

Mr. KITCHIN. I see no reason for changing the program under which we have been operating.

Mr. WINGO. In other words, they can rely upon the statements heretofore made? No circumstances have arisen to change the conditions?

Mr. KITCHIN. No.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINGO. I yield the floor.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to proceed for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Dakota asks unanimous consent to proceed for 15 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. WINGO. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, of course I would like to see my friend from North Dakota have the opportunity of addressing this very full House, but under the gentlemen's agreement I understand that we have all been denied that privilege, even the privilege of extending remarks. Does the gentleman feel that under the gentlemen's agreement his request would be proper?

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. May I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LAZARO] was given permission to proceed on the last day of meeting? There is nothing political in what I am going to say. I would like to proceed for 15 minutes.

Mr. WINGO. I should not object to the gentleman proceeding politically. I do not know of any more harm he could do than has been done. [Laughter.] I was not present when the gentleman from Louisiana secured permission to address the House or I would have called attention to it. I think these gentlemen's agreements, when made, should be kept. The other day I wanted to insert a telegram in the Record, nonpolitical, but my attention was called to the fact that it would be in contravention to the agreement, and then I had it put in the Record indirectly in the Senate.

Mr. LEVER rose.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. The gentleman from South Carolina will recall that permission was given to the gentleman from Louisiana the other day.

Mr. LEVER. Yes.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I will reduce my request to five minutes.

Mr. KITCHIN. Suppose the gentleman proceeds for one minute, which was the time granted to Mr. LAZARO, and then we will live up to the rule thereafter; or, say, two minutes.

Mr. WINGO. What does the gentleman wish to discuss?

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. The resolution that I introduced on November 4 providing for the gradual demobilization of the Army in order to prevent industrial disturbance, and that the illiterate soldiers be discharged last and be given a brief, intensive educational course in the three R's.

Mr. WINGO. I myself would like to address the House for an hour on that subject, and under the circumstances I do not think the gentleman ought to press his request. There are other gentlemen on this side of the House who would like to discuss the same subject, but we have agreed to defer it until we have resumed active sessions.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. You are not going to object to at least five minutes?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the gentleman proceeding for five minutes?

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I will withdraw the request, as there seems to be objection to it. After the expiration of the gentlemen's agreement referred to by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. WINGO], I shall renew my request for time to discuss this highly important subject.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HAWLEY. I should like to inquire of the gentleman from North Carolina if he intends to continue the arrangement heretofore entered into for three-day adjournments?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. HAWLEY. And there will be no business coming up until what time?

Mr. KITCHIN. Well, as we understood, there will be no business transacted until the Senate passes the revenue bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. Has the gentleman any information as to when that may be?

Mr. KITCHIN. When I left here, about November 1, I thought I knew about when it would be, but we can not tell now when it will be. Some conditions have arisen since then that may delay it a little more than we first expected.

Mr. HAWLEY. It will not be passed within 10 days, then?

Mr. KITCHIN. I think the plan of the Senate is to report it out by the 12th, and try to finish it by the 25th.

Mr. HAWLEY. It will not be passed inside of 10 days or two weeks, then?

Mr. KITCHIN. Oh, no; certainly not before the 25th of November.

Mr. HAWLEY. And the gentleman intends to ask that the House continue its present arrangement, and that no business shall be transacted until that time?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; no business will be transacted except on the conference report, as to which there was an understanding when we had the gentlemen's agreement.

Mr. TOWNER. Will there be any effort made to obtain a quorum on the 12th?

Mr. KITCHIN. No; there will not.

Mr. Speaker, I move that the House adjourn until Monday next.

ADJOURNMENT.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The agreement covers that. The gentleman from North Carolina moves that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, November 11, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimate of appropriation for construction of additional building for Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C. (H. Doc. No. 1337), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII,

Mr. FRENCH introduced a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 342) to select a commission of seven members, to be known as the United States Employment Commission, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### SENATE.

MONDAY, November 11, 1918.

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

Almighty God, we come before Thee with inexpressible joy and gratitude because Thy power has gotten us the victory. We thank Thee that there has come the end of hostilities in the great world war. We bless God that Thou hast set Thy throne in the heavens and that Thy kingdom ruleth over all. Never again shall brute force rise up to dethrone the spiritual ideals of humanity. We thank Thee for the promise and prophecy of the coming of the reign of the Prince of Peace. Give to us in this great day wisdom for the problems that confront us, that those whom Thou dost call to settle the affairs of nations and to reestablish the relationships between peoples may be men who are wise with the wisdom that cometh from on high, strong and brave and true. So do Thou guide us on that civilization may advance and that Thine own kingdom shall rule everywhere. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, November 7, 1918, was read and approved.

#### NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with section 4 of an act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of the navigable rivers, commonly known as the National Forest Reservation Commission, there being a vacancy on the commission, the Chair appoints the Hon. PETER GOELET GERRY, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island, a member of the commission. The Secretary will notify the Secretary of War of the appointment.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (S. DOC. NO. 239.)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of the expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the gov-

ernment of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. NELSON presented memorials of sundry candy manufacturers in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the imposition of a 10 per cent sales tax on candy, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of the Stock Yards National Bank, of South St. Paul, the State Bank of Claremont, the Union National Bank of Rochester, the Austin National Bank of Austin, the First National Bank of Elmore, the People's State Bank of Milan, the Drovers' State Bank of South St. Paul, the First National Bank of St. Cloud, the State Bank of Lafayette, and the Farmers' National Bank of Alexandria, all in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the imposition of a 2-cent stamp tax on bank checks as proposed in the pending revenue bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of Benjamin T. Goldman, of St. Paul, Minn., relative to the proposed excess-profits provision in the pending revenue bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

HENRY J. DAVIS.

Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 923) for the relief of Henry J. Davis, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 608) thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 5018) authorizing the issuance of patent for certain lands to Paul Kropp; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 5019) for the construction of a memorial archway at Vicksburg, Miss., and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 5020) to amend section 10 of an act "to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved March 21, 1918; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 5021) granting an increase of pension to James H. Cornell; to the Committee on Pensions.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution (No. 58) authorizing the two Houses of Congress to assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, November 11, 1918, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the concurrent resolution (No. 58) just received from the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

House concurrent resolution 58.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 11th day of November, 1918, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I move that the Senate concur in the resolution of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

PUBLIC LANDS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed.

Mr. MYERS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 4947) to make an appropriation to provide for a survey and classification by the Secretary of the Interior of all unentered public lands of the United States, and all unused, cut-over, logged, and swamp lands and other unused lands of the United States, with a view to disposing thereof to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States and others, and for other purposes.

It is a bill designed to initiate the well-known and admirable plan of Secretary of the Interior Lane as a part of our after-war reconstruction and to furnish homes on the unused

public lands and certain other unused lands of the country for our returning soldiers and sailors. It is a measure of the highest importance. Nothing can surpass it now in importance. I hope the Senate will take up the bill at this time. I do not believe there will be any opposition to it. I can conceive of none. I know of no ground for any. If we do not take it up now, it will later be hard to get it up. The revenue bill will soon be coming up and then nothing else can be done. The revenue bill will consume all of our time until disposed of. The war is about to end; in fact, has ended so much sooner than anyone supposed that I think we ought right now to pay attention to this important measure and dispose of it without delay. It should not take 15 minutes to explain this bill to the satisfaction of the Senate, and a few minutes of discussion should be sufficient to put it upon its passage, and it should undoubtedly be passed. It has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Public Lands and is ready for consideration and action by the Senate. In fact, the reading by the Clerk of the bill and the committee's report should be sufficient to cause it to pass the Senate. No further explanation should be required. It should pass unanimously. I urge my motion to proceed with consideration of the bill.

Mr. PENROSE. I should like to ask the Senator from Montana what amount the bill carries?

Mr. MYERS. One million dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed.

Mr. PENROSE. I thought we were going to begin a course of economy now.

Mr. MYERS. So far as the war is concerned, I think we will, and we ought to do so, and I am heartily in favor of it; but we all realize that there must be some reconstruction legislation for the peace to follow the war and to readjust economic conditions, and we can not do that without some expenditure of money. In some instances I believe it would be a wise expenditure. If the Senate thinks the amount sought by this bill to be appropriated is too much, let the Senate cut down the amount; but I think the bill ought to be considered now. If it is not considered in the next few days, it may not be heard of again during this session of Congress. This will be a very crowded session.

Mr. PENROSE. I do not think the country would suffer much if the bill never was heard of.

Mr. MYERS. The Senator is entitled to his opinion, but a great many think differently; in fact, nearly all who have heard of it think differently, and I suggest that the Senator wait to learn more of it before expressing such an opinion.

Mr. PENROSE. Here we assemble after reading with great interest in this morning's paper a statement by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to the effect that economy is to be the order of the day, and the first proposition that comes up is for the expenditure of \$1,000,000.

Mr. MYERS. I agree that economy ought to be the motto of the day, but that does not mean that we will never expend another dollar for any purpose whatever. I think it should be taken to mean that our expenditure of money should be judiciously made and carefully guarded, but some things are necessary and must be provided for. This would be a very wise and most beneficial expenditure. I ask that Senators learn something of the bill before forming opinions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Montana to proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MYERS. I ask that the bill and the report of the committee be read by the Clerk for the information of the Senate.

Mr. BORAH. I understand the Senator from Montana has asked for the reading of the report.

Mr. MYERS. For the reading of the bill and the report of the committee.

