engaged in the news-paper business, as there are bad men engaged in every other activity of human endeavor, does a penalty of three years in prison and $50,000 fine or both? Does not the Senator think that amount might well be reduced and not let it go to the world that these men are such a wicked lot of scoundrels that they ought to be dealt with differently from the rest of human kind?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I have no pride at all about that, and all these matters will rest in the judgment of the Senate. When we come to the final consideration of the measure all those things will appeal to me, no doubt, as they will to any Senator.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will tender another amendment now. I move to strike out "$50,000," on page 3, line 24, and insert "$20,000." Let that be pending.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I suggest right in this connection, if the Senator will permit me, the national-defense act provides as follows—
or any necessary supplies or equipment, as ordered by the Secretary of War, shall refuse to furnish such arms, ammunition, or parts of ammunition, or other supplies or equipment, at a reasonable price as determined by the Secretary of War, or any necessary supplies or equipment, at a reasonable price as determined by the Secretary of War, which is manufactured therein for use by the United States in the event of war shall be imminent, such product or material as is required by any company, association, or corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, or the responsible head or heads thereof, failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years and a fine not exceeding $50,000.

Mr. GALLINGER. Well, Mr. President, that deals with the life of the Nation. Men who obstruct the Government in its efforts to carry on this great war ought to be dealt with in a very severe manner and I would not object to $50,000 instead of $20,000, but in this business transaction it seems to me it is an entirely different thing.

As the joint resolution is to go over until to-morrow, I will move that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Before that is done I ask that the joint resolution be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is requested by the chairman of the committee having the joint resolution in charge that it be temporarily laid aside. Does the Chair hear any objection? The Chair hears none. The request of the Senator from Arizona is granted, and the joint resolution takes its regular course and remains as the order of business.

Mr. CULBERSON. I suggest that we have a short executive session.

Mr. GALLINGER. I do not object to that.

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 a bill (H. R. 3135) to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to provide for an auxiliary reclamation project in connection with the Yuma project, Arizona," in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 3123. An act to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to provide for an auxiliary reclamation project in connection with the Yuma project, Arizona," in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULBERSON. 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 five minutes spent in an open session the doors were reopened, and at 2 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 9, 1918, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 8, 1918.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

James J. Brady to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Michigan.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Robert N. Bell to be United States attorney, northern district of Alabama.

Thomas D. Samford to be United States attorney, middle district of Alabama.

Alexander D. Pitts to be United States attorney, southern district of Alabama.

Thomas A. Flyn to be United States attorney, district of Arizona.

John W. Preston to be United States attorney, northern district of California.

John Robert O'Connor to be United States attorney, southern district of California.

Hooper Alexander to be United States attorney, northern district of Georgia.

James L. McClear to be United States attorney, district of Idaho.

Thomas J. Boynton to be United States attorney, district of Massachusetts.

Francis Fisher Kane to be United States attorney, eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Roger L. Burnett to be United States attorney, middle district of Pennsylvania.

Stuart W. Walker to be United States attorney, northern district of West Virginia.

L. H. Kelly to be United States attorney, southern district of West Virginia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 8, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Our Father, who art in Heaven, let Thy spirit come mightily upon these, Thy servants, that with clear minds, strong hearts, and high resolves they may prosecute the work of this hour with courage, energy, and efficiency, and thus make themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

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

S. 3061. An act to extend the time for the completion of the municipal bridge, approaches, and extensions or additions thereto by the city of St. Louis within the States of Illinois and Missouri; and

S. 2812. An act to encourage and promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, and sodium on the public domain.

CORRECTION OF THE JOURNAL.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin rose.

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

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I understand from listening to the reading of the Journal a sentence saying that Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin made a point of no quorum. If that is in the Journal I think it is incorrect, because I did not make that point.

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not understand the gentleman.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I would like to have a correction made.

The SPEAKER. It ought to be Mr. Gillett instead of Mr. Cooper.

Mr. FOSTER. It ought to be Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER. Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania was the man.

Mr. GILLET. Mr. Speaker, I made the point of order, as the Record correctly has it.

The SPEAKER. It fixes Gillett, then. [Laughter.]

Mr. FOSTER. It was the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moore] who made the last point of order.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday unanimous consent was given that the House take a recess at 12:30 o'clock to-day to receive the Serbian commission. I ask unanimous consent that that time be changed until after the President finishes his address, and that the House stand over 10 minutes for the purpose of receiving the Serbian commission.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent, in view of the fact that the President notified us that he wanted to conclude his address at 12:30 o'clock, that this prior order, to take effect at 12:30 for 30 minutes to hear the Serbian commission, be changed so as the Serbian commission shall come in just after the President leaves, and a recess of 10 minutes instead of 30 minutes.
Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is the notification we have had that the President is coming up. May I inquire why this was not done before?

The SPEAKER. The change was necessitated by the fact that the President suddenly notified us that he was coming over here.

Mr. GILLETT. I will acquiesce then. I suppose the House has to adopt some resolution on the subject.

The SPEAKER. It is going to adopt it right now.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, the minute the armistice was proclaimed, I move immediate consideration and adoption of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House concurrent resolution 32.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

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

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Wadsworth, its enrolling clerk, acquainting the House that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

House concurrent resolution 32.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the House of Representatives, at the request of the Senate, appoint a committee of the House to accompany the members of the Senate to Brest-Litovsk, to receive any communication which the Russian representatives may be pleased to make to the United States legislative body.

The Speaker: The House should decide to whom this resolution shall be referred.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 12.25.

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

The House stood in recess until 12.25 p.m.

AFTER RECESS.

At the expiration of the recess the House resumed its session and was called to order by the Speaker.

JOINT MEETING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper, Joseph J. Simott, announced the Vice President of the United States and the Members of the United States Senate. The Members of the House rose. The Senate, preceded by the Vice President and by their Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber. The Vice President took the chair at the right of the Speaker and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them. The Speaker, on the part of the House the Chair appoints the following committee to wait on the President: Mr. Flood, Mr. Shelley, Mr. Webb, Mr. Poore, Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, Mr. Gillett, and Mr. Campbell of Kansas.

The Vice President. On the part of the Senate the Chair appoints Senators Martin, Stone, Simons, Overman, Gallinger, Lodge, and Warren.

At 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m., the President of the United States entered, accompanied by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House and stood at the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the Sixty-fifth Congress, I present the President of the United States.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT (H. Doc. No. 765).

