

By Mr. TEMPLE: A bill (H. R. 1331) granting an increase of pension to John B. Rayle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 1332) granting an increase of pension to Paschall C. Hibbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 1333) granting a pension to William H. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1334) granting an increase of pension to Louis Melcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania: Resolution adopted by General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, favoring the establishment of a national system of highways; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BURROUGHS: Resolutions of Local Union No. 151, Manchester, N. H., Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, relating to purchase and improvement of arid land to be sold to soldiers; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of over 700 citizens of Derry, N. H., and vicinity, urging that the necessary legislation be enacted whereby all men discharged from service be paid their military or naval wages for a period of six months after their honorable discharge, or until they have obtained useful and remunerative employment; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolutions of Local Union No. 151, Manchester, N. H., Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, in favor of legislation to prohibit immigration to this country until the soldiers, sailors, and war workers have secured sustaining employment; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of Local Union No. 151, Manchester, N. H., Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, in favor of legislation to appropriate funds to complete all public improvements authorized by Congress which have been postponed because of the war; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolution of Local Union No. 151, Manchester, N. H., Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, relating to salary for discharged soldiers and sailors; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolutions of citizens of Franklin, N. H., relating to the persecution of Greeks; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of citizens of Concord, N. H., urging Congress to bring an end to the suffering and persecutions of the people in northern Epirus; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CAREW: Petition of National Garment Retailers' Association, protesting against taxation and urging immediate repeal of section 904; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURRY of California: Petition of owners of retail ice cream parlors of Martinez, Calif., protesting against the revenue tax on ice cream and soft drinks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DICKINSON: Petition with 23 signers of Cass County, Mo., for repeal of daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DOOLING: Petition of board of aldermen of city of New York, relating to mail tubes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. EMERSON: Resolutions adopted by Cleveland Federation of Labor, urging the withdrawal of United States soldiers from Russia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution adopted by the Cleveland Federation of Labor against lynching; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULLER of Massachusetts: Petition of Arthur L. Johnson and 84 others, protesting against the tax of 10 per cent levied on sporting goods, and petition for its annulment on the ground that it lays an excessive burden on normal exercise and healthful recreation, both of which are vital to the well-being of the American people; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Resolutions adopted by the National Committee of the Fur Industry, New York City, asking repeal of subdivision 19 of section 900, Title IX, of internal-revenue law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Typographical Union No. 6, indorsing work of training and teaching the foreign-born unnaturalized residents, as such work is carried on by the Naturalization Bureau of the Department of Labor; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of New York Chamber of Commerce, relating to the operation of telephone, telegraph, and cable systems; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Farmers' National Council, relating to reconstruction program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GREENE of Vermont: Petition of Bakersfield (Vt.) Grange No. 305, Patrons of Husbandry, for repeal of daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRIEST: Resolution adopted by members of General George H. Thomas Post, No. 84, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lancaster, Pa., urging enactment of legislation to provide a minimum pension rate of \$50 a month for veteran Union soldiers, and \$30 a month for their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHER: Petition of Board of Aldermen of New York City, relating to mail tubes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MASON: Petition of relatives and friends of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, demanding the return of troops in Siberia immediately; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of National Garment Retailers' Association, protesting against taxation and asking for repeal of section 904; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Board of Aldermen of New York City, relating to mail tubes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SIEGEL: Resolution by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, asking that pneumatic tubes be retained; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. STINESS: Petition of the Rhode Island Congregational Conference, favoring the passage of adequate legislation for the effective enforcement of the prohibition amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of Keystone Lodge, I. A. M., New Brighton, Pa., urging the enactment into law of a bill similar or identical with House bill 10550 of the Sixty-fifth Congress, providing for the Government ownership and operation of all railroads within the territory of the United States and its possessions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Geneva Reformed Presbyterian Church, Beaver Falls, Pa., urging amendment of the preamble of the National Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Thomas Goodson and others, of New Castle and Lawrence County, Pa., urging recognition of the Irish Republic; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1919.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Let Thy blessing descend, our Father in heaven, upon these Representatives of a great people, in the committee rooms and upon the floor of this House, as the gentle dew from the heavens falls upon the vegetation, with its quickening and fructifying influence, that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater; that they may think clearly, act wisely, do justly in this hour of reconstruction; that our people and all peoples may be restored to new life and activities. In the Spirit of the Master. Amen.

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

#### SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

The SPEAKER. If there are any Members present who have not been sworn in, they will now present themselves to be sworn.

Mr. ALMON, of Alabama, and Mr. McFADDEN, of Pennsylvania, presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office administered by the Speaker.

#### VICTOR BERGER.

The SPEAKER. In compliance with House resolution No. 6, the Chair appoints the following special committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

DALLINGER, of Massachusetts, chairman; ROSE, of Pennsylvania; RODENBERG, of Illinois; COLE, of Ohio; RANDALL, of Wisconsin; LUHRING, of Indiana; EAGLE, of Texas; ROBINSON, of North Carolina; WELTY, of Ohio.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. ALBERT ESTOPINAL, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Also:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. CARL VAN DYKE, late a Representative from the State of Minnesota.

*Resolved*, That a committee of Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

And that in compliance with the foregoing resolutions, the Vice President had appointed as said committee Mr. NELSON, Mr. KELLOGG, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. PHELAN, Mr. WALSH of Montana, and Mr. LENROOT.

Also:

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of Hon. ALBERT ESTOPINAL, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana, and Hon. CARL C. VAN DYKE, late a Representative from the State of Minnesota, the Senate do now adjourn.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. JONES of Washington and Mr. KIRBY members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate as provided for in the act of February 16, 1889, as amended by the act of March 2, 1895, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the executive departments," for the disposition of useless papers in the Department of Labor.

#### COMMITTEE IN CONTROL OF HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the appointment of the following members of the committee in control of the House Office Building.

The Clerk read as follows:

GILLET, of Massachusetts, chairman ex officio; BACHARACH, of New Jersey; CLARK, of Missouri.

#### COMMITTEE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker I send to the desk the following nominations of the minority members for the Woman Suffrage Committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KITCHIN moves the election as additional members of the Woman Suffrage Committee the following names: JOHN E. RAKER, of California; FRANK CLARK, of Florida; JAMES H. MAYS, of Utah; CHRISTOPHER D. SULLIVAN, of New York; THOMAS L. BLANTON, of Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING.

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk to be read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolution authorizing the printing and binding for the committees, the floor leader, and conference minority chairman of the House of Representatives during the Sixty-sixth Congress.

*Resolved*, That the standing committees of the House of Representatives, the floor leader, and chairman of the conference minority are hereby authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be actually necessary for the transaction of their official business during the Sixty-sixth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does this include all the standing committees of the House?

Mr. KIESS. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Heretofore each committee has asked for it as necessity arose.

Mr. KIESS. Not in the Sixty-fifth Congress; it was done by joint resolution.

Mr. BUTLER. May I ask the gentleman if it will not be necessary for the different committees after the passage of this resolution to ask for authority for printing and binding?

Mr. KIESS. It will not be necessary under this resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The SPEAKER. This is Calendar Wednesday, and the Clerk will call the committees in their order.

The Clerk called the committees, and when the Committee on Woman Suffrage was reached,

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, I call up House joint resolution No. 1, proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women, and ask that the resolution be reported.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

*Resolved, etc.*, That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

#### "ARTICLE —

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the rules provide that on Calendar Wednesday general debate shall be confined to two hours. I am not entirely sure whether that rule applies to debate on a House Calendar bill, although I think it has been so construed in the past. It had been my intention to ask the House to proceed with the debate to-day and for a time to-morrow before asking for a final vote on the resolution; but there is a committee appointed to attend the funeral of our late colleague, Mr. VAN DYKE, and the Nebraska delegation has an appointment to meet the Nebraska soldiers returning to New York to-morrow morning. I desire to have the House complete consideration of the resolution to-day, and I would like, especially in order to accommodate the proponents and opponents of the resolution, to give a longer time for debate than two hours. I ask unanimous consent that the rule, so far as it limits debate, may be abrogated for the consideration of this resolution, and that at 5 o'clock the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and any pending amendments, and that the time between now and then shall be equally divided, one half to be controlled by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK] and the other half by myself.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that general debate be extended until 5 o'clock; that then the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and all pending amendments; and that the time be controlled one half by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK] and the other half by himself. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Reserving the right to object, I do not expect to debate this question or ask for time, but I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois, in view of the fact that the bill as reported proposes a constitutional amendment, whether hearings have been had on the bill, since there are two sides to this question?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, hearings have been had on this resolution for more than 50 years. [Applause.] Hearings have been had on similar resolutions in the House of Representatives for a number of Congresses. There has been no hearing had on House joint resolution No. 1 in this Congress, nor is there anything new to be said in a hearing.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask the gentleman this question: In view of the fact that women opposed to woman suffrage have indicated, yesterday and to-day, that they are surprised by this action—and I give full credit to the gentleman from Illinois for his parliamentary cleverness in bringing it up at this time—whether he thinks it would be fair to let this matter stand over for a few days until those opposed to the resolution may be heard upon it?

Mr. MANN. I do not think it would be fair to the rest of us.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am willing that the gentleman shall have the credit for the passage of the resolution, if it goes through, but I think it fair to have what has been said go into the RECORD.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman from Illinois a question about the parliamentary status. If unanimous consent is agreed to and the previous question shall be considered ordered, will that give an opportunity of reading the resolution under the five-minute rule?

Mr. MANN. There is no opportunity for reading a House Calendar resolution or bill under the five-minute rule.

Mr. GARNER. Would there be any opportunity to offer an amendment unless the one offering the amendment should get recognition for that purpose?

Mr. MANN. There would not be, unless the Member offering the amendment should get recognition for that purpose.

Mr. GARNER. I wanted Members of the House to understand the situation.

Mr. MANN. That is the rule with reference to a House Calendar proposition.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I desire to ask the gentleman a question. The gentleman's proposal as to time gives one-half to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] and one-half to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK], who is opposed to the resolution. The gentleman from



Florida is the one member on the committee who is opposed to the resolution. All of the members upon the majority side of the committee are in favor of it, and all of the rest of the minority members are in favor of it, as disclosed by the vote yesterday. Of course, the Democrats upon this side of the House desire to be heard, so that they may speak on the resolution. I take it the gentleman from Illinois will yield me time so that time can be divided among the Members on the Democratic side of the House who desire to speak for the resolution?

Mr. MANN. I shall not make any agreement with the gentleman upon the floor about it, and I told him so yesterday. The gentleman can take time to delay the consideration of the measure if he desires, but I am in a position where I can not be held up, because if the extension of time is not agreed to, there will be but two hours of general debate. I have always dealt fairly with every Member of the House about debate.

Mr. RAKER. That is not the question. Just one moment further. It ought not to appear that Members on this side are opposed to the resolution, for that is not the fact; they favor it; and I know the gentleman from Illinois does not want it to appear that a large majority here are not in favor of the resolution; but by fixing the time and giving one Member who happens to oppose it on the Democratic side half of the time for debate in opposition, the impression might be conveyed that we are opposed to the resolution.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, after all, the RECORD will show who votes for it and who votes against the resolution, and it will not be determined by those who talk as to who is for or against it.

Mr. RAKER. I think that is right, but, nevertheless, this side of the Chamber must be heard.

Mr. MANN. There will be a very small amount of talk as compared with the real vote upon it.

Mr. RUBEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] has about stated my position. I have voted for this same measure before and expect to vote for it again.

Mr. MANN. I hope so.

Mr. RUBEY. I would like to speak for it to-day. I would like to have the gentleman's assurance that we on this side of the House will be given opportunity to say a few words in behalf of the resolution.

Mr. MANN. I can not promise the gentleman any time. I shall be just as fair with those in favor of the resolution on the Democratic side of the House as with those on the Republican side of the House, but in dividing the time I shall first give preference to members upon the committee, if they desire the time, and then I shall do the best I can, intending to take little or no time myself.

Mr. RUBEY. Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted, I would ask a question of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK], if the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] will yield for that purpose.

Mr. MANN. Certainly; but I think the gentleman from Florida understands that he gets the time in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. RUBEY. What I want to ask is whether he would yield to this side of the House any of his time to those who desire to speak in behalf of the resolution?

Mr. MANN. I expect to yield to members on the Democratic side of the House to speak on behalf of the resolution.

Mr. RUBEY. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Illinois has at all times in the past been fair, and he knows the rules better than anyone else. Why did not the gentleman make the request, allowing the ranking Democratic Member on our side to control the time, which is the usual custom?

Mr. MANN. Oh, no; the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. FERRIS. I do not think I am.

Mr. MANN. Where a majority of the committee on both sides of the proposition are in favor of a resolution or a bill, and there is opposition, the one in opposition is entitled to take the time. Under this rule of the House, on Calendar Wednesday, one hour would be allotted to those in favor of the resolution and one hour to those opposed to the resolution. I have asked to extend the time, so that a longer time than one hour will be given on each side.

Mr. FERRIS. But if the gentleman will indulge me a moment further, although the gentleman has been here more years than I have, yet I have been here for 12 years, and my recollection is that the rule has been to divide the time equally between the chairman of the committee and the ranking member, with an agreement that the time be yielded equally on the two respective sides as between those opposed to and those in favor of the proposition.

Mr. MANN. That is a very common practice, and a perfectly proper one where all parties agree to it.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, under the circumstances, the minority members of the Committee on Woman Suffrage not having had a chance to be appointed and to participate in the matter, I object.

Mr. MANN. Well, I will say to the gentleman that the Democratic members of the committee participated. They were at the meeting and made the agreement which I have asked to have carried out.