Mr. BORAH. As we are to be here until 1 o'clock, I make no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill. The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, with a view to providing legitimate avenues of sustenance and maintenance for the soldiers and sailors of the United States who shall return to the United States and to private life at the end of the present war in which the United States Government is engaged, and with a view to maintaining in a stable condition the economic interests of the United States and encouraging food production, agriculture, industry, and commerce and affording employment for the millions of returned soldiers and sailors and no longer needed munitions workers and shipbuilders and others employed in war industries at the conclusion of the aforesaid war, and for the general welfare and development of the country, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed forthwith to make or cause to be made a comprehensive survey and classification of all unentered public lands of the United States Government, and of all irrigable, as well as unirrigable, lands of the public domain, and of all privately owned, cut-over, and logged

lands in the United States which are now idle, unoccupied, and unproductive, and of all privately owned swamp or overflowed lands in the United States now unused and unproductive, and of all other totally unused and unproductive lands of the United States, privately owned or a part of the public domain which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, might be reclaimed and put to productive use, with a view to ascertaining the area, location, nature, and possibilities of all such lands and any other waste lands susceptible of reclamation, settlement, and cultivation, in order to determine what may be necessary to bring them under cultivation and to put them to productive uses, and the amount of money and what methods may be necessary therefor; and he is further authorized and directed to make careful investigation of possible plans and methods of bringing the different classes of all such lands under settlement by returned soldiers and sailors of the United States and industrial laborers out of employment at or before the conclusion of the aforesaid war, and the best methods and terms of making public lands of the United States available therefor, and the best methods and terms for acquisition by the United States of all such privately owned, cut-over, logged, or overflowed lands or other unused privately owned lands, and what would be proper, appropriate, and generous terms of disposition of any or all thereof to returned and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States and to former munitions workers and others employed during all or any part of said war at war industries, and to citizens of the United States in general. That the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate thoroughly all of the aforesaid subjects and everything connected therewith and the policy of encouraging all such persons to settle on some of such lands and to engage in agriculture, horticulture, farming, and live-stock raising, and to ascertain what amount of capital it would take therefor and how it should be furnished and upon what terms. In doing so the Secretary of the Interior shall use and have at his disposition and under his control the General Land Office and all of its officials and employees, the Reclamation Service and all of its officials and employees, the Geological Survey and all of its officials and employees, and any other agency of the United States Government which, upon his request, the President of the United States may designate or direct to aid him in any of the aforesaid work, and in addition thereto the Secretary of the Interior may employ for such length of time as he may see fit any person or persons, agencies, or instrumentalities not connected with the United States Government and such other employees as he may deem necessary; and upon the completion of all thereof, which is hereby directed to be done as soon as reasonable and possible, the Secretary of the Interior shall, as soon as feasible, make full report of all thereof and of all of his work thereunder to the Congress of the United States, which report shall be accompanied by such recommendations as may be proper and as he may see fit to make, and by the submission of any scheme or plan for the disposition, settlement, and cultivation of such lands as aforesaid that he may devise and recommend, together with an estimate by him of the probable cost thereof.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions hereof there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States otherwise unappropriated, the sum of \$1,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior and under rules, regulations, and plans to be by him made and promulgated. With the aforesaid report to the Congress the Secretary of the Interior shall make to the Congress report of how much money herein appropriated was expended and how expended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the report of the committee.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Public Lands, October 7, 1918, as follows:

The Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 4947) to provide for a survey and classification by the Secretary of the Interior of all unentered public lands of the United States and all unused, cut-over, logged, and swamp lands and other unused lands of the United States, with a view to disposing thereof to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and others, and for other purposes, having had the same under consideration, begs leave to report it back to the Senate with an amendment, and as amended recommend that the bill do pass.

The bill was referred to the Department of the Interior, and the Secretary of the department furnished the committee with the following report thereon:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, September 23, 1918.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am in receipt of a copy of Senate bill 4947, introduced by yourself, together with a request from the Committee on Public Lands for a report thereon.

This bill in brief provides for a survey and classification by the Secretary of the Interior of all unentered public lands of the United States and all unused cut-over, logged, and swamp lands and other unused lands of the United States, with a view to disposing thereof to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and others, and for other purposes.

This measure has my hearty approval. I believe, however, that the work necessary to do now to meet the needs of returning soldiers and sailors can be done for \$1,000,000 or less.

I am now having prepared under the Reclamation Service a rough survey of the country which will show those largest bodies of land which may be wisely placed under irrigation, those which have been cut over, and those which can be reclaimed by draining. I also am gathering facts as to the size and availability of the bodies of unused tillable lands in the country, for it has seemed to me likely that each State might, to some degree, care to cooperate in the providing of farm homes for its own returned soldiers, and that it was well to have some information in hand for the Congress on this matter.

The appropriation made by the Congress of \$100,000 as to irrigable lands and \$100,000 for the other classes is, of course, insufficient for more than what I have termed a rough survey. It will enable us to know where those lands are which may be available. But this is no more than the beginning of the task if we are to be ready against the return of our troops from abroad to offer them an opportunity to build farm homes for themselves for which they shall repay the Government throughout a long term of years.

We must know, first, what lands are available for such use. Then we must have surveys and estimates made which will enable us to say which bodies of land of the various classes are most available, and that from many standpoints—soil, climate, markets, relative cost of reclamation. And, thirdly, when these selections are made in the different sections of the country plans in detail must be made which can be submitted to the Congress for the development of these proj-

ects. To do this as to the drainable lands of the South, for instance, or the irrigable lands of the West, will necessitate speed if we are to meet the soldiers on their return with a positive proposition that they may take new employment under the Government in constructive national work.

I beg to inclose a copy of a letter sent to the President and one to the Hon. SWAGAR SHERLEY, of the House of Representatives.

Cordially, yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

HOB. HENRY L. MYERS,  
United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, May 31, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I believe the time has come when we should give thought to the preparation of plans for providing opportunity for our soldiers returning from the war. Because this department has handled similar problems, I consider it my duty to bring this matter to the attention of yourself and Congress.

Every country has found itself face to face with this situation at the close of a great war. From Rome, under Caesar, to France, under Napoleon, down even to our own Civil War, the problem arose as to what could be done with the soldiers to be mustered out of military service.

At the close of the Civil War America faced a somewhat similar situation. But fortunately at that time the public domain offered opportunity to the home-returning soldiers. The great part the veterans of that war played in developing the West is one of our epics. The homestead law had been signed by Lincoln in the second year of the war, so that out of our wealth in lands we had farms to offer the million of veterans. It was also the era of transcontinental railway construction. It was likewise the period of rapid, yet broad and full, development of towns and communities and States.

To the great number of returning soldiers land will offer the great and fundamental opportunity. The experience of wars points out the lesson that our service men, because of army life, with its openness and activity, will largely seek out-of-doors vocations and occupations. This fact is accepted by the allied European nations. That is why their programs and policies of relocating and readjustment emphasize the opportunities on the land for the returning soldier. The question, then, is, What land can be made available for farm homes for our soldiers?

We do not have the bountiful public domain of the sixties and seventies. In a literal sense, for the use of it on a generous scale for soldier farm homes as in the sixties, "the public domain is gone." The official figures at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1917, show this: We have unappropriated land in the continental United States to the amount of 230,657,755 acres. It is safe to say that not one-half of this land will ever prove to be cultivable in any sense. So we have no land in any way comparable to that in the public domain when Appomattox came and men turned westward with army rifle and "roll blanket" to begin life anew.

While we do not have that matchless public domain of 1865, we do have millions of acres of undeveloped lands that can be made available for our home-coming soldiers. We have arid lands in the West, cut-over lands in the Northwest, Lake States, and South, and also swamp lands in the Middle West and South, which can be made available through the proper development. Much of this land can be made suitable for farm homes if properly handled. But it will require that each type of land be dealt with in its own particular fashion. The arid land will require water, the cut-over land will require clearing, and the swamp land must be drained. Without any of these aids, they remain largely "No man's land." The solution of these problems is no new thing. In the admirable achievement of the Reclamation Service in reclamation and drainage we have abundant proof of what can be done.

Looking toward the construction of additional projects, I am glad to say that plans and investigations have been under way for some time. A survey and study has been in the course of consummation by the Reclamation Service on the great Colorado Basin. That great project, I believe, will appeal to the new spirit of America. It would mean the conquest of an empire in the Southwest. It is believed that more than 3,000,000 acres of arid land could be reclaimed by the completion of the upper and lower Colorado Basin projects.

It has been officially estimated that more than 15,000,000 acres of irrigable land now remain in the Government's hands. This is the great remaining storehouse of Government land for reclamation. Under what policy and program millions of these acres could be reclaimed for future farms and homes remains for legislation to determine. The amount of swamp and cut-over lands in the United States that can be made available for farming is extensive. Just how much there is has never been determined with any degree of accuracy. Practically all of it has passed into private ownership. For that reason in considering its use it would be necessary to work out a policy between the private owners and the Government unless the land was purchased. It has been estimated that the total area of swamp and overflowed lands in the United States is between seventy and eighty million acres. Of this amount it is stated that about "60,000,000 acres can be reclaimed and made profitable for agriculture." The undeveloped swamp lands lie chiefly in Florida, in the States along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, in the Mississippi Delta, and in Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and California.

What amount of land in its natural state unfit for farm homes can be made suitable by cultivation by drainage only thorough surveys and studies can develop. We know that authentic figures show that more than 15,000,000 acres have been reclaimed for profitable farming, most of which lies in the Mississippi River Valley.

The amount of cut-over lands in the United States, of course, it is impossible even in approximation to estimate. These lands, however, lie largely in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Lake States, and the Northwestern States. A rough estimate of their number is about 200,000,000 acres—that is, of land suitable for agricultural development. Substantially all this cut-over or logged-off land is in private ownership. The failure of this land to be developed is largely due to inadequate method of approach. Unless a new policy of development is worked out in cooperation between the Federal Government, the States, and the individual owners a greater part of it will remain unsettled and uncultivated. The undeveloped cut-over lands lie chiefly in the Pacific Northwest (particularly in Washington and Oregon), in the Lake States (Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin), and in the South Atlantic and Gulf coastal States (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas).

