reading from page 349 of the Manual.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That relates to a bill and not to a report from the Committee on Rules. But let me read the language the gentleman has just read. It is on page 341 of the Manual, which I hold in my hand:

It shall be in order pending the motion for or after the previous question shall have been ordered on its passage for the Speaker to entertain and submit a motion to commit.

That means prior to the time the motion for the previous question has been made. It does not mean after the motion for the previous question has been made, which is the situation that now confronts the House.

Mr. GILLETT. But the previous question has been ordered.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. No; the previous question has not been ordered. But that refers to a bill and not to a report from the Committee on Rules.

Mr. GILLETT. Hinds' Precedents, volume 5, section 5572, says:

The motion to commit after the previous question is ordered applies to resolution, the word bill in the rule being a generic term applying to all legislative propositions.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That would apply probably to joint resolutions and concurrent resolutions, but it certainly would apply to a bill. This is not a legislative proposition, it is a proposition of procedure.

Mr. GILLETT. Any proposition which this House passes is a legislative proposition.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I think there is a very clear distinction, if the gentleman will pardon me, between a legislative proposition and a proposition of procedure.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not very clear about it, but he thinks that the rule provides that a resolution from the Committee on Rules can not be recommitted.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. There is no question about the fact that that has been the uniform practice.

Mr. GILLETT. The gentleman makes the statement but does not cite the authority.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I had no thought of this matter being called up, and therefore have not examined it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I think I can give the Chair the authority.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I believe I have the rule applicable in this instance. The last paragraph of Rule XI says:

It shall be in order to call up for consideration a report from the Committee on Rules, and, pending the consideration thereof, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn; but after the result is announced it shall not entertain any other dilatory motion until the said report shall have been fully disposed of.

I suppose that is the rule which the gentleman from Tennessee and the gentleman from New York had in mind. It says that the Speaker shall not entertain any other dilatory motion. It further says:

The Committee on Rules shall not report any rule or order which shall provide that business under paragraph 7 of Rule XXIV shall be set aside by a vote of less than two-thirds of the Members present.

That refers to Calendar Wednesday.

Nor shall it report any rule or order which shall operate to prevent the motion to recommit being made as provided in paragraph 4 of Rule XIV.

Now, that last clause specifically refers to the rule authorizing the motion to recommit under Rule XVI.

Paragraph 4 of Rule XVI provides as follows:

When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question (which motion shall be decided without debate), to postpone to a day certain, to refer or to amend, or postpone indefinitely.

The SPEAKER. From what is the gentleman reading?

Mr. STAFFORD. I am directing the Speaker's attention to the fact that the last clause of Rule XI limits the authority of the Committee on Rules.

Nor shall it—

Referring to the Committee on Rules—

report any rule or order which shall operate to prevent the motion to recommit being made as provided in paragraph 4 of Rule XVI.

I am proceeding now to direct the attention of the Speaker to paragraph 4 of Rule XVI, and I was reading that when the Speaker asked me the question.

4. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question (which motions shall be decided without debate), to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to amend, or postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence in the foregoing order; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day at the same stage of the question. After the previous question shall have been ordered on the passage of a bill or joint resolution, one motion to recommit shall be in order, and the Speaker shall give preference in recognition for such purpose to a Member who is opposed to the bill or joint resolution.

Although I am in hearty sympathy with the amendment as contained in the war insurance bill, nevertheless I think the reading of the rule just read would compel the Speaker to recognize the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] to present his motion for the previous question, because under Rule XI the authority of the Committee on Rules is specifically limited. The last paragraph reads—

nor shall it report any rule or order which shall operate to prevent the motion to recommit being made as provided in paragraph 4 of Rule XVI.

That paragraph relates to a motion to recommit on bills and joint resolutions, but the Chair will notice that the foregoing portion of that paragraph 4 of Rule XVI said that this shall be the order in which motions shall be entertained, namely, to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question—the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] has moved the previous question—to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to amend, or postpone indefinitely. To refer is the purpose of the motion to recommit, and as this rule specifically says—which several motions shall have precedence in the foregoing order.

Therefore the motion for the previous question takes precedence of the motion to recommit, and, as the gentleman has stated, I question whether the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] has the prior right to make a motion to recommit.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I have a decision directly in point, made by Mr. Speaker JOSEPH G. CANNON on February 2, 1904. I read from section 5601, volume 5, Hinds' Precedents:

On February 2, 1904, Mr. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a resolution relating to the status of the Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico, and demanded thereon the previous question.

Pending this motion for the previous question, Mr. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of Mississippi, proposed a motion to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Rules with certain instructions.

Mr. Dalzell made the point of order that the motion was not in order.

After debate and a citation of precedents, the Speaker said:

"The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] moves to recommit the bill with instructions, pending a motion for the previous question. Rule XVII provides:

"It shall be in order, pending the motion for or after the previous question shall have been ordered on its passage, for the Speaker to entertain and submit the motion to recommit, with or without instructions, to a standing or select committee."

"Section 4 of Rule XIV, as to resolutions, conflicts with this rule. The Chair has been called upon already at this session of Congress to rule upon a motion to recommit a resolution, and held, somewhat reluctantly, that it was in order to make the motion as to a resolution the same as to a bill, and the Chair stated at the time that the rules might well have been construed together and one applied to a resolution and another to a bill.

"But owing to the precedents, which were quite numerous and which the Chair carefully examined, the Chair held that Rule XVII applied to resolutions as well as to bills, and that it was in order to move to recommit a resolution pending the motion for the previous question. Now, the gentleman moves to recommit pending a motion for the previous question. Ordinarily this motion would be in order, but as to reports from the Committee on Rules it is well settled by a ruling made by Mr. Speaker Crisp and by three rulings following that of Mr. Speaker Crisp, made by Mr. Speaker Henderson (the last one being appealed from, and the House by a decided majority sustaining the ruling), that reports from the Committee on Rules are exceptional and that the same rule does not apply to those reports as applies to reports from other committees.

"Some gentlemen may say that this ruling is not logical. Examining it, however, in the light of Rule XI, which has been read, the Chair is inclined to hold that it is logical. But let that be as it may, the rules are what the House construes them to be; and this rule of construction having been given first by Mr. Speaker Crisp in a matter of very considerable importance, and followed in three different rulings of Mr. Speaker Henderson, and affirmed by the House on a yea-and-nay

vote by a decided majority, the Chair feels that it is his duty to follow the precedents, and therefore holds that the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi is not in order."

The SPEAKER. The Chair indorses the opinion of Mr. Speaker CANNON. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I understand this is for the previous question. Then, of course, this motion would not be in order after the previous question is ordered.

Mr. FITZGERALD. It is not in order at any time; a motion to recommit a resolution of the Committee on Rules is never in order.

Mr. CANNON. Then the only way to beat this rule is to vote down the previous question. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the previous question. The question was taken; and the Speaker announced the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 58, noes 83.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and sixty-one gentlemen are present, not a quorum. The Doorkeeper will lock the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. This vote is on the previous question.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 112, nays 144, answered "present" 2, not voting 174, as follows:

YEAS—112.

Adamson	Dominick	Igoe	Raker
Alexander	Doremus	Jacoway	Robinson
Aswell	Doughton	Johnson, Ky.	Romjue
Bankhead	Drane	Jones, Tex.	Sabath
Barkley	Dupre	Kehoe	Sherley
Bell	Eagle	Kincheloe	Small
Black	Evans	Kitchin	Steagall
Blanton	Ferris	Larsen	Stedman
Booher	Fisher	Lazaro	Steele
Brand	Fitzgerald	Lesher	Stephens, Miss.
Brodbeck	Flood	Linthicum	Summers
Buchanan	Garner	Littlepage	Talbott
Burnett	Garrett, Tenn.	McClinic	Taylor, Ark.
Byrns, Tenn.	Garrett, Tex.	McKeown	Taylor, Colo.
Campbell, Pa.	Glass	McLemore	Tillman
Candler, Miss.	Godwin, N. C.	Mays	Venable
Cantrill	Goodwin, Ark.	Montague	Vinson
Caraway	Gordon	Moon	Walker
Carlile	Gregg	Nicholls, S. C.	Watkins
Carter, Okla.	Hamlin	Oliver, Ala.	Watson, Va.
Clark, Fla.	Hardy	Oliver, N. Y.	Weaver
Coady	Hastings	Padgett	Webb
Coller	Hayden	Park	Whaley
Connally, Tex.	Heflin	Pou	White, Ohio
Cox	Hensley	Price	Wilson, La.
Crisp	Holland	Quin	Wilson, Tex.
Dent	Hood	Ragsdale	Wingo
Dewalt	Hull, Tenn.	Rainey	Wise

NAYS—144.

Austin	Farr	Kraus	Shallenberger
Bacon	Fess	La Follette	Siegel
Baer	Fields	Langley	Sloan
Barnhart	Focht	Little	Smith, Idaho
Bathrick	Fordney	London	Smith, Mich.
Blackmon	Foster	Longworth	Smith, C. B.
Bland	Francis	Lundeen	Snook
Britten	Frear	McArthur	Stafford
Browne	French	McLaughlin, Mich.	Sterling, Ill.
Browning	Gandy	Madden	Sterling, Pa.
Brumbaugh	Garland	Magee	Stiness
Burroughs	Gillet	Mason	Strong
Campbell, Kans.	Glynn	Miller, Wash.	Sweet
Cannon	Good	Mondell	Switzer
Carew	Gould	Moore, Pa.	Tague
Carter, Mass.	Graham, Ill.	Moores, Ind.	Temple
Chandler, N. Y.	Greene, Mass.	Morgan	Thomas
Claypool	Greene, Vt.	Nolan	Elison
Cooper, W. Va.	Hadley	Norton	Timberlake
Cooper, Wis.	Hawley	Osborne	Towner
Crosser	Helin	Overmyer	Treadway
Dale, Vt.	Helvering	Parker, N. J.	Van Dyke
Dallinger	Hersey	Peters	Vestal
Darrow	Hicks	Platt	Volstead
Davidson	Hilliard	Pratt	Walsh
Decker	Hull, Iowa	Purnell	Walton
Denison	Ireland	Ramseyer	Watson, Pa.
Denton	Johnson, S. Dak.	Rankin	Welty
Dill	Johnson, Wash.	Reed	White, Me.
Dixon	Keating	Robbins	Williams
Doolittle	Kelly, Pa.	Rodenberg	Wilson, Ill.
Dunn	Kennedy, Iowa	Rogers	Wood, Ind.
Elliott	Key, Ohio	Rose	Woods, Iowa
Ellsworth	King	Rowe	Woodyard
Elston	Kinkaid	Rubey	Young, N. Dak.
Fairchild, B. L.	Knutson	Sanders, N. Y.	Zihlman

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2.

Lever Snell

NOT VOTING—174.

Almon	Bacharach	Byrnes, S. C.	Church
Anderson	Borland	Caldwell	Clark, Pa.
Anthony	Bowers	Capstick	Classon
Ashbrook	Bruckner	Cary	Connelly, Kans.
Ayres	Butler	Chandler, Okla.	Cooper, Ohio

Copley	Hamilton, Mich.	McKenzie	Sanford
Costello	Hamilton, N. Y.	McKinley	Saunders, Va.
Crago	Harrison, Miss.	McLaughlin, Pa.	Schall
Cramton	Harrison, Va.	Maher	Scott, Iowa
Currie, Mich.	Haskell	Mann	Scott, Mich.
Curry, Cal.	Haugen	Mansfield	Scott, Pa.
Dale, N. Y.	Hayes	Mapes	Scully
Davis	Heaton	Martin, Ill.	Sears
Dempsey	Heintz	Martin, La.	Sells
Dickinson	Hollingsworth	Meeker	Shackelford
Dies	Houston	Miller, Minn.	Sherwood
Dillon	Howard	Morin	Shouse
Dooling	Huddleston	Mott	Sims
Dowell	Hubert	Mudd	Sinnott
Drukker	Humphreys	Neely	Sisson
Dyer	Husted	Nelson	Slayden
Eagan	Hutchinson	Nichols, Mich.	Smith, T. F.
Edmonds	James	Oldfield	Slemp
Emerson	Jones, Va.	Olney	Snyder
Esch	Juul	O'Shaunessy	Steenerson
Estopinal	Kahn	Overstreet	Stephens, Nebr.
Fairchild, G. W.	Kearns	Paige	Stevenson
Fairfield	Kelley, Mich.	Parker, N. Y.	Sullivan
Flynn	Kennedy, R. I.	Phelan	Swift
Foss	Kettner	Polk	Templeton
Freeman	Kless, Pa.	Porter	Thompson
Fuller, Ill.	Kreider	Powers	Tinkham
Fuller, Mass.	LaGuardia	Ramsey	Vare
Gallagher	Lea, Cal.	Randall	Voigt
Gallivan	Lee, Ga.	Rayburn	Waldow
Gard	Lehlbach	Reavis	Ward
Goodall	Lenroot	Riordan	Wason
Graham, Pa.	Lobeck	Roberts	Wellings
Gray, Ala.	Lonergan	Rouse	Wheeler
Gray, N. J.	Lunn	Rowland	Winslow
Green, Iowa	McAndrews	Rucker	Young, Tex.
Griest	McCormick	Russell	
Griffin	McCulloch	Sanders, Ind.	
Hamill	McFadden	Sanders, La.	

So the previous question was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. SISSON (for the previous question) with Mr. PARKER of New York (against).

For the session:

Mr. SNELL with Mr. CALDWELL.

From August 2 for balance of session:

Mr. LEA of California with Mr. EMERSON.

Until further notice:

Mr. ESTOPINAL with Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. GRAY of New Jersey.

Mr. JONES with Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. SHERWOOD with Mr. ROWLAND.

Mr. SHOUSE with Mr. ROBERTS.

Mr. LEVER with Mr. ANDERSON.

Mr. SLAYDEN with Mr. ANTHONY.

Mr. MARTIN of Illinois with Mr. LEHLBACH.

Mr. GRAY of Alabama with Mr. CARY.

Mr. LONERGAN with Mr. SLEMP.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi with Mr. KAHN.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. MAPES.

Mr. ASHBORO with Mr. TINKHAM.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY with Mr. PAIGE.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana with Mr. NICHOLS of Michigan.

Mr. STEENERSON with Mr. SANFORD.

Mr. CONNELLY of Kansas with Mr. MORIN.

Mr. MARTIN of Louisiana with Mr. MOTT.

Mr. LEE of Georgia with Mr. MEEKER.

Mr. RUSSELL with Mr. TEMPLETON.

Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. MUDD.

Mr. RAYBURN with Mr. MILLER of Minnesota.

Mr. KETTNER with Mr. HEATON.

Mr. EAGAN with Mr. TILSON.

Mr. ALMON with Mr. WASON.

Mr. LOBECK with Mr. FOSS.

Mr. LUNN with Mr. FREEMAN.

Mr. MAHER with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MANSFIELD with Mr. GRIEST.

Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina with Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan.

Mr. OLNEY with Mr. HAYES.

Mr. OVERSTREET with Mr. WARD.

Mr. PHELAN with Mr. HUSTED.

Mr. ROUSE with Mr. HUTCHINSON.

Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia with Mr. KEARNS.

Mr. SCHALL with Mr. KELLEY of Michigan.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD with Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SULLIVAN with Mr. BACHARACH.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska with Mr. FAIRFIELD.

Mr. DOOLING with Mr. BOWERS.

Mr. GARD with Mr. GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD.

Mr. HULBERT with Mr. DYER.

Mr. HOWARD with Mr. DRUKKER.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina with Mr. CLARK of Pennsylvania.

Mr. FLYNN with Mr. CRAGO.

Mr. DIES with Mr. COOPER of Ohio.

Mr. GALLIVAN with Mr. CRAMTON.

Mr. HAMIL with Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. HOUSTON with Mr. COSTELLO.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia with Mr. DILLON.

Mr. DICKINSON with Mr. DEMPSEY.

Mr. CARLIN with Mr. WINSLOW.

Mr. POLK with Mr. SANDERS of Indiana.

Mr. AYRES with Mr. RAMSEY.

Mr. THOMAS F. SMITH with Mr. ELSTON.

Mr. BORLAND with Mr. MCKENZIE.

Mr. MCANDREWS with Mr. MANN.

Mr. LAZARO with Mr. CHANDLER of Oklahoma.

Mr. SEARS with Mr. DOWELL.

Mr. CHURCH with Mr. RANDALL.

Mr. GRIFFIN with Mr. FULLER of Massachusetts.

Mr. HUMPHREYS with Mr. HAMILTON of New York.

Mr. MANSFIELD with Mr. KREIDER.

Mr. NEELY with Mr. SAYER.

Mr. OLDFIELD with Mr. SWIFT.

Mr. HUDDLESTON with Mr. PORTER.

Mr. SIMS with Mr. POWERS.

Mr. THOMPSON with Mr. MCFADDEN.

Mr. WELLING with Mr. MCKINLEY.

Mr. YOUNG of Texas with Mr. MCLAUGHLIN of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to withdraw my vote of "nay," on account of a general pair with Mr. CALDWELL.

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. A quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will unlock the doors. [Applause.]

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield me a minute?

Mr. GILLETT. Certainly.

Mr. ADAMSON. I presume that this vote indicates the disposition of the House. I suggest, if it is in order, that we vacate all proceedings about the rule and allow the gentleman to make his motion to concur.

Mr. GILLETT. That is perfectly satisfactory.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] asks to vacate all proceedings touching this rule. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in Senate amendment No. 100.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts moves that the House concur in Senate amendment No. 100.

Mr. GILLETT. Which I think the Clerk had better read.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I think probably this whole matter could be cleared up if the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] will yield to me a moment. The Members of the two Houses who I understand will be the conferees on this bill have had up this very matter and have agreed to adopt a substitute for the Smoot amendment, to which Senator Smoot himself agreed.

Mr. GILLETT. Will the gentleman submit it?

Mr. RAYBURN. Yes; I will. I will have it sent up, and ask unanimous consent to have it read.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, first I am disposed to have my proposition reported.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report Senate amendment No. 100.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 314. That from and after the passage of this act the rate of pension for a widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States who served in the Civil War, the War with Spain, or the Philippine Insurrection, now on the pension roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll, and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided, shall be \$25 per month; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect the additional allowance provided by existing pension laws on account of a helpless child or child under 16 years of age: *Provided, however,* That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private: *And provided further,* That the provisions of this section shall be administered, executed, and enforced by the Commissioner of Pensions.

The SPEAKER. Has the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] a motion that is in order?

Mr. RAYBURN. No. I was simply offering to the House a suggestion here.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. MOORES of Indiana rose.

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

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I was recognized.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] moves the previous question.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RAYBURN. I rose, and the Speaker asked me if I had any suggestion or motion to make, and before I had a chance the gentleman from Massachusetts, I think without recognition, moved the previous question.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, did I not have the right to move the previous question?

The SPEAKER. When the vote on the previous question was taken the control of this matter passed to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. ADAMSON. I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts to yield to hear it read. He will probably be pleased with it.

Mr. GILLETT. I think we had better vote on the proposition now before the House.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker—

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

Mr. BARNHART. The gentleman from Massachusetts, when the gentleman from Texas offered to have his resolution read, asked that his be read first, leaving everybody with the impression that the other was also to be read; and I think in fairness to the House it ought to be read.

Mr. RAYBURN. I did not hear the Speaker recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts. He recognized me, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] interjected the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts had the floor after he moved the previous question.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, was the amendment or paragraph just read by the Clerk the one that passed the Senate?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. RAYBURN. I ask unanimous consent for three minutes in which to make a statement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent for three minutes in which to make a statement.