Mr. FERRIS. But the announcement was made—

Mr. MANN. Very well; there is to be only two hours' debate on the bill then.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma object? Mr. FERRIS. I do object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. I take it that I am now recognized for an hour, allowed under the rules in favor of the bill?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized for one hour.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK], a member of the committee, is opposed to the resolution. I take it the gentleman from Florida will be entitled to recognition at the proper time to control the hour in opposition?

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Florida a member of the committee?

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, before the Chair decides on that. Now, I trust the chairman of the committee will not make that statement to the Chair. Just one moment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois has the floor.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Regular order!

Mr. MANN. This is a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RAKER. Now, the gentleman from Illinois has his hour. He states that the gentleman from Florida would get his hour. The gentleman from Florida has not been recognized yet.

Mr. MANN. I submitted a parliamentary inquiry, making a statement, and asking whether the gentleman from Florida would be recognized for an hour.

Mr. RAKER. Of course, I can not say yet as to that.

Mr. MANN. I am not asking the gentleman. [Laughter.] It is out of the gentleman's power to recognize him.

Mr. RAKER. May I state this: Now, in fairness to the gentlemen on the other side and this side, when this resolution was up last year the gentleman from Florida made a minority report. The ranking member on the other side, Miss Rankin, was given half the time—

Mr. MANN. I have nothing to do with what was up last year. I am proceeding under the rules of the House.

Mr. RAKER. Well, I know—

Mr. MANN. The gentleman is asking about a special rule of the House. I am not asking any special rule of the House. I am proceeding under the ordinary rules of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized for an hour.

Mr. MANN. I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE], the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Woman Suffrage. [Applause.]

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] suggests that the ladies who are not in favor of woman suffrage are taken unawares. To register surprise at the appearance of propositions of a certain welcome, friendly, complimentary, and anticipated tenor is one of the most highly valued privileges of that charming sex, which no gentleman, even in the heat of debate, would ask them to surrender for any political right, however important. The ladies are certainly no more surprised than I am, because it is scarce 30 minutes since notification from the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee and author of the resolution at issue, whose rare parliamentary sagacity and unrivaled parliamentary leadership made this day's work possible, that I was to open this debate. This is a good time to bring it up.

Five years ago Julius Cæsar, after 19 centuries, challenged Jesus Christ to a final contest. The Kaiser threw down the gantlet and the friends of Christian civilization took it up. The tide of war turned in favor of the Son of Bethlehem and against the Prussian; and, if anything has been decided, it has been decided that now right, not might, shall rule the world. [Applause.] Unless our sons and our billions have been sacrificed in vain, the world is about ready to substitute the rule of reason for the rule of force in the government of reasoning creatures. What better expression of that could there be than to say now that the mothers who risked their lives to bring into the world the four millions of soldiers we mustered shall have

some word to say about the destinies of their sons? [Applause.] The British House of Commons voted, I think, 7 to 1, and recently, I believe, the French Chamber of Deputies voted 7 to 1, for woman suffrage. The time is opportune for marking an era's close. Civilization has reached a stage, a period, a moment, when we can ring the liberty bell again and announce that this great step forward has been taken.

They tell us that woman should not vote merely because she is a female. No other reason has been advanced except that form which says that she can not bear arms. Every mother who bears a son to fight for the Republic takes the same chance of death that the son takes when he goes to arms. The fact that she is a woman is a reason for, not against, the utilization of every force for the advancement of society. Ninety-nine per cent of the murderers in the world are men. Ninety-nine per cent of the burglars are men. Ninety-nine per cent of the gamblers are men. Ninety-nine per cent of the counterfeiters are men. Ninety-nine per cent of all the thieves, outlaws, forgers, pickpockets, bank robbers, train robbers, pirates, and drunkards in the world are men. Ninety-nine per cent of all criminals are men.

Ninety-nine per cent of all diseases inherited by reason of evil lives of parents come down from the male side. For every courtesan there is a seducer and panderer and a thousand customers. When one considers the character of the two sexes, he better appreciates the power of the instinct of race preservation which nature has planted in the human kind, which certainly is all that has induced women to remain on the same continent with man for 60 centuries. If the world were open and the best character of votes were the dominating factor, women would control the ballot entirely. If good character were the basis for the franchise, most of the voters would probably have been women long ago.

In the last analysis those who oppose woman suffrage simply ignore everything except brute force. They discard brains, scholarship, character, and simply seek to enforce the law of the herd, that the biggest bull is the boss. Under their theories Napoleon Bonaparte was a greater man than Abraham Lincoln; John L. Sullivan a more useful citizen than Thomas Edison. I challenge all such claims as unworthy of the citizens of a Christian and cultured land. Carried to their logical conclusion those theories have dominated and guided and wrecked and ruined the great Empire of Germany perhaps for centuries to come, and at the very moment when they had attained the rounded summit of a successful, brutal, despotic development of brute force. If during the last 40 years the women had held absolute control of Germany, that mighty State would now be rich, happy, contented, and yet there are still those who will tell you woman should not vote because she can not fight.

They told us last year the determination of this issue should be relegated to the States. One of the fundamental privileges under the Constitution is to amend it. If three-fourths of the States wish it, there is no authority under the Constitution that endows any State with the privilege of denying it. They suggested they wanted a referendum vote. The Constitution prescribes, orders, another method. When the women come here and ask for the ballot, they simply invoke the methods by which the Constitution has always been amended. Any other system would be illegal. If you say to them that you are not willing to abide by those rules under which every amendment has been made, you simply plead the baby act; and when the mother of a soldier comes here to demand the privilege of the ballot you should not do that.

Men have argued here for 50 years that woman suffrage would break up the home. But in the Western States, where we have had woman suffrage in one form and another for years, we know of no family that has ever been disrupted by quarrel over politics. We know of no fireside that has burned more dimly because of any difference of opinion about the use of the ballot. To permit the mothers of this country to express their views on important issues will not injure the homes. As I reflect now I realize that every time I followed my mother's advice I did well. Generally when I did not listen to her I lived to regret it. She was a thoughtful and prudent woman. The long and short of the whole matter is that for centuries you have treated woman as a slave, dragged her over the pages of history by the hair, and then you pretend to think she is an angel, too good to interfere in the affairs of men. Give her now a fixed, reasonable status, as becomes a rational human being like yourself.

I wish there were a home for every woman. But our civilization has developed in another direction. During this great war it has been determined that women are to take part in every vocation of human life. There is no place they have not filled with ability. The increase in population, the complex demands

of a complicated civilization, have made it absolutely essential that many women shall come away from the fireside and go to work for a living and fight and struggle with men.

In the streets of Strasburg I have myself seen women assisted by dogs hitched in harness pulling carts and selling milk at the homes along the streets. My friends and I traveling the path through an Egyptian wheat field were suddenly accosted by a woman, who rose with her sickle from among the wheat to cry in Arabic, "In your great country, sir, women do not thus toil in the field." But now, in my great country, women through the shops, the offices, the factories, in their strife with men to earn a living. In uncivilized nations they still treat her as a slave and as an angel. Your great civilization gives woman the glorious privilege that man has to battle for a livelihood if she will do so for smaller wages, but denies her the use of the ballot in her struggle. What are you afraid of? The Burmese women handle all the business of that country. Is this, then, a Burmese peril which menaces you?

The gentleman who leads the opposition to-day said once that she could not have the rights of a man and the privileges of a woman. Why can she not? That can not be true. If we are going to be the gentlemen we assume to be, why should she not have the rights of a man and the privileges of a woman? Men retained all the male privileges of drinking whisky, playing poker, and racing horses when they cast the ballot. Why can not she still retain the privilege of being treated like a lady, a wife, a mother, even if she votes? God Almighty placed upon her certain duties from which you escape, and you are wonderfully fortunate that you do, and every time you think of it you should blush for shame that you would deny any rights you have because of the responsibility that God has placed upon her.

It has been a source of profound regret to me this morning that I did not have some notice that would enable me to present this subject more thoroughly. The women of the Republic come here and say to you that they want the ballot. Gentlemen, God Almighty has made you strong; they have made your Republic great and made you statesmen of the great Republic. They have given you infinite powers, mighty responsibilities. Now, the mother who bore you, the wife who brought your son into the world, and those who have gone before reach out and ask that you apply to them the rules of common sense, and no more, no less.

If you should throw 200 people upon an island, why should any particular member or set of members there for any reason have the power to say what should be done? Why should not a sensible, God-fearing, intelligent woman have just as good a right to have her say about what goes on in any nation as any man that walks the earth?

As I have said to you, she takes the same risk that every soldier did. Which of you is there who has taken the same chance on any battle field that a mother has taken every time a child comes into the world? Who are you that you should say to the mothers of America that they can not vote as you do?

The world must progress according to the methods of Julius Cæsar or the theories of Jesus Christ. During the last five years that ancient contest came to a head and the cross of Christ must henceforth and forever be made the standard of civilization instead of the crown of Julius Cæsar. For the second time in this House I appeal from the rule of force to the rule of reason. The conquering armies camped on the Rhine have fought to establish the fact that civilization is better civilized than barbarism. If common sense is more potent than the sword, if men have determined on the field of battle that that is their sober intention and their law, woman should now be accorded the same opportunity to take part in life that men have always had.

When I am laid away on the hillside, Bert Berry, my orderly in the Philippines, will bring the bugle he blew for me at Marilao, Guiguinto, and San Fernando and sound taps above my last earthly resting place, and I trust I shall hear no more of wars for all eternity. I hope, as my dear wife holds my hand for the last time as I pass out into the starlight, and as my dear mother extends her sainted hand to me as the trumpets sound the reveille on the other side, both will know that the sons for whom they went down into the valley of the shadow have granted to the mothers of this most august and stateliest Republic of all time the same power, authority, and opportunity to fashion and preserve the lives of their sons that is possessed by their fathers. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized for one hour.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I yield seven minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN].



Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I shall vote against this resolution. I do not rise, however, to make an argument against it, but rather for the purpose of an explanation and expression of some congratulations. It appeared in the RECORD yesterday, though not intentionally, that the Democratic organization of the House had been a little amiss in nominating the membership of the Woman Suffrage Committee. I want to say that that is simply apparent. This morning was the first opportunity which the Democrats had to present the names of the Democratic membership of the Woman Suffrage Committee, though the identical Members that were this morning elected as minority members of that committee were notified and invited by Mr. MANN, the chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, to meet in his committee room yesterday along with the majority members elected on Monday and participate in the consideration of this resolution. They did meet and consider this resolution, and they did vote, with the exception, I think, of one, for its favorable report.

I want to say that in making up the minority of the committees the Democratic organization of the House hope to report all the nominations by Friday next, and when that is done it will have concluded and nominated its membership of the various committees earlier and with greater dispatch than has ever been done in this House since I have been a Member. The majority now will understand—and it does understand—how very difficult it is to make up committee assignments, and especially minority committee assignments. We are now working on them and will continue day and night, and we hope, as I said, to have them ready for nomination and election by the House on Friday.

In the Sixty-fifth—the last—Congress the Democrats, as in the case of the Republican Members this time, being in the majority then, did have on the first day of the session a complete list of the Democratic nominations for membership of all the committees, and they were elected on the first day of the session, but under the then existing circumstances the minority could not do so. They had a right to ask, as we have asked, for several days' time in which to prepare their list of nominations. While in the last Congress the Democrats presented and the House elected to the several committees the majority members on April 2, 1917, the first day of the session, it was not until April 18, 1917, that the minority was ready with its nominations.

In the Sixty-fourth Congress the Democrats were ready on the first day with their nominations—that is, on December 6, 1915—but not until December 14, 1915, was the minority ready. So that the minority in this Congress will be ready to present its nominations several days before the minority in the former Congresses was.

I wish now to express congratulations—sincere congratulations—to the Republicans on their quick response to the President's message on yesterday. [Applause and laughter.] The President yesterday in his message, read from the desk, requested this Congress—and he knew that the Republicans were in the majority and had control of the organization—to immediately pass the woman-suffrage amendment. "Immediate adoption" was his language, and in less time than 24 hours, the succeeding day, in come the Republicans, patriotically and loyally, presenting this amendment resolution in compliance with the President's request, and it will be carried. [Applause.] I want also to congratulate—

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. No; I am sorry I have not the time, as I have only seven minutes.

Mr. MANN. I wanted to add that we reported it before the President's message was received. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. KITCHIN. I want also, Mr. Speaker, to congratulate not only the leaders of the Republican Party on that side, but the entire membership on the Republican side, on the ease and celerity with which within 18 months they have been able to jump on the band wagon. [Laughter.] Let it be known that for 14 years, from 1897 to 1911, the Republican Party had control of every branch of this Government. It had control of the White House, it had control of the House of Representatives, it had control of the Senate. The Susan B. Anthony amendment—this amendment—had been before the American public for half a century. And yet during every one of those 14 years, session after session, its advocates came and appealed to the Republican Party in this House and the Senate to have this amendment considered by Congress, but a deaf ear was turned to them. They were absolutely ignored and were told to go back home and attend to their own business. The Republicans were in control of every branch of this Government for 14 years, I say, and when

the advocates of this amendment found that they could not get the Republicans to submit this amendment to the consideration of the House or Senate they then asked them to create a woman-suffrage committee, so that they could have hearings and present their cause. Again they were refused, again they were sent back home empty handed and without hope.

For 14 years, I repeat, the Republicans of the House turned a deaf ear to the men and women of this country who desired woman suffrage. For 14 years, with absolute control of every branch of the Government, the Republicans in the House not only refused to allow them to have the suffrage amendment considered in the House—to have a vote on it—but refused even to allow a woman-suffrage committee to be created in the House before which they could submit reasons and arguments for their cause. But it was reserved for a Democratic Rules Committee and for a Democratic House to give the suffragists of this country a Woman Suffrage Committee before which they could go and put their case. [Applause on the Democratic side.] They did go before this Woman Suffrage Committee, composed of a majority of Democrats, who gladly heard them day after day and week after week and month after month plead their cause. Be it known that it was a Democratic Woman Suffrage Committee that for the first time favorably reported this very resolution to the House and gave the advocates of woman suffrage a chance to have their cause considered and voted on in the House. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

And, gentlemen, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee in this Congress, for promptly reporting out of that committee the same resolution which the Democratic chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee in the last Congress reported out. His committee has adopted the same amendment resolution that the Democratic Woman Suffrage Committee, headed by the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER], adopted last Congress, and they ask the Members of this House to pass to-day the same resolution that the Democratic House passed last Congress, and which a Democratic President approved and now insists on "immediate adoption." [Applause and laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman used all his time?