Any plan for the development of land for the returning soldier will come face to face with the fact that a new policy will have to meet the new conditions. The era of free or cheap land in the United States has passed. We must meet the new conditions of developing lands in advance; security must to a degree displace speculation. Some of the defects in our old system have been described by Dr. Elwood Mead in these words:

"Science (should) have gone hand in hand with the settlement of the arid and semiarid country, and all that science could give would have been utilized, first in the creation of the conditions of settlement and then in aiding the settler in difficult tasks. Because nothing was done, these heroic but uninformed souls were bedeviled by the winds, cold, drought, and insect pests. They wasted their efforts, lost their hopes and ambitions, and a tragic percentage left, impoverished and embittered. The tragic part of this history is that nearly all this suffering and loss could have been avoided under a carefully thought-out plan of development."

There are certain tendencies which we ought to face frankly in our consideration of a policy for land to the home-coming soldier. First, the drift to farm tenancy. The experience of the world shows without question that the happiest people, the best farms, and the soundest political conditions are found where the farmer owns the home and the farm lands. The growth of tenancy in America shows an increase of 32 per cent for the 20 years between 1890 and 1910. Second, the drift to urban life. In 1880 the total population of the United States 29.5 per cent of our people resided in cities, and 70.5 per cent in the country. At the census of 1910, 46.3 per cent resided in cities and 53.7 per cent remained in the country. It is evident that since the war in Europe there has been a decided increase in the trend toward the city, because of industrial conditions. The adoption by the United States of new policies in its land development plans for returning veterans will also contribute to the amelioration of these two dangers to American life.

A plan of land development, whereby land is developed in large areas, subdivided into individual farms, then sold to actual bona-fide farmers on a long-time payment basis, has been in force not only in the United States under the reclamation act, but also in many other countries for several years. It has proved a distinct success. In Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, and the Australian Commonwealth it has completely changed the land situation. One of the new features of this plan is that holders are aided in improving and cultivating the farm. In a word, there is organized community development. Its beneficial results have been well described by the Canadian commission which was appointed to investigate its results in New Zealand in these words:

"... the farmers have built better houses or remodeled their old ones, brought a larger acreage of land under cultivation that would otherwise be lying idle; have bought and kept better live stock; have bought and urged more labor-saving machinery on the farms and in the houses. They keep more sheep and pigs and have so largely increased the revenue from their farms that they are able to meet the payments on the mortgages and to adopt a higher standard of living and a better one. Throughout the country a higher and better civilization is gradually being evolved; the young men and women who are growing up are happy and contented to remain at home on the farm and find ample time and opportunity for recreation and entertainment of a kind more wholesome and elevating than can be obtained in the cities."

It may be said that this country outside of Alaska has no frontier to-day. Of course, Alaska will still offer opportunity for a pioneer life. And of course Alaska likewise has yet unknown remarkable agricultural possibilities, but unless we make possible the development of this land by the men who desire their life in that field, we will lose a great national opportunity.

This is an immediate duty. It will be too late to plan for these things when the war is over. Our thought now should be given to the problem. And I therefore desire to bring to your mind the wisdom of immediately supplying the Interior Department with a sufficient fund with which to make the necessary surveys and studies. We should know by the time the war ends, not merely how much arid land can be irrigated, nor how much swamp land reclaimed, nor where the grazing land is and how many cattle it will support, nor how much cut-over land can be cleared, but we should know with definiteness where it is practicable to begin new irrigation projects, what the character of the land is, what the nature of the improvements needed will be, and what the cost will be. We should know also, not in a general way, but with particularity, what definite areas of swamp land may be reclaimed, how they can be drained, what the cost of the drainage will be, what crops they will raise. We should have in mind specific areas of grazing lands, with a knowledge of the cattle which are best adapted to them, and the practicability of supporting a family upon them. So, too, with our cut-over lands. We should know what it would cost to pull or "blow-out" stumps and to put the lands into condition for a farm home.

And all this should be done upon a definite planning basis. We should think as carefully of each one of these projects as George Washington thought of the planning of the city of Washington. We should know what it will cost to buy these lands if they are in private hands. In short, at the conclusion of the war the United States should be able to say to its returned soldiers: "If you wish to go upon a farm, here are a variety of farms of which you may take your pick, which the Government has prepared against the time of your returning." I do not mean by this to carry the implication that we should do any other work now than the work of planning. A very small sum of money put into the hands of men of thought, experience, and vision will give us a program which will make us feel entirely confident that we are not to be submerged industrially or otherwise by labor which we will not be able to absorb, or that we would be in a condition where we would show a lack of respect for those who return as heroes, but who will be without means of immediate self-support.

A million or two dollars, if appropriated now, will put this work well under way.

This plan does not contemplate anything like charity to the soldier. He is to be given a bounty. He is not to be made to feel that he is a dependent. On the contrary, he is to continue in a sense in the service of the Government. Instead of destroying our enemies, he is to develop our resources.

The work that is to be done, other than the planning, should be done by the soldier himself. The dam or the irrigation project should be built by him, the canals, the ditches, the breaking of the land, and the building of the houses should, under proper direction, be his occupation. He should be allowed to make his own home, cared for while he is doing it, and given an interest in the land for which he can pay through a long period of years, perhaps 30 or 40 years. This same policy can be carried out as to the other classes of land. So that the soldier on his return would have an opportunity to make a home for himself, to build a home with money which we would advance and which he would repay,

and for the repayment we would have an abundant security. The farms should not be turned over as the prairies were—unbroken, unfenced, without accommodations for men or animals. There should be prepared homes, all of which can be constructed by the men themselves, and paid for by them under a system of simple devising by which modern methods of finance will be applied to their needs.

As I have indicated, this is not a mere Utopian vision. It is, with slight variations, a policy which other countries are pursuing successfully. The plan is simple. I will undertake to present to the Congress definite projects for the development of this country through the use of the returned soldier by which the United States, lending its credit, may increase its resources and its population and the happiness of its people with a cost to itself of no more than the few hundred thousand dollars that it will take to study this problem through competent men. This work should not be postponed.

Cordially and faithfully, yours,

The PRESIDENT,  
The White House.

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

AUGUST 2, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. SHERLEY: I wish to express my appreciation of the action of your committee in appropriating \$200,000 for the preliminary study of the unused lands of the country with the purpose in view of providing homes for returned soldiers. Since your action the President has approved a recommendation for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to be used in the same work. I am proceeding to organize this work in the hope that the larger amount will be available soon after the new session of Congress opens. In this connection I submit a brief outline of the efforts made in other countries along somewhat similar lines.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

Legislation has been enacted by Parliament (6 and 7 Geo. V, c. 35) enabling the board of agriculture and fisheries to acquire land for a small number of experimental holdings for returning men in England and Wales. The measure provides for small farms not exceeding 50 acres, to be of three different types, mixed farming, dairying, and market gardening. Men without previous farming experience are to be given preliminary training on a demonstration farm, under the supervision of a director, receiving a fair living wage. When they are considered capable of taking up a holding for themselves it will be allotted. Under this small-holding scheme I understand that land has been acquired in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The board is likewise working out a large program, to be later recommended to the ministry. In Scotland the board of agriculture under the act above mentioned has also taken up land.

#### CANADA.

With reference to the Dominion lands, the reserved areas (known as Crown lands) are placed in the hands of a settlement board, which consists of three members. A free grant of 160 acres is made to the returning soldier, and the board is empowered to grant a loan of not exceeding \$2,000 to each man, to be spent in erecting a house, purchasing implements and stock, and generally in preparing the land. This loan will be a first mortgage on the homestead. It will be advanced at a low rate of interest (5 per cent), and will have to be repaid in 15 years. Applicants for lands or loans must have had previous farming experience. Intending settlers among returning soldiers without previous farming experience can go upon demonstration farms for training. If they elect, however, they may go upon farms of selected and approved farmers for a definite time. In either case employment at current wages will be paid. "The classes entitled to participate," says the report of Lord Tennyson's committee, "include honorably discharged ex-service men from the forces of Canada, the United Kingdom, and any of the self-governing British Dominions, and to the widows of soldiers and sailors from other parts of the Empire whose husbands died while on active service."

Ontario: Under the act No. 150, passed in 1916, the Government grants free to ex-service men 160 acres of land. Loans of \$500, bearing interest at 6 per cent and repayable within 10 years, can be secured from the provincial government. Training is provided for men with no agricultural experience. A training depot has been established at Mon-teith which provides living accommodations and board during instruction. A reasonable wage, under the act, is to be paid. When a sufficient number of men are trained, a settlement is to be established, farms of 50 acres, of which 10 acres will be cleared, will be granted free and a loan up to \$500 advanced for farm machinery and stock, repayable over 20 years. Provisions will be made for married men to have their families with them as soon as practicable.

British Columbia: The British Columbian act (6 Geo. V, No. 59), passed in 1916, provides for the settlement of ex-service men, including the widows of men who would have come under the act. The lands are to be granted free. In addition ex-service men can obtain on payment of about \$10 a preemption claim to land, the area and residence requirements to be fixed by regulation, which is to be free of all taxes except for educational purposes. The act likewise provides that a fund shall be established from the sale of Crown lands. This fund is to be used for loans to returned soldiers, and will be administered by the Agricultural Credit Commission of British Columbia.