The PRESIDENT. Gentlemen of the Congress, once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the direction of a general peace. In progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives and representatives of the Central Powers, to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite programme of the concrete application of those principles. The German and Austrian representatives presented an outline of settlement, which, if much less definite, seemed to be determined by liberal interpretation until their specific purposes were set forth. In practical terms, there was no agreement whatever, no guarantee of concessions at all either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the populations with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the Central Empires were to force concessions on Russia, every province, every city, every point of vantage, as a permanent addition to their territories and their power.

The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Turkish provinces which have been confiscated by them not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the Resolutions of the German Reichstag of the night of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist on their most and subject to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

In progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives and the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of purpose, but an unqualified assurance that the whole incident is full of significance. There is, moreover, a vast and more

The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Turkish provinces which have been confiscated by them not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the Resolutions of the German Reichstag of the ninth of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist on their most

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They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish to express their
responsibility and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privi
ergated to express to them their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace. [Applause.]

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall be pursued in such a manner and under such conditions as to give to
the world, with the utmost freedom, the means of determining all
questions of sovereignty which she has felt it her own choosing;
and national policy [applause].

VIII. All Russian territory, including the Baltic provinces, which
made up the whole structure of the Ottoman Empire, shall be evacuated;
or, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which the
former under Austrian dominion may have, there must be established
the free and secure access to the sea [applause], and the relations of the
Balkan states should be entered into. [Applause.]

XI. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the
nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be ac
ccepted in the freest opportunity of autonomous development. [Applause.]

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire
shall be assured a free sovereignty, but the other national-
ities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an
undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested oppor-
tunity of autonomous development [applause], and the Davila
nelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the
shippers and commerce of all nations under international guaran-
tees. [Applause.]

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which
shall include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish
populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to
the sea, and whose political and economic independence and
territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international
organizations. [Applause.]

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under
specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guaran-
tees of political independence and territorial integrity to great
and small states alike. [Applause.]

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and asser-
tions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all
the peoples and nations which in the programme that we are to
Outline, we find that the acid test of our programme is the quick
assurance of the people. [Applause.]

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national arma-
ments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with
domestic safety. [Applause.]

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjust-
ment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the
principles of the Hague Convention and innocent enterprise as
have made record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to
injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or
power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with
hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate her-
self with us and the other free-entering states of the world
in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her
equal to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the
world,—the new world in which we now live,—instead of a place
of favor. [Applause.]

Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or
modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must
frankly say, and necessarily so as a preliminary to any intelligent
arrangement with her on our part, that she should allow her spokesmen to speak
for them when they speak to us [applause], whether for the Reichstag majority or for the
military party and the men whose crest is imperial domination.

We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit
of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs
through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the prin-
ciple of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right
to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another,
whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made
its foundation no part of the structure of international justice
can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no
other principle; and to the vindication of this principle they
are ready to devote their lives, their honor, and everything
that they possess. The moral climax of this the culminating
aspect of the war for human liberty is that the humanity of
men whose crest is imperial domination

To put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own
integrity and devotion to the test. [Prolonged applause.]

At 12 o'clock and 54 minutes p. m. the President retired from
the Hall of the House.

At 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m. The Speaker announced
that the joint session had adjourned. Thereupon the Vice President and Members of the Senate
returned to their Chamber.

SERBIAN MISSION.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to escort the Serbien mission, FLORENCE DENT, SABATY,
Cooper of Wisconsin, and FORNSYDE, and the House will stand
in recess.
Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess, and at 1 o'clock p. m. the members of the Serbian mission, escorted by the committee appointed by the Speaker, entered the Hall of the House and were announced by the Doorkeeper. The members who were with the mission were: Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, Mr. Martinatz, Dr. Sima Lozanitch, Gen. Michahlo Rachitch, Lieut. Col. Michahlo Nenadovitch, Capt. Milan Yovitchitch, and Mr. Vladislav Martinatz.

Dr. Milenko Michaillovitch, minister from Serbia to the United States, accompanied the mission into the Hall of the House, together with the Third Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Breckinridge Long; A. B. Rudock, of the Department of State; Capt. H. H. Armstrong; and Lieut. Col. H. Martinatz.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, almost 500 years ago the Turks overran the Balkans and got as far as the capital of Austria, and John Sobieski, the heroic King of Poland, went down there with an army and defeated the Turks under the walls of Vienna. From that day to this the Turks have been retreating eastward, sometimes very slowly and sometimes more rapidly. During all these years, nearly five centuries, the Serbians and Montenegrins have kept up a more or less constant warfare against the Turks. [Applause.] They never admitted that they were conquered. Serbia was one of the first of the Balkan Provinces that achieved its independence. It is true that this independence was of the wilderstuff, but not without the world has ever put up a braver fight. [Applause.] About the time that the western end of the Balkans, including Serbia, had achieved independence from the Turks, the Austrians precipitated a disastrous war. It would be an assault on the human conscience merely to attempt to describe how easily as they supposed they would, and the Serbians fought them inch by inch, and were driven from their own country only by the overwhelming force of men and guns. I suppose that in family the Serbians have suffered more than any other nation in Europe.

I take pleasure in introducing to the House the head of the Serbian mission to the United States, Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, who will now address the House. [Applause.]

Dr. Vesnitch. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, we stand here, in this post of honor, my friends and myself, thanks to your great courtesy, and my first thoughts go beyond you to your constituents, to those whom you so conscientiously represent, and who probably have often asked of you the reason for this catastrophe overwhelming the world, and which has imposed upon them the greatest sacrifices which humanity has ever been called upon to endure. Would that my voice might reach them all, but, alas! I fear that I cannot hope to succeed in this self-imposed task to the voice of that representative of a small nation is too weak to be heard throughout this vast country. Nevertheless, I dare not hesitate, and your democracy, gracious and gentle as it is powerful, will lend its ear, for the Swiss minister, the representative, in its truth and of Invoking justice for the cause of the allies and for that of my desolate country.

The most distinguished of our common allies have explained to us the platforms and reasons for which Germany and Austria-Hungary have provoked this tremendous war, and for which all righteous and liberty-loving nations have been successively and necessarily involved in this conflagration. This duty was for none of them so great and so imperative as for me; for little Serbia, as you know, was the first nation attacked by Austria-Hungary, and later invaded by Germany, Bulgaria, and Turkey. Serbia was the first object of the Teutonic aggression. In a single moment the armies of four powers, representing 150,000,000 inhabitants, were hurled against a small nation of hardly 5,000,000, whose army was exhausted by two preceding wars.