The SPEAKER. Yes. The gentleman from North Carolina used seven minutes.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment to the resolution and have it pending, to be voted upon later.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend House joint resolution No. 1 by adding thereto as an additional paragraph the following language:

"This amendment shall not be valid unless the same shall be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the adoption of this resolution by both Houses of the Congress."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK] is recognized.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, this is a curious exhibition to me. I have watched the chasing of the band wagon on many occasions during all my life, but I never saw such a band-wagon chasing as there was yesterday and is to-day. I have just left my home in Texas, where an amendment to our State constitution giving our women the vote is pending. It is to be voted on May 24. I have written a letter, and authorized its publication, urging the great State of Texas to adopt for herself this amendment giving to her women the same right to vote as her men now have. I earnestly hope and believe the amendment will be adopted.

But, Mr. Speaker, I believe that the very foundation of the original agreement under which the thirteen sovereign States formed the Union that constitutes this Nation is undermined and the agreement itself violated in spirit and in principle by the attempt to incorporate in the Federal Constitution a provision fixing or affecting the qualification of electors in the several States, and giving to Congress or to the Federal Government the right to enforce that provision.

The very first reservation in the Constitution of the United States when it was made by our fathers was a reservation reserving to the States the right to determine the qualifications

of electors for electing Members of Congress. Article I, section 2, of the Constitution reads:

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States \* \* \* and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

This joint resolution violates that section by providing that Congress shall determine who may vote or who shall not vote, or who may be permitted to vote or who shall not be excluded from voting by the several States, and it goes further and provides that Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

When the States of this Union find Federal supervisors and inspectors attending all our elections, and perhaps Federal appointees holding all our elections under this provision, which violates the principle and destroys the rock on which our ship of state was anchored, the rock of local self-government, they may rue the day when they refused to let each State decide for itself this great fundamental question.

We first violated this principle when we adopted the fifteenth amendment. Under the fifteenth amendment, not only the negro, for whom it was adopted, but the sons of every other race under the sun may vote in any State in the Union, provided they or their ancestors have once been naturalized. Our immigration and naturalization laws are in the jurisdiction and control of the Federal Government. What evils may yet come of the fifteenth amendment only the future may unfold. Under it the old force bill was introduced, and defeated only after a long and bitter fight. When a new force bill shall be introduced under the fifteenth amendment and this proposed amendment, it will not be defeated.

Encroachments upon established rights are rarely wholesale; usurpations of power are gradual.

The question of suffrage, once exclusively for the States, has been taken over by the Federal Government, first as to race and now as to sex qualification. Next, perhaps, it will be taken over as to educational or property qualifications.

Texas now has a poll-tax payment requirement for suffrage; other States have not. Agitation and clamor for an amendment prescribing uniform requirements for suffrage in all the States may well be next.

Even now, if and when Congress shall pass laws to enforce the fifteenth and this proposed amendment, the Federal Government will or may control not only all our elections for Federal offices, but every State, county, and municipal election.

Every thoughtful man is asking himself to-day if this country of ours no longer recognizes the separate identity and autonomy of the States that compose the Union. That is the question upon which every lover of the original principles on which our fathers founded this Government must vote, and ought to vote against this resolution.

Aye, we ought to look further. We are contemplating the formation of a league of the great nations of the earth and our Government is looked to for example and precedent. We are setting an example and precedent under which if that league shall be formed its central authority may be tempted to greatly encroach upon the rights of the States or countries that may become the constituent members of the league. If our example had been to respect through all time the reservations made by our States in our Constitution, then a world-wide union of nations for limited purposes might have been invited to follow us with confidence of perpetual safety against all encroachments and usurpations of power. But now the example has been set, one by one we have absorbed the powers that the fathers reserved to the States. We have taken them sometimes consciously, sometimes avowedly, sometimes unconsciously, and at times without confessing it, until to-day there is no sacred right once reserved to the several States that we dare not put the unholy hand of usurpation upon and take it away.

For one, I love my whole country; for one, I believe that the women ought to vote; but for one, I believe that each and every State in the Union should determine the qualifications of its own electors. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER].

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I am sorry that we are unable to have the time extended, so that more Members may have an opportunity to express their views to the membership of this House and to the country at large. They have been in favor of the resolution, and they feel as though a few words would give them the opportunity to express what has been in our mind for many years. This is one of the great fundamental questions confronting the American Nation to-day. We have settled many of the other questions ahead of the civ-

ilized world, but we have been behind when it comes to treating half of our population and giving them the same right the other half has had with respect to participation in the Government. We are behind the other nations of the world in that respect. There are some things that I would like to adopt from the Old World and add to ours, but a great big majority of the things that our people have and that this country has the Old World has not. This country has stood for the right of the individual to express his opinion, for the doctrine that he is responsible only to himself and to his God, and up to this date, so far as the Federal Government is concerned, we have said that one-half only of our population should express their views, give their sentiment, and have a voice in our Government. But the time is coming, and it is coming fast, when there will be a change in this respect, and to-day we will see this resolution passed by a good substantial vote over and above the two-thirds majority necessary. I expect that within the next week or 10 days the resolution will have passed the Senate and will then go to the States for ratification, as it ought to.

When we come to look back it is somewhat remarkable to see what the States have done. We find that there are 15 States which have full woman suffrage. There are 29 States where women can vote for President. These 29 States control 306 electoral votes, but still you do not permit those women to vote for Members of this House; you do not permit them to vote for Members of the United States Senate, and in many other instances you fail to allow them to vote for State officers. Before the last Congress adjourned, and after it had passed this resolution by a two-thirds vote on the 10th of January, 1919, it is remarkable to find what the countries of the Old World had done with respect to woman suffrage. Practically every civilized country in the world has extended the right of suffrage to women. Let us take first the little country that was devastated some four years ago by the rude Huns. They recognized that had women been able to participate in the affairs of the world before the war began humanity would have been different, the conditions of the world would have been different, and we would have saved the lives of many hundreds of thousands of our best people not only in this country, but abroad, as well as billions of dollars. While in Europe some months ago we had the pleasure of riding with the chief deputy of the Belgian Congress from Paris to Brussels, and the next day that congress met and extended the right of suffrage to women. Let us go right on down the line. England with all her colonies, New Zealand, Canada, Australia, has extended the right of suffrage to women. This is also true of Sweden and Denmark. Even the country that the world has been fighting has extended a limited suffrage to women, and should we be the last of the civilized countries of the world to extend this right—we who boast that we stand for humanity, who boast that we stand for giving men the opportunity to express their voice in our Government, that we might have a Government of the people, not by heredity, but that the people might express their will and desire as to what their Government should be? Is it right that we should be the last?

I want to congratulate the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], as I think I am entitled to, upon his insisting that this resolution be brought up the first thing when this Congress met in extraordinary session. The House by a large vote expressed its desire in the last Congress that it should pass. The Senate by one vote failed to give it passage. The President of the United States, not only yesterday but some three months ago, appeared before the Senate urging that body, with all its conservatism and its rules, because of the work women had done, because of the advantage they have been to America in winning the war, because of their loyalty and unselfishness and their ability to cope with all the vicissitudes of war, be given the same right to participate in their Government as the men have. So with propriety, with justice, with fairness this proposition was placed on the calendar yesterday and comes up to-day as House joint resolution No. 1. It is now up for consideration by the House and within the next hour and a half the vote will have been taken and America will have taken her place with the civilized nations of the world in extending this God-given right, this thing that makes America worth while, this thing that men have died for, even within the last year, to the women of the country in order that they may exercise their individual right; that they may participate in the affairs of their country; that they may say that the laws under which they are living shall be such as human beings should live under—to the advantage of this country and of the children that are to come, so that we might have a stronger, a more virile, and a better race.

We are going to pass this resolution to-day, and instead of having just enough to make the necessary two-thirds, I hope that we will have 50 votes to spare. Some of the States, since the last Congress adjourned, even in the very heart of the sunny



South, in the very center of where some say there is the greatest opposition, have given the women the right to vote. We find that the great State of Tennessee has extended the right to women to vote for the President of the United States. What little objection there might have been is being eliminated. Even our good Republican friends who voted against it in the last Congress will vote for it this time, and, so far as politics are concerned, there should be no attempt to take advantage by either the Democratic or the Republican Party. This Congress has elected as Speaker a man whom we all admire, who was opposed to woman suffrage, but the people demand, notwithstanding the individual vote of any particular man, that this recognition be given the women of the country. The leader of the Senate was opposed to woman suffrage, but that body will pass it. There may be a few Democrats and a few Republicans who in the past have voted against this who will again vote against it to-day, but they are going to be so scarce that you will hardly be able to count them. Notwithstanding that fact, the great body of the Representatives, Democrats and Republicans, will vote for this resolution, because neither party has a sufficient number of votes to pass it as a political measure.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

By unanimous consent Mr. RAKER was granted leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have the privilege of extending in the RECORD their remarks upon this resolution for five days.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, for the present I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON].

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I am for this resolution and desire to speak in its behalf, because I believe that the time is now here when we ought to express ourselves in favor of one-half of the loyal, patriotic, and conscientious citizenship of our country—the faithful women who have stood by us in the hour of need and in the hour of the greatest crisis of our history. Equal suffrage for the women of the United States is certain to come. It is futile to stem the ever-growing tide in its favor any longer. Delay will only intensify its demand. Our people are impatient. They demand this simple act of justice to our great American womanhood. The Republican Party will to-day add additional honor to its glorious history of statesmanlike achievements by overwhelmingly passing this amendment to our Constitution. [Applause.]

Wyoming was the first Territory in the Union to adopt equal suffrage, in 1869, and the first State to incorporate equal suffrage into its State constitution, 1890, and Congress gave its first official approval of equal suffrage when it admitted Wyoming as a State, July 10, 1890. State after State has followed in adopting equal suffrage until now complete enfranchisement of women is given in 15 States; right to vote for presidential electors in 11 States; full suffrage at primary election in 2 States; and partial suffrage in 13 States. This means that 41 out of the 48 States of the Union have already granted women the right of the ballot in some form and to some degree. I am proud this afternoon to say that in my own State of Wisconsin the legislature recently granted to women suffrage as far as it relates to presidential electors, and if the United States Senate promptly acts upon this joint resolution and passes it, as we confidently believe it will, my own Legislature of Wisconsin, which is still in session, I think will, without question, promptly ratify this amendment, and the State of Wisconsin will thus become one of the first States in the Union to ratify the equal suffrage amendment.

I believe that the time is now ripe for this Congress to vote to submit to the several States of the Union for ratification the constitutional amendment making equal suffrage a part of the Constitution of the United States. The privilege of ratifying the amendment by three-fourths of the States should no longer be denied. In the interest of justice, right, and equality, the equal-suffrage amendment should be passed by this Congress and be speedily ratified by the several States. Woman has demonstrated in the awful war just ended, as well as in every crisis of the world's history, her undisputed right to equal suffrage. President Wilson has said: "This war could not have been fought had it not been for the services of the women." Gen. Pershing says: "This war is being fought by women; it is women who suffer and lend courage to us; women are the ones who will deserve honor for their aid in establishing democracy." Gen. Wood says: "The support and efforts of American women made our part in the war possible." Ex-President Roosevelt,

the matchless leader of American thoughts and ideals, and one of the three greatest statesmen of our history, was very pronounced in his views in favor of woman suffrage.

In home, in religion, in education, in society, and in the very fundamentals of civilization itself, it has been woman who has been the moulder of our highest ideals and purposes and the inspiring genius for the achievement of liberty, justice, and democracy. In all the great spiritual, moral, and social movements and reforms of the world for the uplift and blessing of the human race, women have taken a conspicuous part and have been willing to suffer and die that civilization might be advanced and the blessings of liberty vouchsafed. The family, the church, the school, and the State are dependent upon women for their highest development and largest achievement. [Applause.]

Taxation without representation should no longer apply to womankind. Only those who place the rights of property over the rights of humanity can possibly oppose women's suffrage. Disfranchisement of women is merely a relic of barbarism and is founded on the old spirit that might makes right. Real democracy is built on equality and justice and a government by the consent of the governed. Real democracy, therefore, demands the full enfranchisement of women.

In the work of the Red Cross—the great mother of the world—in the hospitals and trenches on the battle fields of Flanders and France, and in all the tasks that lie at the very heart of civilization, women have displayed a patriotism and heroism born of devotion, sacrifice, and service that has meant and means to-day a larger interpretation of the "Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man," in which there shall be no supermen of autocracy to despoil and crucify by acts of tyranny, but supermen of democracy to sacrifice and die for the freedom of mankind and the liberation of the world. The heroic and supreme sacrifices of our women inspire us to-day to permit our women to contribute jointly with our men in the work of our reconstruction period that is before us, our utmost power of service to the end that not only our own Nation but the whole human family shall be enriched spiritually, physically, socially, and economically.

The world is now calling as never before for both men and women of great brains and noble hearts to meet our large and complex problems of national and international reconstruction. Problems that will tax to the very limit our best statesmanship must be solved patiently and wisely yet heroically and resolutely, ever looking to the interest not only of our own Nation but to the lasting interest of all mankind. With the allied powers we have won a triumphant and glorious victory over militarism, materialism, and autocracy, but if this great victory is to bear fruit for the interest and benefit of future generations we must now unite in a peace program of reconstruction that will challenge our highest resolves and greatest determinations. In this great work we need the constant aid and counsel of our women in order that we may unitedly accomplish the best results. We need the aid of our American womanhood to build a democracy competent, constructive, and achieving.