New Brunswick: An act was passed in 1916 (6 Geo. V, No. 9) authorizing the provincial government to develop a scheme for the settlement of men who have served in the present war. The work is to be done by the farm settlement board, and an area of 20,000 acres has already been set aside for beginning settlements. Settlements are to accommodate from 100 to 250 families, and a demonstration farm is to be established to provide implements and information. The farms will be from 10 to 100 acres, and the cost will vary. Those on Crown lands will be governed by the actual cost of improvements, the payment of which will be on moderate terms, spread over 20 years. Ex-service men can obtain employment in preparing the holdings until they desire to take up a farm.

#### AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia held a conference of the Federal and State authorities in 1917. A board was appointed, which was to include a minister from each State, and the Commonwealth authorized an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the work. The board is now working on plans for advancing money to soldier settlers, with rates of interest, method of repayment, and policy yet unannounced. The various States of the Commonwealth have taken the following steps for preparing land for returning service men:

New South Wales: In 1916, under the returned soldiers' settlement act (No. 21), areas of Crown land and resumed private lands have been set aside for the settlement of returned Australian soldiers. The State government will extend these advantages to soldiers of the Empire, and has already undertaken the preparation of 1,000 farms in the Yanco

irrigation area. The average farm is to be 50 acres, with a perpetual lease, and the rent 2½ per cent of the capital value, besides water rent. Advances will be made by the Government for the purpose of (1) paying off debts due the Crown, (2) for paying off encumbrances on the land, and (3) for building houses and making other improvements. During the initial stages, before the land has become productive, the Government may suspend payment. The proposed suspension applies to payments due (a) for rent, (b) water charges, (c) improvements, and (d) installments of purchase money. The Government Saving Bank of New South Wales will advance an amount up to three-fourths of the holder's interest in improvements. The legislation also provides for a previous six months' agricultural experience for the returning soldier. Otherwise, if he elects, he can go to the Government farm for the necessary training.

Victoria: Legislation indicating the policy of the Government has been introduced into the State parliament. It contains the following provisions: Irrigation land is to be open in settlements to the returning men. Settlers must pay deposits of 3 per cent on capital value, and make subsequent payment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for 31½ years to cover the interest and purchase money. In case of soldiers from active service no payments for the first three years. In addition, advances will be made by the State government up to 70 per cent of the value of improvements, with a maximum of about \$2,500. Previous agricultural experience is required before taking up land.

Queensland: The discharged soldiers' settlement act (No. 32) was passed in 1917. It provides facilities not only for the settlement of ex-service men of the Commonwealth, but extends it also to men of the United Kingdom and its allies. Crown lands and lands resumed by the State government are offered for settlement in "perpetual lease." No rent is required during the first three years, but after that time survey fees will be payable in 10 installments, and rent must be paid. On Crown lands the rent will be 1½ per cent of the capital value of the land. At the end of 15 years the rent will be determined by the land court. The lease will contain provisions for making improvements, for preparing the land, for stocking the farm, and erecting buildings—up to a sum not exceeding about \$1,000. Advances to that amount can be secured from the Government Saving Bank, repayable by installments extending over 40 years. It is my understanding that an area of 60,000 acres has already been set aside by the Government in advance of this proposed legislation.

South Australia: By the returned soldiers' settlement act of 1916 (7 Geo. V, No. 1264) the State government has set aside two large blocks of lands, and liberal advances and conditions will be given returning soldiers. The administration of the land is in the hands of the land board.

Western Australia: A reservation of land has been made by the Government for the returning soldiers. Settlement on 160 acres, subject only to survey fees, is provided, and the repayment of these fees, together with charges against preliminary improvements, with the repayments of capital values, extends over 30 years. Loans can be secured from the State Agricultural Bank. On each settlement a central farm where soldiers can obtain practical training in agriculture will be established under State supervision.

Tasmania: Under the returned soldiers' settlement act of 1916 (5 Geo. V, 20) free grants of land are made to service men from Tasmania. The act provides for the sale or lease to returning men of the Australian forces and those from the United Kingdom up to 200 acres. A sum of money up to \$1,500 may be advanced for improvements, implements, and stock, to be repaid in installments. No rates or taxes for four years will be payable by returning men. The legislation provides that some previous agricultural experience is necessary, otherwise the State farm at Deloraine will give adequate training necessary.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

The discharged soldiers' settlement act was passed in 1915 (6 Geo. V, 45) and amended in 1916, with a view to settling soldiers on the land. Provisions are made in the acts for the setting apart of areas of land for selection by discharged soldiers, and facilities are given whereby holdings may be acquired on easy terms. Advances may be made to selectors for clearing and improving the land, erecting buildings, and purchasing stock. Preference is likewise given to soldiers at the ordinary land sales. Following the example of the requirements for colonization, men who have had no previous farming experience can arrange for training on the State farms. These acts apply only to men belonging to the New Zealand forces and residents of the Dominion who have served in active military and naval forces.

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

It is understood that the Union Government is working on a plan for settlement for a limited number of ex-service men with special qualifications for land development.

#### FRANCE.

On April 9, 1918, President Poincaré signed a law providing for the acquisition of small rural properties by soldier and civilian victims of the war. It provides in part for "individual mortgage loans to facilitate acquisition, parceling out, transformation, and reconstitution of small rural properties of which the value does not exceed 10,000 francs." The loans are to be made from the agricultural lending societies at a rate of 1 per cent, with a term of 25 years. Advances for improvements are provided for, and a special commission is appointed to administer the law.

Since a large part of the soldiers of France are landowners, it is evident that the problem of the demobilization of the armies at the end of the war will be a simple one. The French soldiers will simply return to their farm homes.

This outline of the plans of other nations for their returning soldiers indicates that much thought and work have been given in these countries toward the solution of this problem. Of course I realize that these policies are made to fit the conditions and conduct of each particular part, whether it be nation or state. And I do not mean to imply that we can model our plans or policies along those lines. But I do believe that this knowledge points out one lesson that has much good in it. That is this, that the preparation of plans for providing opportunity for our returning soldiers can not be left to the day when the war is over.

Cordially, yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

HON. SWAGAR SHERLEY,  
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

The proposed legislation is for the purpose of providing an opportunity to procure homes for those of our returning sailors and soldiers who may wish them upon their return from the war, as well as giving

a like opportunity to thousands of workers in munitions factories and other war industries who at the conclusion of the war will be out of employment. It is intended to promote as nothing else ever has the "back to the land" spirit. It is recognized that one of the great evils of the times in our country is the overcrowding and congestion of people in the cities, many of whom are utterly unfitted for city life and not adapted to the vocations thereof. After the war this undesirable condition will be greatly intensified. Further, there will be hundreds of thousands of young men who will have returned from service in our Army or Navy who will be out of employment and for whom there will be no jobs or positions. In addition there will be thousands and thousands of men and women, now employed in munitions factories and other war industries which will have to close at the end of the war, who will be out of employment. Many of them will have some means which they will have saved at their employment and with which they could locate upon and improve land and engage in agriculture, horticulture, or live-stock raising. All of the above-described classes of people will be needed on the land. The land will need them and they will need the land. It should be the object of the Government, and it is the object of this proposed legislation, to provide them with the opportunity of getting on the land. Furthermore, the undertaking which this proposed legislation contemplates, if embarked upon by the Government, would afford employment to thousands of men who will be out of employment at the termination of the war, when there will be a scarcity of employment in this country and when the idle will be clamoring for employment.

This bill is in line with proposed legislation suggested by the Secretary of the Interior, and the committee believes it of great importance. The committee further believes that it should be attended to in ample time and that no time should be lost in doing so. The war may end in another year, and if this scheme is to be embarked upon at all no time should be lost in doing so. The committee believes the proposed legislation and the undertaking contemplated thereby to be of great and vital importance to the country and a great and valuable economic program.

The committee recommends that, by amendment, the amount to be appropriated be reduced to \$1,000,000, which in the opinion of the committee, as well as in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, will be amply sufficient. Of course, according to the terms of the bill, only so much thereof as would be needed is to be appropriated. With that amendment, the committee heartily recommends the bill for passage.

MR. BORAH. Mr. President, some days ago the Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN], the leader of the majority, gave out an interview upon the question of expenditures and the curtailment of expenditures by the Government for the future. I read a paragraph from that interview, as follows:

We have got to stop waste, extravagance, and reckless expenditure or the country is ruined. Unless there is an immediate cessation in piling up enormous indebtedness the people of this Nation will be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for generations. I want to begin curtailing appropriations at once. I want to get the country back into normal condition. This must not be done violently, but as rapidly as possible.

This announces a wise and statesmanlike policy, and, for what it is worth, I want to commend the Senator from Virginia for his statement and to assure him that he will get a vast amount of support if he will carry forward this program.

Mr. President, outside of the immediate questions of the war, the most vital question with which the country has now to deal is that of the curtailment of expenditures, and that relates not alone to war expenditures, which will necessarily and promptly be curtailed when the war shall have ended, but it relates to the expenditures which have been characteristic of our Government in times of peace. I say this, Mr. President, regardless of what party is in power.

If the people really knew the method and the manner in which we expend money and the waste of which we are guilty, they would mob us. It is by reason of the fact that the details of these expenditures are kept from the people that public opinion is not aroused to its height in regard to this matter. I was, therefore, exceedingly pleased when I saw that the able Senator from Virginia, the leader of the majority, at once seized upon the proposition of initiating a program of retrenchment which, I trust, will not relate alone to expenditures which have been necessarily incurred by the war, but to expenditures which have been characteristic of the Government in times of peace. We have for years been a wasteful, extravagant Government, expending money as if it came like "manna" from heaven and not through and by the toil and energy of the people.

Mr. President, there are some items which, it seems to me, ought to receive the consideration of the departments and of Congress at once. I want to read a statement which appeared in a recent Washington Post, as follows:

The War Department yesterday authorized the Construction Division to proceed with 13 war projects, costing \$18,000,000. The largest appropriation, one of \$7,500,000, was made for enlargement of Camp Grant, Ill.