Mr. MOORES of Indiana. I object.

Mr. RAYBURN. Has the gentleman from Massachusetts time? Would he yield me some time?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] moves the previous question.

Mr. RAYBURN. Would he not withhold the motion?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that we were liberal in giving time on the rule. It looks to me that the gentleman from Texas ought to be permitted to make this statement.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw the demand for the previous question long enough to allow the gentleman from Texas three minutes.

Mr. RAYBURN. Three minutes of time is all I want. I ask to have this read in my time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks to have the paper sent to the Clerk's desk read in his time. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act the rate of pension for a widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, who served in the Civil War, the War with Spain, or the Philippine Insurrection, now on the roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll because of the death of the husband as the result of wound or injury received or disease contracted in the service and line of duty shall hereafter receive \$25 per month.

Mr. RAYBURN. Now, Mr. Speaker, that amendment if it is agreed to, will place the widows of these wars exactly upon the footing that we are going to place the widows of this war upon.

In this measure we do not give compensation, or pension, or whatever you please to call it, to anybody unless the man was killed in the war or from causes that resulted from injuries received in that war, and it does seem to me when we place the widows of other wars exactly on the same basis as we place the widows of this war that ought to be satisfactory to the gentleman.

Mr. LITTLE. How does it happen that you did not think of that until this occasion? [Applause.]

Mr. RAYBURN. I am against the whole thing. [Applause.] I do not think that the question of pensions for widows of other wars should come into this bill, and I said so in reply to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] and also in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT], that I expected to increase the pensions of widows of other wars up to the rate of widows of this war next year, and that I expected

it ought to pass, but I do not think it has a proper place in this bill. Senator Smoot has agreed, or will agree, to this amendment if this conference report is adopted, and it seems to me it ought not to be objected to. [Applause.]

Mr. LANGLEY. I thought the gentleman was opposed to the whole proposition, and I am opposed to his compromised proposition, which would reestablish a distinction between war widows that Congress abolished years ago.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I renew my motion for the previous question.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. If the previous question is voted down, it will then be in order to instruct the conferees to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment, will it not?

The SPEAKER. It would be.

Mr. RUBEY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RUBEY. If the previous question is voted for, it will settle the whole question, will it not? [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not certain that that will happen. The House has to vote on the amendment itself.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to me for a minute without losing his place?

Mr. GILLETT. Certainly.

Mr. CANNON. Make it two minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, clearly the will of this House is to concur in this amendment.

Now, beware of the "Greeks bearing gifts." [Applause.] The gentleman proposes to amend this Senate amendment when it goes into conference, and God knows how it is to come out of conference. The Senate by a majority agreed to this amendment. In God's chancery it is right. Let us buckle it now. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on concurring in Senate amendment No. 100.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of James M. Fink, Sixty-fourth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

#### WAR-RISK INSURANCE.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. RAYBURN rose.

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

Mr. RAYBURN. To ask unanimous consent to withdraw my demand for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to vacate the order for the yeas and nays. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORES of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. LANGLEY. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made. The Clerk will call the roll. Those in favor of the motion to concur will, when their names are called, answer "yea"; those opposed will answer "nay."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 176, nays 78, answered "present" 3, not voting 174, as follows:

#### YEAS—176.

Alexander	Carew	Doolittle	Gandy
Austin	Carter, Mass.	Dunn	Garland
Baer	Chandler, N. Y.	Eagan	Gillett
Barnhart	Claypool	Elliott	Glynn
Bathrick	Coady	Ellsworth	Good
Blackmon	Cooper, W. Va.	Esch	Gould
Bland	Cooper, Wis.	Evans	Graham, Ill.
Booher	Crosser	Fairchild, B. L.	Green, Iowa.
Britten	Dale, Vt.	Farr	Greene, Mass.
Brodbec	Dallinger	Ferris	Greene, Vt.
Browne	Darrow	Fields	Hadley
Browning	Davidson	Fitzgerald	Hamlin
Brumbaugh	Decker	Foehrt	Hayley
Burroughs	Denison	Fordney	Hayden
Campbell, Kans.	Denton	Foster	Heim
Campbell, Pa.	Dewalt	Francis	Heveling
Cannon	Dill	Frear	Hensley
Cantrill	Dixon	French	Hersey

Hicks	McClintic	Riordan	Tague
Billard	McLaughlin, Mich.	Robbins	Talbott
Huddleston	Madden	Rodenberg	Taylor, Colo.
Hull, Iowa	Magee	Rogers	Temple
Igoe	Mason	Romjue	Templeton
Ireland	Mays	Rose	Thomas
Johnson, S. Dak.	Miller, Wash.	Rowe	Tilson
Johnson, Wash.	Mondell	Rubey	Timberlake
Keating	Montague	Sabath	Towner
Kelly, Pa.	Moore, Pa.	Sanders, Ind.	Treadway
Kennedy, Iowa	Moores, Ind.	Sanders, N. Y.	Van Dyke
Kettner	Morgan	Shallenberger	Vestal
Key, Ohio	Mudd	Siegel	Volstead
King	Nolan	Sinnott	Walsh
Kinkaid	Norton	Sloan	Walton
Knutson	Osborne	Smith, Idaho	Watson, Pa.
Kraus	Overmyer	Smith, Mich.	Welty
La Follette	Parker, N. J.	Snook	White, Me.
Langley	Peters	Stafford	White, Ohio
Lesher	Platt	Steele	Williams
Linthicum	Price	Sterling, Ill.	Wilson, Ill.
Little	Purnell	Sterling, Pa.	Wood, Ind.
London	Raker	Stiness	Woods, Iowa
Longworth	Ramseyer	Strong	Woodward
Lundeen	Rankin	Sweet	Young, N. Dak.
McArthur	Reed	Switzer	Zihlman

## NAYS—78.

Adamson	Dent	Jacoway	Steagall
Almon	Dominick	Johnson, Ky.	Stedman
Aswell	Doughton	Jones, Tex.	Stephens, Miss.
Bankhead	Drane	Kincheloe	Summers
Barkley	Eagle	Kitchin	Taylor, Ark.
Bell	Fisher	Larsen	Tilman
Black	Flood	McKeown	Venable
Blanton	Garner	McLemore	Vinson
Brand	Garrett, Tenn.	Moon	Walker
Buchanan	Garrett, Tex.	Oliver, Ala.	Watkins
Burnett	Glass	Oliver, N. Y.	Watson, Va.
Byrns, Tenn.	Godwin, N. C.	Padgett	Weaver
Candler, Miss.	Goodwin, Ark.	Park	Webb
Caraway	Gordon	Quin	Whaley
Carter, Okla.	Gregg	Ragsdale	Wilson, La.
Clark, Fla.	Hardy	Rayburn	Wilson, Tex.
Collier	Heflin	Robinson	Wingo
Connally, Tex.	Holland	Sims	Wise
Cox	Hood	Sisson	
Crisp	Hull, Tenn.	Small	

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3.

Lever	Rainey	Snell	
NOT VOTING—174.			
Anderson	Fairfield	LaGuardia	Randall
Anthony	Fess	Lazaro	Reavis
Ashbrook	Flynn	Lea, Cal.	Roberts
Ayres	Foss	Lee, Ga.	Rouse
Bacharach	Freeman	Lehbach	Rowland
Bacon	Fuller, Ill.	Lenroot	Rucker
Borland	Fuller, Mass.	Littlepage	Russell
Bowers	Gallagher	Loback	Sanders, La.
Bruckner	Gallivan	Lonergan	Sanford
Butler	Gard	Lunn	Saunders, Va.
Byrnes, S. C.	Goodall	McAndrews	Schall
Caldwell	Graham, Pa.	McCormick	Scott, Iowa
Capstick	Gray, Ala.	McCulloch	Scott, Mich.
Carlton	Gray, N. J.	McFadden	Scott, Pa.
Cary	Griest	McKenzie	Scully
Chandler, Okla.	Griffin	McKinley	Sears
Church	Hamill	McLaughlin, Pa.	Sells
Clark, Pa.	Hamilton, Mich.	Maher	Shackelford
Clason	Hamilton, N. Y.	Mann	Sherley
Connelly, Kans.	Harrison, Miss.	Mansfield	Sherwood
Cooper, Ohio.	Harrison, Va.	Mapes	Shouse
Copley	Haskell	Martin, Ill.	Slayden
Costello	Hastings	Martin, La.	Slemp
Crago	Haugen	Meeker	Smith, C. B.
Cramton	Hayes	Milner, Minn.	Smith, T. F.
Currie, Mich.	Heaton	Morin	Snyder
Curry, Cal.	Heintz	Mett	Steener
Dale, N. Y.	Hollingsworth	Neely	Stephens, Nebr.
Davis	Houston	Nelson	Stevenson
Dempsey	Howard	Nicholls, S. C.	Sullivan
Dickinson	Hulbert	Nichols, Mich.	Swift
Diles	Humphreys	Oldfield	Thompson
Dillon	Husted	Olney	Tinkham
Dooling	Hutchinson	O'Shaunessy	Vare
Doremus	James	Overstreet	Voigt
Dowell	Jones, Va.	Paige	Waldow
Drukker	Juul	Parker, N. Y.	Ward
Dupré	Kahn	Phelan	Wason
Dyer	Kearns	Polk	Welling
Edmonds	Kehoe	Porter	Wheeler
Elston	Kelley, Mich.	Pou	Winslow
Emerson	Kennedy, R. I.	Powers	Young, Tex.
Estopinal	Kiess, Pa.	Pratt	
Fairchild, G. W.	Kreider	Ramsey	

So the motion to concur in Senate amendment No. 100 was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. RUSSELL (for) with Mr. LEE of Georgia (against).

Mr. AYRES (for) with Mr. MARTIN of Louisiana (against).

Mr. CONNELLY of Kansas (for) with Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana (against).

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY (for) with Mr. HARRISON of Louisiana (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. HASTINGS with Mr. CHANDLER of Oklahoma.

Mr. POLK with Mr. WASON.

Mr. DOREMUS with Mr. PAIGE.

Mr. POU with Mr. NICHOLS of Michigan.

Mr. SHERLEY with Mr. MILLER of Minnesota.

Mr. CHARLES B. SMITH with Mr. HEATON.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE with Mr. KAHN.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to disagree to the remaining Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to disagree to the remaining Senate amendments and to agree to the conference asked by the Senate. Is there objection?

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to concur in Senate amendment No. 80, which strikes out the provision for commutation of a part, or in some instances all, of the compensation to be paid to those injured in the service.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia has made a request for unanimous consent.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman can trust the conferees with something.

Mr. FRENCH. I think the House is of the opinion that this amendment should be concurred in.

Mr. ADAMSON. I have not polled the conferees, but they are fair and reasonable men who are going to be named. I am not one of them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not know what the House wants or what it does not want. The gentleman from Georgia submits a request for unanimous consent. Is there objection?

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I suggest to the gentleman that he allow the bill to go to conference, and then before the conferees are appointed he can move to instruct them, if he wants to do that.

Mr. GILLETT. It is an easier proposition for the gentleman to move to concur, which will settle it.

Mr. ADAMSON. All right. I am willing that that be done.

Mr. FRENCH. Then I move to concur in Senate amendment 80.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Georgia withhold his request?

Mr. ADAMSON. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Idaho will make his motion.

Mr. FRENCH. I move to concur in Senate amendment No. 80.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FRENCH moves to concur in Senate amendment No. 80, on page 23, to strike out all of section 304, which is as follows:

"SEC. 304. That if the injured person be deemed competent and not likely to become a public charge, upon his application and evidence satisfactory to the director that it will be for his best interests and for the best interests of his dependents, if any, future compensation payments for disability may be commuted in whole or in part for a lump sum equal to the present value of such payments or the proportion thereof to be commuted, and such lump sum paid to the injured person in lieu of all further compensation or of the proportion so commuted of all future payments of compensation: *Provided, however,* That in case of partial disability rated at 30 per cent or more of total disability, or in case of total disability, not more than 50 per cent of the compensation payments as for a man without a wife or child shall be so commutable. The basis for determining present values of future payments of compensation shall be prescribed from time to time by regulations."

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to concur.

Mr. FRENCH. I would like some time.

Mr. ADAMSON. I was trying to make the agreement with the gentleman in order to expedite action.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia moves the previous question, and that is not debatable.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on concurring in the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ADAMSON) there were—ayes 79, noes 55.

Accordingly the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, if there is no other gentleman who desires to concur in anything or to instruct on anything, I ask unanimous consent to disagree to the remaining Senate amendments and agree to a conference.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to disagree to the rest of these Senate amendments and agree to the conference. Is there objection?

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to reserve the right to object, in order to ask the gentleman from Georgia a question.

Mr. ADAMSON. Ask me outside. [Laughter.]

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, ordinarily I would prefer to confer with my amiable friend from Georgia privately, but on such an important public question I think I ought to ask the question here. I want to know if he believes it to be certain that the conferees will report at this session, so that we can have this legislation right away?

Mr. ADAMSON. I hope so.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. SIMS, Mr. RAYBURN, and Mr. ESCH.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the bill just disposed of.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on this bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

BRASS CANNON TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2920) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the State of North Carolina two brass cannon, with carriage.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to donate to the State of North Carolina two brass or bronze cannon, with carriage, and suitable outfit of cannon balls, condemned or not needed for present service, to be placed at the foot of the monument now being erected at Carthage, N. C., in honor of James R. McConnell, an American aviator, who was killed while flying in France.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

IDA COTTRELL HODGSON.

Mr. BRAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5833) granting six months' pay to Ida Cottrell Hodgson, widow of Frederick Grady Hodgson, deceased, colonel, United States Army, retired.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That Ida Cottrell Hodgson, widow of Frederick Grady Hodgson, deceased, colonel, United States Army, retired, is hereby allowed an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate said Frederick Grady Hodgson was receiving at the date of his death.

Sec. 2. That said Ida Cottrell Hodgson, widow of Frederick Grady Hodgson, deceased, colonel, United States Army, retired, as aforesaid, be paid out of the Treasury of the United States a sum of money or an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate said Frederick Grady Hodgson, deceased, was receiving at the date of his death.

Sec. 3. That the payment of the amount of money hereby allowed and authorized to be paid to said Ida Cottrell Hodgson is authorized to be made from the appropriations for beneficiaries of officers who die while on the active list of the Army.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Georgia a question. Under the insurance bill now in conference the beneficiary of every officer or enlisted man who has died since the beginning of hostilities will be entitled to a maximum amount of insurance of \$10,000 carried in that bill. The gentleman from Georgia, who introduced this private bill for the relief of Mrs. Hodgson, shakes his head, as much as to say "no"; and I would like to inquire, Why not?

Mr. BRAND. I will state my position. The facts are briefly set forth in the report.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does the gentleman understand my question?

Mr. BRAND. I do; but I think it is necessary for the House to have a statement of the facts in order to understand my answer.

Frederick G. Hodgson entered the United States Military Academy September 1, 1877; was appointed second lieutenant June 11, 1881, and served continuously on the active list of the Army until October 23, 1913, when he was retired from active service on account of disability contracted in line of duty.

By paragraph 37, S. O. 76, War Department, dated April 3, 1917, Col. Hodgson was assigned to active duty as assistant to the Quartermaster General of the Army, and in the operation of this assignment was detailed by the Quartermaster General to duty with the supplies committee of the Council of National Defense.

Col. Hodgson died suddenly in Washington, D. C., on Sunday, August 5, 1917, at which time he was entitled to the full pay and allowances of his grade under the provision contained in section 24 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916, which reads:

"That in time of war retired officers of the Army may be employed on active duty, in the discretion of the President, and when so employed they shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grade."

The act of May 11, 1908, as amended by the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. 108-735), makes provision for the payment of an amount equal to six months' pay to the duly designated beneficiary or widow of an officer who dies while on the active list of the Army from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct. This law has been construed by the Comptroller of the Treasury (15 Comp., 230) as being without application in the case of a retired officer who dies while on active duty, the comptroller taking the ground that an assignment to active duty does not place the officer on the active list within the meaning of the law.

Col. Hodgson died in time of war while on active duty, and it is most apparent that his widow should not be deprived of the gratuity of six months' pay simply because he was not, at the time of his death, on "the active list of the Army."

It is earnestly recommended that the bill be given favorable consideration.

This is an excerpt from the report of the Secretary of War.

Col. Hodgson left a widow, who is the only beneficiary, and she is about 60 years of age. She is left without any estate or income, and if it had not been for the strained construction—untenable, in my judgment—of the Comptroller of the Treasury, she would have gotten the money provided for by my bill within 48 hours after her husband died.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRAND. Yes.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. I think the gentleman may not be altogether advised if he questions the basis on which the comptroller made the decision. I am in favor of the gentleman's bill, but there is a great distinction between the military officer being on active duty and being on the active list, and the gentleman's case rests on that very point. The decision of the comptroller is within not only the spirit of the law but the letter of the law, because a retired officer when put on active duty is not restored to his former status on the active list. He is taken for temporary service, and on the completion of that service he returns to his settled status as a retired officer. There is a great distinction between the two, and the comptroller was bound to observe it.

Mr. BRAND. If that interpretation had not been put upon the act, the gratuity would have been paid to this widow long ago; but we are bound by it, and before she can get it it is necessary to have this private bill.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. I agree with the gentleman, but I did not want the idea to go without contradiction that the comptroller was in error in his decision.

Mr. BRAND. To show that the Naval Committee is acting on the same theory, a bill was reported out of that committee by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PADGETT] the other day and passed this House, providing for six months' pay to the widow and children, or other dependent relatives, of a retired officer on active duty. It provided for just such a case as this bill provides for as relating to the Navy and Marine Corps. If the war-insurance bill does not take care of the widows of the sailors in the Navy and the Marine Corps, how does it take care of the widows of soldiers in the Army? Why should you without objection provide for this class of beneficiaries and for the wives of husbands who may be killed in the present war, and not provide for the widow who is here in her sorrow and in her want, waiting for what should have been given her two months ago?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I hope the gentleman will not be foreclosed before he has time to answer the question I have propounded.

The SPEAKER. What is the question?

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman says that he understands it.

Mr. BRAND. When this House passed the war insurance bill it provided in case of death without receiving any monthly installment that the whole allotment of 240 payments of \$25 per month should be paid to the widow. The Senate amended this section by providing that this monthly allowance of \$25 a month should be paid to the wife during her widowhood. It makes no provision for this six months' pay. The bill as it passed the House did, but as amended by the Senate it does not, and this bill is necessary to put her on the same footing as all other widows. Under the Senate amendment if this lady died within a month from now all she would receive would be \$25 or \$50. Or, for instance, if she should marry next year, which is not at all likely, she would get only a few hundred dollars, when under the law she is entitled to six months' pay at the rate Col. Hodgson was receiving when he died, just as the widows of all soldiers, privates and officers, white folks and negroes, alike have uniformly gotten, and this is all my bill asks for.

I do not disagree with the gentleman from Wisconsin in the interpretation he put upon the bill in reference to this six months' allowance as it passed the House, but as amended by the Senate she is not taken care of in this regard, and there is no

provision whatever for this six-months' allowance, but only a monthly payment of \$25 per month during her widowhood.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, so as to make my position clear, the way I construe the insurance bill now in conference is that this widow, if the insurance bill should become a law, would be entitled to the amount of the compensation and insurance provided in the act, because section 401 provides:

Any person in the active service on or after the 6th day of April, 1917, who, while in such service and before the expiration of 120 days from and after such publication, becomes or has become totally disabled or dies, or has died, without having applied for insurance, shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted insurance, payable to such person during his life in monthly installments of \$25 each. If he shall die either before he shall have received any of such monthly installments or before he shall have received 240 of such monthly installments, then \$25 per month shall be paid to his wife, child, or widowed mother if and while they survive him: *Provided, however, That not more than 240 of such monthly installments, including those received by such person during his total disability, shall be so paid; and in that event the amount of the monthly installments shall be apportioned between them as may be provided by regulations.*

I took the position when this matter was first reported by the committee that I had no objection to the widow receiving six months' pay, provided she would not be the recipient of insurance or gratuities under the insurance bill, and that action should be deferred until we knew exactly what privileges and benefits she would receive under the insurance bill. That I stated to the widow herself, and I do not think that it is an unreasonable request.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I read very carefully the letter of Secretary Baker in this case, and the only question that rose in my mind was as to whether there would be a duplication of payments here.