Nothing less than absolute equality will begin to do justice to our glorious American womanhood. Right, justice, liberty, and democracy will then be our common aspiration, attained by a united citizenship of men and women who shall believe in a culture, a religion, a government, and a civilization subject not to the distinction of sex, but to the highest law of morals and justice, and which shall make right might and righteousness power and help usher in the glad day when the whole world shall be a glorious sisterhood of democracies dedicated to the welfare of all mankind. [Applause.]

The battle for the equal-suffrage amendment in the United States was begun by Susan B. Anthony, and the first amendment was drafted by her in 1875. The proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution to give the right of the ballot to women reads:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

This amendment is practically the same as the one proposed by Susan B. Anthony in 1875. The amendment was first introduced by Senator Sargent, of California, January, 1878. It was voted on in the Senate four times, as follows: In 1887, yeas 17, nays 34; in 1914, failing by 11 votes; in 1918, failing by 2 votes; February, 1919, failing again by 1 vote. In the House it was voted on in 1915, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote. On January 10, 1918, it passed by 1 vote over the necessary two-thirds majority.

#### WHERE WOMEN VOTE.

The 28 States in which women now have presidential suffrage control about 55 per cent of the Electoral College, over

one-half of the Senate, 45 per cent of the House, and 55 per cent of the votes in the party conventions.

Full suffrage is granted to women in the following States:

Wyoming, granted 1869.  
Colorado, granted 1893.  
Utah, granted 1896.  
Idaho, granted 1896.  
Washington, granted 1910.  
California, granted 1911.  
Kansas, granted 1912.  
Arizona, granted 1912.  
Oregon, granted 1912.  
Nevada, granted 1914.  
Montana, granted 1914.  
New York, granted 1917.  
Michigan, granted 1918.  
Oklahoma, granted 1918.  
South Dakota, granted 1918.  
Texas, granted 1919.  
Tennessee, granted 1919.

Presidential suffrage (those with star have municipal also):

\* Illinois, granted 1913.  
\* Nebraska, granted 1917.  
Rhode Island, granted 1917.  
\* North Dakota, granted 1917.  
Iowa, granted 1919.  
Tennessee, granted 1919.  
Vermont, granted 1919.  
Wisconsin, granted 1919.  
\* Indiana, granted 1919.  
Maine, granted 1919.  
Minnesota, granted 1919.  
Missouri, granted 1919.

Primary suffrage, which is considered practically equal to full suffrage in the following States:

Arkansas, granted 1917.  
Texas, granted 1918.  
School or tax suffrage in the following States:  
Kentucky, granted 1838.  
Minnesota, granted 1875.  
New Hampshire, granted 1878.  
Massachusetts, granted 1879.  
Mississippi, granted 1880.  
New Jersey, granted 1887.  
Connecticut, granted 1893.  
Iowa, granted 1894.  
Ohio, granted 1894.  
Delaware, granted 1898.  
Louisiana, granted 1898.  
Wisconsin, granted 1900.  
New Mexico, granted 1910.

Foreign countries in which women have full suffrage are as follows:

Isle of Man, granted 1881.  
New Zealand, granted 1893.  
Australia, granted 1902.  
Finland, granted 1906.  
Norway, granted 1907.  
Iceland, granted 1913.  
Denmark, granted 1915.  
Russia, granted 1917.  
Canada, granted 1918.  
Austria, granted 1918.  
Czecho-Slovakia, granted 1918.  
England, granted 1918.  
Germany, granted 1918.  
Hungary, granted 1918.  
Ireland, granted 1918.  
Poland, granted 1918.  
Scotland, granted 1918.  
Wales, granted 1918.  
Holland, granted 1919.  
Sweden, granted 1919.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask the privilege of revising and extending my remarks.

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

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask the same permission.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

Mr. MANN. No; I have no objection to everybody having the privilege, but I am not going to stop at this time to have each individual Member of the House make the request.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have the right to print speeches in the Record, because we will spend half an hour here for individuals to get leave.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that all Members be permitted to extend their remarks on this subject.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. For five days.

The SPEAKER. For five days. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I object for the present.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Kansas—

Mr. HARDY of Texas. And I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks also.

The SPEAKER. And the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MANN. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MACCRATE].

Mr. MACCRATE. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I realize thoroughly that a man only three days in Congress should hold his tongue, but coming as I do from a district which has equal suffrage, and being a member of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, I felt it obligatory to say why we from our section believe this national resolution or amendment should be submitted to the States for the States to decide in the constitutional way whether it shall be adopted. Now, whether you consider the franchise a right or a privilege, the women of America deserve the right, or they have earned the privilege. Everywhere you went during the past two years you saw women in uniform. You saw them in the Salvation Army, the Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, and other allied war activities. Whether you were at home or whether you were abroad, and like myself had the privilege of seeing the streets of London and Liverpool in January of this year, you realized that American womanhood had met the last argument that men have given for denying them the suffrage privilege, namely, that no one who is not a potential soldier is entitled to the franchise. I submit to your fairness and judgment that the women of America have been as potential soldiers during the past war as have been the men of America. [Applause.] And if potentiality for military service is the last objection, then certainly with the men who avoided the draft, or with the slackers, the women of America ought never be compared; and more certainly if men who continued in agricultural pursuits to win the war, if men who continued in shipyards to win the war, if men who continued in other branches of activities to win the war are entitled to the franchise, the women who maintained equal industrial and agricultural burdens and high moral burdens to win the war are entitled to the franchise. [Applause.] Not only that, but this resolution seems to me to be in perfect harmony with the Constitution itself. The preamble of the Constitution declares its purpose to be "to form a more perfect Union." This amendment will help us perfect the Union. It does not go into the homes of the country and tell the people what they shall put on or what they shall eat or what they shall drink. It does not say to the men and women of America they shall not do this or they shall not do that, but it does recognize a fundamental of our Government that rights and privileges shall be equal, and declares that sex alone shall not deprive women of the right or privilege of voting. I submit to you that this resolution is in harmony with the spirit of the Constitution itself. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I now renew my request that all Members have leave to extend their remarks in the Record on this subject for five legislative days.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to extend their remarks in the Record on this subject—

Mr. RAGSDALE. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina objects.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOCHT].

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not think it fair to let in any more extensions unless we let in those who did not have a chance to speak, and so I object—of course, without any discourtesy whatever to the gentleman.

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker, we all realize that this is a transcendent and far-reaching question. It has been decided in Pennsylvania more than once what the people there think about it. It has been decided in many, many States what they think about it there. It has been brought to Congress for decision.



In Pennsylvania the last time the test was made the amendment was defeated by 50,000 majority, and it is conceded it would have been 250,000 majority or 300,000 majority had the question been voted on separately instead of in connection with four other amendments.

In my own district in Pennsylvania, comprised of eight counties, which are typical of the Christianity, civilization, and the chivalry of America, every last county went against it after a full discussion of the question. I dare say, if it were submitted again, yes or no on its merits, it would go double what it was the last time against it. I appreciate the tribute that has been paid here, very tenderly and, I might say, patriotically, to womanhood. How could any of us do otherwise than pay high tribute to the mother or wife or daughter? These gentlemen say that those of us who are opposed to this amendment are denying the women something; that we are defeating them in a high and laudable purpose. I challenge that statement and that argument. My proposition is that those mothers of the soldier boys do not ask for this thing. I need not dwell upon the greatness of Pennsylvania, or her glory, or the soldiers she sent to the front, or the money she gave to back them up, but it is well that you be reminded that Pennsylvania's only vote of record is against woman suffrage. In the time I have here I want to enter the protest of one Member from Pennsylvania against going so far afield at this particular time in this uncharted matter, simply because a few States out West have adopted the suffrage program. And with all respect for the Members who come from those States where they have had woman suffrage, I do not believe many appeals come to them or much concern is felt for the franchise by most women. I do not believe a vast majority of women want the vote, nor do they need it for their protection.

Furthermore, let me say that in the State of Pennsylvania 20 years ago we had better laws for the protection of womanhood than they have in the States where they have had woman suffrage for 25 years, and we have better laws there now; hence it is to be seen that it is not necessary for women to engage in the conflict and asperities of politics to secure more than equality of protection with men. Formerly it was contended that the vote for women was necessary to win the war and to further prohibition, but the fallacy of these arguments was made manifest by subsequent events.

Mr. HICKS. Will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. FOCHT. I can not, having but a few minutes' time. I know where your heart is. You are really not for this. [Laughter.] There is no Member here, either from the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio, who down in his heart is for this sort of thing.

Another reason why women in their good sense are not here appealing for the vote and sphere of political activity may be that they have a better conception of the biological and physiological laws than some gentlemen who will vote in the affirmative on account of coming from States where women now vote—laws ordained by God, and which the vote of Congress nor an amendment to the Constitution can not change or set aside. [Applause.]

In conclusion I will submit a letter I received this morning from Mrs. Horace Brock, president of the Pennsylvania Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and which includes some salient points on this question:

By the submission of the question of woman suffrage to the voters of the State in 1915 Pennsylvania declared against Federal interference and for the right of the electorate to decide this question. There is a bill now before the State senate, which has passed the house, providing for a resubmission to the people. We opposed this bill in the house, for, while we agree a referendum to the people is the only democratic and just way of deciding this issue, we know there is no increased demand for woman suffrage, but rather increased opposition to it. Since the passage of the bill in the house, however, we have made no further opposition and are making our opposition to the passage of an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which would deprive the State of the right to decide its own electorate.

A Federal amendment to the Constitution is a serious matter, because it is irrevocable. The voters of New York State, men and women, finding double suffrage increases taxes and the socialist vote, are planning a resubmission of this question to the voters before long. If the Federal amendment is not passed, this will certainly be done.

A noisy minority are demanding votes for women as a reward for their war work, but the majority of women war workers, who have been largely antisuffragists desiring no reward, object to being penalized and given this added burden because of their work. Moreover, because a woman is efficient in Red Cross and industrial work, it does not follow she would be efficient in Congress. Also, it is not advisable to legislate for normal times extraordinary measures that may be useful and necessary in abnormal times.

I therefore ask you, in justice to your State and its electorate, to vote against the Federal woman-suffrage amendment.

[Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FESS). The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLACK].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, of course there is no dispute upon the proposition that Congress by a two-thirds vote of both Houses may submit any amendment which it sees fit, and when such amendment is ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the several States it would become a part of the Constitution and binding upon all the States. There is no controversy upon that point. And since the right of a State to peaceably secede from the Union has forever been settled in the negative, there can no longer be any sound contention that any amendment which is adopted in the constitutional manner violates any of the rights of the other States. The minority States must, of course, yield to the will of the majority.

But this very fact makes all the more important that Congress should be careful in submitting amendments, and the States should be slow in ratifying those which delegate power to the Federal Government hitherto reserved to the States and exercised by their own legislative machinery.

Article I, section 2, of our Federal Constitution provides—

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. \* \* \* And the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

Thus it will be seen that the framers of our Constitution, recognizing the State as the sovereign unit of government, deemed it wise to reserve to the States the right to regulate their own suffrage and provided in affirmative terms that the House of Representatives should be chosen by electors having the same qualifications as those who should choose the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

And when 123 years later the seventeenth amendment was adopted, which provided for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, this same provision was carried which prescribed that the electors should have the same qualifications as those required for electing the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

Now, the amendment which we have under consideration proposes to change all of this and turn over to the Federal Government one of the most essential elements of State sovereignty; that is, to limit and control the States in their right to determine and prescribe the qualifications of their own electors.

And while I concede that the method by which it is proposed to be done is a perfectly legal one, the question is, Should it be done as a matter of wise governmental policy?

Is suffrage such a question as should be snatched from the control of the States and lodged in a rapidly centralizing government? That is a question which I consider myself called upon to answer as the elected Representative of the people from the district which I have the honor to represent in this body.

When I consider the principles which underlie the structure of our republican form of government, with its "indissoluble Union of indestructible States"; when I consider the fact that I am a Democratic Representative and owe at least some allegiance to the historic principles of the party and some degree of obedience to its most recent national platform, then I am not in doubt as to how I should vote.

I should vote against the submission of this amendment and leave each State free to regulate and control the matter of its own suffrage.

Therefore I will vote the way I think and believe.

If my own State—Texas—for instance, wants to grant full suffrage to women, it has a perfectly simple method of doing it. On next Saturday, May 24, the people of our State will vote upon a constitutional amendment which has for its object this very purpose.

In the submission of this State amendment the voters get a real referendum. If they adopt it, they will have no need of this Federal amendment. If they do not adopt it, then why should I vote for a Federal amendment which would impose it upon them against their own will.

The committee at the last session of Congress who reported this resolution made this remarkable statement on page 4 of their report. I would not refer to it now except for the fact that it is illustrative of much of the logic used by the proponents of this amendment. The language was:

To deny the States the opportunity to establish woman suffrage if they wish to do so is an act of autocratic injustice which would certainly be misunderstood abroad and would deeply incense the millions of women who are voters, as well as the millions more who are petitioning for the vote.

That is a very remarkable statement. I would like to inquire what provision there is in the Federal Constitution which in the slightest degree prohibits the States from granting full suffrage to their women whenever they desire to do so? And if

there is no such prohibition, then what possible power is there anywhere which can prevent a State from doing so?