Other appropriations for extensions included Camp Custer, Mich., \$4,815,000; Camp Dodge, Iowa, \$2,835,210; Delaware ordnance depot, \$1,203,185; and aerial gunnery school, Miami, Fla., \$660,000.

I am unable to say, without yet knowing the terms and conditions of the armistice, and therefore being unable to judge entirely of the future, how far these curtailments may now be carried and to what extent we may now initiate retrenchments; but it does seem to me that those items are well worthy of the consideration of the Secretary of War, with the view of eliminating that further expenditure, if possible. I believe the terms of the armistice will be such as to make it impossible for Ger-

many to renew hostilities. We will know the terms in a few minutes, and I trust such expenditures as this may be greatly curtailed.

Mr. President, the Senator from Virginia will find, as he undertakes to carry forward this very wise program, that there will be a thousand reasons given for the continuance and maintenance of every expenditure which has been provided for. He will find that there will be a thousand reasons given for the maintenance and extension of every bureau that is now in existence; and before another fortnight has passed a powerful propaganda will have begun in this country for the purpose of satisfying the people that not only are these present organizations and institutions and bureaus and officers necessary, but that it is even necessary to enlarge and to extend them.

There is one thing that Congress has never yet been able to do, and that is to abolish a bureau or abolish an office. Congress has great capacity to make 12 men do what 1 man did before, but practically no capacity apparently to curtail or limit either the employees or the expenditures. I say to the Senator from Virginia that he will find that he has announced a program which it will be very difficult, indeed, for him to carry forward; and it is a program which, if carried out, will have to be carried forward regardless of party lines.

The reconstruction task which is soon to begin in Europe is as stupendous and overwhelming as the winning of the war itself. Millions upon millions of people will be out of employment and without the means of sustenance, and the United States must necessarily do its part in the feeding and taking care of this class of people. The burden upon the American people is already great—necessarily great—because nobody complained of a single dollar that was necessary to expend in the winning of the war; but because the burden of the American people is, and necessarily has to be, heavy, and, therefore, it ought to be the policy of Congress to eliminate and cut out every possible unnecessary expenditure. We want to do our part to the end, and let us waste nowhere and do unnecessary things.

National waste, Mr. President, has become a disease. It is not only characteristic of the National Government, and has been for years and years, but it is characteristic of township governments and county governments and city governments and State governments throughout this country. A republican form of government is necessarily a very expensive form of government at best, and especially under a Federal system such as we have, with its double layer and double tier of officers in the State and in the Nation. It is necessarily an expensive form of government; it is one of the prices which we pay for a republican form of government; but it behooves us, as the nature of it is to be expensive, to utilize our best efforts to see that it is not greater than the form of government absolutely requires.

We have been for years here creating commissions, paying stupendous salaries, and creating bureaus and enlarging them long before the war began. I am very much afraid that we will continue to do it after the war is over; but, as I said a few moments ago, if the Senator from Virginia will carry to the country the details of the expenditure of this money, we can build up public opinion in this country so that we can get results here in the Congress. You will find, however, as I have said, that there will be a powerful propaganda justifying these increased expenditures, justifying the amount which we are now paying out in different ways and for different purposes, and even insisting upon its enlargement.

What I have said has no reference to the particular bill which is before the Senate. I do not know yet what that bill provides for, or whether the expenditure under it is justified or not. I simply arose to indorse most heartily the view of the Senator from Virginia and to say to him I will follow his lead with zeal and enthusiasm even unto the full close of his program.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I notice that but a few moments remain before the Senate will take a recess and proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, so I merely wish to say a few words at this time.

I fully indorse the statement made by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] in relation to the curtailment of the expenditures of our Government. I think, Mr. President, it is time now that Senators should take an interest in this subject; that they should not only make declarations that it ought to be done, but that they should point out how it can be done, then present a plan to the Senate, and ascertain if there is not a majority of the Senators in favor of a policy of restriction of expenditures. I have in mind, Mr. President, at some early date making some such recommendations; I shall wish to present them to the Senate, and I desire to assure the majority Members of this body that there will be an interest taken upon this side of the Chamber to stop every extravagant expenditure

and every waste that is now taking place, so as to make every dollar of the Government's money go just as far as it would go if it were to be expended by an individual. If that policy is followed out, there is no question but that billions of dollars that are appropriated for the present fiscal year need not be expended or used.

Mr. President, I was very much pleased to read the recent statement made by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN], the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. I had already made a statement that was published generally, I suppose, but in the New York papers at least, that I thought extravagant waste now should be eliminated in every department of our Government. I will suggest one thing that I think ought to be done, and done immediately, by every department of the Government. I am told that in some of the recently created bureaus there are to-day employed over 10,000 people, and I know of one of them as to which I stated upon the floor of the Senate the other day that the head of a division of the bureau told me that if he were allowed to select 40 per cent of the employees, and had the absolute right of directing their work, he would accomplish more than is accomplished now by the 100 per cent.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President—

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

Mr. SMOOT. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator made that statement a day or two ago, and I was very much surprised to hear it. I should like to ask the Senator why the head of this bureau has not the power to do what he says he would like to do?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the head of the division is not the one who directs the employment of the persons under him.

Mr. THOMAS. That is true of a great many of them.

Mr. SMOOT. They are sent to him by officials over him, and he is told to put them to work; and the head of this division says there are so many of them that they are in each other's way, and some of them that never ought to be employed in any department of the Government, totally ignorant of the work that they are called upon to do.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I think there is no doubt about that; and yet I am satisfied that there are bureaus the heads of which have ample powers both of employment and of discharge. That is the reason why I am surprised at the statement of the Senator. I fully concur in the statement so frequently made here that there are in this District perhaps 50 per cent more employees, so called, than are necessary. I do not think there is any question about it. The chances are—and I understand that they are organizing for the purpose, and that means political power—that an effort will be made to secure their permanent retention in office.

Mr. SMOOT. That, Mr. President, is the danger we have to meet to-day.

Mr. THOMAS. The chances also are that each of the great political parties will cater to that situation, because it will be a political asset.

Mr. SMOOT. In answer to that suggestion, I want to say that, so far as I am concerned, I shall not in the future approve of an appropriation unless it is shown to the members of the Appropriations Committee, and by them to the Senate, that it is absolutely necessary that the money be expended; and when a request is made for a horizontal increase of employees, as has been done in the past, I want to say to you that the first thing we ought to do is to go into an investigation of the request and find out whether they are needed or not.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator knows that a bill is now pending in the Senate which does that very thing—the so-called Nolan bill, which has passed the House. I am very glad to hear the Senator take that position, because I am in full sympathy with it.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Utah to a characteristic phraseology. On page 4 of the report of the committee, in the letter over the signature of Franklin K. Lane, he says:

A million or two dollars, if appropriated now, will put this work well under way.

It is a case of throwing around millions. It does not much matter whether they get one million or two million, in Mr. Lane's opinion.

Mr. THOMAS. May I ask the Senator what the work is?

Mr. SMOOT. Survey and classification of unentered public lands.

Mr. PENROSE. It is an ingenious scheme to get money out of the Treasury for a very great purpose.

Mr. THOMAS. Is not that purpose connected with the proposed homestead policy for soldiers?

Mr. PENROSE. Yes; it is the bill that we are discussing, but it is so absurd for the Secretary of the Interior to say: "Give me a million or two million; one or two million will help along."

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator knows that in these days a million is not chicken feed when it comes to national appropriations.

Mr. PENROSE. I am hopeful, now that the war is over, that it will not be chicken feed.

Mr. THOMAS. I hope so, too.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, it took us a long time to learn to use the word "billions." Members of the Appropriations Committee would be discussing a question upon the floor, and it was next to impossible for any of them to use the word "billions"; but we have got to using the word so flippantly and so often that nothing short of a billion has been thought worthy of consideration. As the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] suggests, if any member of the Appropriations Committee undertook to save a hundred thousand dollars he would be laughed at; and he might just as well have gone further and said that a mere question of a million dollars was not worthy of a moment's passing thought.

Mr. President, we have got to return to normal conditions. A reconstruction is to take place. As I have said in public many times, I have not been afraid of the outcome of the war. Success to the arms of America and her allies was as sure as that the sun would rise on the morrow. I have said that we would have no trouble raising money or enforcing laws and regulations during the time our armies were fighting the enemy of civilization; but I always had a fear as to our future after peace was declared.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President—

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

Mr. SMOOT. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH. I feel very certain that every Member of the Senate will subscribe to the view of the Senator that economy ought to be the watchword, but I am curious to know what the attitude of the Senator is with reference to the pending bill. Is he opposed to the scheme proposed, of providing homes for the returning soldiers upon the available lands of the country?

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator asks that question with a view of getting a direct answer, I will say that I certainly am not opposed to legislation along this line. I wanted to say to the Senator, however, that it is impossible to pass this bill to-day. There are Senators who are opposed to some provisions of it; and we do not want to call for a quorum before 10 minutes to 1 o'clock, as there is not a quorum in the city.

Mr. WALSH. The Senator will understand that I was not endeavoring to hurry his observations.

Mr. SMOOT. As the time has arrived for the joint meeting of the two Houses, I will say no more. In the near future I expect to point out to the Senate some of the ways that I believe will save the Treasury of the United States untold millions of dollars, and the quicker we get at it the better it will be.

#### JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES.

The VICE PRESIDENT (at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.). The hour having arrived at which, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, the Senate is to proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives to receive a communication from the President of the United States, the Sergeant at Arms will take charge.

Thereupon the Senate, preceded by its Sergeant at Arms and headed by the Vice President and the Secretary, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 1339).