Mr. STAFFORD. That was the doubt in my mind.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It seems to me that if the facts are as set forth this bill might readily be passed except for the possibility that there would be a duplication of payments.

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

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Section 312 of the insurance bill provides that compensation shall not be paid while the person is in receipt of service or retirement pay, and the Senate amendment adds that the laws providing for gratuities or payments in the event of death in the service and existing pension law shall not be applicable after the enactment of this amendment to persons now in or hereafter entering the military or naval service, or their widows, children, or their dependents, except in so far as rights under any such law shall have heretofore accrued.

Mr. STAFFORD. Of course, this bill is not yet a law.

Mr. BRAND. Mr. Speaker, may I state a fact?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. BRAND. Her rights accrued before the bill not only became a law, but before it was introduced into the Congress.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Her rights would not accrue until the bill becomes a law.

Mr. BRAND. They accrued at his death.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, this is not an unreasonable request which I make, in view of the fact that this woman will be entitled under the insurance bill to benefits. I ask that we defer the consideration of this bill for the time being until we know what the law will really be and what benefits she will receive. For my part, I want this widow, as I have told her, to receive the same benefits as any widow of a Regular Army officer who was in the active service, and if the widow of a Regular Army officer is entitled to compensation under this law, then I do not believe this widow is entitled to double compensation simply because she happens to occupy this singular position.

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

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. CRISP. As I understand it, the sole purpose of this bill is to permit this widow to receive six months' pay, which the widow of every man upon the active list is entitled to receive. Col. Hodgson served for a number of years and was retired, and then was restored to active duty. Because he had once been retired this bill is necessary. If he had not been retired, the widow would have been entitled to six months' pay without any action whatever on the part of Congress. The sole purpose of this bill is to give the widow what she would have been entitled to if her husband had not been retired. He was retired, but when his country needed him he was restored to active duty

and died in the harness, but his name was upon the retired list.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think it is a reasonable request to ask that this matter be held in abeyance until the insurance law is decided on. I have been frank, and I hope I have been fair to the gentleman in this matter. I do not wish to do any injustice, as I said, to the widow, and after the insurance law is passed and we know the situation, if she is to be deprived of any right, then I will be very glad to have this measure go through with my support.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object for the time being. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects.

#### PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the deficiency bill which passed the House yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS TUG RIVER.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill S. 2663.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 2663) granting the consent of Congress to the Wolf Creek Lumber Co. to maintain a bridge already constructed across Tug River. The conference report was read, as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2663) granting the consent of Congress to the Wolf Creek Lumber Co. to maintain a bridge already constructed across Tug River, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the words proposed to be stricken out by the House amendment insert the following: "which bridge is hereby declared to have been constructed in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters,' approved March 23, 1906"; and the House agree to the same.

WILLIAM C. ADAMSON,  
THETUS W. SIMS,  
JOHN J. ESCH,

Managers on the part of the House,

MORRIS SHEPPARD,  
JOHN K. SHIELDS,  
WILLIAM M. CALDER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken, and the conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sims, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

#### INVESTIGATION OF MINE FIRES, ETC.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate concurrent resolution 14, and if I may be permitted, Mr. Speaker, I desire to speak for about one minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I simply desire to say this is a matter which has been up here once before—that is, to enroll in the bill the words which were stricken out in conference, and that is to provide for the investigation of mine fires and accidents of that kind up to the time of the war. I say this, that I have talked with the lady from Montana [Miss RANKIN]—

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman give the number of the House bill so we may follow it?

Mr. FOSTER. H. R. 3932. I will state I have talked with the lady from Montana, who is probably as much directly interested in this matter as any Member of the House in desiring to find the facts as to these accidents. There are only three of those which could be affected by this legislation. The explosion at the Mare Island Navy Yard, the other would be the Eddy-stone explosion, and the one in the Butte mine, in which 170 miners lost their lives.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. I do.

Mr. NORTON. The purpose of this is to permit an investigation of explosions that occurred before the passage of this resolution, as I understand it.

Mr. FOSTER. Since the beginning of the war.

Mr. NORTON. That is, to investigate regarding explosions prior to the time of the war?

Mr. FOSTER. No; not prior, but since.

Mr. NORTON. Since the beginning of the war and up to the passage of the act?

Mr. STAFFORD. The explosion at Eddystone was subsequent to the declaration of war, was it not?

Mr. FOSTER. My recollection is it was since the beginning of the war.

Mr. STAFFORD. My impression is the Eddystone explosion occurred after Congress declared war.

Mr. FOSTER. The idea is it is not to go back beyond the time of the declaration of war, not beyond that, only since that time.

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

Mr. FOSTER. I will.

Mr. ROBBINS. Is this a proposition to investigate the explosions in the munition plants of the Government as well as explosions in private institutions?

Mr. FOSTER. No; of course, they would have the right to investigate, and if possible to find out the causes of those explosions, but—

Mr. ROBBINS. Both in the munition plants, navy yards of the Government, and in private institutions?

Mr. FOSTER. I imagine at the private institutions investigation has been made there, and it will not be done anywhere else. The gentleman should understand that under the organic law of the Bureau of Mines an examination made by the Bureau of Mines can not be made public. Now, there may be some place where it will be necessary that that should be done, and this gives authority to permit that.

Mr. ROBBINS. At the expense of the Government?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Miss RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. I will.

Miss RANKIN. Does this include any investigation into labor conditions in the mines?

Mr. FOSTER. Not at all.

Miss RANKIN. It is just as to the causes of the fires?

Mr. FOSTER. That is all.

Miss RANKIN. Have these investigations been made?

Mr. FOSTER. I understand they have to some extent, and possibly all that will be necessary.

Miss RANKIN. And this will simply mean publication of the findings of the investigations?

Mr. FOSTER. To make it public. Now, the lady remembers that in Butte, Mont., there was a question as to labor difficulties. I want to say to the lady that this will not interfere in any way whatever, because the Bureau of Mines in its work can not take up those conditions that might exist in any mine, because the minute they do it they are going to get into trouble.

Miss RANKIN. It would be very fine if we could have an investigation of the labor conditions, and, of course, it is very fine to have the cause of the fires made public, but it will not really mean very much more information, because there are certain people who already know the cause of the fire.

Mr. FOSTER. That may be, but it is not generally known by the public.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. I will.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand, the explosions which took place at the Eddystone plant and at Mare Island have been thoroughly investigated by other agencies of the Government, and the proposition is now under investigation. I assume that those investigations have been carried on very thoroughly by agents connected with the Department of Justice.

Now, just what additional information or advantage can be gained to the Government in its endeavors to suppress these seditious or treasonable efforts, if they were really occasioned by active agencies, by the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. FOSTER. I will say this to the gentleman from Wisconsin, that it is not intended, so far as I know, that there shall be an investigation made as to the Mare Island Navy Yard or as to the Eddystone disaster; but that as to the cause of the accident which might be published or might be known, which occurred in the Butte mine, in which 170 lost their lives, that information might be given to the public. I do not think it affects the labor situation at all in that community.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman kindly indicate just what is the amendment that is sought to be included in the bill as agreed to by the conferees—the phraseology?

Mr. FOSTER. You mean if the language shall be restored?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. FOSTER. I do not know that I can quote the exact language, but all it does is to restore that part of the Senate amendment providing for the investigation of mine accidents since the war.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman tell me whether he is discussing House resolution No. 13?

Mr. FOSTER. I am. I am discussing the amendment the gentleman spoke about.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. There is something before the House, I take it.

The SPEAKER. Which resolution is it?

Mr. FOSTER. Senate concurrent resolution No. 13.

The SPEAKER. Number 14, is it not?

Mr. FOSTER. I think it is No. 13, though it may be No. 14. It is to restore the language.

The SPEAKER. Here is one numbered 14.

Mr. FOSTER. That is the one, then.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That one we have been unable to obtain thus far.

Mr. FOSTER. It is on the Speaker's table, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. But not printed.

Mr. FOSTER. Not printed separately; but it was printed in the record.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman state just what it is, if he has it in mind? Where does it pertain to the bill?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. FOSTER. I hope the gentleman will not do so.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It is entirely too indefinite, I will say to the gentleman. Here is a conference report, and the gentleman comes in and proposes to change it.

Mr. FOSTER. Will the gentleman withhold a moment? It says, on page 11, in section 20:

That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized to investigate all explosions and fires which may occur or which since the commencement of the present war have occurred in mines, quarries, factories, warehouses, magazines, houses, cars, or boats, conveyances—

And so forth.

Now, what the House conferees struck out was "or which since the commencement of the present war have occurred." That language—

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. And that is intended to enable the Bureau of Mines to take the place of the Department of Justice and go back and investigate explosions that have occurred and concerning which inquiries have already been had?

Mr. FOSTER. Oh, no. They would not investigate that kind of a question.

Mr. STAFFORD. If investigation would be made by a bureau other than the Department of Justice, could not the claim be made that to receive testimony might grant immunity?

Here is a proposition that might work ill in the prosecution of these people.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman does not mean to say that if this resolution were adopted investigations could not be made of explosions that have occurred heretofore? In fact, that is the purpose of the resolution, as I understand it, namely, to authorize the investigation of explosions that have occurred prior to the passage of the act.

Mr. FOSTER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MONDELL. So that there must be investigation of explosions prior to the passage of the act contemplated or the resolution would not be necessary.

Mr. FOSTER. I will state this to the gentleman. I want to be perfectly frank with the House. There has been a good deal of contention, I think, on how the explosions and the fire in the mine at Butte occurred. I think the lady from Montana will agree with us on that, and, of course, the Bureau of Mines has made an investigation, probably all it will make.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman says, "all it will make."

Mr. FOSTER. Yes. I will say, probably all it could make.

Mr. MONDELL. What assurance have we that the Bureau of Mines, under this authorization, will not be prevailed upon to make a dozen investigations, use the small sum of money that has been appropriated for the purpose of putting in operation a great system of control over explosives for the purpose of some ancient investigation? How do we know that the bureau will not do that?

Mr. FOSTER. Of course, we have no knowledge of that except the good sense of the head of the Bureau of Mines, and the Secretary of the Interior would not countenance such a thing. I do not think they would.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I think the gentleman will admit that Congress has been very generous with the Department of Justice in furnishing money for the investigation of offenses of this kind, and that the Department of Labor has very large appropriations for the purpose of ferreting out matters respecting labor. And it seems to me it simply confuses the issue and multiplies the number of offices and officers to add to the Bureau of Mines investigations of matters long since passed.

Mr. FOSTER. Let me say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that it is not for the purpose of prosecuting. It is simply to find out the cause of that accident.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Does the gentleman say that his bill as it is now, and with the authority already conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Mines, would not permit him to obtain all the information he desired about any one of these past occurrences or as to the causes of explosions, and things of that kind?

Mr. FOSTER. I do not think it would. I do not think so.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I will say to the gentleman that I do not like ex post facto laws or retroactive laws. It seems to me there is sufficient law and sufficient authority here now in this new bill, which met some objection on its original passage, and which has been vitally changed since it left the House—sufficient authority is there to enable the Bureau of Mines to do a great many things, and it is practically sufficient to enable it to uncover all these facts to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. FOSTER. That is so, after the passage of the act. I take it that the Director of the Bureau of Mines, who says only three explosions would be effected, so far as he knows, by this legislation, is familiar with the matters to which he refers.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I know how earnest the gentleman from Illinois is about matters of this kind and how anxious he is to put through any measure that has the sanction of his committee; but it seems to me that the money appropriated in this bill ought to be applied by the Director of the Bureau of Mines strictly to the work he has on hand and the work that is to come, and that he ought not to be given authority to spend that money to cover fields already covered by the activities of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Labor.

Mr. FOSTER. I would not ask for it if I thought that.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman comes in with a resolution after the conference report has been agreed to and after the matter is out of the hands of both Houses.

Mr. FOSTER. It may not have been enrolled.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I am constrained to object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania objects.

#### FEDERAL BUILDING AT MOULTRIE, GA.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the Senate bill 2852.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks for the present consideration of the Senate bill 2852. The Clerk will report it.

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

A bill (S. 2852) to increase the limit of cost of the Federal building and site therefor at Moultrie, Ga.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania rose.

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

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman from Georgia if this bill has had the approval of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds?

Mr. PARK. No. That question was asked me a little while ago.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I will say to the gentleman that, although knowing how earnest the gentleman is to get this bill through, the custom ought to be followed that obtains with respect to all bills, and that is to get a favorable report from the committee, and I therefore am constrained to object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania objects.

CHARLES S. GREENWOOD.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia offers a privileged resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolution (H. Res. 158; H. Rept. No. 195) to pay Charles S. Greenwood, clerk of the late EBENEZER J. HILL, a Representative in Congress, \$166.66.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of

the House, to Charles S. Greenwood, clerk to EBENEZER J. HILL, a Representative from the State of Connecticut at the time of his death, September 27, 1917, the sum of \$166.66, being an amount equal to one month's salary of a clerk of a Representative in Congress.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE, TEX.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the present consideration of the bill S. 2947, now on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the Senate bill 2947. A similar House bill is on the calendar. The Clerk will report it.

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

A bill (S. 2947) granting the consent of Congress to the city of El Paso, Tex., to construct a bridge across the Rio Grande River within or near the city limits of El Paso, Tex., such construction to be made with the consent and cooperation of the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. What is the number of the House bill on the calendar?

Mr. BLANTON. H. R. 6412.

Mr. STAFFORD. What is the number on the calendar?

Mr. BLANTON. Seventy.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman inform me whether any negotiations have so far taken place with the Republic of Mexico toward the construction of this bridge?

Mr. BLANTON. I understand that negotiations have been had and that the city of El Paso will have the cooperation of the Republic of Mexico in building this bridge.

Mr. STAFFORD. From the wording of the bill I take it that this is not an ordinary bridge bill. It is a bridge across an international stream, and it provides in phraseology for the cooperation of the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. BLANTON. I will say that at present the only bridge across the Rio Grande is owned by the street car company, and it is a toll bridge. It is proposed by this bill, which is reported out by the committee, to build a free bridge for free transportation, both for the benefit of El Paso and Juarez and the people of this country and the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. STAFFORD. I presume it is of special advantage to the city of El Paso?

Mr. BLANTON. It is of especial advantage not only to the city of El Paso but to every man, woman, and child in the United States who visits El Paso, because they always want to go to Juarez.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the city of El Paso, in the State of Texas, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Rio Grande River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation within or near the city limits of El Paso, Tex., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, such construction to be made only with the consent and cooperation of the Republic of Mexico, and such bridge to be free of any toll.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be null and void unless the construction of said bridge is commenced within one year and completed within five years from the date of approval hereof.

Sec. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BLANTON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that House bill 6412 of similar tenor lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

#### "GARABED" INVENTION.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House joint resolution 116 and agree to the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of House joint resolution 116 with a Senate amendment.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is that the Garabed resolution?

Mr. CROSSER. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is it a minor amendment?

Mr. CROSSER. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was read.

**THE SPEAKER.** The question is on concurring in the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

**MR. BLANTON.** Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

**THE SPEAKER.** The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

**THE SPEAKER.** The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS] is recognized for 30 minutes. [Applause.]

**MR. WILLIAMS.** Mr. Speaker, I have asked the indulgence of the House for a few minutes to discuss the patriotic position taken by Republicans throughout the country, and by Republican Members of the House and Senate in particular, in support of the Government of the United States during the present crisis, or since the beginning of the European war.

Mr. Speaker, this extraordinary session of the Sixty-fifth Congress convened on April 2 by virtue of the proclamation of the President of the United States. It has been in continuous session from that date to the present time, a period of six months. The entire time of the session has been devoted to the consideration of measures relating to the great war in which we are now engaged.

The Democratic Party has a small majority both in this body and in the other legislative branch, the Senate. Outside of the question of the organization of the two bodies on the convening of Congress in April, partisan politics has scarcely at any time been manifested in the deliberations of either branch of the Congress. [Applause.] The Democratic Party, having a majority, organized both branches of Congress, electing the present distinguished occupant of the chair [Mr. CLARK of Missouri] Speaker of the House of Representatives and a complete set of Democratic officials in all the minor positions in the House organization. The Senate was organized by the Democrats in the same manner along strictly partisan lines. Immediately following the organization of the two Houses the President of the United States appeared before a joint session of the two bodies on the evening of April 2 and delivered his message to Congress, which message was devoted wholly to the relations at that time existing between this Government and the Imperial Government of Germany. The President's message was a terrific arraignment of the Imperial German Government for the wholesale murder of our citizens upon the high seas and for the many flagrant violations of the rights of American citizens by Germany. In most eloquent and convincing language the President declared to the Congress that these flagrant acts on the part of the Imperial Government of Germany created a state of war, waged by that country against the Government and people of the United States, and demanded of Congress the adoption of a resolution officially recognizing the existence of such a state of war.

In the presence of such a tremendous and overwhelming crisis, partisanship along political lines ceased throughout the length and breadth of the land and the whole of our 100,000,000 people rallied loyally to the support of the country. It was proclaimed far and wide by the spokesmen of the administration that there was to be no partisan position taken by the administration in the conduct of the war that was then impending, and Republicans were urged to lay aside for the time being all political considerations and rally to the support of the President and the Government of the United States.

The Republican Party was in no way responsible for the condition of affairs that confronted the country at that time. The Democratic Party had been in complete control of every branch of the Government for the past four years, and the diplomatic affairs of the country had been handled exclusively by the President. Our relations with foreign nations had been managed by him during that time without any reference to the judgment, the opinion, or the wishes of Republicans. When the President in his very able address to Congress demanded that the existence of a state of war be recognized by the Congress it was a confession to the country that the exploited and boasted diplomacy of the President had failed to keep the country out of war. The adherents of Mr. Wilson had proclaimed loudly throughout the land in the campaign last year that because of the wonderful ability of the President, the splendid manner in which he had managed our foreign affairs, and his matchless skill as a diplomat and statesman he had kept the country out of war, and at the same time maintained the rights of our people and upheld the dignity and honor of the Nation. It was claimed, with equal assurance, by his supporters in that campaign, that his reelection guaranteed a continuation of peace

and the keeping of our country out of the great war that was then devastating almost the whole of Europe. It was during the same campaign charged by the supporters of the President that the success of the Republican Party in November, 1916, would mean the entrance of the United States into war, and timid people everywhere were warned that the election of Mr. Hughes and the triumph of the Republican Party meant the placing of the young manhood of America in the trenches of the European war.

The conditions that confronted the country when the President addressed Congress on April 2 and the statements contained in the very eloquent and able address to the Congress demonstrated conclusively that, in so far as this issue of the campaign was concerned, and without doubt it was this issue that gave him reelection, it was a false issue, and that the voters of the country who were persuaded to support Mr. Wilson and the Democratic Party on the extravagant and absurd claims of his supporters as to his ability to keep the country out of war had been "gold-bricked" and had been made the victims of the greatest confidence game that was ever perpetrated upon the American electorate in a political campaign.