Every schoolboy knows that all the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people. If that report had said, instead of the language which I have quoted, that "To deny the States the opportunity to control their own suffrage, if they wish to do so, is an act of autocratic injustice," then it would have been a statement, as I understand it, of the doctrine which the Democratic Party has championed for more than a hundred years and which has been so ably defended by many of the party's greatest leaders. I do not think that the matter has been more clearly stated anywhere than by President Wilson in a statement to a delegation of suffragists January 6, 1917:

I am tied to a conviction which I have had all my life, that changes of this sort ought to be brought State by State. It is a deeply matured conviction on my part, and therefore I would be without excuse to my own constitutional principles if I lent my support to this very important movement for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Of course it will be conceded that the President has expressed some contrary opinions since then, but the newest is not always the best. The date or luster of the coin does not determine its true value, and "he who chooses without a proper test may perish, both a pauper and a fool."

When we put these different statements of the President to the test of Democratic principles, as interpreted throughout the history of our party and by our recent Democratic platforms, I am compelled to choose his opinion, as expressed on January 6, 1917, as the soundest and wisest one, rather than that of these more recent days.

Our platform at St. Louis in 1916 contained this declaration:

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States on the same terms as to men.

If the party had intended to take the position that woman suffrage is a Federal and not a State matter, then the platform would have recommended that Congress take action on the question instead of making its recommendation to the several States of the Union. There is no declaration in the platform anywhere for the submission of a national woman suffrage amendment, and no Democratic national convention in the history of the party has ever declared for it.

On the contrary, it is perfectly well known that the attitude of the party has long been that the regulation of suffrage belongs to the States, and that as a matter of proper public policy it should be left there.

It is for these reasons, and not because I am opposed to woman suffrage by State action, that I will vote against the submission of this amendment. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, there is an old adage, "Let justice be done though the heavens fall," and I invoke that principle in voting upon this resolution to-day.

The distinguished chairman of this committee [Mr. MANN] has well said that for 40 years one-half of the population of the United States of America have been clamoring for the privilege of suffrage, the privilege which we men have enjoyed since the foundation of this Republic. The distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE], in raising opposition to the question of procedure this morning, said that he was willing to give the credit of the passage of this resolution to the distinguished chairman of this committee. I yield to no Democrat in loyalty to and love for my party. Yet if, in order to pass this resolution to-day, it were necessary to give the credit to the Republican chairman of this committee, I would say pass it and give credit to him. If, in order to pass this resolution to-day, it were necessary to give the credit to the Republican Party, I would say pass it, do justice, give them the credit of it if such credit has to go to any particular party. [Applause.]

But this resolution would pass regardless of anything I may say or do or anything that may be said or done by the chairman of this committee. If the poll we proponents have made is correct, this resolution will pass and receive 301 votes of this House.

The proponents of this measure have a right to expect that the opposition, in opening the discussion of this question, would send to us the best argument they have against woman suffrage. But when they open this discussion by sending to the floor that distinguished, astute, eloquent orator from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] we had the right to expect that the last word in opposition to woman suffrage would be forthcoming, but the distinguished gentleman was unable to say one

word against the passage of this resolution. He was unable to give us one argument why it should not be passed. He said, in effect—and it was all he could say—that he would blindly shut his eyes and vote against the resolution. He did, however, call attention to the fact that this suffrage resolution was introduced in the Sixty-fifth Congress by a Democrat, that a suffrage committee was organized by a Democratic Congress, that it was reported by a suffrage committee with a Democratic majority, that it was handled on the floor of this House by a Democratic majority, and that it passed this House by a Democratic majority.

Mr. BAER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Not now. He said that it was called for as a piece of legislation by a Democratic President of this Nation. He called attention to that, and further to the fact that the President from France has asked this Congress to pass this resolution at this time. But, as good a Democrat as I am, I want to say to my colleagues that if the message read yesterday from the President of the United States had asked us to vote against woman suffrage, it would have reached a point when I could no longer do that which a Democratic President asked of this Congress to do. [Applause.]

The President has asked me to vote to put back wine and beer, but that is one question that I will not follow the President on when the time comes, although up to this time I have followed him on every issue. [Applause.] My good friends from Texas, my colleagues, Mr. HARDY and Mr. BLACK, and my good colleague from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL], seem to be so afraid that this resolution infringes on the sovereignty of the States, that it takes from the States some ancient rights which they have possessed for so many years, and that it interferes with their regulating the question of suffrage. I ask my good friends in what particular, aside from the question of sex, over which God Almighty alone has control, will this amendment restrict the regulation by States of suffrage? Why, the State of Texas, regardless of this resolution, will still by its legislation say what qualifications a person must possess in order to vote. They will say whether or not there should be a property right restriction placed upon it; they will say whether or not a person must have an educational qualification; they will say whether or not a person must pay a poll tax, whether they must register here or there; and in what particular. They will say this or that concerning every single regulation or control which will not interfere, except that by the Constitution of the Government they shall not say that one half of the citizens of the Union may vote and the other half, equally intelligent, equally qualified, shall not have equal rights that we men have possessed for time eternal. I say the time has come when justice must be done, though the heavens fall.

I am not afraid of this infringing on the sovereignty of my State. If it was intended to infringe upon its rights I would not support it, but it does not infringe on the rights of the sovereign States. The minority on many questions has to give up to the majority in the interest of the welfare of the whole people. I have the right, following the pursuit of happiness, to go just as far in that pursuit as I can without infringing upon the equal rights of every other citizen of the United States, and whenever in following the pursuit of happiness my action infringes on the equal right of any other citizen, then and there I must stop. I say that in this case we need not be afraid, and we need not anticipate trouble coming from this resolution which gives the women the right to have a part in governmental affairs of this country. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I feel that I must object. I renew the request that I made that all Members of the House may have the right to extend their remarks in the RECORD for five legislative days.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that all Members of the House have the right to extend their remarks in the RECORD for five legislative days. Is there objection?

Mr. RAGSDALE. I object.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. VAILE].

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Speaker, following the example of the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN], I would like first to congratulate the President of the United States upon his final, though belated, acceptance of Republican principles.

But in this galaxy of brilliant advocates I prefer to appear as a witness, believing that residence in a State where women have voted for a quarter of a century will give my testimony some value.



I want to mention by name the women whom we have elected to office in Colorado. Aside from the incumbents of the office of State superintendent of schools, who have been invariably competent, and some of whom have shown marked ability, we have elected in the last eight years nine women to the upper and lower branches of the State legislature. First, Mrs. Alma V. Lafferty, a Democratic member of the lower house, in 1911, and a very close associate and coworker of that city builder, Robert W. Speer. Those of you who know my beautiful city know what it means to have been associated with him in that work. Mrs. Lafferty had a son who was a graduate of West Point and who fell mortally wounded at El Caney. In the same legislature was Mrs. Louise Kerwin. Mrs. Evangeline Heartz was in the house of representatives in 1915 and was reelected in 1917. Mrs. Frances S. Lee served in 1911. All of these women had been school-teachers, successful ones, and I submit that many Members of this House have been elected with no greater qualifications than those held by these women; and we used to regard as very high the qualification necessary in a candidate for the office of Member of Congress. Miss Louise U. Jones was elected to the Democratic lower house in 1911—a wealthy woman who made her wealth by wise investment in real estate and as a builder of hotels and residences. All of these women were Democrats. Mrs. Agnes L. Riddle was a Republican member of the lower house in 1911 and was later a candidate for secretary of state in 1912 and elected to the State senate in 1917. Mrs. Riddle is the daughter of a German peasant, and I heard her, addressing a liberty loan meeting, recall the fact that she had been twice elected to the Colorado Legislature. She asked her audience how far the daughter of a German peasant could advance under the Kaiser's autocracy. I heard her tell that audience that when with her mother and little brothers and sisters they first saw the Stars and Stripes in New York Harbor and said, "Mother, what a beautiful flag," her mother took from her handbag a silk miniature of that flag and made the children kiss it, and said to them, "Henceforth that is your flag, and this new beautiful country is your country." Mrs. Riddle had two sons serving under the Stars and Stripes in the war now happily ending.

Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, a Democrat, was elected to the State senate in 1913. She has a grown daughter, is a brilliant newspaper woman, a skillful debater, an able parliamentarian. Mrs. Mary C. Bigelow was elected to the lower house as a Republican in 1919. She is a physician. Her husband is a banker, and she has a son who has been three years in the military service of the United States, and who has just returned a captain in the Expeditionary Force, after being through the stiffest fighting in the Argonne. Miss Mabel Ruth Baker, a school teacher, was elected as a Republican to the lower house in 1919. She is of tested metal, intellectual, sensible, and practical.

Those are the women actually elected in a suffrage State. They are all of the women that we have elected to the two branches of our State legislature, and I would willingly submit them to a comparison with an equal number of men legislators selected from the legislature of any Commonwealth in this country. They are just exactly the same kind of women as your own mothers and sisters. They were elected not because they were women but strictly upon their merits. Their opponents in every case were good men. They have left their names written on our statute books in measures for the benefit of the community, for the welfare of women and children, for the reclamation of unfortunates, the development of agriculture and industry, and the improvement of labor. I have not had the pleasure of agreeing very often with Senator Robinson, but both she and Mrs. Riddle are active and important in their party councils. Four of these women have grown children, including four men children who have served in the Armies of this Republic. Colorado has gained by electing the mothers of men to help make her laws, and, gentlemen of Dixie, I ask you men to help your own mothers reelect you. You may need their votes. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman from Florida to proceed now.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SAUNDERS].

Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment at this time, to be pending, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia: "Page 1, line 6, after the word 'by,' strike out the words 'the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States,' and insert in lieu thereof the following: 'popular vote in three-fourths of the several States.'"

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the point of order against the amendment.

Mr. MANN. Is this an amendment to the amendment?

Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia. No; it is an amendment to the resolution.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman can not offer an amendment until we first dispose of the amendment now pending.

Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia. I did not think that any question of order would be raised. I thought it was understood that an amendment could be offered if one obtained the time in which to offer it, the amendment to be considered pending.

Mr. MANN. I do not know that I have any objection to an agreement to that effect; but I want to say very frankly that I am not going to get into a position, if I can help it, where 40 amendments may be offered for the purpose of obstruction. Of course, I know that this is not offered for that purpose. If the gentleman asks unanimous consent that the amendment shall be considered as pending until the two hours of debate are disposed of, the amendment to be disposed of after that, I shall make no objection.

Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment I have offered be considered as pending, to be disposed of at the expiration of the two hours of debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request that the amendment be offered simply for information, to be disposed of at the end of the two hours of debate?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. A point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. Did the Chair understand that I reserved a point of order against the amendment as being unconstitutional?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair did not.

Mr. BLANTON. Well, I did.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair did not recognize the gentleman—

Mr. BLANTON. A moment ago I asked for recognition and reserved the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is not called upon to pass upon the constitutionality of an amendment.

Mr. BLANTON. I would like to reserve a point of order against it.

Mr. MANN. I would like to have the amendment again reported, Mr. Speaker. I did not hear it read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If there is no objection, the amendment will be again reported.

There was no objection.

The amendment was again reported.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the Chair hear me for a moment on the matter?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The matter can not be now considered. There is no time for its discussion at this time, but it will be considered at the close of the two hours' debate.

Mr. BLANTON. I merely wanted to call attention to the fact that it is in face of the provision of the Constitution of the United States, and I want to reserve the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is out of order at the present time.

Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia. It is proposed to amend the Constitution in that respect. We are Constitution-making now.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, what became of the point of order?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman reserved it.

Mr. MANN. I ask that it be disposed of. I do not propose, if I can help it, to get the House tied up where we can not have a chance to vote on the original proposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair does not pass upon the constitutionality of an amendment, and therefore overrules the point of order.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK]. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have never set up as a prophet and I am not the son of a prophet, but on the 4th day of July, 29 years ago, I made a speech in which I indulged in two prophecies. One of them was that the justice of the American people would give the right of suffrage to women. [Applause.] The other one was that we would live to travel in flying machines. One of the prophecies has been realized and the other will be realized in a very few days. [Applause.]

When I came here the voice of the suffragist was like that of John the Baptist crying in the wilderness. It was more a joke than anything else, but time and the expressed sentiment, in pieces, of the American people have converted a majority of the House and perhaps a majority of the Senate to this doctrine. In the last Congress by a curious accident they got just exactly enough votes to pass this amendment through the House. I did not vote; I rarely ever did. I do not think it was ever intended the Speaker should vote very much, but one gentleman was

going to change his vote to the negative, and I sent word if he did I would vote and that would tie it. So I came that near voting. [Applause.] I do not think woman suffrage is going to precipitate the millennium. I do not believe it is going to cause the damage to American institutions that some very good men think. The great State of Missouri at its last session of its legislature went as far as it possibly could go under the Constitution in favor of woman suffrage. They gave the right to women to vote for presidential electors and municipal officers, and several other States have done the same. I believe in State rights as much as any gentleman on the floor of this House, but in voting for this suffrage amendment I am representing the voice of the people of Missouri. I am not going to quarrel with anybody about voting the other way. This is a free country and we ought to have the right to vote here as we please. Now, another argument in favor of it, and I think it is founded on justice, is I think my wife and my daughter are as capable of voting as most men in this country are— [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. More.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. And I would be ashamed to have raised a daughter who was not. [Applause.] Well, now, there has been a good deal of talk first and last about the opinion of the President, and some people have insinuated I was not up to the mark in that respect. [Laughter.] From across the sea comes the voice of the leader of the Democratic Party and the leader of the American people, who was made that way by two elections in this country, and it ought to be a matter of pride to every American citizen that Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, is universally acclaimed the foremost man of all this world. [Applause.] He has arrived at that opinion by gradations, like a good many of the rest of us have. It is the progress of the human race going on all over the world, and if we want to keep in tune with them we ought to pass this amendment, and we can not afford very well, with our boasted civilization and our boast about our great intelligence, all of which I thoroughly indorse, to be behind every other civilized nation on earth in this matter. [Applause.] I wish instead of having two hours we had some more time, so we could talk freely, but we are limited as to time. There is an old saying that brevity is the soul of wit. If that is true, then these speeches which have been made here to-day judged by that standard would be very witty, although I doubt whether a good judge would so pronounce them. [Laughter.] My own judgment—one moment, Mr. Speaker [laughter]—my own judgment is that if submitted to a plebiscite, as the French call it, in the United States this amendment would carry overwhelmingly. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized. [Loud applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, two years ago when a similar resolution was pending in this body I took my life in my hands and came over here to vote, and for a week thereafter I did not know whether it would kill me or not. But to-day, strong and healthy [applause], I appear in the advocacy of a great cause, with the time ripe, with the people ready, with the beneficiaries eager, intelligent, and willing to perform their share in the functioning of good government. [Applause.]