The address of the President of the United States this day delivered at a joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress is as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

The German authorities who have, at the invitation of the Supreme War Council, been in communication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. Those terms are as follows:

#### I. MILITARY CLAUSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

One. Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

Two. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace, Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

Three. Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Four. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: five thousand guns (two thousand five hundred heavy, two thousand five hundred field), thirty thousand machine guns. Three thousand minenwerfer. Two thousand aeroplanes (fighters, bombers—firstly D. Seventy three and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in Simmsu to the Allies and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

Five. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the Allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridge-heads at these points in thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all nineteen days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

Six. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

Seven. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, fifty thousand wagons and ten thousand motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the up-keep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

Eight. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

Nine. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allied and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The up-keep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government.

Ten. An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all Allied and

United States prisoners of war. The Allied Powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

Eleven. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

## II. DISPOSITION RELATIVE TO THE EASTERN FRONTIERS OF GERMANY.

Twelve. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August first, 1914.

Thirteen. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilian as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

Fourteen. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as defined on August first, 1914).

Fifteen. Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

Sixteen. The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier either through Danzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

## III. CLAUSE CONCERNING EAST AFRICA.

Seventeen. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

## IV. GENERAL CLAUSES.

Eighteen. Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other Allied or Associated States than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph nineteen, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

Nineteen. The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or repatriation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit, in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

## V. NAVAL CONDITIONS.

Twenty. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allies and Associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

Twenty one. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the Allied and Associated Powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

Twenty two. Surrender to the Allies and the United States of America of one hundred and sixty German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the Allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allied Powers and the United States of America.

Twenty three. The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, for the want of them, in Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the

Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed.

Twenty four. The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

Twenty five. Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Categat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

Twenty six. The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allies and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

Twenty seven. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

Twenty eight. In evacuating the Belgium coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

Twenty nine. All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in clause twenty-eight are to be abandoned.

Thirty. All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the Allied and Associated Powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

Thirty one. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

Thirty two. The German Government shall formally notify the neutral Governments of the world, and particularly the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the Allied and Associated Countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately canceled.

Thirty three. No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

## VI. DURATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

Thirty four. The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties, on forty-eight hours' previous notice.

## VII. TIME LIMIT FOR REPLY.

Thirty five. This armistice is to be accepted or refused by Germany within seventy-two hours of notification.

The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it.

It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that this tragical war, whose consuming flames swept from one nation to another until all the world was on fire, is at an end and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such fashion and in such force as to contribute in a way of which we are all deeply proud to the great result. We know, too, that the object of the war is attained; the object upon which all free men had set their hearts; and attained with a sweeping completeness which even now we do not realize. Armed imperialism such as the men conceived who were but yesterday the masters of Germany is at an end, its illicit ambitions engulfed in black disaster. Who will now seek to revive it? The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world is discredited and destroyed. And more than that,—much more than that,—has been accomplished. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disin-



rested justice, embodied in settlements which are based upon something much better and much more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful states. There is no longer conjecture as to the objects the victors have in mind. They have a mind in the matter, not only, but a heart also. Their avowed and concerted purpose is to satisfy and protect the weak as well as to accord their just rights to the strong.

The humane temper and intention of the victorious governments has already been manifested in a very practical way. Their representatives in the Supreme War Council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the Central Empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives; and steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium. By the use of the idle tonnage of the Central Empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand. Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible.

For with the fall of the ancient governments which rested like an incubus upon the peoples of the Central Empires has come political change not merely, but revolution; and revolution which seems as yet to assume no final and ordered form but to run from one fluid change to another, until thoughtful men are forced to ask themselves, With what governments, and of what sort, are we about to deal in the making of the covenants of peace? With what authority will they meet us, and with what assurance that their authority will abide and sustain securely the international arrangements into which we are about to enter? There is here matter for no small anxiety and misgiving. When peace is made, upon whose promises and engagements besides our own is it to rest?

Let us be perfectly frank with ourselves and admit that these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered now or at once. But the moral is not that there is little hope of an early answer that will suffice. It is only that we must be patient and helpful and mindful above all of the great hope and confidence that lie at the heart of what is taking place. Excesses accomplish nothing. Unhappy Russia has furnished abundant recent proof of that. Disorder immediately defeats itself. If excesses should occur, if disorder should for a time raise its head, a sober second thought will follow and a day of constructive action, if we help and do not hinder.

The present and all that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self-control and the orderly processes of their governments; the future to those who prove themselves the true friends of mankind. To conquer with arms is to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self-possession to its ordered practice are now about to make conquest of the world by the sheer power of example and of friendly helpfulness.

The peoples who have but just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hope. They are now face to face with their initial test. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbours and of their former masters, and enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own affairs in order. I, for one, do not doubt their purpose or their capacity. There are some happy signs that they know and will choose the way of self-control and peaceful accommodation. If they do, we shall put our aid at their disposal in every way that we can. If they do not, we must await with patience and sympathy the awakening and recovery that will assuredly come at last.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m. and the Vice President resumed the chair.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, November 12, 1918, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 11, 1918.

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 approach Thee with gratitude welling up in our hearts and praise upon our lips, that truth has again vindicated itself, right is marching on, and Thy will is in the ascendancy.

Hostility has ceased. Democracy lives, and is spreading its wings over the earth. Autocracy, militarism, Kaiserism, and all the evils connected with them shall cease to be. Freedom, liberty, truth, justice, righteousness live, to the glory and honor of Thy holy name.

Let Thy wisdom descend upon those of the entente powers whose business it shall be to readjust the affairs of the world, that they may make it a safer place for Thy children to dwell in; that wars shall forever cease and peace reign. "The one sin in the world is selfishness; the one virtue is love. In these two rest all the theology and philosophy of the ages." Grant that out of this terrible war these truths may be thoroughly established; in the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, November 8, 1918, was read and approved.

### SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask at this time unanimous consent that FREDERICK ESSEN, elected a Representative from the tenth district of Missouri, be sworn in. His credentials have not arrived, but there is no question about his election. His majority is somewhere near 20,000.

The SPEAKER. Mr. ESSEN's majority was over 19,000. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ESSEN, accompanied by Mr. DYER, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath prescribed by law.

### JOINT SESSION OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution (No. 58):

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 11th of November, 1918, at 1 o'clock 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 resolution was agreed to.

### PORTO RICO.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Reserving the right to object, what does the gentleman propose to talk about? Last week similar requests were refused several times.

Mr. TOWNER. I hope the gentleman from North Dakota will not object.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I withdraw the objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. What I shall say refers to the situation in Porto Rico.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a statement to the House relative to the situation in Porto Rico, and then to submit to the judgment of the House whether any action shall be taken.

In the month of October a very severe earthquake occurred on the westerly side of the island of Porto Rico. It was followed by a tidal wave and by minor quakes and caused damage, according to the statement contained in the official communication sent to me by the Secretary of War, of \$4,000,000 in property and the loss of a number of lives.

Considerable Government property has been destroyed. The Governor of Porto Rico has made an appeal to Congress for relief, and an appropriation of \$300,000 is asked for the purpose of restoring what we may call the Federal building; also the governor desires that there shall be such legislation as will enable the Government of Porto Rico to make an appropriation out of the treasury of Porto Rico to supplement the Federal appropriation for the purpose of giving this relief, which undoubtedly is urgently required.

If I may read this one section from the communication addressed by the Governor of Porto Rico to the War Department, it will perhaps enable the gentlemen to understand better the situation:

The property loss in the cities and towns directly affected by the earthquake is so enormous and the cessation of commerce and industry so complete and sudden that I do not think it possible for us to accomplish a restoration of anything like normal conditions in any reasonable time without congressional aid, and I feel confident Congress will help. I am sure it would if they could see matters as they now exist in the wrecked cities and towns.

On Friday evening last the Secretary of War sent to me by special messenger a letter, in which he inclosed the report of the Governor of Porto Rico, and made a recommendation that the request be granted, explaining its urgency; and on the strength of that a meeting of the Committee on Insular Affairs was called, which was held this morning. That committee unanimously adopted a resolution and directed that I, as chairman, submit the matter to the House and see whether or not unanimous consent could be obtained, provided, of course, I could obtain the floor, for the consideration of this joint resolution, which appropriates \$300,000 and which confers on the Legislature of Porto Rico the authority to appropriate out of the Porto Rican treasury, an authority they have not had under the organic act. I will ask that the resolution be read.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. WALSH. Was there a majority of the Committee on Insular Affairs present?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. No; but the point of no quorum was not made. There was not a quorum of the committee present.

Mr. WALSH. Does the gentleman know whether concurrent action will probably be had during the day in the other branch if this resolution is passed by the House to-day?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. All I can say is that I conferred with Senator SAULSBURY, who is chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. He inquired, first, if there was any pending appropriation bill upon which it might be possible to secure this insertion by way of amendment. I told him I did not think there was. He seemed to think that, as far as he was personally concerned, he would be able in the Senate to secure the passage of the resolution. They have no sort of agreement that will interfere in any way with this matter. He seemed to think that immediately after we received these communications. That is all the information that I could give the gentlemen about it.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman state if the matter is of such an urgent character that a day or two would probably make a considerable difference in this work of relief?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The Red Cross has been contributing. Authority was given to draw upon the Red Cross for \$10,000, and out of that fund they have been taking care, as much as possible, of those who have been rendered helpless and are in want. In addition to the appropriation, this resolution also carries authority to the Secretary of War to loan Army tents and advance supplies out of material on hand. That part of it, I should say, in view of the fact, as I understand it, that the Red Cross funds have been practically depleted, would be extremely urgent. The earlier they begin the reconstruction of Government buildings, of course, the earlier they are going to be able to give employment to needy people.