Why did the central European powers attack us, aided by their Turanian, Asiatic, and half-Asiatic allies? Why did the liberal nations of Europe interfere in this unequal struggle? Why was it impossible for your great country to stand, as it were, apart, and await the final result of this immense conflict, far from the field of battle? To frame clearly the answers to these questions would require hours and hours, if not days, and, at hazard, I have on your honor in confidence. But it is half an hour of your precious time, I shall endeavor to be very brief. Because of this my address will necessarily suffer, but I shall not hesitate.

You will, I sincerely hope, agree with me that a great and enlightened democracy has the right in our time to be fully informed why it is that its citizens, so far removed from the battle-field, are to be specified, the countrysides of Washington and Monroe, should forsake their regular occupations, renounce all their cherished plans, and concentrate their thoughts and their powers, physical as well as moral and material, exclusively on one object—to win the war. The necessity for this is absolute. Serbia, both of which were preemnent and categorical. The first was dictated by the determination of the Germans to become the triumphant nation in Europe, and Austria-Hungary had after having successfully subjected Europe to their will and having settled the Sultan. The second was due to the horror in which the German mind holds democracy. If you consider these two motives more closely, you will readily see that the reason for the same autocratic mentality of the Teutons, of which the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs are the strongest and the most evident personifications. This mentality manifested itself long before the Hohenzollerns came by the sword for political purposes, and when the Hapsburgs forced a people to stand bareheaded before the hat of Gessler. Medieval, feudal robberies, the Hohenzollerns descended from their mountain castles, and passing through the country of Nuremburg, founded the Duchy of Brandenburg, outraging and exterminating the Slavs, and colonizing their lands with Teutons. Through persistent intrigue and military activity they have transformed their dominions into the Kingdom of Prussia, which they enlarged by robbing Austria of Silesia, Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein, and, excluding Austria from the circle of German States, formed the North German Confederation, under which the central European powers attacked us, aided by the Hapsburgs. But to reach Constantinople and Saloniki it was necessary to win over or to crush Serbia. As we could not be won over, our destruction was quickly decided at Berlin and Vienna. At 1 o'clock p. m. the members of the Serbian mission, especially with the most overriding interest, in the world, for scores of years lulled the Turks into a belief in their superiority and of the Christianite, they acquired the crown of the Holy Empire of the German Nation, without ever seeing in their dreams that their lands or family dominions. Even nowadays the Hapsburgs do not recognize an Austrian or Hungarian, a Czech or Croat country, nor even an Austrian Empire. They only know lands and estates belonging to their house like simple property, and it is on the basis of these conceptions that they administer their Provinces, considering the inhabitants as belonging to and subject to the German rule. At the same time, being essentially a Teutonic dynasty, the Hapsburgs have always been in the East the agents of German policy. With the exception of the German, and from the latter half of the last century Magyar, who, as you know, is the only nation who has not been subjugated by either of these Policies, the Hapsburgs have been persecuted systematically every nation or race with those ambitions, especially the Slavs; but they have emptied the vials of their wrath upon the Yougoslavs, because the democratic Slovanes and Croats had seen in the Serbia of their brothers the realization of their dreams extending over centuries, and, as they have openly and with all their energy favored our development, many of them abandoning their homes and their lands over to the Sarbs, of which the feudal and bureaucratic Hapsburgs have seen in our country a real danger to their political situation. And because of this reason, as they deemed it, they terminated the policy of oppressing the Yougoslavs, of persecuting Serbian, and of thwarting all our endeavors toward a normal economic and political development.

The Hapsburgs, having become a hell to all her inhabitants, with the exception of the Germans and Magyars, no nationality has suffered more under Hapsburg misrule than the Yougoslav.
Hatred of the Croats and of the Slovenes has increased in the last 50 years, and a new manifestation, leaning upon Serbia as a defense and upon her democracy. Since 1918, Vienna and Berlin have been united in their policy to crush Serbia because they feared her small democracies in the southeast of Europe—and to counteract every effort of the Serbs and Croats or Slovenes in the dual monarchy standing in their way.

Our desperate moral and political situation has been truly pictured by one of our great national poets, "Our tears are not remarked, and neither our cries nor our prayers are heard." The ambition to dominate the world, and the determination to check democratic movements in their dominions, have been the most important causes that have united the central powers to inaugurate this tremendous war. All else has been simple pretext.

You know the methods followed by the Germans in this war in Belgium, in France, in Romania, and in Russia. You have never heard of the horrors endured by the Yugoslavians, not only in Serbia but even in the Provinces of Austria-Hungary. They are so cruel and inhuman that I am obliged to spare you the recital. But I must give you one, the slightest example of it.

Since we have been so happy as to enjoy the hospitality of your beautiful Capital, I have been going every Sunday to commune with your people in prayer for all the unhappy men and women in the world and for our redemption from the evils imposed upon us all by German aggression. On every one of these occasions I have recalled to mind the military order issued by the Austro-Hungarian government to the Austrian, German, Bulgarian, and Turkish forces. Divine service is only to be permitted at the request of the inhabitants of the locality and only in the open air outside the church. No one will be permitted under any conditions whatever. A platoon, prepared to fire, will hold itself in readiness near the church to prevent divine service.

In methods of barbarity, Austrians, Magyars, Bulgarians, and Germans have vied with one another. Contrary to the traditions of warfare in the last three centuries, and contrary to the idea of warfare enunciated in international treaties, the Austro-Hungarians, Germans, the Bulgarians, and the Turks have violated the most elementary civil, moral, and religious rights in Belgium, in France, in Romania, and in Russia. You, having nearly made large measure as in Serbia. Should they be victorious in this war, the turn of others would necessarily come, and neutral nations would not escape.