The distinguished speaker who has just preceded me referred, as had a Democrat formerly, to the message of the President. I had hoped that this discussion might proceed without any partisan bias. It is true, my friends on this side of the House, that the President and Democratic leaders have frequently talked in favor of woman suffrage, but a majority of them have never voted for it. [Applause on the Republican side.] They have been long on promises, like they are on everything else, but very short on fulfillment. I heard the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL] speak for seven minutes in favor of the amendment which he proposes to vote against.

Now, this is not a partisan question on either side of the House. If it were, it would not have any chance. Let both sides, Republicans and Democrats, feel their responsibility to civilization, to enlightenment, to progress, to the movement ahead. You can no more stop the wave of progression than you can roll back the sea with a broom, and which was tried once. Women will receive the suffrage; they will take their share in the management of the Government, and, in my judgment, good citizens everywhere will thank God shortly that we have the conservatism and good sense of women, the home makers and remaining mostly in the homes, standing against the wave of unreasonable wildness which seems now to be dominating the world in many quarters.

I hope that the Republican side of the House may vote almost as a unit, if not as a unit, in favor of the amendment, and I pray that the majority of the Democratic side of the House will see the light and vote accordingly. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I shall undertake in the few minutes left to say a word or two in reference to this proposed resolution. They say there is no zeal like that of a new convert. The distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], who has just taken his seat, has not always been so zealous in support of this proposition. I remember very well, Mr. Speaker, as you do, and as the older Members of this House remember, that on one occasion these women for whom he speaks so eloquently now had a parade down Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. Hobson, of Alabama, who was then the valiant defender of this cause, stood upon this floor and denounced what he said was the insulting conduct of certain ruffians toward some of these ladies on the floats as they went down the Avenue, and that such insulting conduct was winked at by the police.

He said, among other things, that he had just received a message over the telephone from some good lady to the effect that her daughter, who was upon one of these floats, had been insulted by a ruffian who had climbed on the float. And at that time my distinguished friend, whom I thought was right, then said, "Her daughter ought to have been at home." But now he wants her at the polling places; he wants her in the public offices; he wants her on the stump.

Ah, Mr. Speaker, we have had a lot of very great changes in this country. The former Speaker stood here a moment or two ago and lauded the President of the United States, who sent us a message from across the waters, so anxious is he for woman suffrage. But I prefer to follow the President, when it seems to me he was in, I will not say a saner state of mind, but when the President, in a letter to the Jane Jefferson Club, of Denver, Colo., in 1916, gave expression to this statement:

Both the great political parties have in their recent platforms favored the extension of suffrage to women through State government.

That is where the President stood, and that is where the Democratic Party of this Nation in its last official utterance stands. The President can not prescribe Democratic law, and the gentleman from Missouri knows it. No power on this earth can lay down Democratic doctrine but a Democratic convention, and the last one that spoke declared that this was a matter for the respective States to attend to. And the Republican Party in convention declared practically the same thing. And I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that any Democrat and any Republican who votes for this resolution to-day votes directly against the last official declaration of his party. You can not get away from it. It is there.

And there is some other good Democratic authority that I shall call to witness in this connection. Thomas Jefferson, the father of the Democratic Party, did not favor woman suffrage. I have not time to read his statement, but it is in the minority report, and gentlemen can read it, and I shall incorporate it in my remarks. And Grover Cleveland did not, and Woodrow Wilson did not. And when you come to the Republican thought on this question, the Hon. Elihu Root, the brainiest man in the Republican Party to-day, is not in favor of it, and William Howard Taft was not in favor of it. I believe he has seen the light, too, that my friend from Illinois [Mr. MANN] spoke of. A lot of these people have been traveling the road to Damascus lately. [Applause and laughter.]

A MEMBER. The present Speaker voted against it the last time. Mr. CLARK of Florida. Ah, Mr. Speaker, the Speaker of this House is loyal to his convictions and loyal to his declarations. A Member on the floor says that the present Speaker voted against it the last time, and my prediction is that he is going to vote against it this time.

I am opposed to submitting this amendment to the States for several reasons, Mr. Speaker, and one is because the franchise is not a right which attaches or belongs to any person of any sex or race. It is a privilege to be granted or withheld at the pleasure of the States. The power to control and regulate the suffrage was not delegated in the Constitution to the Federal Government, but was expressly retained by the several States, and these States have exclusively exercised this power ever since the Union was established. No member of the convention which framed our Federal Constitution suggested that the power should be delegated to the Federal Government, but by unanimous consent it was left as a reserved right to the respective States. Why should the States now delegate to the General Government a power which in the unanimous judgment of the fathers of the Republic it was deemed wise to retain when the organic law was written? I respectfully submit, Mr. Speaker, that a radical change in the structure of a great government should not be made unless it should be indisputably established that the proposed change is not only for the betterment of mankind, but that it is necessary for the welfare of the people.



What is it that we are asked to do here? We are asked to pass this joint resolution and thereby submit to the legislatures of the several States for ratification or rejection an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment confers upon women the privilege of voting. What is the duty of a Representative? I ask my colleagues to listen to this: What is the duty of a Representative in Congress when he is confronted with a proposition to submit an amendment to the Constitution?

Just two or three days ago everyone of us took a solemn oath "to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic," and that Constitution itself, with unerring certainty, points out our duty in this emergency. The Constitution provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution." It does not provide that whenever two-thirds of both Houses think it "advisable." It does not provide that whenever two-thirds of both Houses think it "politic." It does not provide that whenever two-thirds of both Houses think it "expedient." It does not provide that whenever two-thirds of both Houses "believe their seats are in jeopardy." It does not provide that whenever "a few women in the country desire it." But it provides that whenever two-thirds of both Houses, before the bar of their consciencies, under their oaths to defend the Constitution, deem it to be necessary to propose the amendments.

Why is it necessary? Is the Republic in danger? Is there any great public purpose to be subserved? Does the welfare of the country demand it? Why is it necessary? Not only must the Representative in his solemn judgment be convinced that it is necessary, but he ought to be able to point out the necessity which impels him to vote that way. Oh, my friends, some gentlemen say they will vote for it "because their people want it." That does not meet the constitutional requirement. Some people are for it "because the good women of the country say they want it." That does not meet the constitutional requirement under your oath to uphold and defend the Constitution. You can not excuse yourself upon the proposition that somebody wants it or that you believe it is a good thing. If the fathers who framed the organic law had intended that, they would have put in that solemn instrument that whenever two-thirds believed that it is a good thing, or that so many people want it, they will vote for it.

Oh, my friends, can you put your hands upon your hearts to-day, before God and man, with due respect to your oaths to uphold the Constitution, and say that you believe that it is absolutely necessary that this amendment be submitted to the American people? You can not say it. No; you can not say it. I have heard gentlemen give their reasons for voting for it. Some of them say one thing and some say another, but I want to tell you what I believe. It strikes me that a great political storm cloud has appeared on the horizon and many are running to cover. There are a whole lot of people who, if Indian nomenclature were adopted at this time, might properly be dubbed "Young-men-afraid-of-their-jobs." That is what is the matter with a great lot of people. [Laughter.]

Oh, my friends, let us stand here to protect the Constitution which we swore we would protect. The fathers put that in the Constitution because they did not think that that great instrument ought to be lightly amended, because they did not think that we ought to tinker with it in obedience to the demand of every passing fancy. They knew that these "isms" would arise. They knew that these fantastic propositions would come up in the future to meet and plague the people of this country, and they decided to fix the Constitution so that it would be hard to amend, and then not amended until the welfare of the people absolutely demanded it. And yet here we tinker with a Constitution that for a century and a third and more has stood the test of all the changes of time.

My fellow countrymen, I am opposed to woman suffrage straight out from the shoulder, every day in the week and every week in the year. I am against it because I agree with the great leader from Illinois [Mr. MANN], that the place for the women is at home. That is where they belong. That is where he said they belonged. I agreed with him then and I agree with what he then said now. [Applause.]

Oh, they want to "purify politics," and yet I had one gentleman tell me that he wanted women to vote because the communities in his country were dry before they got the suffrage and after that they went wet. [Laughter.]

While I am opposed to it straight, and in the State, if I had a chance, I would vote against it, vote against it everywhere, and all the time, yet if the good women of my State really wanted it I am willing for my State to give them the right to vote, but I want my State to regulate and control it. I do not

want to turn over to the Federal Government the right to control the franchise in all the States of this Union. When you do it you are going to open a Pandora's box whose ills will sweep all over this country, and you gentlemen from the North need not think that the only ones who are going to suffer are those who live below the Potomac.

You need not worry about that, we will all have our troubles. We will go through them, probably, worse than the days of reconstruction, and I remember something about that. But you will have it up above the river with your millions of foreign population who can not speak English. With your Bolsheviki, with your anarchists, with your I. W. W.'s, you are breeding trouble for yourselves as well as you are cooking up the dish for us. Do not worry, you will have yours and plenty of it.

I know it is old-fashioned, and I know that some people laugh now when it is suggested that the good, pure woman, the queen of the American home, the mother of your children, your sister, and your daughter, all of them ought to be at home. I know that some of the women who are advocating this proposition laugh and jeer at that idea. It is old-fashioned and out of date.

I was amused when some gentlemen were talking to-day about women being entitled to this privilege because they had made this great fight for world liberty and world democracy. I am willing to leave it to the mothers of the sons who went to France. If you will leave it to them and cut out the agitators and soap-box orators, you will see that the vote would be overwhelmingly against it. The real mothers—I do not mean all of them, but the great majority of them—do not want it. The men of America have protected them for a century and a third, and they will do it yet. But when this comes, women have got to take their stand on a level with the men. There will be no more legislation in the different States in her interests. There will be no more legislation in the National Government in her interest. Take the case to-day in every State in the Union and let a man and a woman have a law case before the court and the jury and the man has as much chance as the proverbial snowball down in some other country. But when this comes, she will have to "stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder."

I want to call attention here, for I have not the time to go through all of it, to some of the misrepresentations that are made in order to create a sentiment for this resolution. Why, I had a copy of a paper here called *The Suffragist*, and in it Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, one of the bright particular stars in the suffrage movement, in undertaking to argue her side of it, said that women were not expected to know the laws of all the States, and they could not be expected to know that the age of consent in Florida was 10 years, while in Wyoming it was 18. And yet the statute books of my State, section 3521 of the General Statutes of Florida, fixes 18 years as the age of consent.

But here she is advertising to all the world that in Florida the age of consent is only 10 years. We are heathen down in that country, we are barbaric, we do not protect the girls and the women. I want to say to you that no woman in Florida has ever yet needed protection that she did not get it and the day will never come when the men of my State will decline to come to the rescue of a woman in distress. [Applause.]

Ah, Mr. Speaker, this amendment is going to be carried. I know that; I am not deceiving myself. I am not doubting it for one moment. The cards have been stacked, the decree has been written and the leaders, or some of the leaders, I will not say all of them because, thank God, we have some Democratic and some Republican leaders both who are still faithful to their first love—but some of our leaders on both sides are trying to run over each other to see who can get there first and get a credit for the enactment of this proposition.

God bless your souls, it will not be anything to be proud of. The distinguished gentleman from Illinois said that everybody would be delighted to have it passed. I am looking for him to be back here asking to renig before long. You are going to get mighty sorry about this. You were right in 1914 when you made your reply to Hobson. The former Speaker was right when he was standing solidly on the eternal granite of truth and State rights, but he has got on the shifting sands of expediency and they are all floating out onto the bosom of this unknown fathomless sea, and I am fearful they will never again reach the harbor of sound political doctrine.

Oh, Mr. Speaker, let you and I stand put. [Laughter.] If all the other leaders leave us let you and I stay true to the Old Flag. [Laughter.]

Then we have got Senator LODGE on the other side. He is with us yet. Senator LODGE is all right on this question at least. Senator PENROSE is another distinguished Republican, I believe, who is still firm in the faith. And so we have got a

few leaders on our side. The enemy has captured a good many of them; some have been shot down; others have been wounded; some have almost had heart failure; and a great many of them are suffering from mental aberration, but a few are still strong, sound, and loyal.

I wish now they would come back, for "while the light holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return."

While we have a few minutes I wish the distinguished gentleman from Illinois and the distinguished leader over here, the former Speaker from Missouri, would get up and confess the fact that they are wrong for the time being and come back to where they both belong. [Laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, I have been here a little over 14 years. I have sat at the feet of these gentlemen and tried to imbibe wisdom, and if there are any two men I have looked up to as my ideals of fixed stars in the political firmament of the immovable Rock of Ages kind of statesmen it was the gentleman from Illinois and the former Speaker from Missouri. [Laughter.] But they have quit.

I was following them trustingly and faithfully when, all at once, when I got into the tangled brush I found that they had gone around another way and had left me struggling in the bushes. Mr. Speaker, you are not going to do it, I know. [Laughter.]

One other thing. No class of persons ought to have the right to vote, I think everyone will agree, unless that class can perform all of the duties of citizenship. They ought not to have the privileges of citizenship unless they can perform the duties. I think that is a proposition which no one will dispute. Women can not do that. We have heard a great deal here about what they can do. We can not create our armies out of women. We can not depend upon them.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I have not the time.