In view, however, of the overwhelming crisis confronting the country at the time of the President's address to Congress urging a declaration of war, the Republican Party was compelled to take a position one way or the other on these great questions without any reference to the events just preceding which had made war inevitable, and for none of which the Republican Party was in any manner responsible. There was but one position which it was possible for the Republican Party to take, and that was a position of unwavering loyalty. That was the position which the Republican Party as an organization took at that time, a position to which it has consistently and steadily adhered ever since. Republican leaders in Congress and out of Congress determined that they would not allow the fact that the party was temporarily out of power to in any way deter Republicans from doing their full duty to the country. The Republican Party has never at any time in its history been a copperhead organization, and none of its members have ever presided over a lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

The Republican Party was born in the crucial period of the country's history when it was being determined whether or not the country was to survive or whether it was to fall to pieces because of the inherent inability of a democracy to sustain its existence as a nation.

From the days of Lincoln to the present time the Republican Party has been the robust champion of American rights to their fullest extent upon land and sea, at home and abroad. Under 11 Republican administrations the rights of our people have been zealously safeguarded in every quarter of the globe. Republicans have never limited their devotion to the flag and their loyalty to the country to those periods of time when their party was in power and reserved to themselves the right to play the part of the copperhead when the reins of government should be temporarily in the hands of their political opponents.

Immediately upon our break with Germany, William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Republican national committee, waited upon the President and assured him that, in so far as he was authorized to speak for the national organization of the party it would, during the crisis then impending, give true and loyal support to the Government without reference to political considerations. This position was immediately taken by practically every Republican of prominence, either in public life or private station, including two ex-Presidents of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, and also our late candidate for President, Mr. Hughes. Every reputable Republican newspaper of influence from Maine to California took the same position and has steadily adhered to it since that time. Every Republican legislature that has been in session in any of the Northern States since the beginning of the war has unanimously adopted resolutions sustaining the position of our Government in the war and pledging the support of their States, without reserve, to the national cause.

Notwithstanding the patriotic position taken by Republicans at the very inception of the war and the enthusiastic and loyal support they have given to the administration on all the great questions affecting the preparation of the country for war during this session of Congress, there has been a surprising but very noticeable effort made by certain Democratic leaders high in the councils of the present administration to derive partisan advantage for the Democratic Party out of the management of the war, and a partisanship unwarranted and offensive has been displayed by the administration in practically every move that has been made toward a successful and vigorous prosecution of the war.

One of the most astonishing and convincing incidents evidencing this attitude on the part of prominent Democrats was a speech delivered by the distinguished Senator from my own State, Mr. JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, at Manchester, N. H., on the 26th day of May, 1917, when speaking in support of the Democratic nominee for Congress at a special election held to fill the vacancy in this body occasioned by the death of our late colleague, the Hon. Cyrus H. Sulloway. In the special election in that district but two parties presented candidates, the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. The election took place weeks after the declaration of war had been adopted by Congress and after many of the great war measures that have been considered here had been practically agreed upon. At the time Senator Lewis made this speech everybody in the United States who had sufficient intelligence to observe and know anything about current events knew that the Republican Party was practically solid in support of the war and was giving loyal support to the administration in the prosecution of the war. Republicans in both branches of Congress had given the President as cordial and whole-hearted support as had the Members of his own party. Yet, notwithstanding all these facts, which no one in the country knew better than Senator Lewis, he felt justified on the occasion I have mentioned to address the voters of the first New Hampshire district in the following remarkable language:

There is no issue of Republican or Democratic Party in this contest. The issue is, "Will the citizens of the Manchester (N. H.) district stand by the President of the United States in his effort to maintain a war for democracy and justice, and give him a supporter in Congress who will support his policies and hold up his hands? Or will this district select a gentleman of whom it could be said he was an opponent of the policies of the President and of whom hereafter, throughout the whole world, it will be said was elected upon the issue of dishonoring the President and defeating America?" If the candidate representing the cause of the President is defeated, it will not matter what reasons may be given at home, through all the world it will be said that in the first election—in the first contest—where the issue was raised in all America as to whether the people of the country were with the President, were with the war, and were supporting the cause that the New Hampshire district was the first to answer, and that the Manchester (N. H.) district replied, "No"; and by its verdict told the civilized world that it was against the war, against the President, against America, was for Prussianism, and was for the defeat of the United States by her enemies, and that loyal New Hampshire voted disloyally to the American Government for the first time in its life. The question for you, then, is "Which way?" Are you for America or for Germany? Are you for the President or for the Kaiser? Are you for your country or for its enemies? Your ballot is the only answer you can give.

The support of the war and the issues of the war is to the honor of New Hampshire. To do otherwise is to dishonor your State and to hold yourselves up before the country as citizens disloyal to the cause and deserters from your flag.

Had these astounding and unwarranted statements been made by some obscure political orator it at least would have been considered a most surprising and unjustifiable argument, but the significance of such language coming from so eminent a person as the distinguished Senator from Illinois makes it a matter well worthy of thoughtful consideration. Senator Lewis is known to be one of the President's closest friends on the floor of the Senate, and when he makes an important speech, either in the Senate or on the stump, he is supposed to reflect at least with some degree of accuracy the feelings and sentiments of the President of the United States.

That this argument of Senator Lewis was made deliberately and was seriously advanced by him is proven by the fact that his speech had been carefully prepared in advance, and that copies of the speech were given to the Boston papers on the afternoon before its delivery. But if there had been any question about the statements made by the Senator in this speech being deliberately made, and made for the purpose of reflecting upon the patriotism of the Republicans of the country and Republican Members of Congress in particular, and driving into the Democratic Party all voters who are at this time giving loyal support to the country, that question was removed by a subsequent statement of the Senator in a speech on the floor of the Senate, in which he undertook to explain what he meant in his Manchester speech. In explaining what he really had in mind at that time the Senator makes it very plain that in his judgment support given by a voter in an election of Members of Congress to a Republican candidate indicates a lack of loyalty to the country at this time. The Senator explained his Manchester speech in this way:

Mr. President, it was my intention when I made that speech to present very clearly to the country that which I now repeat, that in an hour like this, when the President of the United States, as the Commander in Chief of the armies is waging a war against the enemies of America, the man who presents himself as representing the President stands for the things for which the President is fighting, and that the man who stands against the President stands against the things for which America is fighting. I made the issue.

I deplore, sir, that that constituency could not accept it as such, and regret all the more that my eminent friend from Ohio, by calling attention to the specific issue which I raised, and now inviting the atten-

tion of the Senate to the result of the election, could accentuate before the country, when the issue was directly put before this American constituency as to whether their ballots should be free from partisanship sufficient to be for the President or against the President, that they chose to be against the President and for the Kaiser, or that they chose to be against America and for Germany.

Notwithstanding Senator Lewis's appeal to the voters of that district, the Republican candidate was elected by a very large majority, and in commenting on this fact the distinguished Senator, the spokesman of the President and the gifted oratorical champion of the Democratic Party, expresses deep regret that the sturdy and hard-headed Republican voters of that district were so forgetful of their duty to the country that they "chose to be against the President and for the Kaiser, or that they chose to be against America and for Germany."

Mr. Speaker, is it possible that Senator Lewis reflected the sentiments of the President of the United States when he spoke in this manner? Is it possible that he voiced the sentiments of Democratic leaders of the country in making the bold charge that in order for the Republican voters of the country to demonstrate their "loyalty to the country" and the fact that they are not "deserters from the flag" they must give up their convictions of a lifetime on great political questions, abandon the party in whose principles they devoutly believe, turn their backs on the great party of Lincoln and go over "en masse, boots and baggage," into the Democratic camp? Is it possible that in the coming election in 1918, when a new Congress is to be elected, the slogan of the Democratic Party is going to be that a vote for a Republican candidate for Congress is a vote for the Kaiser, and that in order to prove their loyalty to the country and not to be "deserters from the flag" Republicans are expected to support Democratic candidates for office? It would seem so from this remarkable utterance, coming as it does from such a high source in the Democratic Party.

I propose now to analyze this appeal made by my good personal friend, the distinguished Senator from my State, to the Republican voters of the loyal State of New Hampshire and see what foundation, if any, he had in making such an appeal to them. Was there any justification for such an argument except the desire to have the Democratic Party profit politically on account of the present distress of the country? Let us see if this is not an effort to capitalize the loyalty and the patriotism of the loyal masses of the country to the advantage of the administration in power.

Every Member of the Congress of the United States, and every informed person in the country, knows that at no time since the delivery of the address of the President of the United States to the joint session of Congress on April 2 to the present time has there been any effort on the part of Republicans to play party politics on any of the great questions that have been considered here. [Applause on the Republican side.] Let us take up the essential war measures that have been considered and enacted into law and see whether or not the official actions of the Representatives of the Republican Party in this body and in any other branch of the National Legislature have been less patriotic or less loyal than have been the official actions of our Democratic friends.

Perhaps the first of the great measures considered by the Congress intimately connected with the war was the "armed-ship bill," which was considered during the closing days of the Sixty-fourth Congress. The President before that time had severed diplomatic relations with the German Government and had given Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, his passports. The President came before Congress and in a very able address requested Congress to pass what was then known as the "armed-ship bill," a measure granting to him the authority and the power to arm and equip the merchant vessels of the United States with guns and gunners from our Naval Establishment, so that they might protect themselves upon the high seas from German submarines. This question was considered in the House for two days before the close of the last Congress. Although the President urged this measure as a peace measure, it was generally regarded by everyone as a practical entrance into the war, or at least it was very generally believed that unless Germany backed up on her announced purpose to wage indiscriminate submarine warfare this step on the part of America meant an acceptance of the gage of battle thrown down by the German Government and was notice to the world that the United States was prepared to take the extreme step of going to war in defense of American rights. After quite a lengthy discussion of this bill a roll call was had in the House, and out of a membership of approximately 200 Republican Members but 9 Republicans voted against the bill on final passage. So, Mr. Speaker, there was certainly nothing in that vote, so far as the Republican membership of the House was concerned, that would justify the claim that Republicans were

for the Kaiser or that they were "deserters from the flag." There was nothing to justify the argument of Senator LEWIS that the election of a Republican candidate to a seat in this body could anywhere be justly considered as an expression of disloyalty on the part of a constituency and a demonstration of unfriendly sentiments toward the President of the United States. This measure, as everyone remembers, failed in the Senate because of the inability of the supporters of the bill to bring it to a vote, but it is a matter of common information that had the measure reached a vote in the Senate it would have received the entire support of the Republican membership of that body, with probably two or three exceptions.

The next great measure affecting our relations with Germany and relating to the present war was the formal adoption by Congress of the war resolution. When the President addressed the joint session of the two Houses of Congress on the relations existing between our country and Germany he laid before the Congress instance after instance of the violation of American rights by the Government of Germany; cited the brutal and unjustifiable murder of American citizens—men, women, and children—traveling on peaceful missions on the high seas, and summed up his whole address with a declaration that this amounted to war upon the Government and people of the United States and demanded of Congress the adoption of a formal resolution recognizing the existence of a state of war. Congress immediately gave consideration to the address of the President—careful and earnest consideration such as a question of that tremendous importance to the American people demanded. On a roll-call vote in the Senate on the question of officially recognizing a state of war every Republican Member in that body, with the exception of three, voted for the adoption of the resolution. Four Democratic Members of the Senate voted against the resolution. When the resolution came to a vote in the House of Representatives, after a memorable debate, out of a total membership of 435 there were but 50 votes in the negative. These negative votes were divided about equally between the two sides of the House. If the vote on the formal resolution recognizing a state of war is to be the test of loyalty here, there was nothing in the vote in the House of Representatives or the Senate of the United States that would warrant anyone in believing or charging that Republicans were less friendly to the Government of the United States than Democrats or that Republican Members of Congress and the Senate are less worthy of occupying seats in Congress than their Democratic colleagues.

Since the declaration of war both branches of Congress have passed bills which, in the aggregate, authorized the issuing of bonds and have levied taxes upon the people to the amount of many billions of dollars to carry on the war. In the consideration of these measures in Congress partisan politics at no time have been injected into the discussion by Republican Members, and on the passage of these great bills which provide for the raising of the most stupendous sums of money that were ever raised in the history of the entire world there was no partisan division; and on both the measures authorizing billions in bond issues not a single Republican vote was cast in the negative. [Applause on the Republican side.] So in this phase of the conduct of the war, the raising of money which is as vital to the prosecution of a war as raising the Army, there was nothing in the attitude or in the action of the Republican Party as a whole or any of its Members that would justify the argument made by Senator LEWIS in the New Hampshire campaign that a vote for a Republican candidate for Congress was a vote for Germany and a vote against the Government of the United States.

Another great war measure that has been considered and enacted into law by Congress, perhaps the greatest, was the military bill, or the bill authorizing the creation of a new army of more than a million men. There was nothing connected with the consideration of this bill in either branch of Congress that would indicate that the Republicans are less ardent in their loyalty to the Government of the United States than Democrats. Let us see what the real facts are as to the military bill. The administration demanded of Congress that the army to be created should be raised by a selective-draft system. This plan of raising an army in America was a new departure, and at the time the proposition was first mentioned was contrary to the sentiment of a majority of the Members of Congress and, in my judgment, was contrary to the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the people of the country. It was a reversal of the most sacred traditions of the American people. Yet the President and the administration very earnestly urged the adoption of this system as necessary to a successful prosecution of the war. In the consideration of that measure upon the floor of Congress many of the Democratic leaders were against the President. A majority of the Democratic members of the Committee on Mil-

tary Affairs, which reported the bill to the House, refused to follow the lead of the administration and stood for the volunteer system that had heretofore prevailed. Among the prominent Democratic leaders who opposed the administration on this measure were the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KIRCHIN], and the able and honored occupant of the Speaker's chair, Mr. CLARK, who not only declined to follow the President's leadership, but delivered one of the most able and eloquent speeches of the entire session in opposition to the measure. The leadership in the fight to put through the President's program on that question was assumed by the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN], ranking Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee. Among the ablest advocates of the administration program in the debates in Congress were Members sitting on the Republican side of the House, and on the final test vote by which it was decided to accept the administration's plan of the selective draft in raising the armies as against the volunteer system, a very large number of Democratic Members broke away from the President, including the distinguished leaders I have mentioned and others prominent in the Democratic House organization. A very large majority of the Republican membership of the House voted with the administration.

On this question I was not in agreement with the majority of my Republican colleagues and was one of the 109 Members who voted for the volunteer system as against the system of a selective draft. And I am frank to say now that nothing has happened since that time that has caused me to change my opinion on this subject, and I do not in any way regret the vote I cast for the old, time-honored volunteer system. In fact, it is the one vote I am prouder of than any cast by me since I have been a Member of Congress. It therefore certainly does not lie in the mouth of any supporter of the President to say that in the consideration of this measure, which was the main feature of the legislative program urged upon Congress by the President, Republican Members of Congress took a position that could justify the argument made by Senator LEWIS that it was necessary for the support of the President and the war that Democratic Members of Congress should be sent here from Republican districts.

Mr. AUSTIN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Certainly.

Mr. AUSTIN. Is it not a fact that the Republican Member [Mr. BURROUGHS] elected to fill the New Hampshire vacancy has stood by and voted for these war measures recommended by the President?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Absolutely so. The gentleman is right. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MADDEN. I ask unanimous consent that my colleague be given 10 minutes more.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the time of his colleague [Mr. WILLIAMS] be extended 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Another of the great war measures, which was recommended by the administration and which has been enacted into law by Congress, was the appropriation of practically three-quarters of a billion dollars to be expended in the building up of the greatest fleet of aircraft the world has even seen. This measure received the support of every Republican in both branches of Congress. Another of the great war measures that has been enacted into law by Congress was the appropriation of vast sums of money for the construction of merchant vessels and the creation of a great merchant marine for the purpose of making it possible to transport our armies and munitions and supplies for the Army to Europe. This measure was one of the really important measures of the whole war program and received the solid vote of the Republican Members of Congress.

Another great measure that we have enacted into law during this special session and one which the administration was very insistent upon was the so-called food-control bill. This legislation was perhaps more far-reaching in its provisions, more radical in the changes made, than any measure ever passed by the American Congress. It conferred great and almost autocratic power on the President of the United States in the matter of the production, distribution, and conservation of food supplies. The President said that the enactment of this measure into law practically in the shape in which it was submitted to Congress was vitally necessary and important to the successful prosecution of the war. On the final passage of this great measure in the House of Representatives, on the vote approving the conference report, not a single Republican vote was

cast against it. It received the unanimous vote of every Member present, without regard to party affiliations. Can it be claimed, then, by any candid person that there was anything in connection with the consideration of this great measure to justify the argument that Republicans are less to be trusted upon this floor in the enactment of legislation necessary to a successful prosecution of the war than Democrats?

Mr. Speaker, there have been several other important measures enacted into law during this special session of Congress which the President recommended and urged as a part of the war program, and on not a single one of these measures can it be said that the Republicans have shown less inclination to do that which was for the best interests of the country at this time than have the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle. On all essential war measures, including the creation of the Army, the strengthening of the Navy, the building up of a merchant marine, the creation of a great air service, the conservation of food supplies, the authorization of stupendous loans of money in amounts that almost stagger the imagination, Republicans have presented practically a united front, have laid aside partisan politics, and have declined to take advantage of many things where perhaps legitimate political capital could have been made. They have consistently acted in a manner to strengthen the Government and uphold the administration in every proper way. On no essential war measure can it truthfully be charged that Republicans have given less support to the administration than have Democrats.

It is true that on some measures incidental to the prosecution of the war we have considered during this session Republicans have not been able to follow the recommendations of the administration. The Republican Members almost unanimously opposed the proposition urged by the President to muzzle the press of the country, believing it was not essential to the successful prosecution of the war, and believing also that the constitutional guaranty of free speech and a free press could not and should not be denied the people of this country. [Applause.]

Republicans in Congress take the position that this being the people's Government, and this being the people's war, the American people are entitled to know all the facts possible for them to know in connection with its management. [Applause.] Republicans believe that the people of the country can be trusted, that they have a right to know what is going on in the various branches of government, also that they have a perfect right, in a proper way, to subject the acts of every official of the Government, from the President of the United States down to the humblest official to the closest scrutiny, and that the people have the undoubted right, and that it is their duty to discuss fully and freely public questions, even questions concerning the management of the war. [Applause.]

For these reasons Republicans in Congress refused to muzzle the press of the country and to deprive the people who are to pay the expenses of this war and who are to furnish the soldiers to fight its battles from their rightful privilege of knowing all that can properly be divulged consistent with the public safety. Republicans do not consider the fact that they have stood for free speech and a free press as evidence at all that they are for the Kaiser and against the President, and that they are for Germany and against the United States, or that they are "disloyal to the cause" and "deserters from the flag." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Another matter upon which Republicans, quite generally in Congress, opposed the administration was on the proposition of accepting the tender of Mr. Roosevelt to furnish a division of volunteer troops for service in France. Not only was the practically solid Republican membership of the two Houses in Congress in favor of allowing Mr. Roosevelt to take a division and go to France, but many Democrats joined them in support of that proposition; and it unquestionably was the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the American people that his services should be accepted. [Applause.] I have never seen anywhere any good or sufficient reason given why the President defied the expressed will of Congress, and what he knew was the pronounced sentiment of the people of the country in this matter. It is not surprising that the sentiment in the country is widespread that the reason Mr. Roosevelt's patriotic offer was not accepted was because it was feared in some quarters that he might distinguish himself if given an opportunity to fight for his country and thereby further increase his great and justly deserved popularity with the American people.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. MADDEN. I ask unanimous consent that my colleague be allowed to complete his remarks. How long will it take?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Oh, only a little longer.