This situation imposes upon us all the imperative duty of facing sacrifice to win the war. I have come from the western front in Europe, and I saw there all the horrors of German devastation. Attila could go to the school of barbarism founded by the successors of Motke. But I saw at the same time the resolution of all the allied soldiers, those under the command of your gallant Gen. Pershing included, to win this war, forced upon us all, and to restore right, justice, and liberty to the civilized world. [Applause.] But, sir, if we must, for all our coordinated energy and indefatigably day and night. We must not, we dare not, think of anything else these days than to have an extra hour; we must make every effort to ensure complete and definite victory in our hands. We can only wish when we hold complete and definite victory in our hands can we dare to think of peace. This must be a just and a lasting one, and to be such it can not be made in Germany. [Applause.] To obtain it we must realize that further great and earnest efforts are to be made. We must stand as one man and concentrate all our energies. We Serbs put all our confidence in our allies, as we have up to the present day, that this sunlight will dawn. We hope that the new world organization—for a new world will and must result from this war—will be inspired by the American spirit, tending toward "a more perfect union," providing at the same time that no State or Nation shall be deprived of its equality in the new society of nations. We may assure gentlemen of the House of Representatives, that in the coming happier organization we shall be factors and elements of order and of progress that we shall be happy and proud to stand beside you and to follow you in the way in which the spirit of Washington is to guide mankind. [Applause.]

The members of the mission then took their places on the right of the Speaker's rostrum, and the Members of the House of Representatives were presented to them.

The distinguished visitors were then escorted from the Hall of the House.

The recess having expired, the House (at 1 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.) resumed its session.

Mr. SPEAKER. I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings which took place during the recess be published in the Record.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that the proceedings incident to the visit of the Serbian mission be printed in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that 25,000 copies of the President's address just delivered be printed and distributed throughout the Fold­ing Room. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that 25,000 copies of the President's address just delivered be printed in document form and distributed through the Folding Room. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that the proceedings which took place during the recess be published in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the next to the last address of the President never has been referred. Does the gentleman wish to make some motion about it?

Mr. KITCHIN. I thought myself that being a special message it was unnecessary to make a motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will call attention to the fact that the next to the last address of the President never has been referred. Does the gentleman wish to make some motion about it?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will refer it to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns Wednesday it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Thursdays.

Mr. GILLETTE. Is that with the understanding that the woman-suffrage amendment will be considered on Thursday?

Mr. KITCHIN. I understand the Rules Committee will bring in a rule on Thursday for the consideration of the woman-suffrage amendment, and that it is the purpose to close the matter up and vote on the amendment on that day, and we wish to have an extra hour.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns Wednesday it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock a.m. on Thursday. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for leave of absence for the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER], indefinitely, on account of illness.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER] be given indefinite leave of absence on account of illness. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of S. J. Res. 106, extending until January 1, 1919, the effective date of section 10 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, now on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER. The parliamentary clerk is momentarily absent, but the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Virginia when the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. EKLUND] has concluded his 30-minute speech.

Mr. CARLIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to awaiting the return of the parliamentary clerk, but I want to be certain a.m. on Monday are not going to adjourn so as to cut off consideration of Senate joint resolution 106, because this is the last day of the existence of the law and it is necessary to consider it if possible today.

Mr. STAFFORD. What does the resolution relate to?

Mr. CARLIN. It relates to the suspension of section 10 of the Clayton Antitrust Act.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think there is some objection to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. CARLIN. I am not concerned about the objection to the resolution, but I am concerned about its consideration to-day.
The SPEAKER. There is no trouble about that; it is entitled to be called up to-day. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BOHRAND), under the order of the House, is entitled to 10 minutes.

Mr. LONDON was called to the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. BOHRAND. Mr. Speaker. January 8 commemorates the birthday of the American Army, it was at New Orleans on March 9. We received the news that the last day of the war, and these followed the frontier custom of building their log cabins in clearings on their individual tracts of land, often on the very banks of the Mississippi. Contrary, clung to the villages. According to one estimate, about one-fifth of the inhabitants of the upper district were Americans at the time of the transfer.

The 22d of March, few days after the transfer, and during the same session of Congress as that which passed the act for the taking possession of Louisiana, an act was passed for the temporary government of the newly acquired domain. The provision of the 38th Congress, to organizing the State of Louisiana, was organized into the Territory of Orleans. The residue of the Province from the southern boundary of Arkansas to the British possessions was included in the unorganized District of Orleans. By the act the latter was placed under the control of the governor and judges of Indiana Territory, which Territory, embracing Illinois, extended to the east bank of the Mississippi. To these officials was given not only executive and judicial but legislative authority, subject to the Constitution of the United States and to certain special provisions for religious liberty and for trial by jury in all civil and criminal prosecutions and in civil cases when the amount involved was $100. All inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 45 were to be subject to military duty. "The laws in force in the said District of Louisiana at the commencement of this act and not inconsistent with any other laws or provisions of law shall continue in force until altered, modified, or repealed by the governor and judges of Indiana Territory."

Gen. William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory, that day, on the same day, by the same decision, and what was simply added for the time being to his jurisdiction without being incorporated in the Territory of Indiana. Some technical question was afterwards raised about this on the subject of slavery. It was contended that as Indiana Territory was part of the Northwest Territory, in which by the ordinance of 1787 slavery and involuntary servitude were prohibited, the District of Louisiana came under the provisions of this law, and that therefore the jurisdiction of the governor of Indiana Territory and therefore slavery became unlawful from that date. The contention was never seriously pressed. It is manifest from the terms of the act of Congress, of March 25, 1804, that the law then prevailing in the District of Louisiana were continued in force until changed by the governor and judges to whom the legislative authority was committed. As Gen. Harrison was not to assume his duties until October 1, 1804, he came to St. Louis, with his judges, in the meantime and familiarized himself, as far as possible, with the needs of the District.

The first act passed for the new Territory. Lewis and Clark organized and started upon their expedition to the Pacific. Americans began to pour into the new land, led by the spirit of adventure and the uncountable millions of a new country. After the arrival of the Lewis and the judges to Vincennes from their visit to St. Louis, they enacted, on October 1, 1804, a few laws for the government of the District of Louisiana. Including a slave code modeled upon that of Kentucky. Congress at the following session, March 3, 1805, changed the name of the District of Louisiana to the Territory of Louisiana. In response to a popular demand the act provided that a governor, a secretary, and three judges should be appointed who should reside in the Territory. The act was modeled after that for the government of Indiana Territory. All power, legislative, executive, and judicial, was vested in the governor, who was to be appointed by the President. This is what is known in our law as a Territory of the first grade. It is a civil government, and is one step higher than the military rule which it superseded. It provides internal legislation but not for local participation in government.