Mr. LITTLE. We can not create our armies without women, can we? [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I agree with the gentleman absolutely on that proposition, but you can not form an army out of women. There is no use talking about that. They can not perform the duties of a sheriff. It would certainly be very disagreeable to them to perform jury duty. Take a murder case, for instance, with 12 jurors, 5 or 6 or 7 women with 4 or 5 or 6 men. The case takes a week to try. The judge orders them locked up, kept together, and all that sort of thing, and that would not be very agreeable, I am sure.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Just one moment, Mr. Speaker, if I may be indulged. I want to say this one thing in conclusion: I feel very deeply about this matter. I feel for my country. I believe that this is the worst act that the American Congress will have ever performed, so far as the future of this great country is concerned, and while I know this resolution is going through the House, I have an abiding faith that three-fourths of the States will never ratify it. [Applause.]

Democrats can not support this resolution because of the fact that it contravenes every principle of democracy, and particularly is it antagonistic to the doctrine of States' rights, which has ever been one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic Party. This resolution takes the matter of the regulation of the suffrage entirely out of the power of the respective States of the Union and confers upon the Federal Government the unrestricted power to regulate elections and prescribe the qualifications of voters.

I am aware that some Representatives, and especially some from the South, who are supporting this resolution are endeavoring to justify their support of it by claiming that the States will still control in this regard, notwithstanding the incorporation of this amendment in the organic law. The last paragraph of the amendment provides "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." This provision either means what it says or it means nothing. It gives to Congress the full, absolute, unrestricted, and exclusive power to "enforce this article," and to enforce it "by appropriate legislation." The amendment gives to all women—white, black, and any other color—the right to vote, and invests Congress with complete power to carry it into effect by the enactment of any legislation which Congress may deem to be "appropriate." This opens up anew the negro question in all the Southern States, and I warn my colleagues from the South who are supporting this measure that they are "playing with fire," which is likely to produce another "reconstruction" conflagration in our Southland.

I am not an alarmist, Mr. Speaker, nor am I an extremist. The negro in the South to-day is as a class satisfied. He is treated

fairly and justly under the law and is content to leave politics alone. He is now not a factor in politics and has no desire to become a factor. The two races understand each other perfectly, and are now dwelling in the same territory in amity, with nothing to disturb these relations. So far as I am concerned—and I am sure I speak for the real representative sentiment of the southern people—I would do the negro no harm, and would protect and defend him in the enjoyment of his every legal right. We do protect him under our laws in the full enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and no States in any portion of this country will go further to conserve his rights in these respects than will the States in the section from which I hail. But we had as well be plain. This does not mean that we will tolerate conditions of social equality with the negro or that we will allow the vicious and ignorant to control in our political affairs.

Our laws shall be, as they are now, fair, equitable, and just to all, but, with God's help, so framed that the intelligent, patriotic, and virtuous shall rule our beloved land. But why should this measure be forced upon us when the strong probability—yea, almost the certainty—is that it will disturb our local conditions to such an extent as to force us to go through the distressing trials of another "reconstruction" period? Gentlemen say this will not occur. Mr. Speaker, let us be candid with each other. While the great masses of the negroes in the South are contented with existing conditions, some of the alleged leaders of the race are agitators and disturbers and are constantly seeking to embroil their people in trouble with the white people by making demands for social recognition which will never be accorded them; and the real leaders in these matters are the negro women, who are much more insistent and vicious along these lines than are the men of their race.

Make this amendment a part of the Federal Constitution and the negro women of the Southern States, under the tutelage of the fast-growing socialistic element of our common country, will become fanatical on the subject of voting and will reawaken in the negro men an intense and not easily quenched desire to again become a political factor. White Bolsheviks will readily be found to organize and train this mass of ignorance and vice to the end that they may be elevated to places of honor and power, and they will make promises of social position and anything else to their deluded followers in order to accomplish their own ignoble purposes. But, say my southern colleagues who are enamored of this new and to Democrats strange doctrine, this will not happen. Let us see.

The Crisis, the official negro suffrage organ, issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which Jane Addams, pacifist and former suffrage president, is a director, says in its issue of November, 1917 (p. 8):

It is going to be more difficult to disfranchise colored women in the South than it was to disfranchise colored men. Even southern 'gentlemen,' as used as they are to the mistreatment of colored women, can not in the blaze of present publicity physically beat them away from the polls. Their economic power over them will be smaller than their power over the men. \* \* \* It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that every single black voter in the State of New York should this month cast his ballot in favor of woman suffrage and that every black voter of the United States should do the same thing whenever and as often as he has opportunity.

In the same issue of this negro suffrage organ (p. 12) there is an official resolution, passed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, maintaining "that all American men or women, white or black, \* \* \* shall share equally in the privileges and protection of democracy."

Also, in the same issue (pp. 19, 20, 21), are articles by Anna Howard Shaw, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Mary Garret Hay, leaders of the National Woman Suffrage Association, appealing for negro support, and demanding that distinction of color, as well as sex, be eliminated.

And this after the Crisis had distinctly pointed out the "discriminations" it wants to wipe out.

What say you, my brethren from the South, as to these statements of the Crisis? Suffragettes appealing to the negro vote in the North to support woman suffrage, because it means the ballot for the negro women of the South!

Again let us take a look at the Crisis. In the May, 1917, issue of the Crisis, page 41, is the following:

#### INTERMARRIAGE OF RACES.

Four bills against the interests of colored Americans have been introduced into the Sixty-fifth Congress—two to prohibit intermarriage of races and to provide Jim Crow street cars and one to provide a permanent colored military school, a fourth to segregate colored people.

From this it is clear that the Crisis wants free intermarriage, no military training for negroes, and no segregation!

Here we have the Crisis, negro suffrage organ, issued by an association of which Jane Addams, a leading suffragette, is a



director, boldly advocating the intermarriage of the white and negro races.

In this same (May, 1917) issue of this negro suffrage organ we find the following editorial paragraph entitled "A Suggestion":

The Republican Party is on the rocks. The disfranchised negro sees light but dimly. The disfranchised woman is still disfranchised in the vast majority of the inhabited States. Suppose these three groups strike a simple bargain. Let them work for a constitutional amendment basing representation in Congress on the actual vote cast for President in each State. We pause for reply.

Here we see the proposed combination. The Republican party, the disfranchised negro, and the disfranchised woman. Listen: "Suppose these three groups strike a simple bargain. Let them work for a constitutional amendment basing representation in Congress on the actual vote cast for President in each State." Have they struck the "simple bargain"? Where do Democrats come in on this bargain? What do southern Democrats get out of the bargain? How can a Democrat, and especially a southern Democrat, in view of these disclosures, support this resolution?

The extracts from the "Crisis" I have taken from a pamphlet called "Constitutional Bulletin No. 1," published by the "American Constitutional League," and there is no question as to their authenticity, and I plead with my southern colleagues to defeat this amendment which can bring nothing of good to our people and our country.

Another thing which should be seriously considered by gentlemen before the vote to submit this amendment to the States is the fact that once it becomes a part of the Constitution it is practically irrevocable. If, therefore, its adoption does not usher in the millennium, as its advocates so confidently assure us it will, then it will be with us in all probability for all time to come. On the other hand, if we should leave it where it belongs—to the individual action of the several States—and those adopting it should find that it was not what was desired it could easily be repealed.

And, Mr. Speaker, if women are to be given the privilege of voting, why should not the right be conferred through the same agency which granted the suffrage to men? Men have the right to vote through the independent action of the different States and not by virtue of any act of the Federal Congress. It is true that the privilege of exercising the right to vote was accorded to negro men through the agency of an amendment to the Federal Constitution, but that amendment was submitted by the Congress in the midst of a season of bitter sectional hate immediately following the close of a bloody four years of war between the sections, and surely no such precedent as this will be invoked in behalf of a resolution of this character.

The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were the offspring of the bitterest sectional hate and most unreasoning party passion that ever blighted any land, and God grant that our beloved country may never be cursed with its like again. But the blind passion of those dark days immediately following the War Between the States fastened these amendments upon our organic law, and they are there to remain apparently forever, and as long as they do remain we must respect them as part and parcel of our Constitution. Mr. Speaker, in my own State of Florida there is no discrimination under the law against any class of men with respect to the exercise of the elective franchise. We have the usual provisions which prohibit insane persons, persons convicted of crime, and the like, from voting, and in addition we require that a man shall be a resident of the State for 12 months and of the county in which he lives for 6 months before he can vote. We also require that he must pay a poll tax of \$1 per year, which goes into the school fund, before he is qualified to vote.

In addition to these requirements we have the Australian ballot. We have no party emblems or marks of any character on the ballot, but the names of all candidates, regardless of party, are printed thereon in alphabetic order, and for a man to vote intelligently he must be able to read and must know the names of his party's candidates. Being able to read and knowing who are his party's candidates, he simply makes a cross mark opposite the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote. Under our election laws the voting is secret, and this is all there is to the election laws of Florida, except that we have provision for the due registration of all qualified voters. I challenge any State in all the Union to present any cleaner and fairer election laws than Florida has written in her statute books.

Mr. Speaker, another objection which I have to woman suffrage is the fact that it will unquestionably materially aid the growth of socialism in this country. It will not only aid to the growth of socialism, but will likewise contribute to the upbuilding of feminism and Bolshevism in America. Every

Socialist and every Bolshevik throughout the land wherever you find him is an ardent advocate of woman suffrage, and he wants it by Federal amendment. Take the situation in the great State of New York. I desire to call attention to some facts connected with the New York election in 1917, and present the following extracts which I have taken from a circular issued by the Women Voters' Anti-Suffrage Party. These extracts, it will be seen, were taken from the New York Call, the official Socialist organ, in its issue of the day after the election.

[Extracts from the New York Call (official Socialist organ), Nov. 7, 1917, the day after election.]

Page 1, first column.—"Woman suffrage carried New York State. This was hailed as one of the biggest victories, not only by the women \* \* \* but to radicals of all kinds."

Seventh column.—"Socialism and suffrage, inseparable companions in revolutionary thought and action, have triumphed in the election in New York City and State."

Third column.—Hillquit: "Socialist propaganda has undoubtedly been the most potent factor in the success of the woman-suffrage amendment."

Page 2, first column.—"It is pointed out that the Socialist vote throughout the Empire State was the decisive factor in the victory for woman suffrage."

First column.—"It is certain that if the women had had the vote before this election Morris Hillquit would have been elected mayor and the whole Socialist ticket would have been triumphant."

Fifth column.—"At the last referendum in New York on woman suffrage, only two years ago, the issue was snowed under. So was the issue of Socialism. And yesterday, hand in hand (you bet!), Socialism and feminism forced the fates to reverse their dictum and the voters to act accordingly."

Sixth column.—Hillquit: "Socialists can take the credit in a large measure for the success of the woman-suffrage amendment. From all indications the Socialist vote in the State exceeded 200,000, all of which counted for suffrage. Furthermore, our campaign, with its social and political background, had a visible effect on the increase of the suffrage vote. That alone was a great Socialist achievement."

In its issue of November 12, 1917, we have the following from a socialist leader:

Page 1, third column.—Elmer Rosenberg, Socialist assemblyman, representing the sixth assembly district, Manhattan, is quoted as saying of the election: "This was not a campaign; it was a rebellion. It is going to break out into a political revolution in America."

And on November 26, 1917, we have this extract from the speech of Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for mayor of New York City:

Page 2.—Socialist jubilation meeting, November 25, 1917, in Madison Square Garden, New York City, after the 1917 election Morris Hillquit, former candidate for mayor, stated: "We have put Socialism on the map of New York and on the map of the United States. \* \* \* We have opened the doors of many local legislative assemblies to our representatives. Our slogan now is 'On to Washington!'"

"On to Washington" is the "slogan," and they are here, my friends. They are here to carry out the bargain which was struck, the "simple bargain" which it was proposed to "strike" between the Republican Party, the disfranchised negro, and the disfranchised woman. What an alliance! And over the heads of this combination the Socialist proudly cracks his whip. Can it be possible that Democrats, and southern Democrats, will give this resolution their approval?

Mr. Speaker, aside from the question of principle and treating the matter purely from the viewpoint of expediency, why should a Democrat vote for this resolution? What can the Democratic Party expect to gain by its adoption? I make the prediction now that if this amendment becomes a part of the Constitution the women's organization will line up almost solidly with the enemies of the Democratic Party. The great President of the United States, the undisputed leader of the Democratic Party, Woodrow Wilson, has done more to make woman suffrage an accomplished fact than all the Republican leaders put together, and yet the leaders in the woman suffrage movement have denounced him and his party, "in season and out of season."

They have not been able to find language sufficiently strong to voice their opposition to the President and his party. In the election of 1916 the women at the head of the suffrage movement, almost without exception, took their stand against Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic Party. Their organ, The Suffragist, under date of November 11, 1916, gives an account of how Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, on the night of Sunday, November 5, 1916, from the platform of the Blackstone Theater at Chicago, sent final appeals over long-distance telephone to the women leaders in the Western States to oppose President Wilson and the Democratic candidates for Congress. I present some of the messages of Mrs. Blatch and the replies thereto, as follows:

Boise, Idaho, was next on the wire, Mrs. Blatch said. "In the mountains the spirit of freedom was born. Mountain lands are the cradle of liberty. Women of Idaho, you are free. With the torch of freedom in your hand, blaze the way for your fellow women by using your political freedom against our enemies, Woodrow Wilson and the national candidates of the Democratic Party."

Mrs. Frederick Walker, state chairman, answered: "The people of Idaho are seriously considering their responsibility toward Federal woman suffrage. Consequently thousands will vote against President

Wilson, for the women realize that a vote for him is a vote against women."