Mr. LANGLEY. I ask that the gentleman be given 10 minutes more.

Mr. MADDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have 10 minutes more.

The SPEAKER. Unanimous consent is asked that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS] have 10 minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Another proposition that Republicans quite generally agree upon and upon which they differ from the administration is that there should be a joint committee on war expenditures created from the membership of the two Houses of Congress, which committee would have to some extent supervision over the huge war contracts that are being let and over the expenditure of the stupendous sums of the people's money that Congress is appropriating to carry on this war.

Republicans take the position that the people are perfectly willing to furnish whatever money is necessary to a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, but that they have a right to know that every dollar of their money is properly spent and there can be no harm and much good would result from a committee such as Republicans propose to create to supervise and control in the proper way the expenditures of these vast sums of money. [Applause on the Republican side.] Certainly if these contracts are all fair, and there is no graft going on anywhere, and there is no disposition in any quarter to steal a little from the Government here and there on contracts, there can be no harm come from the creation of a committee of this kind, and the people will rejoice to know their money is being honestly and economically expended.

And, on the other hand, if there is perchance some room for the suspicion that improper and extortionate contracts are being forced with the Government and that a large part of the people's money, raised for the prosecution of the war, may possibly be filched from the Treasury by thieving and grafting contractors no patriotic man could object if a joint committee of the two Houses of Congress should expose such improper transactions and put a stop to such practices. There can not be too much light turned on public officials who are expending billions of dollars with practically no control or supervision. The President, however, is very insistent that such a committee should not be appointed, and has stated in a letter written to the chairman of one of the important committees of the House that such a committee would hamper him greatly in the proper conduct of the war. The fact that Republicans in Congress are in favor of a committee of this kind and are in favor of the honest expenditure of every dollar of the people's money in this war, and are opposed to thieving and grafting and looting the Treasury does not prove that they are for the Kaiser and against the President, or that they are enemies of the United States or friends of Germany by any means.

Mr. Speaker, aside from the position which has been taken by the Republicans on these questions, no one reading the proceedings of this Congress, and no one following the debates or listening to the roll calls when votes have been taken here on great war measures would be able to distinguish between the support given to the Government and to the administration by Republican Members of Congress from that of Democratic Members. So there is certainly nothing in anything that has transpired during the eventful weeks and months since this Congress was called into extraordinary session by the President that would justify or would in the slightest degree warrant the astounding argument made by the distinguished Senator from Illinois to the voters of the first New Hampshire district, in which he appealed to them to show their loyalty to the country and to the flag by voting for the Democratic candidate for Congress, and solemnly and in eloquent phrases warned them that a failure on their part to do this could only be construed as opposition on their part to the President of the United States in his efforts to maintain a war for democracy and justice.

If there is nothing in the record and the conduct of the Republican Party since the beginning of this war to justify the appeal of Senator LEWIS in his Manchester speech for Republicans to vote for Democratic candidates for office on the grounds of patriotism and loyalty to the country during a time of war, there is certainly, Mr. Speaker, nothing in the past history or record, either of the Republican Party or the Democratic Party, that would warrant such an argument and such an appeal. The Republican Party, so far as loyalty to the country and devotion to the flag are concerned, has a record unsurpassed by any party in the political history of the United States. Without in any way reflecting upon the present leadership of the Democratic Party, so much can not be truthfully said of the past history and the past record of that great organization. There is much in the past history of the Democratic Party that Senator LEWIS

and the other Democratic campaign speakers do not mention when they are discussing loyalty and urging voters not to be "deserters from the flag." This is not the first time the country has been involved in desperate war. This is not the first time in the history of America that democracy and liberty have been assailed. From 1861 to 1865 a sanguinary conflict was waged in this country for the very life of the Nation, and certainly liberty and democracy were at stake in that great struggle. At that time the Republican Party, which is the minority party during this administration, had control of the Government in both the executive and legislative branches, and the Democratic Party for which Senator LEWIS speaks was in the minority and occupied relatively the same position in the Government at that time that the Republican Party now occupies relative to the present war.

Before the argument of Senator LEWIS is conceded to be well founded and meritorious, before Republicans are required to desert their party, before they are asked not to support candidates upon their own ticket and are required to support Democratic candidates and Democratic tickets in order to demonstrate their loyalty to the country, it might not be amiss to inquire somewhat into what the record and attitude of the Democratic Party was toward the Government of the United States and toward the administration in power and what position that party took toward the prosecution of the great war for the Union in the dark days from 1861 to 1865. I would not feel justified in calling the attention of the House and the country to the unfortunate and regrettable record of the Democratic Party as an organization in time of war were it not for the fact that it is apparent that a great effort is to be made in the coming campaign, and probably in the following campaigns, to capitalize the patriotism of the country into an asset of the Democratic Party. During the Civil War the Democratic Party, although in the minority, had a large membership in both branches in the Congress of the United States. After the election in the fall of 1862, in the middle of the war, they controlled the State legislatures in a number of the Northern, or loyal, States. Did the Democratic Members of Congress in that day or the Democratic legislatures in the States which they controlled during the progress of that war give Mr. Lincoln's administration the cordial and earnest support that Republicans have accorded to the present administration? Did they, with the unanimity that has marked the action of Republicans during the present war, support all the essential war measures recommended by Mr. Lincoln? Were they in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war? Did they speak of Mr. Lincoln, who was then President, in terms of respect such as Republicans throughout the Nation and in Congress always speak of President Wilson during this crisis? Oh, no! Oh, no! It is a matter of history, and is also a matter within the recollection of many men and women now living, that the Democratic Party of the North as an organization during the four long, trying years of the Civil War, when the life of the Union was at stake, was a disloyal organization in the main. There is not a record anywhere extant where a Democratic convention or a mass meeting, from a township gathering up to the national convention of the party which assembled at Chicago in the autumn of 1864, ever expressed one word in support of Mr. Lincoln or one word in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Every official utterance of the party denounced Lincoln, denounced the conduct of the war, demanded the immediate termination of hostilities, and negotiation with the revolting States for the restoration of peace. There was not a prominent Democratic newspaper of the North during these long, dreary years that had a good word for Mr. Lincoln or that gave in any degree support to the Republican administration then in power. It is a fact well known by those who are familiar with the history of that time that the opposition which the Democratic Party of the North interposed to the prosecution of the war at times gave President Lincoln graver concern than the Confederate armies on southern battle fields.

Senator LEWIS, who is not only one of the most eloquent orators in the United States Senate, but is a gentleman of great learning and wide information, certainly had forgotten the recorded history of the record of his own party in our own State during the dark days of 1861 to 1865 when he admonished Republicans in the loyal State of New Hampshire that they could best show their loyalty to the country by deserting their own party and supporting a Democratic candidate for Congress.

In June, 1863, there was held at Springfield, Ill., the capital of my State, the home city of Abraham Lincoln, a great Democratic mass meeting. This meeting had been advertised far and wide throughout the confines of Illinois. The newspapers of that period estimated that on the day of this monster Democratic mass meeting 100,000 Democrats journeyed to the State

capital and participated in what was in fact a great antiwar demonstration. Speeches were made to the assembled thousands by the then leading Democrats of Illinois and adjoining States.

Among the speakers were Senator Richardson, of Illinois, who succeeded the lamented Douglas in the Senate of the United States; Dan Voorhees, the eloquent leader of the Democratic Party of Indiana, Sunset Cox, then a distinguished Congressman from the State of Ohio, afterwards a Representative on this floor from the State of New York; and others equally noted. Lincoln was denounced as a tyrant, who had subverted constitutional government, who had become a greater autocrat, as was said by one speaker, than the Czar of all the Russias. There was much eloquence of a similar strain. Tremendous enthusiasm was aroused. The name of the archtraitor Valandingham was loudly cheered, and as a final act, which branded the great gathering for what it was—a traitorous assemblage of disloyal persons—the following resolutions, giving official expression to the sentiments of the Democratic Party of Illinois, the home State of President Lincoln, were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the further offensive prosecution of the war tends to subvert the Constitution and Government and entail upon the Nation all the disastrous consequences of misrule and anarchy; that we are in favor of peace upon the basis of a restoration of the Union and for the accomplishment of which purpose we propose a national convention to settle upon terms of peace, which shall have in view the restoration of the Union as it was by securing by constitutional amendments such rights to the several States and the people thereof as honor and justice demand.

These resolutions were given the greatest possible publicity through the disloyal publications of the North and were heralded far and wide as being evidence of the fact that the people of the Northern States, especially the home State of President Lincoln, the loyal State of Illinois, were not united in the support of the war and were determined upon its immediate termination. These resolutions were also printed in full in the newspapers of Richmond, Va., the Capital of the Confederate Government, and other prominent newspapers throughout the South. That they had a tremendously bad effect upon the prosecution of the war, tending to prolong it and to increase the sacrifice of blood and treasure necessary to save the Union, is not in any manner a matter of doubt. The gallant soldiers of the Confederate armies, against whom the tide of battle was turning at that time and who were fighting against great odds, were encouraged to believe by the resolutions adopted at Springfield and by similar resolutions adopted by Democratic assemblages throughout the North that there was such a growing public sentiment in the Northern States against a further prosecution of the war that if the Confederates could hold out a few months longer their cause would be won because of the total collapse of loyal sentiment in the North. How many gallant men wearing the Union blue lost their lives because of the renewed encouragement given to the Confederates and because of the prolongation of the war by reason of these disloyal utterances of Democratic Party leaders in the North will never be known.

Oh, this was a great meeting! It was a red-letter day in the history of the Democratic Party in Illinois. It was called by them a patriotic meeting. But not a single patriotic utterance was heard from any of the eminent gentlemen who spoke on that occasion. Not one word of criticism was spoken of Jefferson Davis and his associates who were engaged in a criminal and treasonable attempt to overthrow the Union and to destroy the Government. Not one word of condemnation of traitors, but torrents of abuse of loyal men characterized every speech. Lincoln was the object of their peculiar wrath, and his heroic efforts to save the Union were to these Illinois Democrats highly criminal and reprehensible.

What would have happened had the resolutions that were adopted by that great Democratic assemblage become the policy of the Nation? Would it have meant the saving of the Union? Would it have meant a reunited country of which a hundred million free people, North, South, East, and West, are proud to-day? No! If the resolutions so enthusiastically adopted by that meeting had been accepted as a program for the future management of the war, the Union cause would have been irretrievably lost, Lincoln's administration would have been an ignominious failure, secession would have become an accomplished fact, and the government of Washington and the fathers would have been dismembered for all time. Senator LEWIS certainly could not have had that great meeting of the Democracy of his own State in mind when he was advising the patriotic Republican voters of New Hampshire that in order to assert their patriotism they should support a Democratic candidate for Congress against a highly honorable and capable candidate on their own ticket.

But, Mr. Speaker, that is not all. Even in the halls of the American Congress, during the dark days of the Civil War,

treasonable speeches were made day after day by distinguished leaders of the Democratic party. The war program of President Lincoln was criticized and opposed in every way possible.

Lincoln was denounced, traduced, and vilified day after day. His every act, his every word, was criticized and everything possible was done to obstruct the successful prosecution of that great war, as the pages of the Congressional Globe during those four eventful years abundantly prove. Why, here in this very Chamber, upon this floor, on April 8, 1864, a Democratic Member of Congress from the State of Ohio, Alexander Long, delivered a speech fairly bristling with treason, in which he announced that the Union Armies could not succeed; that the Southern States by force of arms could not be held in the Union, and advocated a recognition of the independence of the Southern States. Lest it be thought that I may exaggerate what was said by this distinguished gentleman, this spokesman of the Democratic Party, on this floor in the darkest hour of our country's history, I quote his language from the Congressional Globe of that date:

"Will they throw down their arms and submit to the terms? Who shall believe that the free, proud American blood which courses with as quick pulsation through their veins as our own, will not be spilled to the last drop in resistance? Can the Union be restored by war? I answer unhesitatingly and deliberately, No!"

War is final, eternal separation. I am reluctantly and despondingly forced to the conclusion that the Union is lost, never to be restored. \* \* \* I see neither North nor South any sentiment on which it is possible to build a Union. \* \* \* In attempting to preserve our jurisdiction over the Southern States we have lost our constitutional form of government over the northern. The very idea upon which this war is founded, coercion of States, leads to despotism. I now believe there are but two alternatives, and they are either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people, and of these alternatives I prefer the former.

Mark the date of this treasonable utterance, April 8, 1864. At the time this speech was made upon the floor of Congress, hundreds of thousands of brave men had given up their lives under the flag that the Union might live; countless thousands more had been maimed and wounded for life; Gettysburg had been fought and won; Vicksburg and Mobile had fallen; and the Mississippi River, the Great Father of Waters, once more "flowed unvexed to the sea." After three years of desperate war the Confederate armies had been forced back over mountains and rivers, the Southern Confederacy was hemmed in on every side and surrounded by a wall of fire. The Federal armies were slowly but surely tightening their grip on Richmond, and Sherman was marshaling his invincible hosts for their triumphant march to the sea.

It was recognized everywhere that the days of the so-called Confederate Government were numbered and that the triumph of the Union was near. It was at this hour when assured victory was in sight that this proposition was made in Congress by a prominent Democratic leader to give up all that had been gained by the great sacrifice of blood and treasure, freely spent that the Union might live. It was in this hour when victory was certain and the restoration of the Union was practically assured that the treasonable proposition was made in Congress to acknowledge the independence of the Southern States as an independent nation. This was treason—bold, defiant treason.

What would be thought of a Republican Member of Congress in this day if he should arise in his place and demand a cessation of hostilities; should declare that Germany could never be defeated; say that the American cause was hopeless; and advise practically the unconditional surrender of the Government to German autocracy by admitting the righteousness of the German cause and denouncing the position of our own Government? A Member who would dare to utter such treasonable sentiments in this place at this time would be expelled from this body by an almost unanimous vote.

Yet this gentleman, Mr. Alexander Long, delivered the sentiments just quoted amid the frequent applause of his party colleagues and took his seat without a single word of rebuke or dissent coming from the Democratic side of the House. A resolution was introduced on the following day, April 9, by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, at that time Speaker of the House, providing for the expulsion of Long because of the treasonable utterances contained in his speech. This resolution required a two-thirds vote, which could not be obtained, as the entire Democratic membership, with very few exceptions, voted against the resolution of expulsion. Upon the failure of the resolution to expel Long, the following resolution was introduced:

*Resolved*, That said Alexander Long, a Representative from the second district of Ohio, be, and he is hereby, declared to be an unworthy Member of the House of Representatives.

A roll call was had on this resolution, a record of which is found in the Congressional Globe of April 14, 1864, from which it appears that 69 Democratic Members of the House voted

against the adoption of the resolution, indicating thereby that they indorsed the sentiments voiced by Long, and that they did not consider him an unworthy Member to sit as one of their colleagues in this Chamber.

Time will not permit even brief reference to the almost innumerable utterances of disloyal sentiments and treasonable acts of the leading members of the party of which Mr. LEWIS so eloquently speaks during the troubled days of the sixties. But the official position of the Democratic Party as an organization was proclaimed in the platform of that party which was adopted at Chicago on the 29th day of August, 1864. This convention was composed of leading Democrats from all the Northern and border States. These men presumably reflected the real sentiment of the constituencies which they represented in that great convention, and the platform which was adopted by the convention is an official expression of the position of the Democratic Party of that day on the questions growing out of the great war for the preservation of the Union. The most eloquent orators of the party appeared before the convention and many notable addresses were made. Not one word was uttered in commendation of Abraham Lincoln or his administration. Not a single criticism was made of the leaders of the so-called Confederate Government, many of whom had sat as delegates in the last preceding Democratic national convention, held four years before. The convention nominated as its standard bearer Gen. George B. McClellan, who, during the early years of the war, commanded the Army of the Potomac, and adopted a party platform for him to run upon which reads, in part, as follows:

*Resolved*, That this convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired—justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with view to the ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

*Resolved*, That the aim and object of the Democratic Party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider that the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution—the supervision of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oath; and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defense—is calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

These resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Democratic National Convention of 1864, require no word of comment or explanation from me. They show conclusively that the administration of President Lincoln in its supreme effort to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union had neither the sympathy nor the support of the Democratic Party of the North as an organization.

Gen. McClellan, the Democratic candidate for President in that campaign, in his letter accepting the nomination was compelled practically to repudiate the platform upon which he was running, and he did so in the following significant and remarkable language:

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the Army and Navy, who have survived so many bloody battles and tell them that their labors, and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we so often periled our lives.

By its platform utterance the National Democratic Party in 1864 proclaimed that the war had been a failure, asserted boldly the proposition that the Union could never be restored by force of arms, and demanded that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities. This platform was adopted as the official creed of the Democratic Party within six months of the final collapse of the Confederate cause at Appomattox. It was published in all the leading newspapers of the South, and gave great aid and encouragement to the Confederate Government to continue the struggle until after the election, when it was confidently believed and announced Abraham Lincoln would be repudiated by the people of the North and that the friends of those in revolt against the authority of the Government and seeking to subvert it would come into power at Washington.

Mr. Speaker, this is the record for loyalty in time of war of the party for which Senator LEWIS spoke in his speech at Manchester, N. H., the party that now claims a monopoly on the patriotism of the country. It is not of such a character as would impel any Republican who reveres the name of Lincoln, and who is proud of the great traditions and the

glorious history of the Republican Party to now abandon its banner and seek a home within the ranks of the Democratic Party. Before Republicans can be convinced that it is their patriotic duty to desert their party and to vote a Democratic ticket in congressional elections a stronger case will have to be made in support of the Democratic Party than that made by its record for loyalty during the days of the Civil War and a stronger case will be required to be made against the Republican Party than that shown by its record in support of the administration and the Government during this present war.

Republicans do not propose to abandon their party. It is not necessary that they should do so. They will give true and loyal support to this administration in its every effort looking to a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war because they are members of a loyal party and Republicans propose to discharge their full duty to the Government of the United States at all times, whether their party is in power or out of power.

Mr. Speaker, I represent here a people as intelligent and as patriotic as there is in this country. A majority of those whom I represent are surviving soldiers of the Civil War and their descendants.

A majority of them did not support the Democratic Party in the last election. They will not support the Democratic Party in the next election, in my opinion, yet they stand unitedly behind the United States in this great crisis and will do their full duty. They know the record and splendid history of the party to which they belong, and they are not unfamiliar with the record of the party which Senator LEWIS now invites them to join.

They are not "deserters from the flag," and they resent the charge that support given to Republican candidates for office during the continuance of this war brands them as being "against the war, against the President, against America," and that they are for "Prussianism and the defeat of the United States by her enemies."

They are for America now and always, as against the world, and will do their full duty in this crisis and make every sacrifice that loyalty and love of country may require of them. They have without complaint sent forth to the Army their sturdy sons to fight under the flag for the old Union as their fathers did in the days of Lincoln. They know but one country and one flag—that country is the United States of America; that flag is the Stars and Stripes.

But they must not be told by those high in the confidence of the present administration that loyalty to the country and to the flag now demands of them that they surrender their political convictions, desert the party of Lincoln, and enroll themselves under the political banner of the Democratic Party. This they will not do.

There is an issue before the country to-day that rises high above party issues and party considerations, and great is the responsibility resting upon Members of Congress at this time. The Nation demands of each of us the very best and most consecrated service of which we are capable. This is no time to seek party advantage. We can not gamble with the dearest interests of the American people by playing party politics here and now. A great Republican once said, "He serves his party best who serves his country best." This is especially true in a great national crisis like the present.