The first governor appointed under the new act was Gen. James Wilkinson, who was then in command of the western American Army. Gen. Wilkinson was John B. C. Lucas, Retar J. Meigs, Jr., and Joseph Browne. The new governor established himself at St. Louis and took up his duties April 24, 1805. Lewis and Clark returned thence to St. Louis, and visited Wilkinson, and the air was soon thick with rumors of the wonderful conspiracy of Burr to establish an independent nation in the Southwest. Gen. Wilkinson was involved in Burr's plans. After the acquittal of Burr, Wilkinson was tried as an accessory, but no case was proved against him. He was unpopular with the St. Louis people, whether on account of his supposed intrigue with Burr.
or because of his speculations in land is not clear. He was removed from the office of governor after less than two years' service. Col. Hammond was acting governor until the spring of 1807, when Capt. Meriwether Lewis was appointed governor.

In 1805 Lieut. Zebulon Pike was sent by Gov. Wilkinson to explore the upper waters of the Mississippi and to establish American authority there as against the encroachments of the Spanish. The following year Pike was sent to the headwaters of the Arkansas, which resulted in his invading Spanish territory and being detained in honorable captivity. In 1806 the American post, Fort Declaux, was established on the Mississippi River a few miles above its mouth. During that year and the next a colony of pioneers from Kentucky, under the leadership of Col. Benjamin Cooper, was established on Loutre Island in the Mississippi River, where the town of Hernando de Soto was first called Fort Osage. The country was partitioned by the whites and several forts established to protect the traders and the slaves in proportion to population continued to fall off with the growth of the slave population.
legislative council. Gov. Howard had taken the field in the war then beginning with England, and Gen. William Clarke, the companion of Capt. Meriwether Lewis, was appointed governor of the new province of Missouri. Actual hostilities did not extend that far west. It was feared by the inhabitants that the Indians, particularly those tribes which had come in from the Northwest, would break down the barrier of British influence and ravage the Agricultural region. Fortunately, Gen. Clarke had, in May, just pre-
ceeding the outbreak of war, taken a party of chiefs of the Great and Little Miami, the Senecas, and Shawnees to Washington, and became a representative of the Government in keeping the peace among the Indians of the upper Mississippi region. As a result no organized warfare was attempted by the Indians, although the settlers did not escape occasional raids.

When the War of 1812 broke out Gen. Howard sent word to the settlers in the Boones Lick country to come into St. Louis for protection, but received this reply from Capt. Cooper:

We have made our homes here & all we have to offer & it was our choice & we have no need to ask for shelter. We are all good friends of our Pups among us & we have 2 hundred Men and Boys that will fight to the death & ten thousand Bricks that will fall before that point. We will make a good force. So we can defend this Settlement, wh. with God & our own strength. If we had a few bounds of Powder & a hundred Lead we all ask.

Whether the fear that British agents were inciting the In-
dians of the trans-Mississippi region to hostilities against the Americans was well founded or not, the rumors to that effect prevented the settlement from extending as rapidly as it might have done. To prevent such influence among the Indians of the upper Missouri one of the most ex-
perienced traders, Manual Lisa, was appointed by Gov. Clarke as an agent among the tribes which in the summer of St. Louis life business in those days. He was eminently successful as a trader and very tactful in his dealings with the Indians, but nothing he did escaped criticism from his comm-

The treaty of Ghent, which closed the second war with Eng-
land, was signed by the commissioners of the two Governments December 24, 1814, but news of the treaty did not reach the United States until after the brilliant victory of Jackson at New Orleans January 8, 1815. An attempt was made on the part of the British negotiators of the treaty to settle the northern boundary of Louisiana Province, but nothing could be derived from them that had not been foreseen by the United States the duty of making peace with the Indian tribes, Col. Chouteau achieved his greatest feat of diplomacy in a council which he held with them at Fortress St. Louis on the Missouri River. As a result of the fair play and fairness of Col. Chouteau, Gov. Clarke, Maj. Sibley, Manual Lisa, and other representatives of the Government in Indian affairs, the Indians of the new Territory were made friendly and tractable, and Missouri was spared most of the horrors of Indian massacres which have stained with blood the early history of many American Commonwealths.

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In Congress over this change, and yet it was a momentous one for Missouri. It indicated very nearly complete Americaniza-
tion. For the first time in the history of the Louisiana Territory, the Spaniards were legislated out of the scene.

The fourth year of the independence of the United States (1798) was celebrated by the legislature of Missouri as a day of national sentiment. The body of customary law, the deepest root of human institutions, had been utterly swept away—by the free vote of the first popular assem-
A law seems to have survived that this proclamation only changed the civil organization and

The act adopting the common law follows this proclamation:

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Chair lay before the House the Senate Joint resolution No. 206.

The Speaker laid before the House Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 105) until January 1, 1916, the effective date of section 10 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

[Text of resolution]

The Speaker then asked Mr. CARLIN, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARLIN. I will yield, Mr. Speaker.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

[Text of resolution]

The Speaker then asked Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. I yield, Mr. Speaker.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

[Text of resolution]
Mr. CARLIN. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Its purpose was to prevent railroad directors from splitting by the purchase of supplies from some company in which they were largely interested.

Mr. CARLIN. That was one of the purposes of the section.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand it, there is a strong argument for this further extension, because the railroad companies are not able to purchase under contracts as limited by the provisions of section 10, which requires them as to all supplies above $5000 to be bid for.

Mr. CARLIN. That is correct. The difficulty now is not how to buy but where to get supplies, and the request came to the Committee on the Judiciary from the joint legislative council of the Senate and the House that this case be under consideration. The gentleman will recall that a joint legislative committee was appointed from the two Commerce Committees of the Senate and the House. That joint committee wrote us a letter, which the gentleman will find in the record, suggesting the advisability of continuing this matter for a year.

Mr. STAFFORD. This is a matter that the joint committee has under consideration.

Mr. CARLIN. Yes; and they are ordered to report upon it.

Mr. STAFFORD. I assume by reason of the deferring of the enforcement of this section there is some valid reason why the railroads find it unworkable.

Mr. CARLIN. It is absolutely unworkable at this time and we have to get an extension.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate joint resolution.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CARLIN, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent, House joint resolution 188, of similar tenor, was laid on the table.

RETIEMENT OF JOHN J. FITZGERALD (H. DO. NO. 867).

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a request for unanimous consent that the bill just before the Christmas holidays some notable addressees, as I view them, ament the retirement of our distinguished former colleague, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, were made to the House. I believe that those addressees, together with the address subsequently made by the former Speaker, Mr. CANNON, on the day prior to adjournment, when a gift was presented to Mr. Fitzgerald, should be printed as a House document, and I therefore make that request.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing therein the speech to which the President referred in his message this morning made by Mr. Lloyd-George.