Mr. WALSH. My last inquiry was prompted by the condition resulting from the agreement which was entered into in respect to the sessions of the House, and I wanted the gentleman's opinion whether he thought this was such an emergency as could not wait the termination of the time fixed by the agreement, which, I understand, will be to-morrow—whether he thought a delay of a day or so would be serious, and whether he thought it might pass the other branch to-day if prompt action was had by the House.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I am not able to state any more than I have said as to the possibility of its passing the other branch of Congress.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Tennessee will permit, I would say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the agreement to which he refers does not terminate to-morrow. It terminates only when the Senate disposes of the revenue bill, unless in the meantime some emergency should happen, and then the agreement provided that the majority and minority leaders should give notice of that fact.

Mr. WALSH. As I recall, the agreement was that no business should be transacted before November 12.

Mr. KITCHIN. No. The date November 12 was mentioned in the discussion for the reason that it was then thought that

we would make an agreement with the Senate whereby we could pass a joint resolution to adjourn until November 12, but the Senate failed to pass the adjournment resolution.

Mr. WALSH. If that is a correct interpretation of the agreement, then I will say to the gentleman from Tennessee that personally I have no objection, although it seems to me to be hardly of such an emergency character that it ought to be taken up now. I shall not object, however.

Mr. KITCHIN. I think it ought to be taken up. I do not believe there would be any objection if the whole membership of the House were present. It is one of those emergencies which are provided for in the agreement, but we provided that the majority and minority leaders should give notice to the membership; and the only question now is whether we should give such notice before we take this up for consideration. For myself, I believe the entire membership of the House, if present, would agree to this, and also that not being present, they will have no criticism to make of us if we here waive that portion of the agreement and pass the resolution.

Mr. WALSH. I will say to the gentleman from North Carolina that the statement of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] certainly shows that it is a very great emergency, and I have no doubt if a quorum were here that the resolution would pass practically without opposition. The only point is whether it is wise to attempt to project it into the proceedings in view of the agreement; but, as I understand the interpretation of the agreement made by the gentleman from North Carolina, it is that the agreement does not terminate to-morrow.

Mr. KITCHIN. According to the letter of the agreement, this would be a violation of it, and it is only a question of whether we who are present shall take the responsibility upon ourselves of technically violating the agreement to the extent of not requiring the majority and minority leaders to give notice to come in and vote on this proposition.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two or three minutes before the resolution is read.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit me to make this statement before that request is put: Of course, I am quite familiar with the agreement, and I have no personal desire whatever to do anything that would even appear to violate it; but it did seem that this was of such an urgent character that we would be justified at least in submitting the question to the judgment of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, this matter has really been pending for consideration since the occurrence of this calamity. Soon thereafter an appeal was made by the Governor of Porto Rico and it was submitted to the members of the Committee on Appropriations and others, with the idea of seeing if something could not be done to secure immediate action. It was thought that perhaps under the agreement it was best not to make the attempt at that time. Since then, however, repeated requisitions have come from the island, and the reports as to the extent of the calamity and the amount of damage done have been constantly increasing. The amount of damage done and suffering of the people is a matter that could hardly have been appreciated earlier. I think there is no possible question but that we would be justified, in view of the existence of these facts, in taking this action, notwithstanding our agreement, and, of course, it can be done, as I understand it, by unanimous consent.

The matter has been quite carefully examined by the chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, and by myself and others of the committee, and we have become satisfied that we would be derelict in our duty if we did not present it for the consideration of the House at this time. Gentlemen will understand that Porto Rico is not rich. They have very little taxable property on which to levy to support the government of the island. Their schoolhouses in half a dozen towns have been completely destroyed, and they have no money to rebuild them. Many of the public buildings belonging to the United States Government in the island have been destroyed, and, of course, it is our duty to rebuild those. Hundreds of men have been thrown out of employment. They have been deprived of their homes by the hundreds. The situation is very deplorable. Gentlemen will understand that the Red Cross have extraordinary demands made upon them. They have given to what they consider the extent of their ability in appropriating \$10,000 to meet the immediate needs of the calamity. However, that is vastly insufficient. It has been supplemented in part by private contributions. Help has been given in various ways, but with all of these they are unable to meet the extent of the calamity and the extent of injury and the necessity for some im-

mediate action. I sincerely hope that there will be no objection on the part of anyone to the consideration of this resolution.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker—

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

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of saying—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that no one will invoke the gentleman's agreement that was made with respect to bringing up matters of legislation during the interim that was agreed upon. This resolution presents a very serious situation among a helpless people. The only help they can get is through our Government. Hours of delay means serious loss and inconvenience to those people. I hope in the interest of the Porto Rican people, for whom we are acting, that no objection will be made, and I am sure that if the whole membership of the House were here not a single voice would be raised against this resolution. I hope, therefore, that no objection will be made, and that it will be agreed to.

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

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 345) to provide relief of sufferers from earthquakes occurring in Porto Rico during the month of October, 1918.

*Resolved, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to loan, issue, or use such tents, provisions, and supplies pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps and Medical Department of the Army from any stores now on hand as he may deem necessary for the temporary relief of destitute persons in need of the same in the districts affected by earthquakes in Porto Rico during the month of October, 1918, under such regulations for the care and return of articles not consumed in the use as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War, as in his judgment may be necessary, is authorized to purchase additional supplies for the relief of said earthquake sufferers and to provide employment on public works, including the rebuilding and repairing of the public buildings belonging to the United States Government which were partially or totally destroyed by said earthquakes, and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000, to be expended under the direction and in the discretion of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. That the Legislature of Porto Rico is hereby authorized to extend relief and assistance in any form and in any manner to those destitute persons who have been rendered homeless or are in needy circumstances as a result of the said earthquakes, and to those municipalities in the island which are in urgent need of aid or assistance as a direct result of the said earthquakes, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 19 of section 2 (being the bill of rights) of an act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1917.

SEC. 4. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such an amount as may be necessary to reimburse the several appropriations of the Army for such moneys or property as have already been expended or furnished in affording such temporary relief as is provided for herein.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "Be it further resolved" where they appear at the beginning of sections 2, 3, and 4. Those words are unnecessary and are surplusage.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

There was no objection.

The resolution as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

RECESS.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until five minutes of 1 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until five minutes before 1. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.

AFTER RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House (at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) resumed its session.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 58) that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 11th day of November, 1918, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. SCOTT of Michigan, indefinitely, on account of illness; and

To Mr. LAZARO (at the request of Mr. DUPRÉ), indefinitely, on account of illness in his family.

JOINT MEETING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper, Mr. J. J. Sinnott, 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.

At 12 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper, Mr. J. J. Sinnott, announced the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court entered the Chamber and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The SPEAKER. On behalf of the House, the Chair appoints the following committee to conduct the President into the Chamber: MESSRS. KITCHIN, GARRETT of Tennessee, HARRISON of Mississippi, CAMPBELL of Kansas, and MADDEN.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate, the Chair appoints as a like committee Senators MARTIN of Virginia, SAULSBURY, SIMMONS, McCUMBER, and FRELINGHUYSEN.

At 1 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m. the President of the United States, escorted by the committees of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House and stood at the Clerk's desk, amid prolonged applause.

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

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT—TERMS OF ARMISTICE SIGNED BY GERMANY (H. DOC. NO. 1339).

The PRESIDENT. Gentlemen of the Congress, in these anxious times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is now necessary to deal.

The German authorities who have, at the invitation of the Supreme War Council, been in communication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of armistice [applause] which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. Those terms are as follows: I read them as transmitted by cable:

I. MILITARY CLAUSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

One. Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

Two. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace Lorraine, Luxemburg [applause], so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. [Applause.] Occupation by the Allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

Three. Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Four. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: five thousand guns (two thousand five hundred heavy, two thousand five hundred field), thirty thousand machine guns. Three thousand minenwerfer. Two thousand aeroplanes (fighters, bombers—firstly D. Seventy-three's and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in Simmstu to the Allies and United States troops in ac-

cordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

Five. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the Allied and United States armies of occupation. [Applause.] The occupation of these territories will be determined by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with the bridgeheads at these points in thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. [Applause.] A neutral zone will be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon the Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all nineteen days after the signature of the armistice. [The arithmetic is not correct, but I do not feel at liberty to correct the cablegram.] All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

Six. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

Seven. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, fifty thousand wagons and ten thousand motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the up-keep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

Eight. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

Nine. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allied and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The up-keep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government.

Ten. An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war. [Applause.] The Allied Powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

Eleven. Sick and wounded who can not be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

## II. DISPOSITION RELATIVE TO THE EASTERN FRONTIERS OF GERMANY.

Twelve. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania, or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August first, 1914. [Applause.]

Thirteen. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilian as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

Fourteen. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies interdicted for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as defined on August first, 1914).

Fifteen. Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties. [Applause.]

Sixteen. The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier either through Danzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

## III. CLAUSE CONCERNING EAST AFRICA.

Seventeen. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month. [Applause.]

## IV. GENERAL CLAUSES.

Eighteen. Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other Allied or Associated States than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph nineteen, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

Nineteen. The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or repatriation of war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit, in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. [Applause.] This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

## V. NAVAL CONDITIONS.

Twenty. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

Twenty one. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the Allied and Associated Powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

Twenty two. Surrender to the Allies and the United States of America of one hundred and sixty German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the Allies and the United States of America. [Applause.] All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allied Powers and the United States of America. [Applause.]

Twenty three. The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, for the want of them, in Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. [Applause.] All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed.

Twenty four. The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

Twenty five. Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

Twenty six. The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allies and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture. [Applause.]

Twenty seven. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

Twenty eight. In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes

and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

Twenty nine. All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in clause twenty eight are to be abandoned.