So far as I am concerned I have during the trying days of this special session been guided wholly by my sense of duty to the country, without giving the slightest consideration to what effect my actions here might have upon me personally in the future. I know our cause is just. We are striking in self-defense for the very principles of liberty and democracy upon which the Government is founded. Our future liberty, our future peace and security as a great people, are at stake in the conflict. This will not be a good world to leave for our children to live in if autocracy wins the war, and if the doctrine that solemn treaties between nations are "mere scraps of paper," and the doctrine that "necessity knows no law" should by brutal force and frightfulness become established as the rule of the world.

I thank God I represent upon this floor a loyal constituency, a constituency that would disown me if I faltered in my support of the Government or in my allegiance to the flag of our fathers; a constituency that would despise me if I should pay them so poor a compliment as to assume that I could win their applause and hold their confidence by a course of disloyalty as their Representative here in the Congress of the United States, [Applause.]

#### LAND LAWS—MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. MAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to discharge the committee, and to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 2918 for present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The order of the House was that after the conclusion of the speech of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS] the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROGERS] was to have 15 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I do not want in any way to impede the ordinary and natural procedure of the House, and as long as there is business pending I shall be glad to withhold my speech.

The SPEAKER. There are two small matters that will take only a very short time.

Mr. MAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the committee be discharged, and to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2918) providing that the forfeiture provisions of land laws shall not apply in the case of persons in the military or naval service during the present war.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Utah asks to discharge the committee from the further consideration of S. 2918, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MONDELL. Reserving the right to object, from a hurried reading of this bill I should take it to be an exact copy of section 501 of H. R. 6361, to extend protection of civil rights to Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war, which the House passed a day or two ago. Am I correct?

Mr. MAYS. It is not an exact copy; it is in effect the same; but that will not become a law at this session. This bill ought to pass at this session. There is a great desire to have it pass this session, because of the fact that the soldiers now going into the service are very much disturbed. I have here a telegram.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the bill may be read for the information of the House, still reserving my right to object.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 2918) providing that the forfeiture provisions of land laws shall not apply in the case of persons in the military and naval service during the present war.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That no right to hold, occupy, or enter any public land initiated or acquired under any public-land law of the United States by any person in the military or naval service of the United States during the existing war prior to the commencement of his military or naval service shall be lost or forfeited by reason of his absence from the land or of his failure to perform work or make improvements thereon, or do any other act required by the law under which initiated during his service in the present war and until six months thereafter: *Provided*, That each such claimant shall, within six months after the passage of this act, or within six months after he is mustered into the service, file in the local land office of the district wherein his claim is situated, a description of his claim a notice of his muster into the service of the United States, and of his desire to hold his said claim or claims under this act: *Provided further*, That during the present war and until his discharge from the service, any person serving in the armed forces of the United States who is a claimant, applicant, or entryman under any of the land laws of the United States, or who has prior to enlistment filed a contest with a view to exercising preference right or entry thereunder, may make any affidavit required by law or regulation of the department affecting such claim before his commanding officer, as provided in section 2293 of the Revised Statutes of the United States: *And provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed to deprive a person in the military or naval service or his heirs or devisees of any rights or benefits to which he or they may be entitled under the public acts of the United States, Sixty-fifth Congress, numbered 32, approved July 28, 1917; numbered 36, approved August 7, 1917; numbered 40, approved August 10, 1917; public resolution, Sixty-fifth Congress, numbered 10, approved July 17, 1917, or any other act or resolution of Congress; nor shall anything herein be construed as abating any contest filed against the claim of any such person prior to his entrance into the military or naval service of the United States for failure to comply with the law prior to such entrance, or as validating or reviving any claim, application, or entry upon or in connection with which such person failed to comply with the applicable law or laws to his entrance into the military or naval service.

Mr. MONDELL. Reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman from Utah if this bill has been referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, of which he is a member?

Mr. MAYS. My request for unanimous consent embodied the proposition that the committee be discharged.

Mr. MONDELL. Has the gentleman conferred with the members of the committee?

Mr. MAYS. Practically all that are in the city.

Mr. MONDELL. Are there any members of the committee here now?

Mr. MAYS. I have seen the chairman.

Mr. MONDELL. This bill deals with a number of matters on which we have already legislated. We have legislated, and there is now on the statute books a law relieving homestead entrymen of the necessity of residence and homestead and desert entrymen of the necessity of doing work on their claims; and further, doing what this bill does not do, as I read it hurriedly, give them the benefit of constructive residence during their military absence. We passed a bill here the other day providing that claimants who had initiated rights to land be-

fore they entered the service could make affidavit relating to those lands before their commanding officer.

This bill may be all right, but it is a reenactment, in the main, of legislation now on the statute books. The remainder is a copy of part of a bill that has passed this House.

Mr. MAYS. But it has not passed the Senate.

Mr. MONDELL. I know; but until the Committee on the Public Lands has had an opportunity to examine it and see wherein it may conflict with the laws we have already passed, in order that we may know that in attempting to do something more for the entrymen we are not depriving them of rights they already have, I shall have to object.

Mr. MAYS. Will the gentleman withhold his objection for me to read a portion of a telegram from the exemption board of my State?

Mr. MONDELL. I will withhold it.

Mr. MAYS. These laws that we have passed do not cover every case that requires consideration. This is from the board of appeals:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, September 19.

Congressman JAS. H. MAYS,  
Washington, D. C.:

In a large number of cases of men held to service by this district board has been revealed a condition of indebtedness of a serious nature to the individual suddenly taken from his business. A large number of men who were squatters upon public land are affected. A large number of men developing mining claims are affected, because no provision has been made by the Government to protect their interests. These men entered the service unduly worried, and can not respond as they should. This board feels keenly this situation and regrets that in the exercise of its duty no consideration could be given such condition, and now most respectfully and emphatically urges that Congress enact protective legislation covering such cases of men ordered to service, and asks your best efforts to bring about such legislation before adjournment. Because of its close knowledge of these facts this board feels such legislation is vital to the proper morale of the new Army.

DISTRICT BOARD OF THE STATE OF UTAH,  
By P. L. WILLIAMS, Chairman,  
LAFAYETTE HANCHETTS, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, September 27, 1917.

Hon. WM. H. KING,  
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: In reply to your request for some comments upon S. 2918, "A bill prohibiting forfeiture of entries on the public lands on account of absence in the military service of the United States," I submit the following:

The bill is similar to H. R. 6179, and I suggest that the title to the latter bill, "Providing that the forfeiture provisions of land laws shall not apply in the case of persons in the military or naval service during the present war," is more descriptive of the contents of the bill than is the caption to the Senate bill.

The first 12 lines of the bill are designed to protect any valid right which a soldier, sailor, marine, or any other person in the military service during the existing war may have initiated prior to his entrance in the service, and it will have the effect of suspending during the war and for six months thereafter any requirements as to residence, improvement, cultivation, application, entry, or any other act required by the law in connection with such a claim.

The acts of Congress cited in lines 20 to 25, page 2, and lines 1 and 2, page 3, protect homestead settlers and entrymen, desert-land entrymen, and relieve from the performance of annual assessment labor upon mining claims those in the military or naval service.

Senate bill 2918, in addition, would protect those in the military or naval service who have the following classes of claims:

Those persons in the military or naval service who had, prior to entering same, initiated desert claims upon unsurveyed lands, act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. 52); coal claims initiated under coal-declaratory statements (sec. 2348, Rev. Stat.); water-power permits acquired under the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. 790); reservoir and canal rights of way acquired under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095); preemption claims on the former Ute lands in western Colorado and the Bitter Root Valley, Mont., in which areas the old preemption law is still operative; Indian lands entered or purchased and upon which payment of annual installments of purchase money are required by existing law; mining claims upon the Shoshone ceded lands upon which entries are required within five years from date of location (see act of Feb. 25, 1909; 35 Stat., 650).

The proviso beginning on page 1 and concluding on page 2 is regarded as important for the reason that unless provision is made for the filing of a notice of the claim in the land office, the Interior Department will not know of the existence of claims to unsurveyed lands for which entry has not been made. To protect the persons in the military service, as well as to prevent the tying up of lands upon which there are no such claims, it is necessary that some record shall be made as provided in this bill.

The second proviso on page 2 will permit persons in the military or naval service to exercise preference rights secured through contests or to complete their entries or filings by making necessary affidavits before commanding officers, as provided in section 2293, Revised Statutes.

The provisions on page 3, lines 3 to 10, are deemed advisable in order that the bill may not protect fraudulent or invalid claims against which contests have been filed prior to defendant's entering into the military or naval service, and to prevent the reviving of any claims canceled or abandoned prior to that time.

Very truly yours,

Member, Board of Appeals.

DISTRICT EXEMPTION BOARD,

Salt Lake City, Utah

(Care of Lafayette Hanchett):

Your telegram received. Legislation is enacted and in process of enactment designed to protect enlisted and selected men. Will urge its passage this session.

JAS. H. MAYS.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1917.

DISTRICT BOARD OF EXEMPTION,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

GENTLEMEN: In response to your suggestion I have introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, as per attached copy, designed to relieve enlisted and selected men who may be occupants upon public land.

The Interior Department believes this bill will cover all possible cases.

There is a bill pending, introduced by Senator CHAMBERLAIN, which will grant relief as per your suggestion, with respect to contractual and other obligations due from such enlisted and selected men. The Senator thinks the bill will pass this session.

We have already enacted legislation exempting locators of mining claims who may be in the service from doing assessment work.

A bill generally exempting mining claims from assessment work during this year was passed by the House yesterday, and probably will become a law this session.

We believe these various measures will cover all possible cases to which your telegram referred.

If I can be of further service, do not hesitate to call upon me.

Very truly yours,

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield right there? The gentleman knows that most, if not all, of these classes of claims have been protected. We have protected the miner by relieving him of the necessity of doing assessment work.

Mr. MAYS. We have not done anything to prevent the forfeiture. These men have to perform certain things. Since the telegram was sent we have passed a general exemption law on mining claims. I have a letter, written yesterday, from the Department of the Interior giving a long list of other cases to cover. The gentleman referred to the bill that passed a day or two ago, called the civil-rights bill, which embodies this idea?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; and also the Timberlake bill.

Mr. MAYS. That did not cover forfeiture.

Mr. MONDELL. It protected them by allowing men to file their affidavits and thus do anything necessary to prevent forfeiture; and prior to that time we passed a bill which not only protected the entrymen and settlers on unsurveyed lands, and applicants under the 640-acre law, relieving the entryman from the necessity of residence on the land, but, in addition to that, giving them the benefit of constructive residence upon the land.

Mr. MAYS. Let me finish the telegram.

Mr. MONDELL. We have been doing things since the party wrote that telegram.

Mr. MAYS. Now, the remedy that is granted through the civil-rights bill will not become a law this session. I will say that the Senator from Utah tells me that he has 50 telegrams asking relief at this session, because of the state of mind of these people. The gentleman himself introduced an amendment on the civil-rights bill which, in my judgment, at the time will cover just this, but his amendment will not become a law at this session.

The Senate has to-day passed this bill, and we are asking that it be considered at this time.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, let me make my position clear. The various laws that we have passed do protect in one way or another every class of land-claimant entryman in the service during his military service. It is true that this bill, in the portion that is copied from the civil-rights bill, holds all sorts of action against him in abeyance, so that it might not be necessary for him in a certain limited class of cases, as it may be now, to make affidavits while in the service in order to protect his rights; but we have practically covered the ground, with possibly a very limited number of comparatively unimportant exceptions. The Senator from Utah has gathered together some legislation that has already been enacted and some of the provisions contained in the civil-rights bill, that may not be enacted this session, and has put them into a new bill. I am not prepared to say that this bill, thus gathered together from laws that we have enacted or from proposals of legislation that has passed the House, may not be of some benefit; but without careful examination no man on the floor can tell what effect it may have on other and further provisions of recent legislation giving homestead settlers the benefit of constructive residence during the time of their service. The gentlemen said that he had referred this matter to certain members of the Committee on Public Lands. There is at least one member of the Committee on Public Lands on this side, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], who says that he has not seen the bill. The matter is too important to be taken up now without anyone having read the bill, conflicting as it may with legislation that we have passed after careful consideration, and have the House pass it by unanimous consent, without opportunity for comparison and full consideration.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit me to call his attention to a few matters?

Mr. MONDELL. Oh, I know that we could talk about this at length; but let me suggest to the gentleman that for the time

being he withdraw his request and get his committee together, get the laws that we have passed on these subjects, examine them all in connection with this legislation, and then, if the members of the committee who are in the city believe the legislation will aid some cases we have not provided for and should be enacted, I shall not object; I shall be very glad to help. I think, however, it would be exceedingly dangerous in the last day of the session, without any consideration, to pass a bill that may jeopardize rights and privileges heretofore granted.

Mr. MAYS. I have no objection to doing that.

Mr. MONDELL. It would be very dangerous to bring in a bill that legislates upon subjects on which we have already legislated in a different way, without careful examination, which I can not have now.

Mr. MAYS. If the gentleman will permit one second, I am doing this at the request of the chairman of the committee himself, who is leaving the city. So many of the gentlemen were leaving the city that he said we would talk about it informally, and see if there was any objection to it. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] did not happen to be in the Chamber at the time, but I have seen a majority of the Committee on Public Lands. They considered the same idea the gentleman referred to in committee, and they passed it favorably. The idea here is to grant this relief at this time, rather than to wait until some future session.

Mr. MONDELL. The question is whether, assuming to grant relief in this bill, you do not by inference repeal legislation already enacted, and particularly legislation, and most important legislation from the standpoint of the gentleman's constituents, which gives the benefit of constructive residence during his service in the Army to a homesteader.

Mr. MAYS. I have no objection to getting those together whom we can who are on the committee.

Mr. MONDELL. I am fairly familiar with this class of legislation.

Mr. MAYS. The gentleman introduced an amendment himself embodying the idea of it.

Mr. MONDELL. I realize that this is all adopted from other legislation and legislative proposals.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the gentleman to one matter.

Mr. MONDELL. To take up now, without examination by the committee, a piece of legislation which covers ground covered by three or four bills that we have heretofore passed, without an opportunity to consider the bill carefully, may result in repealing or affecting the best legislation that we have already enacted.

Mr. MAYS. I would say in explanation of this bill that upon receipt of this telegram from the district exemption board of my State I asked the Interior Department to report whether or not there were certain parties who should be protected who were going into the military and naval service who had not been protected, and the department said that they would report later in the day; they would have their attorney look it up carefully. This bill was drawn by the Interior Department to cover cases that had not been covered and matter that should be urgently considered and which is in no wise in conflict with the legislation already passed. It carries out the idea that the gentleman had in his amendment, and it carries out the idea of our section 501 in the civil rights bill. But that legislation will not become a law, I am advised, at this session.

Mr. MONDELL. Let me say to my friend I know he is just as anxious to have this legislation in perfect form as I am, and it is just as important for his people as for mine.

Mr. MAYS. I am willing to let it go over.

Mr. MONDELL. If the gentleman will withhold the request until the members of the committee can examine it—

Mr. MAYS. It will have to be done to-morrow.

Mr. MONDELL. It can be done the first thing to-morrow morning.

Mr. MAYS. I am perfectly willing to bring it up again. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request for the time being.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman withdraws his request.

PRINTING OF HOUSE REPORT NO. 169, ETC.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 170.

Resolved, That 10,000 copies of House Report No. 169, first session, Sixty-fifth Congress, and 10,000 copies of the act authorizing national banks to issue their notes in denominations of \$1 and \$2 be printed, 2,000 of which shall be delivered to the folding room and 8,000 to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

EXTRA MONTH'S PAY TO OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker—

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

Mr. AUSTIN. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House borne on the annual and session rolls on the 15th day of September, 1917, including the Capitol police, the official reporters of the Senate and House, and W. A. Smith, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD clerk, for extra services during the first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, a sum equal to one month's pay at the compensation then paid them by law, the same to be immediately available.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire whether the gentleman has advised the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of his intention to submit this resolution?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, if I were to submit myself to a rule of that kind lots of meritorious bills would never get through this House, and we really ought to be able to handle this proposition and do justice and fairness to the employees and officials of the two Houses without consulting the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations or the chairman of any other committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I took the liberty of asking, in the absence of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], whether the gentleman had submitted him this resolution granting an extra month's pay to the employees.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York objects.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. AUSTIN. Would a motion be in order to suspend the rules and pass the resolution?

The SPEAKER. Not now. Whenever the Senate passes the adjournment resolution then a motion to suspend the rules would be in order; but I understand they are in a row over there and there is no telling when they will pass it. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROGERS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

BARNARD STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROGERS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I send the following resolution to the Clerk's desk and ask to have it read in my time.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested to use his good offices to prevent the shipment from the United States to England of the George Grey Barnard statue of Abraham Lincoln, which it is proposed to set up in London as a gift to the people of England.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, the fame of Abraham Lincoln is, of course, secure as one of the great figures not only in the history of the United States, but in the world's history. From one point of view, it makes very little difference to us in the United States, who know his achievements and his character, what is thought of him in the other countries of the world. And yet I think it is a matter of proper and natural pride when we find to what an extent, and to what an increasing extent, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is revered in the countries across the sea. It is a source of legitimate pleasure when we read that the prime minister of England, in a recent very important address upon the purposes of the allies in this war, found that he could do no better in summing up than to quote the words of Abraham Lincoln, uttered at the time of the Civil War.

We accepted the war—

Said Lincoln, as quoted by Lloyd-George—  
for an object, a worthy object. The war will end when that object is attained. Under God, I hope it will never end until that time.

About eight years ago an organization was formed on this side of the Atlantic and on the other side of the Atlantic known in the one case as the American Centenary Committee and in the other as the British Empire Centenary Committee.

These two committees were formed to act in cooperation and to make plans for a fitting commemoration of the 100 years of peace between the United States and Great Britain. Doubtless many of the Members present who were Members of the Sixty-third Congress will recall that they allowed the use of their names as members of an honorary committee composed of men in public life, which was formed to participate in the arrangements and in the celebration.

When the great war broke out in 1914 it was found that the plans of the committees could not proceed to advantage or the celebration be held. And so the program was radically changed. It was arranged to substitute a plan which involved the dedication of suitable memorials to the great men of the two countries. The British committee, which became known as the Sulgrave Institution, purchased the manor house at Sulgrave, England, the home of that branch of the Washington family to which George Washington belonged, and made it a gift, and certainly a most welcome and appropriate gift, to the American people. The American committee conceived the laudable purpose of securing a sum of money with which could be purchased and erected in Great Britain a statue of Abraham Lincoln. An American sculptor of note, George Grey Barnard, was already at that time at work upon a statue of Lincoln, which was to be set up in the city of Cincinnati.

Through private benefaction it was arranged that he should prepare a replica of that Cincinnati statue, and that that replica should be sent across the sea and erected in London. That plan has progressed, until now, as I am informed, the replica is actually boxed and awaiting shipment to the other side. Those of you who are familiar with London will remember that as you go down from Trafalgar Square through Whitehall, and on through Parliament Street, you finally come to a point where on your left-hand side are the Houses of Parliament and on the right-hand side is Westminster Abbey. That point is the precise location where this statue is to be erected—probably the most conspicuous, honorable, and historic site in the whole of Great Britain.

Mr. Speaker, of course we are all proud that the United States and Great Britain are by joint and harmonious action to erect in such a historic spot a statue of Abraham Lincoln. But then comes the question, and the inevitable and proper question, what kind of a statue it is to be. Some of you may have seen the original statue, which is now erected in Cincinnati. I have in my hand a reproduction which appeared in the *Literary Digest* for January 6, 1917. Those of you who are in the front rows may be able to examine the details of the statue. I want to call your attention to the fact that in the type just beneath the picture are the words "Copyrighted by George Grey Barnard."