Mr. SIEGEL. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to print in the Congressional Record the speech referred to by the President, made by the Premier of England, Mr. Lloyd-George. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the speeches made touching the retirement of Mr. Fitzgerald and the subsequent speech made by the former Speaker, Mr. CANNON, presenting him with a silver service, be printed as a House document. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing therein the speech delivered by my colleague, Mr. HICKS, in New York City, on the subject of the European front.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record by printing therein a speech made by Mr. HICKS as to his experiences in Europe since the advent of the war.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, where was the speech delivered?

Mr. SIEGEL. In New York City, on Sunday, December 23.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to renew my request for unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing therein the speech of Mr. Lloyd-George.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts printing in the Record the speech by Premier Lloyd-George?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the gentleman obtain an authorized copy of that speech, so that the speech that will be printed will be unquestionably the speech made by Mr. Lloyd-George?

The SPEAKER. To the gentleman I will say that I have asked for a copy and have been informed that undoubtedly an official copy can be obtained through the State Department. I understand it, there is an official copy can be obtained through the Department of State.

Mr. ROBBINS. Mr. Speaker, on what subject?

Mr. BLANTON. I desire to explain my absence from the House at the time of the taking of the vote on the prohibition question. It is a personal matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted on Friday next, immediately after the reading of the Journal, to address the House for three-quarters of an hour on the subject of an international league to secure peace.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON] asks unanimous consent that on Friday next, immediately after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, I be permitted to address the House for 45 minutes on the subject of creating an international league to secure peace, not to interfere with appropriation bills or conference reports. Is there objection?

Mr. CON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SHARWOOD], chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, I think intends to call up an omnibus pension bill on Friday next, and if the gentleman would provide that his speech shall be delivered after the passage of that bill I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. What does the gentleman from New York say?

Mr. LONDON. Well, Mr. Speaker, I make it after the consideration of the bill to which the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox] referred.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman changes his request until after the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SHARWOOD] gets through with his omnibus pension bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend in the Record the remarks which I have just made.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I have been criticized—by one not in my district, however—for being absent on the 18th day of December when the vote on the prohibition amendment was taken. Shortly after the convening of the present session of this Congress, learning that there would be few matters considered before the holiday recess, I had agreed upon a pair with my colleague from Texas [Mr. GARMAN] on the prohibition amendment. Later on he informed me that he was inclined to support the resolution, that he had about made up his mind to support it, and I released him from the agreement. On the 17th day of December, Mr. T. A. CHANDLER, of Oklahoma, Mr. JAMES C. WILSON, of Texas—my colleague—and myself signed a written agreement to pair both on the national prohibition amendment and the woman-suffrage amendment, Mr. T. A. CHANDLER, of Oklahoma, Mr. JAMES C. WILSON, of Texas, against both measures, agreeing, however, that should all three of us be present whenever the vote was taken on either measure that then we should either release from the pair or fail to sign any written agreement. It was filed with the pair clerk on the 7th day of December, 1917, after which I left for Texas and Mr. CHANDLER, of Oklahoma, wrote me and myself relying implicitly upon our pair duly executed and filed.

Having in my district 58 counties running 506 miles east and west, from Mineral Wells to El Paso, and several hundred miles north and south, from Lubbock to Rocksprings and Presidio, with over 400,000 people in it, and being the largest district in the United States, while over 90 per cent of the people are loyal, patriotic, dependable citizens standing solidly behind their flag, President, and Government, yet because of socialistic
propaganda and ignorance of conditions, there existed some disloyal, sedition sentiments, three men having already been sent to the Federal penitentiary for such crime, and, moreover, many boys from my district stationed at Camp Bowie were dying, and some of them were dying, I went to my district and drove in an automobile, through freezing weather part of the time, over 100 miles a day, making two, three, four, and even five days, and making a personal inspection of conditions at said camps, and upon one day especially I remember I drove 167 miles from Abilene, Tex., to Junction, speaking at Ballinger, Paint Rock, Eden, and Junction in behalf of our presidential friend General Pershing, no politics, however, being intermixed with my speeches. On the 15th day of December I received a telegram from Dr. A. J. Barton, president of the Antioch League of Texas, from Texas, warning that the prohibition cause might be embarrassed by my pair with Mr. Wilson, and asking me to wire Mr. Kitchin to change pair to some one else provided Mr. Wilson could be induced to vote for prohibition. I immediately wired Mr. Kitchin on December 15 that provided Mr. Wilson of Texas would support the prohibition amendment, then to change my pair to benefit the prohibition cause. Also, on December 15 I wired Dr. A. J. Barton that I had conferred with my request and had wired Mr. Kitchin authorizing him to change pair if Mr. Wilson of Texas would vote for prohibition, and that if necessary to count Mr. Wilson's vote for prohibition I would return immediately. On the 16th day of December, from Albany, I wired a telegram to Mr. Wilson of Texas, urging him as his colleague and particular friend since college days to support the prohibition amendment, thus permitting the States to pass upon the question once for all, and if it should avoid the prohibition cause pair Mr. Chandler and myself with some other negative vote.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, may I have two minutes additional?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to speak for two minutes additional. Is there objection?

The Chair has none.

Mr. BLANTON. I received no reply from Mr. Wilson. Also, on December 16 I wired Mr. E. Y. Wass, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, that in case Mr. Wilson would vote for the amendment to pair Mr. Chandler and myself with some one else.

Also, on December 16 I wired Mr. Guenz, of Texas, and others, urging that they support the prohibition amendment.

I refer to pages 3883 and 3884 of the Record of last session for remarks I made on October 5, 1917, in favor of the passage of the national prohibition amendment and predicted that it would come before the House early in the December session, I missed only seven days' sessions of the House, as during my entire absence the House met only on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, and 18th days of December.