Thirty. All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the Allied and Associated Powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

Thirty one. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

Thirty two. The German Government shall formally notify the neutral Governments of the world, and particularly the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the Allied and Associated Countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately canceled.

Thirty three. No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

#### VI. DURATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

Thirty four. The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties, on forty eight hours' previous notice.

#### VII. TIME LIMIT FOR REPLY.

Thirty five. This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within seventy two hours of notification.

The war thus comes to an end [prolonged applause]; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it.

It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that this tragical war, whose consuming flames swept from one nation to another until all the world was on fire, is at an end and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such fashion and in such force as to contribute in a way of which we are all deeply proud to the great result. [Applause.] We know, too, that the object of the war is attained; the object upon which all free men had set their hearts; and attained with a sweeping completeness which even now we do not realize. Armed imperialism such as the men conceived who were but yesterday the masters of Germany is at an end [applause], its illicit ambitions engulfed in black disaster. Who will now seek to revive it? The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world is discredited and destroyed. [Applause.] And more than that,—much more than that,—has been accomplished. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied in settlements which are based upon something much better and much more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful states. [Applause.] There is no longer conjecture as to the objects the victors have in mind. They have a mind in the matter, not only, but a heart also. Their avowed and concerted purpose is to satisfy and protect the weak as well as to accord their just rights to the strong.

The humane temper and intention of the victorious governments has already been manifested in a very practical way. Their representatives in the Supreme War Council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the Central Empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives [applause]; and steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium. By the use of the idle tonnage of the Central Empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand. Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an orderly life impossible.

For with the fall of the ancient governments which rested like an incubus upon the peoples of the Central Empires has

come political change not merely, but revolution; and revolution which seems as yet to assume no final and ordered form but to run from one fluid change to another, until thoughtful men are forced to ask themselves, With what governments, and of what sort, are we about to deal in the making of the covenants of peace? With what authority will they meet us, and with what assurance that their authority will abide and sustain securely the international arrangements into which we are about to enter? There is here matter for no small anxiety and misgiving. When peace is made, upon whose promises and engagements besides our own is it to rest?

Let us be perfectly frank with ourselves and admit that these questions can not be satisfactorily answered now or at once. But the moral is not that there is little hope of an early answer that will suffice. It is only that we must be patient and helpful and mindful above all of the great hope and confidence that lie at the heart of what is taking place. [Applause.] Excesses accomplish nothing. Unhappy Russia has furnished abundant recent proof of that. Disorder immediately defeats itself. If excesses should occur, if disorder should for a time raise its head, a sober second thought will follow and a day of constructive action, if we help and do not hinder.

The present and all that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self-control and the orderly processes of their governments; the future to those who prove themselves the true friends of mankind. To conquer with arms is to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. [Applause.] I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self-possession to its ordered practice are now about to make conquest of the world by the sheer power of example and of friendly helpfulness. [Applause.]

The peoples who have but just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hope. They are now face to face with their initial test. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. [Applause.] And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbours and of their former masters, and enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own houses in order. I, for one, do not doubt their purpose or their capacity. There are some happy signs that they know and will choose the way of self-control and peaceful accommodation. If they do, we shall put our aid at their disposal in every way that we can. If they do not, we must await with patience and sympathy the awakening and recovery that will assuredly come at last. [Prolonged applause.]

At 1 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m. the President retired from the Hall of the House.

At 1 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m. the Speaker announced that the joint session was dissolved.

Thereupon the Vice President and the Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the House, in accordance with previous agreement, adjourned until Thursday, November 14, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. WINGO: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 343) to provide for the procurement of a site in France and the erection thereon of a suitable monument or monuments or other memorials commemorating the valor and services of the American military forces; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BARKLEY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 344) declaring July 18 of each year to be a national holiday; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 345) to provide relief for sufferers from earthquake occurring in Porto Rico during the month of October, 1918; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By Mr. DALE of New York: Memorial of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York favoring the immediate passage of the Smith-Bankhead bill, providing for the rehabilitation of men and women disabled in industry; to the Committee on Education.

Also, a joint resolution of the Northern New York Federation of Women's Clubs asking for the passage of House bill 5407; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, November 12, 1918.

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

Almighty God, we seek Thy divine guidance. We pray that we may address ourselves to the nobler tasks of peace with the same enthusiasm and the same efficiency with which we gave ourselves to the conflict in which we have just been engaged. We pray especially that Thy blessing may rest upon those agencies that minister to the moral and spiritual welfare of the boys who have responded so willingly to the call of the country and who have so gloriously won the victory. We pray that there may be thrown about them to protect them Christian sympathy and helpfulness and service, and that they may return to us nobler men, unsoiled by their experience abroad, to enter once more with fresh vigor and life and high ideals upon all the affairs of our civil and commercial life. We pray that these agencies which minister to the welfare of the boys may receive the hearty and enthusiastic support of all the people of this country. For Christ's sake. Amen.

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

## COST OF PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (S. DOC. NO. 300).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, in response to a resolution of September 24, 1918, certain information relative to the cost of producing wheat and other farm products, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NORRIS subsequently said: I should like to inquire whether the report from the Secretary of Agriculture, which I understand has been made in response to a resolution submitted by myself and which the Senate passed several weeks ago, has been laid before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has been ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. NORRIS. That is the order I wanted to have made.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S DIPLOMACY.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I ask consent of the Senate to read a resolution passed by the chamber of commerce in the city of Atlanta, where I live. The telegram to me states:

The following resolution was unanimously adopted this morning by the directors of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce: "Resolved by the directors of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, That the following telegram be sent to Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States: "

The telegram to President Wilson reads:

In this hour of victory and universal thanksgiving for the deliverance of the world from barbarism, we salute you not only as the Commander in Chief of our Nation but as the leader in the world's struggle for liberty whose words have shaped the issues of the contest and guided the oppressed peoples of many lands to freedom. Your counsel has been the healing of the nations and the inspiration of our soldiers and our people in the glorious service and sacrifice which have turned the tide of war and rescued the world from slavery. For your enlightened leadership we are profoundly thankful, and we congratulate you upon the happy and successful termination of the contest. As at the outset this organization tendered you its services in carrying on the war, we now pledge to you the best efforts and full cooperation of ourselves and our people in meeting the weighty responsibilities and difficult problems of reconstruction.

Mr. President, this resolution expresses the view of a splendid body of men, and in this connection I will add that the terms of the armistice could not be more satisfactory. If unconditional surrender had been required the result would not have been more complete. In this hour of joy at the cessation of bloodshed, the triumph of liberty, all fair-minded men should be ready to concede that the diplomacy of President Wilson, criticized by some during the past 60 days, has really saved the world from 12 months more of war and sacrifice. He carried the battle for democracy into the heart of Austria and into the heart of Germany. He conducted the struggle there which contributed not

less than the forces of Gen. Foch on the front to bring the war to a speedy and triumphant conclusion.

The world recognizes this to be true, and every American citizen should realize the part played by our President and the personal value of that part to each of us as well as to all the world.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. NELSON presented the memorial of Dr. E. O. Thorson, of Luverne, Minn., remonstrating against the proposed sales tax on medicinal preparations in the pending revenue bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a telegram in the nature of a petition from L. S. Pomeroy, of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation allowing the deduction of a reasonable percentage of the value of merchandise inventories before arriving at the taxable profits, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Northwestern Hardwood Lumberman's Association, of Minneapolis, Minn., relative to the relaxation of present restrictions on the shipment and use of lumber, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the memorial of H. D. Thorp, of Redwood Falls, Minn., remonstrating against the proposed tax on photographic supplies in the pending revenue bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials from the Farmers and Merchants' State Bank of Oklee, the Glenwood State Bank, the First State Bank of Stacy, the Peoples' State Bank of North Mankato, and the Pelican Rapids State Bank, all in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the proposed stamp tax on bank checks in the pending revenue bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McCUMBER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Fargo, Bismarck, Buffalo, Plaza, Epworth, Carrington, Ray, and Moffit, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation granting the same rights and privileges to chiropractors that are granted to other branches of the medical profession in the Army and Navy, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. TRAMMELL introduced a bill (S. 5022) to authorize and grant to all officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps one month's furlough on full pay prior to being discharged from the service, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL CLERKS.

Mr. CALDER. I submit a resolution and ask that it be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 328) was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That Senate resolution numbered 75, agreed to on April 3, 1918, being a resolution authorizing the employment of an additional clerk by each Senator having no more than one clerk, one assistant clerk, and one messenger for himself or for the committee of which he is chairman, for the remainder of the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, at the rate of \$100 per month, said compensation to be paid out of the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, be, and the same is hereby, continued and extended in full force and effect until the end of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

## PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I offer the following resolution to go over under the rule. I ask that it may lie on the table for the present.

The resolution (S. Res. 329) was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Whereas the cause of the United States in the present war against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires is identical with that of our allies, all having as a common object complete and permanent victory over the enemy and a peace on such terms as will prevent a recurrence of the catastrophe; and

Whereas the United States and her allies have established unity of military command in the prosecution of the war, and it is desirable that there should likewise and for the same reason be unity of diplomatic action between the United States and her allies with reference to their common enemy; and

Whereas the German Government addressed peace proposals to the United States Government separate and apart from the allies of the United States, and has attempted to bring about a separate agreement with the Government of the United States upon the terms of peace, and has requested the Government of the United States to act as an intermediary or mediator between the Government of Germany and the Governments of the allies of the United States in securing for Germany an armistice of arms and a discussion of terms of peace; and

Whereas the purpose of the German Government in such representations to the United States is to bring about a division of interests between the United States and her allies and a disagreement between them as to the settlement of the war: Therefore, be it