George Grey Barnard is the sculptor of this original statue, and, as a consequence, the sculptor of the replica which is to go to Great Britain. It is fair to infer from the fact that that photograph appears in the *Literary Digest*, bearing the inscription "Copyrighted by George Grey Barnard," that it represents—in his opinion, at least—a reasonably satisfactory reproduction, by which the public may get an accurate impression as to the merits of the statue. There are other photographs to which I will call the attention of the House. One of them appeared in the *Literary Digest* of February 10. Others appear in the June and August issues of the *Art World*.

I desire to call your attention to some things about the statue. In the first place, there is absolutely no trace of the grandeur and the repose and the power and the mentality in the face of the statue that we associate, and I believe associate properly, with the memory of Abraham Lincoln. When you look at the elongated neck you are inevitably reminded of the picture of Alice in Wonderland after she ate the wrong piece of cake. [Laughter.] If it be suggested that the *Literary Digest* photograph of this statue—which, by the way, is more than twice life size and stands on its pedestal 25 feet high—is unfair to the original in that, being taken by a camera at its base, it foreshortens and brings out of focus the upper portions, I remind you that every observer will see the statue from the height and location from which the photograph was taken. I am quite willing to predicate my remarks on any reproduction which may be submitted.

Mr. SLOAN. I understand there is such a statue in Cincinnati?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes. It is the replica which it is proposed to send over to Great Britain.

Mr. SLOAN. I wonder that Brother LONGWORTH and Dr. FESS have allowed a statue of that kind—if that is the true representation—to stand in Cincinnati. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROGERS. Of course, if Cincinnati wants that kind of a statue, that is the kind of a statue it wants. But I think the whole American people, and not merely the people of Cincinnati, must interest themselves in the type of statue of Lincoln which shall go across the ocean to represent the United States for all time between Westminster Abbey and the House of Parliament.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. George Grey Barnard is a sculptor and artist of world-wide reputation. I was wondering whether the resolution the gentleman has offered has had the consideration of other artists or is the gentleman's own?

Mr. ROGERS. If the gentleman will allow me to proceed for a few minutes I hope to demonstrate to him that I am not going off half-cocked, and that I am not alone in my opinion.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman may be right in his criticism. I do not know. I have read somewhere in the newspapers, however, that some artists were complaining of this particular replica. I say that only in fairness to the sculptor, who I understand has done some very exceptional work.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Barnard is a Pennsylvanian, is he not?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes; born in Bellefonte.

Mr. ROGERS. He designed, I think, some of the statuary in the capitol at Harrisburg?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes; I believe he did some of that work in France. I am not, however, particularly familiar with his work, but I know he is a sculptor of wide reputation.

Mr. ROGERS. Let me continue my analysis. The neck sticks up like that of a crane.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am sorry to say that the necks of some of the rest of us do that. [Laughter.] Will the gentleman let me see that picture?

Mr. ROGERS. Certainly. The Adam's apple is easily the most noticeable feature—if an Adam's apple can be called a feature. Lincoln's arms are crossing himself at the middle as if he was suffering the most violent internal pain. [Laughter.] Perhaps he awaits an ambulance to take him to the operating table. He is wearing great shapeless boots like canal boats. His clothes are shabby and ill-fitting, and give the figure a slouchy and slovenly appearance. As a whole—I think it is fair and conservative to say—the statue looks rather simian than human, and certainly is not one that we like to think of as characteristic of Abraham Lincoln. It is a libelous and grotesque monstrosity.

I want to be entirely fair to Mr. Barnard, who is a sculptor of great ability and distinction. I will quote what seems to be an authentic interview with him, which appeared in the *Philadelphia North American* of November 19, 1916. In that interview he said, "I wanted to show the man's soul through his face and hands and feet."

If you will look at these great, awkward, skeletonlike hands, large as hams, crossing at his waist, I do not think you will feel that there is very much soul shown through them. If you will look at the misshapen, ugly, comic-cartoonist feet, I do not think you will find that there is much soul there—spelled "s-o-u-l"; although at least two very conspicuous soles. [Laughter.]

How did the sculptor get the impression of Lincoln upon which he drew? Here is what he says:

I traveled through the States, North and South, East and West. I advertised and went personally to look at many men. At last, in Louisville, Ky., after a great number had come to me, I found the one I wanted. He was 6 feet 4½ inches and realized as nearly as any other being conceivably could all that we know of Lincoln's appearance. I asked him about himself, and he gave this curious account:

"I was born on a farm only 15 miles from where Lincoln was born. My father, my father's father, and his father were all born there. \* \* \* I have been splitting rails all my life."

So that the basis for the model which Mr. Barnard used was a man combining three qualifications: He was 6 feet 4 inches tall, as Lincoln was; he was born 15 miles from where Lincoln was born, an obvious essential; and he had split rails all his life. Thereupon, as if conceived by magic, came the inevitable model of Abraham Lincoln. [Laughter.]

How did he get the clothing and shoes of Abraham Lincoln? Again, I quote from the interview in the *Philadelphia North American*, which tells us that the sculptor "wanted to show the man's soul through his face and hands and feet":

To complete the circle he got an old-time broadcloth frock suit, which had served as a wedding garment in Illinois in the early sixties, and from the very county in Kentucky where the martyred President was born a pair of just such shoes as men of his position wore about the middle of the last century.

**THE SPEAKER.** The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

**MR. STAFFORD.** Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time may be extended 10 minutes.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

**MR. MOORE** of Pennsylvania. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the gentleman if he has any objection to my including in the Record at the close of his remarks a sketch of George Grey Barnard?

**MR. ROGERS.** None whatever.

**MR. SMITH** of Michigan. Has the gentleman ever seen the statue in front of the old courthouse in this city, something similar to the statue that the gentleman is talking about? And does the gentleman recognize any resemblance to that?

**MR. ROGERS.** No; and I do not recognize any marked resemblance between this statue and the wonderful St. Gaudens's statue in Chicago.

**MR. SMITH** of Michigan. That has been recognized down there as not being of sufficient likeness to the martyred President.

**MR. ROGERS.** Mr. Speaker, I have absolutely no personal grievance in this matter. I do not know Mr. Barnard. I only know him through his work. I know that he is a sculptor of unusual distinction. I do not enjoy criticizing his work. I wish it were unnecessary.

But even if he is a sculptor of distinction, in an international matter of this kind the American people have the right to consider whether his notion of Abraham Lincoln, or the truth, shall prevail and shall serve as the basis for a monument which is to stand in Great Britain for all time.

Let us see what the facts are about the personal appearance of Abraham Lincoln. I hold in my hand the particular volume of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*—which, as you all know, is an English work—which contains the life of Abraham Lincoln. The publishers of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* came to America in order to secure the best possible author of their sketch of the life of Abraham Lincoln. They selected John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary and biographer. Here is what he says about Abraham Lincoln; and if you please I want you to consider, as I read, whether they square with the picture in the *Literary Digest* which I have just shown to the House:

President Lincoln was of unusual stature, 6 feet 4 inches, and of spare but muscular build. He had been in youth remarkably strong and skillful in the athletic games of the frontier, where, however, his popularity and recognized impartiality oftener made him an umpire than a champion.

Now mark this—

He had regular and prepossessing features; dark complexion; broad high forehead; prominent cheek bones; gray deep-set eyes; and bushy black hair, turning to gray at the time of his death.

"He had regular and prepossessing features." That is the assertion of the man who was for years the intimate and trusted friend of Abraham Lincoln. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* has taken a keen interest in this Barnard statue of Lincoln, and has taken the trouble to get the consensus of opinion of living men who knew Lincoln as to whether this statue is an accurate portrayal. Here is what the Milwaukee *Sentinel* has to say:

The question arises, Is it realism at all? Is it a faithful presentation in bronze of the real Lincoln? That question is still fairly capable of settlement. There are entirely credible and competent witnesses now living who knew Lincoln in the flesh and remember perfectly well how he looked—no difficult thing, for "Old Abe" was a striking figure that, once seen, was never forgotten.

We have tried this test, by submitting to some who knew Lincoln in life the appalling photographic cut of the production which is supposed to perpetuate for Cincinnatians the appearance of Lincoln. The consensus of usually indignant testimony is that it is fearfully and wonderfully unlike Lincoln as they knew him.

The sculptor seems to have evolved his conception of Lincoln out of his inner consciousness, though he states that he was greatly assisted by contemplating a man he met in Louisville, who was 6 feet 4½ inches tall, who was born not far from Lincoln's birthplace, and who had been splitting rails all his life.

The finished artistic result of these processes is one that, so far as our own inquiries go, is calculated to stir to wrath and resentment those who knew Mr. Lincoln in life and must be admitted to be competent witnesses as to his personal appearance.

It is perfectly possible to combine good art with a respectable degree of verisimilitude in these productions. If we are going to have statues of Lincoln, a decent respect for the memory of "Old Abe" seems to require that they resemble him, and are not freaks of fancy that with a few alterations might do duty as figures of Ichabod Crane or Dominic Sampson or St. Simeon Stylites on his penitential pillar.

I do not suppose that there can be higher or more credible testimony than that of the son of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, now living in the city of Washington. Mr. Lincoln has gone on record in a public protest against this statue of his father. With the permission of the House, I will quote two letters from him on this subject:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing to ask your consideration of a matter which is giving me great concern and to bespeak such assistance as you feel able to give me.

When I first learned through the newspapers that your brother, Charles P. Taft, had caused to be made a large statue of my father for presentation to the city of Cincinnati I very naturally most gratefully appreciated the sentiment which moved him to do this; when, however, the statue was exhibited early this winter I was deeply grieved by the result of the commission which Mr. Taft had given to Mr. Barnard. I could not understand, and still do not understand, any rational basis for such a work as he has produced. I have seen some of the newspaper publications inspired by him, one of which, printed in the *North American*, of Philadelphia, in November, and another in the *Literary Digest* for January 6 last, attempt to make explanations which are anything but satisfactory, to me at least. He indicates, if I can understand him, that he scorned the use of the many existing photographs of President Lincoln and took as a model for his figure a man chosen by him, for the curious artistic reasons that he was 6 feet 4½ inches in height, was born on a farm 15 miles from where Lincoln was born, was about 40 years of age, and had been splitting rails all his life.

The result is a monstrous figure, which is grotesque as a likeness of President Lincoln, and defamatory as an effigy.

I understand that the completed statue has gone to Cincinnati to be placed. As to that I have nothing more to say, but I am horrified to learn just now that arrangements are being made for a statue of President Lincoln by the same artist, and, I assume, of a similar character, to be presented for location, one in London and one in Paris. I understand also that these statues are to be gifts by Mr. Taft. I do not think I have ever had the pleasure of meeting him, and I am therefore venturing to beg you, on my account, to intercede with him and, if possible, to induce him to abandon this purpose, if it is true that he has it in mind. I should, of course, have filial pride in having a good statue of my father in London and in Paris, of a character like the two great statues of him made by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and that which I have good reason to expect in the Lincoln Memorial, now being modeled by Daniel Chester French. That my father should be represented in those two great cities by such a work as that of which I am writing to you would be a cause of sorrow to me personally, the greatness of which I will not attempt to describe.

Believe me, my dear Mr. President, always

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

ROBERT LINCOLN.

The Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

HILDENE, MANCHESTER, VT., September 16, 1917.

F. WELLINGTON RUCKSTUHL, Esq.,  
Editor of the *Art World*, New York, N. Y.

MY DEAR MR. RUCKSTUHL: In reply to your suggestion that I should send you for publication a letter of protest against the erection in London and in Paris of the Barnard statue of my father, I find myself in difficulty, owing to the vigor and fullness of your own articles in the June and August issues of the *Art World*. I have already expressed to you my deep sense of gratification that you have so earnestly dealt with this miserable affair, from both artistic and public points of view, and I can think of nothing to add in those regards. But, as you did not know my own personal feeling and opinion when you kindly sent me your published articles, and think that there are others who might care to know them, I am sending you a copy of a letter written by me to President Taft as soon as I heard of the London and Paris projects; I send also copies of letters giving the views of three gentlemen peculiarly able to express a personal opinion for reasons I indicate in notes appended to the copies. These you are at liberty to use as you may think proper. Renewing my thanks to you for the helpful part you are taking in my efforts, believe me,

Very sincerely, yours,

(Signed)

ROBERT LINCOLN.

Mr. Speaker, in my judgment, this protest of Mr. Robert T. Lincoln should be decisive, even if the case against the statue were not as strong as it is. Lincoln was not an ugly or repulsive man. He was a plain man. Perhaps he might even be called a homely man, in the best sense of that term. There was far more than mere beauty in his face. I have made it a point to talk with a number of men who knew Lincoln personally and who remember how he looked. Their impression was always one of dignity and high-minded intellectuality—the exact opposite of the impression that one extracts from the statue as portrayed in the picture to which I have referred.

Mr. George H. Story, who is still living at the age of 82, painted a portrait of Abraham Lincoln shortly after Lincoln went to the White House. I have called attention to the size of the hands and feet in the Barnard statue, and I have called attention also to the fact that this sculptor seems to be proud of the size and shape and appearance of the hands and the feet. I desire to read what Mr. Story said, in an entry in his diary made in 1861, of Lincoln's hands and feet. I do not say that this is the most important thing about the statue or that we ought to lay too great stress upon it, but I use it simply as indicating the unfairness of the statue and the lack of fidelity to life which I believe prevails throughout the whole work.

Mr. Story says:

Hands and feet appear rather small for a man of his size; his feet are in fine, close-fitting calfskin boots; his clothes are of the finest broadcloth and well fitting.

Abraham Lincoln was essentially a man of dignity. He knew the responsibilities and the proprieties of his great office. He lived the part. This statue shows him with a soft collar which does not rise above the level of the neckband; one point is tucked down in some way under the coat collar, and the other point raised above it, flying off as if pursued by a strong wind. Did

he ever wear such a collar after he left the haunts of the frontiersman?

The question is, What shall be done? Great Britain is powerless to protest. She can not look a gift horse in the mouth, and especially can she look a gift horse in the mouth at this particular time. The question is whether the United States shall act. I do not suppose it is a natural thing for the Congress to legislate upon a matter of this sort. But this statue, which is a grotesque and distorted and defamatory caricature of Lincoln, is soon to go across the water unless it can be stopped. In my judgment it is a calamity to the American people, and not only to the American people but to the English people, to have it stand for all time before the walls of Westminster Abbey. In my resolution I call upon the President to prevent the shipment of this statue. Standing 25 feet high, it will be one of the most conspicuous as well as one of the most hideous objects in London.

A mere suggestion from the President would stop the shipment. The gentlemen who are presenting it and sending it are patriotic Americans. They do not want to fly in the face of the well-considered judgment of the American people. In a time of war, when so many other things of greater importance are engaging the attention of the American people, we are not thinking of these things unless our attention is specifically directed to them. I am sure that a single word from the President of the United States to the patriotic and high-minded sponsors of the gift, whose sole purpose is to perform a generous and public-spirited act and to cement the friendship between the United States and Great Britain would be sufficient. In my resolution I am calling on the President to speak that single word. [Applause.]

Let us have no statue if we can not have the best statue. Far better, rather than to have an inferior and unworthy and even cruel thing, to ask the people of Great Britain to remember the great American by recalling the words of the manly apology made by their own famous Punch on hearing of the martyrdom of the Emancipator:

Beside this corpse that bears for winding sheet  
The Stars and Stripes he lived to rear anew;  
Between the mourners at his head and feet,  
Say, scurrie jester, is there room for you?  
Yes; he had lived to shame me from my sneer,  
To tame my pencil and confute my pen;  
To make me own this hind of prince's peer—  
This rull splitter, a true-born king of men.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend at this point a sketch of the artist who has been referred to by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

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

There was no objection.

The sketch is as follows:

Barnard, George Grey, sculptor; b. Bellefonte, Pa., May 24, 1863; s. Joseph H. and Martha (Grubb) B.; studied 1 yr. at Art Inst. of Chicago; Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887; m. Edna Monroe, of Boston, Mass., 1895. Exhibited in Paris Salon, 1894, and was then named Associe Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts; awarded gold medal, Paris Expn., 1900; gold medal, Buffalo Expn., 1901; Prof. sculpture, Art Students' League, New York, A. N. A. Works include: Brotherly Love; Norway; Two Natures (in Met. Mus., New York); The God Pan (in Central Park); The Boy; group, Brotherly Love in Norway; The Hewer; Urn of Life (19 figures in marble); group, Brotherhood in Suffering; Despair and Hope; Youth; Mother and Angel; Lone Woman; Prodigal Son and Father; great group, Adam and Eve; relief (22 ft. high), Labor and Rest; Christ; group of Baptism; Love and Labor; The Brothers; family group of 4 figures; Pa. Capitol; also busts of Abram S. Hewitt, Collis P. Huntington, Blair Thaw (poet), Dr. Leeds of Stevens Inst., etc. Mem. Nat. Inst. Arts and Letters. Address: Care Monroe & Co., 7 rue Scribe, Paris, France.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on Appropriations from the further consideration of Senate joint resolution 89, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to expend funds in New Mexico and Texas for drainage purposes, and for its consideration in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on Appropriations from further consideration of Senate joint resolution 89, and for its present consideration in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 89) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to expend funds in New Mexico and Texas for drainage purposes.

*Resolved*, etc., That in order to provide for immediate and necessary drainage of lands in the Rio Grande reclamation project, New Mexico and Texas, the provisions of the sundry civil act, approved June 12, 1917, so far as applicable to said project, are hereby modified and amended so as to authorize and permit the Secretary of the Interior to expend not exceeding \$15,000 in drainage work upon that portion of the project located within the State of New Mexico pending the formation of an irrigation district covering the lands within New

Mexico under this project, and to expend upon that portion of the project located within the State of Texas such amount, within the limit of available appropriations, as the existing irrigation district may obligate itself to repay.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MADDEN. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from New York to tell the House what this is about and about how much money it will cost.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, in the sundry civil appropriation act for the current year there was a limitation placed on the expenditure of funds for the Rio Grande reclamation project for drainage purposes, under which, unless drainage districts were formed under State laws and the districts contracted with the Reclamation Service to assume the burden of the cost of drainage, money could not be expended for such purpose. That limitation was placed on the appropriation bill at the request of the Reclamation Service.

Since that time conditions on the Rio Grande project in certain portions of New Mexico and Texas have become such that unless money be immediately expended to overcome the rising ground water very considerable damage will be done to crops now in the ground.

In New Mexico an irrigation district is in process of formation. The necessary steps to be taken, together with the negotiations with the Reclamation Service officials, require a very considerable period of time. It is requested that the service be permitted to expend \$15,000 in that district in anticipation of the formation of the district.

In Texas there is a somewhat different situation. On that portion of the project in Texas there is a water-users' association, which is a corporation under contract with the service to bear the cost of construction.

The Reclamation Service desired that an irrigation district, which is a municipal corporation, be formed, and that a new contract be entered into with it to assume the entire cost of construction and drainage. Under the constitution of the State of Texas, however, an irrigation district can not assume a liability for drainage in excess of 25 per cent of the value of the property, so that it has been found necessary, instead of creating this new corporation, to assume all of the liability, to continue the water-users' association, with the liability for the construction charges, and to organize the drainage districts, to assume the drainage charges. The matter has been investigated by the Reclamation Service, and the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the Reclamation Service, and counsel for the Reclamation Service recommend that this action be taken. The Committee on Appropriations has been engaged since this bill came from the Senate on the 28th of September in connection with the deficiency appropriation bill, and has been unable to consider the bill. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], who is very conversant with all of the reclamation matters, and myself took the matter up with the Reclamation Service officials and went into it thoroughly. We are satisfied that not only will the charges be assumed and expenditures be repaid under the contracts which will be made, but that unless action be taken at this time to enable the Reclamation Service to undertake the work at once damage of a very extraordinary character will result.