On the prohibition question I am further already on record. On April 9 I introduced a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 40) proposing an amendment for national prohibition, which is practically the same resolution introduced by Senator Burke in 1915, that passed the House, extending the right of suffrage to women, and refered to the several calendars therein named, as follows: Mr. RAKER, from the Committee on Woman Suffrage, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 250) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 234), which said joint resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were discharged as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5571) granting a pension to Thomas Maginnis; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

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PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. ZILHMAN: A bill (H. R. 8420) authorizing the Federal Water Power Company & Ohio Canal Co., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 8421) for the conservation of foodstuffs and alcohol; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DENTON: A bill (H. R. 8422) to amend section 401 of an act approved October 6, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue notes of the United States, for recovery in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1914, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 8423) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Welsey National Forest, Idaho; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MERRITT: A bill (H. R. 8424) to provide for the purchase of additional land for the enlargement of the site of the public building at Stanford, Conn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SCHALL: A bill (H. R. 8425) to increase the pension of Civil War veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIEGEL: A bill (H. R. 8426) fixing the salary of the clerks of United States district courts, prescribing how and when they shall account for the fees collected; providing for the office expenses of such clerks, including salaries of deputy clerks and clerical assistants; and for the travel and subsistence expenses of such clerks and their dependents when necessarily absent from their official residences; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 8427) to amend an Act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September 8, 1916, and 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. PURCHASE: A bill (H. R. 8428) to relieve Congress from adjudication of private claims against the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FAIRFIELD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 214) providing for amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting suffrage to citizens of the United States only; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 8430) to amend the Army Regulations; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 200) requesting the President to take over the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and to improve and operate it for purposes of national defense; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAKER: Resolution (H. Res. 213) for the relief of J. H. B. Ince; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS: Resolution (H. Res. 212) to provide for a service flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 8431) granting a pension to Frances Brady; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8432) granting an increase of pension to Richard Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBRACK: A bill (H. R. 8433) granting a pension to George W. Willard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8434) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Hemmingway; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8435) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Shriver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8436) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Summers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 8437) for the relief of Charles F. Roffe; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8438) granting a pension to Louis K. Rohde; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RAY of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 8439) granting a pension to Ella E. Garlock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DILLON: A bill (H. R. 8440) granting an increase of pension to Archibald Brannagh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOUGHTON: A bill (H. R. 8441) granting a pension to Jesse D. Nelson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DUPREE: A bill (H. R. 8442) granting a pension to Henry Rudolph; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FAIRFIELD: A bill (H. R. 8443) granting an increase of pension to John S. Lodner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8444) for the relief of Ira G. Kilpatrick and Guy D. Bill; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GEORGE W. GILCHRIST: A bill (H. R. 8445) granting an increase of pension to Carpenter Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8446) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Beck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8447) granting an increase of pension to Chester P. Tryon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8448) granting an increase of pension to James Beyea; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8449) granting an increase of pension to Alvin W. Ever; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8450) granting an increase of pension to Marcus W. Dewitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8451) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Pine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8452) granting an increase of pension to William H. Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8453) granting an increase of pension to William H. Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8454) for the relief of John Weigart; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLAND: A bill (H. R. 8455) granting pension to Harry P. Liverman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8456) for the relief of The Ferries Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JACOWAY: A bill (H. R. 8457) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8458) granting an increase of pension to Alvin G. Woodworth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8459) granting an increase of pension to James R. Power; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8460) granting an increase of pension to William P. Douglass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8461) granting an increase of pension to William H. Simmons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8462) granting an increase of pension to George W. Burton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8463) granting an increase of pension to George W. Plank; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8464) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Lee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8465) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson D. Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8466) granting an increase of pension to Edward Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8467) granting a pension to Rebecca E. Shipley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8468) granting a pension to Frank Thompson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8469) granting a pension to James A. Swain; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8470) granting a pension to William A. Pollard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8471) for the relief of John Davis; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KEARN: A bill (H. R. 8472) granting an increase of pension to Eli Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONDON: A bill (H. R. 8473) for the relief of Thomas H. Rockwell, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Purnell: A bill (H. R. 8474) granting a pension to Elizabeth Goodykoontz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8475) granting an increase of pension to Levi P. Forden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8476) for the relief of William Thompson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JUCKER: A bill (H. R. 8477) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: A bill (H. R. 8478) for the relief of James F. Conroy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 8479) granting an increase of pension to Alexander H. McQueen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
Also, a bill (H. R. 8450) granting an increase of pension to William Carpenter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 8451) granting an increase of pension to George Gardner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8482) granting a pension to Kate Frances Getts; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 8483) granting an increase of pension to David B. Pringle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8484) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Lytle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8485) granting an increase of pension to John McDowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZINN: A bill (H. R. 8486) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Frank S. Bowker; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 8487) granting an increase of pension to Elias Culbreth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 8488) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin R. Brewer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By Mr. ANTHONY: Petition of druggists of Topeka, Kans., and other pharmacists of Kansas, favoring the passage of House bill 5531; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Wesley F. P. Haas and other pharmacists of Leawood, Kans., favorable to the passage of House bill 5531; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BORLAND: Memorial of the Council of Administrative School Women, favoring woman suffrage; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

By Mr. CARY: Petition of Miss Mabel Search, chairman Milwaukee Branch National Woman's Party, signed by the following citizens of Milwaukee County, favoring the passage of House bill 5531; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Wesley F. P. Haas and other pharmacists of Leawood, Kans., favorable to the passage of House bill 5531; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BORLAND: Memorial of the Council of Administrative School Women, favoring woman suffrage; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

By Mr. AITKEN: Petition of women of Brown County, Wis., favoring woman suffrage; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Petition of sundry citizens of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, and Waukesha Counties, Wis., and other members of the Wisconsin Farmers' Union, relative to salaries of printers in the New York post office; to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, resolution adopted by the Yugoslavs, Croatians, Slovones of Alameda County, Cal., approving the declaration of war against Austria-Hungary and pledging loyalty to the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Wisconsin Game Protective Association, favoring passage of House bill 2612, for better conservation of the valuable bird life of the country; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FOCHT: Evidence in support of House bill 8044, for the relief of Mrs. Mary E. Roland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FREEMAN: Petitions of Arthur H. Brewer and others, of New London County, Conn., favoring woman suffrage; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

By Mr. FULLER of World Peace League, relative to salaries of printers in the New York post office; to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Bi-Lateral Fire Hose Co., of Chicago, Ill., favoring woman suffrage; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Also, memorial of Philadelphia Fire Hose Club, relative to second-class postage rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Eggleston Post No. 244, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring increase of civil war pensions; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: Papers to accompany H. R. 8365, granting a pension to Mrs. Marie Barisch; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 8363, granting an increase of pension to Oscar Well; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MERRITT: Petition of sundry citizens of Fairfield County, Conn., favoring the submission of the Federal suffrage amendment; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

By Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY: Petition of sundry citizens of the State of Rhode Island, favoring woman suffrage; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

By Mr. RANDALL: Memorial of N. P. Banks Post No. 170, Grand Army of the Republic, asking that pensions of Civil War veterans be doubled, to continue during the prevalence of high price of living; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of Ebell Club, of Fullerton, Cal., recommending early passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: Petitions of the Medina Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Medina, N. Y., and the Women's Society of Batavia, N. Y., urging the adoption by Congress of a resolution to amend the Federal Constitution to prohibit polygamy and polygamous cohabitation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of a public meeting held in Medina, N. Y., a mass meeting held in Brockport, N. Y., and a mass meeting of women held in Lima, N. Y., urging the adoption by Congress of a resolution to amend the Federal Constitution to prohibit polygamy and polygamous cohabitation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Huletten, N. Y., and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Claremont, N. Y., urging the adoption by Congress of a resolution to amend the Federal Constitution to prohibit polygamy and polygamous cohabitation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Huletten, N. Y., and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Claremont, N. Y., urging the adoption by Congress of a resolution to amend the Federal Constitution to prohibit polygamy and polygamous cohabitation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution adopted by the City Council of the city of Minneapolis, Minn., requesting Congress to enact a law providing for the punishment of those found guilty of impeding or interfering with the United States Government in the prosecution of the war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIEGEL: Memorial of city of New York, against discontinuing pneumatic mail service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SYNDEN: Petition of 1,000 farmers of Herkimer County, N. Y., against any unnecessary conscription of farm labor and in the interest of the production and conservation of food; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Common Council of Utica, N. Y., asking law restraining operations of certain persons in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Common Council of Utica, N. Y., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of members of Bacon Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Utica, N. Y., favoring increase of pensions for soldiers of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
Also, petition of Sturdevant & Co. and L. Hower & Son, of Rome, N. Y., against forcing the placing of orders for sugar with the American Sugar Refining Co.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEELE: Petition of the employees of the Brooklyn post office, Brooklyn, Pa., favoring enactment of the Madden bill (H. R. 1054); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. VOIGT: Petition of about 600 men and women of the second congressional district of Wisconsin, praying for the submission of the Federal suffrage amendment; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

By Mr. MELDON: Petition of women of Coffey County, N. Mex., favoring woman suffrage; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

By Mr. WASON: Resolutions of Grafton County (N. H.) Rural Letter Carriers' Association, favoring increased compensation to rural carriers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1918.

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

Almighty God, we address ourselves to our task day after day with assurance that Thou art leading us on. When we stand for the sacredness of contracts we are sure that we stand with Thee, who hast entered into a covenant with men, and Thy word has never been broken. When we stand for the rights of men, the great and the small alike we stand with Thee who hast made of one blood all men who dwell on all the face of the earth and hast fixed the bounds of their habitation. And when we stand for the law, who have stand not only for the impulses of our own hearts but for that law which Thou hast written upon our hearts, the law of love and of justice and of right. So we bless God we stand with Thee in the great world conflict. Lead us, O God, through the Chariot's way. Amen.

The Vice President being absent, the President pro tempore assumed the chair.

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 joint resolution (S. J. Res. 100) extending until January 1, 1919, the effective date of section 10 of the act entitled "an act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 18, 1914.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 106) extending until January 1, 1915, the effective date of section 10 of the act entitled "an act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 13, 1914, and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MYERS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Montana, praying for a reduction in the present assessment of lands on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented a petition of the Pattern Makers' Local Association of Detroit, Mich., praying for an increase in the salaries of post-office employees, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I present a petition signed by a large number of newspaper publishers in favor of Senate joint resolution 101, known as the Smith resolution, providing for Government control of print paper by the Federal Trade Commission.

The newspaper publishers from every State in the Union except one have signed a separate petition and forwarded it through the American Press Association, expressing earnest support of Senate joint resolution 101, and urging Senators and Representatives in Congress to give it early consideration. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The motion was agreed to.

The Committee presented resolutions signed by the governor and sundry other citizens of Rhode Island, and resolutions adopted by the Equal Suffrage Leagues of Newport County, Pawtucket Valley, Woonsocket, Warwick, Providence, North Providence, North Kingstown, and Smithfield, in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the submission of a Federal suffrage amendment to the legislatures of the several States, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PHelan presented a memorial of the Labor Council of San Francisco, Cal., demonstrating against the importation of foreign wage laborers, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of Local Branch, National Association of Letter Carriers, of Alameda, Cal., praying for an increase in the salaries of certain employees which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 3433) requiring the Government to furnish uniforms to officers of the Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3434) prohibiting the issuance of patent under New selection 2004, serial 1034, Olympia, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3435) authorizing the issuance of patent to the Pioneer Educational Society and its successors for certain lands in the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, State of Washington; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 3436) to accept from the Southern Oregon Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, a reversion of the lands granted to the State of Oregon by the Chiloquin Title Act, March 2, 1891, entitled "an act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from the navigable waters of Coos Bay to Roseburg in said State," commonly known as the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant, to provide for the disposition of said lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3437) granting a pension to Louise R. Hanly (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GERY:

A bill (S. 3438) to "prevent corrupt practices in the election of Senators, Representatives, or Delegates in Congress;" to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 3439) for the relief of certain homestead and desert-land entrymen; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. FRANCE:

A bill (S. 3440) to authorize the President to further mobilize the Federal forces and to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENDRICK:

A bill (S. 3441) granting an increase of pension to Richard M. McDemott; and

A bill (S. 3442) granting a pension to Alice C. Baker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NOHRIS:

A bill (S. 3445) granting a pension to Catharine A. Kasnuff; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TILLMAN:

A bill (S. 3444) for the relief of certain pay officers of the United States Navy;

A bill (S. 3445) to authorize the payment of gun pointers and gun captains while temporarily absent from their regular stations, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 3446) to amend an act entitled "an act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending January 30, 1918, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1917; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLIS:

A bill (S. 3447) granting an increase of pension to George L. Danforth (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 3448) granting the consent of Congress to the village of East Dundee and the village of West Dundee to construct a bridge across the Fox River; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 3449) granting a pension to Charles D. Jackson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 3450) to establish experiment stations in engineering, agriculture, and the other branches of the mechanical arts in connection with the colleges established in the several States and Territories under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and