Mr. MADDEN. The original contract contemplated the payment in the first instance by the private parties, and now the Government of the United States is to assume the responsibility and advance the money?

Mr. FITZGERALD. No. The Government is building those reclamation projects, and the lands affected come in under an agreement to bear the cost. A dispute arose on this project as to whether the cost of doing drainage work should be added to the construction cost or should be defrayed under the reclamation fund, without repayment. It was because of that condition that the department itself requested this limitation be placed upon its ability to expend money for drainage purposes unless those districts were created and the burden assumed. The department, in the New Mexico portion of the project, because public notice has not yet been issued which fixes the cost to the individual landowners of the project, is able, even if the irrigation district should not contract to assume the burden, to include it in the construction costs; and in the Texas situation the organization of the irrigation district under the Texas law will unquestionably take care of the additional burden in that way.

Mr. MADDEN. They will have the power under the terms of their organization to levy assessments against the owners of the property, so that they may be able to reimburse the Government of the United States?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes; and it makes a contract by which the expenditure becomes a first lien upon the land.

**THE SPEAKER.** The question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. FITZGERALD, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

**MR. FRANCIS.** Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of Republican support of the war.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

**MR. LONDON.** Mr. Speaker, I understand that a conference committee is ready to report and that the Senate is waiting, and therefore I ask unanimous consent that I be given leave to address the House to-morrow morning for 20 minutes.

**THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WINGO).** The gentleman from New York asks leave to address the House for not to exceed 20 minutes to-morrow, not to interfere with conference reports or other privileged matters. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

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

**H. R. 6175.** An act giving the United States Shipping Board power to suspend present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of August 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade during the present war and for a period of 120 days thereafter, except the coastwise trade with Alaska;

**H. R. 6350.** An act to authorize the issuance of Reserve Corps and National Army commissions in the lower grades of Staff Corps and to remove the fixed age limits requiring the discharge of Reserve Corps officers;

**H. R. 6094.** An act amending the act to increase the limit of the cost of certain public buildings, etc.;

**H. R. 6363.** An act to provide for the service of officers of auxiliary naval forces on naval courts;

**H. R. 4232.** An act extending the time for the construction of a bridge across Flint River, in the State of Georgia;

**H. R. 6306.** An act to provide for the payment of six months' gratuity to the widow, children, or other previously designated dependent relative of retired officers or enlisted men on active duty;

**H. R. 6362.** An act to promote the efficiency of the United States Navy;

**H. R. 5647.** An act to provide for the reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others in the naval service of the United States for property lost or destroyed in such service;

**H. R. 3932.** An act to prohibit the manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession in time of war of explosives, providing regulations for the safe manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession of the same, and for other purposes;

**H. J. Res. 116.** Joint resolution for the purpose of promoting efficiency, for the utilization of the resources and industries of the United States, for lessening the expenses of the war, and restoring the loss caused by the war, by providing for the employment of a discovery or invention called the "Garabed," claiming to make possible the utilization of free energy;

**H. R. 5648.** An act to establish certain new ratings in the United States Navy, and for other purposes;

**H. R. 5918.** An act to authorize the President to organize provisionally as Field Artillery or Infantry and to use as Field Artillery or Infantry during the existing emergency such regiments of Cavalry as he may designate; and

**H. R. 5646.** An act to amend section 1585 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

**S. 2203.** An act for the establishment of Northgate, in the State of North Dakota, as a port of entry for immediate transportation without appraisement of dutiable merchandise;

**S. 2938.** An act to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across Little River, in Poinsett County, Ark., at or near the section line between sections 35 and 36, township 11 north, range 6 east;

**S. 2527.** An act authorizing appointment of chaplains at large for the United States Army;

**S. 2937.** An act granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta;

**S. 2858.** An act to defray expenses incurred by officers and enlisted men of foreign armies attached to the Army of the United States; and

**S. 2916.** An act to amend sections 24 and 256 of the Judicial Code, relating to the jurisdiction of the district courts, so as to save to claimants the rights and remedies under the workmen's compensation law of any State.

WAR-RISK INSURANCE.

**MR. SIMS.** Mr. Speaker, I wish to present a conference report on the bill (H. R. 5723) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1914, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

**THE SPEAKER.** The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a conference report, notwithstanding the rule. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the conference report.

The conference report was read.

CONFERENCE REPORT (NO. 197).

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5723) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1914, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 15, 19, 25, 26, 33, 60, 92, 105, and 106.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, and 119, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: After the word "cohabitation," at the end of the amendment proposed by the Senate, insert the following: *"Provided further,* That for the purpose of the administration of Article II of this act marriage shall be conclusively presumed, in the absence of proof, that there is a legal spouse living, if the man and woman have lived together in the openly acknowledged relation of husband and wife during the two years immediately preceding the date of the declaration of war, or the date of enlistment or of entrance into or employment in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States if subsequent to such declaration"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert the following: "and if such child, if born after December 31, 1917, shall have been born in the United States, or in its insular possessions"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 24. That the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, so far as practicable, shall upon request furnish information to and act for persons in the military or naval service, with respect to any contracts of insurance, whether with the Government or otherwise, as may be prescribed by regulations. Said bureau may upon request procure from and keep a record of the amount and kind of insurance held by every commissioned and appointive officer and of every enlisted man in the military or naval service of the United States, including the name and principal place of business of the company, society, or organization in which such insurance is held, the date of the policy, amount of premium, name and relationship of the beneficiary, and such other data as may be deemed of service in protecting the interests of the insured and beneficiaries."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of

the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert "five"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert "five"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert "five"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"Not later than five years after the date of the termination of the war as declared by proclamation of the President of the United States, the term insurance shall be converted, without medical examination, into such form or forms of insurance as may be prescribed by regulations and as the insured may request. Regulations shall provide for the right to convert into ordinary life, 20-payment life, endowment maturing at age 62 and into other usual forms of insurance and shall prescribe the time and method of payment of the premiums thereon, but payments of premiums in advance shall not be required for periods of more than one month each and may be deducted from the pay or deposit of the insured or be otherwise made at his election."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In the first line of the amendment proposed by the Senate strike out "406" and insert the figure "3"; and the Senate agree to the same.

T. W. SIMS,  
SAM RAYBURN,  
JOHN J. ESCH,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,  
HOKE SMITH,  
REED SMOOT,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5723) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1914, and for other purposes, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the conference report:

On amendment No. 1: Changes the reference to the number of the section.

On amendment No. 2: Limits the construction of section 9 as referring only to the Division of Marine and Seaman's Insurance.

On amendment No. 3: Limits the amount of compensation paid to claim agents and attorneys for services to 10 per cent.

On amendment No. 4: Strikes out the words "so far as practicable," to which the House conferees agreed.

On amendment No. 5: This amendment makes the fees allowed and salaries to be the same as in other departments of the Government for similar services.

On amendment No. 6: The House conferees accepted the Senate amendment in its entirety, but also added in addition thereto the House text, which relates to proof of marriages for the purpose of the administration of Article II.

On amendment No. 7: Changes the word "approval" to "enactment."

On amendment No. 8: Changes the word "act" to "amendatory act."

On amendment No. 9: This amendment provides that the child must be legally adopted before enlistment.

On amendment No. 10: This amendment simply adds a comma after the word "only."

On amendment No. 11: This amendment proposes to insert "instrument in writing signed by."

On amendment No. 12: This amendment fixes the date of birth of child and requires birth in the United States or in its insular possessions.

On amendment No. 13: The Senate conferees receded from this amendment, which defines the term of "wife divorced" as being wife divorced without her fault as the ground or cause of such divorce.

On amendment No. 14: This amendment is simply a correction.

On amendment No. 15: This amendment restores the House text, which defines the age limit of a child.

On amendment No. 16: This amendment changes the language as to "disability."

On amendment No. 17: This amendment eliminates an Army clerk and a field clerk, Quartermaster's Corps, from the definition of the term "commissioned officer."

On amendment No. 18: This amendment includes in the definition of the terms "man and enlisted man" members of training camps authorized by law.

On amendment No. 19: This amendment defines the term "dependent"; and the Senate receded.

On amendment No. 20: Simply inserts the word "amendatory" before the word "act."

On amendment No. 21: The House recedes on amendment No. 21, striking out the words "a person mentally incompetent," because it is covered in amendment No. 22, disagreement to which the House also recedes.

On amendment No. 23: The House recedes on this amendment, as the language substituted by the Senate more clearly defines the party to whom payment shall be made.

On amendment No. 24: The Senate recedes from its amendment striking out section 24, and agrees thereto with an amendment inserting the words "on request" after the word "shall," in line 10; and also with amendments striking out the word "shall," in line 14 of the same section, and inserting the words "may on request."

On amendments Nos. 25 and 26: The Senate recedes from its amendments 25 and 26, which are only corrections.

On amendment No. 27: This amendment provides that allotment shall be made only to former wife divorced to whom alimony has been decreed; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 28: Adds the word "decree" after the court order.

On amendment No. 29: Inserts the word "written" before the word "agreement"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 30: This amendment defines what illegitimate child the father must contribute to, and further provides that where it has been judicially ordered that it shall not be beyond the amount decreed by the court; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 31: This amendment strikes out the words "his next of kin" and inserts in lieu thereof the words "the person or persons who would under the laws of the State of his residence be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 32: Strikes out the words "declaration of war" and inserts in lieu thereof "November 1, 1917"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 33: This amendment limits the payment of family allowances for members of class A and to those dependent in whole or in part on the enlisted man; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 34: This amendment relates to alimony when decreed to the wife; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 35: This amendment inserts the word "decree"; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 36: This amendment inserts the word "written" after the word "agreement"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 37: This amendment relates to an illegitimate child to whose support the father has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute, and the amount of the allotment shall not exceed the amount fixed in the order or decree; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 38: This amendment relates to the allotment under class B; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 39: This amendment simply changes the word "amendment" to "amendatory act"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 40: This amendment proposes to strike out "a wife, including a former wife divorced, and the children not in her custody, and as between children," and inserts "the members of class A and as between the members of class B"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 41: This amendment simply changes the language relating to the regulations to be made by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to the distribution of allotments and clarifies the language; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 42: This amendment simply inserts the words "on the basis of"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 43: This amendment relates to the certification to the War and Navy Departments with reference to the amount of the allotment to be made by the man; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 44: This amendment strikes out the words "in the course of the service"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 45: This amendment provides that no compensation shall be paid if the injury or disease has been caused by the willful misconduct of the man; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 46: This amendment strikes out the words "from a marriage contracted before or within 10 years after the injury," and is covered in another section of the bill; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 47: This amendment strikes out the word "substantially" before the word "dependent"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 48: This amendment strikes out the words "percentages of his pay" and inserts the word "amounts." This is necessary because the percentage provisions of the bill were stricken out in the House and the word "amounts" inserted in lieu thereof; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 49 to 55, inclusive: These amendments all reduce the rates of compensation as passed by the House; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 56: This amendment strikes out the word "substantially" before the word "dependent" and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 57, 58, and 59: These amendments relate to the payment of burial expenses and return of bodies to homes of men who died before discharge or resignation from the service. The House provision provided for the payment of \$100 for burial expenses for men who died after discharge or resignation; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 60: This amendment strikes out "eighteen" and inserts "sixteen"; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 61: This amendment strikes out the words "mental or physical infirmity, of pursuing any substantially gainful occupation, then until the marriage or death or until such incapacity ceases," and inserts the words "insane, idiotic, or otherwise being permanently helpless, then during such incapacity"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 62: This amendment simply defines the word "widow" as used in section 301; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 63: This amendment strikes out "so as to make it impracticable for the injured person to pursue any gainful occupation," for the reason that if the injury is total a person could not pursue a gainful occupation; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 64 to 71, inclusive: These amendments reduce the rates for disability resulting from injury and change the lettering of the paragraphs; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 72: This amendment simply changes the lettering of the paragraphs; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 73: This amendment strikes out the word "substantially" before the word "dependent"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 74: This amendment inserts the word "amounts," which is necessary; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 75: This amendment adds to the classification of those permanently disabled the words "those helplessly and permanently bedridden"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 76: This amendment provides that those helplessly and permanently bedridden must be from causes occurring "in the line of duty"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 77: This amendment inserts the word "governmental" before the word "medical"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 78: This amendment inserts the words "with such" before the word "supplies"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 79: This amendment inserts a proviso that nothing in this act shall be construed to effect the necessary military control over any member of the Military or Naval Establishments before he shall have been discharged from the military or naval service, which is admitted to be necessary to avoid any conflict of authority; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 80: This amendment strikes out section 304.

On amendments Nos. 81 and 82: This amendment simply renumbers the sections.

On amendment No. 83: This amendment strikes out section 307, which relates to the definition of the term "pay"; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 84, 85, 86, and 87: These amendments simply renumber the sections; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 88: The House recedes, with an amendment changing the time for the occurrence of the disability to 5 years instead of 10 years as inserted by the House and 2 years as inserted by the Senate.

On amendment No. 89: This amendment strikes out "in the course of" before the word "service" and inserts "during the"; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 90 and 91: On these amendments the House recedes with an amendment changing the time for the occurrence of the disability to 5 years instead of 10 years as inserted by the House and 2 years as inserted by the Senate.

On amendment No. 92: This amendment adds after the word "such" the words "minority or"; and the Senate recedes.

On amendments Nos. 93, 94, and 95: These amendments simply change the numbers of the sections; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 96: This amendment strikes out the words "existing pension laws and laws providing for gratuities or payment in the event of death in the service" and inserts the words "the laws providing for gratuities or payment in the event of death in the service and existing pension laws"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 97: This amendment inserts the words "or their widows, children, or their dependents"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 98: This amendment renumeres the section only.

On amendment No. 99: This amendment inserts the word "amendatory" before the word "act"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 100: The House concurred in the amendment.

#### ARTICLE IV.

On amendment No. 101: This amendment simply inserts the word "permanent" before the word "disability"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 102: Insert the words "and permanently" before the word "disabled."

On amendment No. 103: Insert, after the word "wife," the words "from the time of his death and during her widowhood, or to his"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 104: Insert the words "and permanent" before the word "disability"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 105: Insert the word "dependent" before the word "both"; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 106: Insert the word "dependent" before the word "sister"; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 107: Insert the words "and permanent" before the word "disability."

On amendment No. 108: Strike out the words "and to such other person as may be provided for from time to time by regulation"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 109: Simply strikes out the word "only"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 110: Insert before the word "installments" the words "240 equal monthly" for the reason that it was desired that these payments should run for a period of 20 years; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 111: Adds the words "dividends from gains and savings," as it is believed the beneficiaries should have the full value of the policy at the time of the death; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 112: Makes the basis of calculation the American Experience of Mortality, with interest at 3½ per cent per annum, and provides further that no deduction shall be made from continuous installments during the life of the insured in case of total and permanent disability continues more than 240 months; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 113: Strike out the words "or as in the regulations"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 114: Adds, after the words "reserve value," the words "if any"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 115: Strikes out the word "policy" and inserts in lieu thereof the words "contracts of insurance"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 116: Inserts after the word "war" the words "and thereafter until converted."

On amendment No. 117: Provides that not later than five years after the close of this war that term insurance shall be converted into other lines of insurance without medical examina-

tion, which supersedes the House provision that it could be converted after the war. The House agrees to the Senate amendment with the following amendments: After the word "after" insert the words "the date of the termination of," and after the word "war," in the same line, "as declared by proclamation of the President of the United States."

On amendment No. 118: This amendment simply strikes out the words "*And provided further*, That no" and inserts before the word "or" the word "no"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 119: Strikes out the words "this act" and inserts the words "the provision of this section"; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 120: Adds a new section to the bill, section 3, which provides for the revival of the term "general" in the United States Army and provides for the appointment of the commander of the United States forces now in France to this rank; and provides that the salary of the general shall be \$10,000 and the lieutenants general \$9,000.

T. W. SIMS,  
SAM RAYBURN,  
JOHN J. ESCH,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*

**THE SPEAKER.** The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken, and the conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SIMS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. DECKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on this bill.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DECKER]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request.

**THE SPEAKER.** The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ALEXANDER] makes the same request. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned to meet to-morrow, Saturday, October 6, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 269) to authorize the advancement of funds to survey, construct, and maintain roads, trails, and bridges within Indian reservations, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 191), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 195) providing for the sale of the coal and asphalt deposits in the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Okla., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 192), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. TILLMAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 3568) to pay the balance due the loyal Creek Indians on the award made by the Senate on the 16th day of February, 1903, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 193), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WATSON of Virginia, from the Committee on Elections No. 3, to which was referred the contested-election case of *Beakes v. Bacon*, reported the same with the recommendation that Samuel W. Beakes was duly elected, accompanied by a report (No. 194), which said report was referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HASTINGS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 1681) to confer upon the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma the authority now conferred by law upon the Commissioner of In-

dian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior respecting lands allotted to the enrolled members of the Five Civilized Tribes and their individual moneys, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 196), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. DAVILA: A bill (H. R. 6481) to develop the fisheries and other aquatic industries in Porto Rico; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MASON: A bill (H. R. 6482) to amend the pension laws of the United States; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 6483) to provide additional terminal facilities in square east of 710 and square 712 and 713 for freight traffic; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CAREW: A bill (H. R. 6484) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1917; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRITTEN: Resolution (H. Res. 169) relating to the consideration of House resolution 166; to the Committee on Rules.

By Miss RANKIN: Resolution (H. Res. 171) to authorize an investigation of the District of Columbia workhouse; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 6485) granting a pension to Fred Hauk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISHER: A bill (H. R. 6486) for the relief of Marion B. Patterson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. IRELAND: A bill (H. R. 6487) granting an increase of pension to Charles Saunders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TEMPLE: A bill (H. R. 6488) granting an increase of pension to John B. Rayle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition urging the immediate passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLAND: Evidence in the case of Fred Hauk, to accompany House bill 6485; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: Resolution of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, including 40,000,000 members, requesting the appointment of chaplains in the Army at the rate not to exceed, including chaplains now in the service, one for each one thousand two hundred officers and men in all branches of the Military Establishment, with rank, pay, and allowances as now authorized by law, and that there be assigned at least one chaplain for each regiment of Cavalry, Infantry, Field Artillery, and Engineers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MASON: Petition of 46 citizens of Michigan; 100 citizens of Comanche and Erath Counties, Tex.; 100 citizens of Johnson County, Ill.; 98 citizens of Comanche and Erath Counties, Tex.; 64 citizens of Dublin, Tex.; 35 citizens of Elmhurst, Dupage County, Ill.; 50 citizens of Erath County, Tex.; the Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace; 16 citizens of Stephens County, Tex.; 20 citizens of Chicago, Ill.; 20 citizens of Big Flat, Ark.; 7 citizens of Philadelphia, Pa.; 11 citizens of Florinda, Fla.; 57 citizens of Erath County, Tex.; 20 citizens of Hon. Thomas L. Blanton's district; 12 citizens of Casey, Ill.; and 32 citizens of Big Flat, Ark., favoring the passage of House bill 5181; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBBINS: Petition of citizens of Vandergrift, Westmoreland County, Pa., asking for enactment of law compelling aliens to either serve in Army or suffer deportation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TINKHAM: Petition of Central Council of Irish County Associations, Boston, Mass., requesting the President of the United States to use his influence in obtaining national independence and self-government for Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.