Next came Montana. To the women of that State Mrs. Blatch sent this message: "All the political prophets put Montana among the doubtful States. Let no woman of Montana stand in doubt. Her course is plain. Let her use her whole power to defeat the party that blocks the way to freedom for women. Let her strike this blow for justice now—she has nothing to lose and the gratitude of all women to gain. Use your power, use every vote, against Woodrow Wilson and the national Democratic candidates."

Mrs. C. S. Haire, State chairman, in response said: "The Montana Woman's Party sympathizes with you in your fight for freedom and pledges you its support. We will unitedly vote on November 7 against President Wilson and the Democratic candidates for Congress. The Democratic Party has bitterly opposed national freedom for women during its whole term of power. We western women will not support a party that has done this injustice to women. We dedicate ourselves to a free womanhood, and wish you Godspeed in your work."

Mrs. Blatch's message to Nevada was: "The women of the East have known no State lines. Where the battle for liberty was being waged, there they were found. When you called for help they were at your side. Use now the power they helped you win, to strike down the party which has refused to give the women of America enfranchisement. Help lift up all your countrywomen to your plane of full citizenship. With your full political might strike down our enemies, Woodrow Wilson and the national candidates of the Democratic Party."

Miss Anne Martin, national chairman of the Woman's Party, said in reply: "Nevada women voters are determined to establish political liberty for women throughout the Nation. The record of the Democratic Party shows that this party has fought against justice to women. Therefore Nevada women will refuse their first vote to President Wilson and the national Democratic candidates, believing such a vote would be against women."

To Utah this message was given: "Women of Utah, when you were politically weak, two great pioneers, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, came to you from the East, preaching their evangel of freedom for women. They helped to set you free. Now, you are strong, stand bravely shoulder to shoulder with other voting women, and in your might help to emancipate all the women of the Nation. Serve your fellow women as the two pioneers served you." Strike down the enemy of enfranchisement for the women of America."

Mrs. L. M. Garnett, second district chairman, replying said: "The women of Utah promise loyalty and support to the unenfranchised women. The Woman's Party has made a wonderful campaign and has a strong organization which will continue to work for women's political freedom. Many prominent and brilliant women are putting aside political parties and standing by the Woman's Party. Everything looks bright and promising."

Next came Arizona. Mrs. Blatch's final word of appeal to that State was: "Women of Arizona, stand clear of partisan politics. Rise above all considerations of party. Place before all other questions that of achieving self-government for all citizens. With half the people politically enslaved, to establish a Government based on the consent of the governed becomes a matter of supreme moment. Back up with your votes the demand that a democratic form of government shall prevail throughout the Nation, that there shall be a true Republic, self-government for all, under our national flag. Stand against the Democratic Party in this supreme hour, and you liberate the women of a Nation."

Mrs. C. E. Hull, chairman of the Maricopa County branch of the Woman's Party, responded as follows: "We believe that out here in the West, Arizona men as well as Arizona women are standing by the disfranchised women of the Nation. The Woman's Party has awakened Arizona. We have adopted a new conscience here in the West. We believe that the vote of Arizona day after to-morrow will astonish the country. It will be a rebuke to the President who does not believe in the freedom of the women of America. Congratulations to the women of Illinois who are working with us."

To Cheyenne, Wyo., next on the wire, Mrs. Blatch sent this word: "When Wyoming sent its first constitution to Congress for approval it was urged to leave out woman suffrage. Wyoming men instantly sent reply: 'We will stay out of the Union of States with our women rather than go into the Union without them.' Women of Wyoming, be as great now as your men were then. Make a stand for the political liberty of the women of America. Annihilate the party that refuses to give women protection under the United States Constitution."

Mrs. Robert Morton, chairman of the Woman's Party, replied: "The women of Wyoming have responded loyally to the call of America's unenfranchised women. We will be with you on Tuesday and will not return to the White House the chief opponent of political freedom for women."

The next ring of the telephone brought Denver, Colo., on the line. Mrs. Blatch's message was: "Oh, women of Colorado, fate has placed in your hands a decision momentous for us, for you, for our country. Self-government for half the people of the Nation is in the balance. A step forward in democracy—democracy, the need of the hour, the world need, a world issue—is bound up with your foresight, with your devotion. Stand true in this hour of clash of arms to the spirit of freedom, true to America's faith in self-government for the people. So vote as to establish throughout our land a republican form of government for all women. Our Revolutionary fathers freed men; let the women of Colorado free their fellow women. Strike the blow and liberty is ours."

Mrs. Bertha Fowler, State chairman, replied: "Colorado women, regardless of party, are putting forth every effort to defeat President Wilson because of his hostility to the Federal amendment enfranchising women."

Then came Kansas, the State of which Mrs. Blatch herself is now a voting citizen. She said: "Women of Kansas, women of Topeka, you have an historic event to celebrate on November 7. Burnt into your memory is the occasion when you sent a deputation to President Wilson during his stay last winter at Topeka, to urge upon him the need of national justice to women. You will never forget the reception he accorded your representatives. Awaiting his pleasure, they stood one hour in a driving snowstorm. That is the way he and his party treat all women nationally. Women must wait outside the Federal Constitution. Build a monument to that incident. Snow Woodrow Wilson under an election day."

Miss Katharine A. Morey, of Kansas, replied for the State: "Women of the East, have courage. The women of Kansas have heard your call and will stand by you. We will not return to power the man who has blocked the political freedom of American women."

Last came California. This was the last appeal of the Woman's Party to the voting women of the suffrage States. "Wishing to help women to be free," Mrs. Blatch said, "knowing that Woodrow Wilson

is the chief block to self-government for American women, there are those who try to balance against that the plea 'he has kept us out of war.' Never was a more undemocratic claim made. Imagine 100,000,000 people depending upon the kindly offices of one man to be kept out of war! How does that differ from Russia, with its Czar to keep that nation in or out of war?"

"No, we are standing for the voice of the people to determine the momentous question, Shall it be peace or shall it be war? Had the people of Europe, the men and the women, been able to speak their desire in 1914 there would have been no war. The world bleeds to-day because of one-man power. The world needs a democracy, and no greater assurance of peace could be given than to include women in the democracy."

"Help, women of California, to answer this need. Stand against the party that opposes nation-wide self-government for women. Win for our country a government of the people, for the people, by the people. Punish, women of California, the party which stands against such a government. Vote solidly against Woodrow Wilson and the national candidates of the Democratic Party."

Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, State chairman, responded: "The women of California have responded magnificently to the appeal of the disfranchised eastern women. Thousands of women have put suffrage first in this election and have done all in their power to defeat Wilson and the Democratic Party in our State as a protest against delayed justice to women. The votes of women are going to cause Wilson's defeat in California next Tuesday."

Mr. Speaker, again I desire to call the attention of my colleagues in this House to the seriousness of amending the organic law of the Republic. It should not be amended except the necessity to amend for the public welfare is made plainly to appear, and I respectfully submit that no such necessity is apparent. I may be old-fashioned and out of date, but I believe in the home woman. I believe in the American mother who presides in queenly dignity over an American home.

She needs no ballot for her protection. God bless her; she is and always will be protected by the deep and undying love of the American man. I want her to forever occupy the commanding place which she fills in our economic affairs, respected, honored, and revered. I would not drag her from the lofty pedestal on which she has been placed by the undying love of the American man—the pedestal of sisterhood, wifehood, and motherhood—to the low level of ward politics. God forbid.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to my distinguished friend from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH].

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, some surprise and, I might add, great gratification was expressed by my distinguished friend, the author of this resolution, when this morning I asked him for a few minutes' time in which to speak in favor of it. Some surprise has been also manifested by others of my friends when I told them that I intended to support it. If I am about to execute a volte-face, at least it will not be comparable to that executed by a most distinguished American now residing abroad, who sent us a cable on the subject yesterday. [Laughter.] It is true that upon the occasion when this resolution was last before the House I voted against it, but my vote was predicated upon a doubt as to the opportuneness of the time rather than upon the essential justice of the question. I have for a long time believed that suffrage was inevitable, that it would come soon, and that it ought to come. I am now convinced that the time has arrived when we ought to give suffrage to the women of the country.

Heretofore I have felt it my duty to follow the vote last cast by the citizens of my constituency. I believe, however, that since then the situation has changed. Certainly it has changed to the extent that in my State my party has gone on record in its platform in favor of suffrage. It is beyond argument that my party as a national party is in favor of suffrage, that it is now one of its main tenets. This is no longer a local question. It is a national question. I think the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] was right when he said it ought not to be a political question, but the fact remains that our action to-day, to be followed, I am confident, very shortly by another body, will make it indisputably evident to the country that suffrage has been granted to women, and could only have been granted, through the medium of the Republican Party. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the distinguished Republican leader, the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I bring the balm of consolation to the agonized soul of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK]. I have been voting, lo! these many years, and I have never voted except where women voted. I come from a Commonwealth whose women have been exercising the elective franchise for a little more than half a century, and there are certainly no more patriotic, law-abiding, progressive folks on earth than those of the Commonwealth that first granted full suffrage to women. [Applause.] I think it is a splendid omen that this session of Congress, in which we hope to write upon the statute books a progressive, constructive legislative program, should begin with the prompt adoption of this great measure of franchise reform.



I want to congratulate the good women who fought the good fight all these years, and who now see the dawn of the day of final victory. Before this session closes, in my opinion, this resolution will be upon the statute books of the Nation. The resolution is in keeping with the spirit of the times; it is in keeping with the onward march of mankind toward better things. We are proposing to invite the better half of mankind into participation in the settlement of the multiplied and multiplying questions of government, and we shall have better laws, better administration, and a better world when that is accomplished. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution—

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Will the gentleman yield for just a moment, so that I may ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I again renew my request, and I hope gentlemen will not object that all Members have leave to extend their remarks for five legislative days on this subject.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that all gentlemen have the right to print their remarks for five legislative days on this subject. Is there objection?

Mr. RAGSDALE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent—

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask, coupled with that, that I have the same right to extend my remarks.

Mr. MANN. I shall not object to individual requests as Members make them.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida and the gentleman from Texas ask unanimous consent to extend their remarks on this subject. Is there objection?

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is it on the same subject—woman suffrage?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. GARD, Mr. RANDALL of California, Mr. SMALL, Mr. RUBEY, Mr. AYRES, Mr. WELBY, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. LA GUARDIA, Mr. LANGLEY, and others asked unanimous consent to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. RAGSDALE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BLANTON. I would like to serve notice there will be no more extension of remarks by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RAGSDALE].

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question—

Mr. RAGSDALE. The gentleman can make it in writing or verbally.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution and the two pending amendments to final passage.

The question was taken, and the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK], which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend House joint resolution No. 1 by adding thereto as an additional paragraph the following language, viz:

"This amendment shall not be valid unless the same shall be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the adoption of this resolution by both Houses of the Congress."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida demands the yeas and nays. Thirty-seven gentlemen have arisen, not a sufficient number, and the yeas and nays are refused.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SAUNDERS].

Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the amendment reported.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the amendment will be again reported.

There was no objection.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia: Page 1, line 6, after the word "by," strike out "the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States" and insert, in lieu thereof, the following: "popular vote in three-fourths of the several States."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

The question was taken and the Speaker announced the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia demands the yeas and nays. Fifty-two gentlemen have arisen; not a sufficient number.

Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the other side.

The SPEAKER. The other side is called for. Two hundred and forty-four Members are opposed; 52 is not a sufficient number, and the yeas and nays are refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the joint resolution.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The yeas and nays were taken; and there were—yeas 304, nays 90, answered "present" 1, not voting 33, as follows:

## YEAS—304.

Ackerman	Elliott	Kennedy, Iowa	Padgett
Alexander	Ellsworth	Kennedy, R. I.	Parker
Anderson	Elston	Kettner	Farrish
Andrews, Md.	Emerson	Kless	Fell
Andrews, Nebr.	Esch	Kincheloe	Peters
Anthony	Evans, Mont.	King	Phelan
Ashbrook	Evans, Nebr.	Kinkaid	Platt
Aswell	Evans, Nev.	Kieczka	Porter
Ayres	Fairfield	Knutson	Furnell
Babka	Ferris	Kraus	Rabney, H. T.
Bacharach	Fess	LaGuardia	Rabney, J. W.
Baer	Fields	Langley	Raker
Barbour	Fisher	Lanham	Ramseyer
Barkley	Fitzgerald	Layton	Randall, Calif.
Bee	Fordney	Lea, Calif.	Randall, Wis.
Begg	Foster	Lehibach	Reavis
Benham	Frear	Linthicum	Reber
Bland, Ind.	Freeman	Little	Reed, N. Y.
Bland, Mo.	French	Longner	Reed, W. Va.
Blanton	Fuller, Ill.	Longworth	Rhodes
Boles	Fuller, Mass.	Lufkin	Ricketts
Booher	Gallagher	Luhring	Riddick
Bowers	Gandy	McAndrews	Robison, Ky.
Box	Ganly	McArthur	Rodenberg
Briggs	Godwin, N. C.	McClintic	Rogers
Britten	Goldfogle	McCulloch	Romjue
Brooks, Ill.	Good	McFadden	Rose
Browne	Goodall	McGlennon	Rowan
Burdick	Goodwin, Ark.	McKenzie	Rowe
Burroughs	Goodykoontz	McKeown	Ruby
Butler	Graham, Ill.	McKiniry	Rucker
Byrns, Tenn.	Green, Iowa	McKinley	Sabath
Campbell, Kans.	Griest	McLane	Sanders, Ind.
Campbell, Pa.	Griffin	McLaughlin, Mich.	Sanford
Cannon	Hadley	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Schall
Cantrill	Hamilton	MacCrate	Scott
Carew	Hardy, Colo.	MacGregor	Sears
Cars	Haskell	Madden	Sells
Carter	Hastings	Magee	Sherwood
Casey	Haugen	Maher	Shreve
Chindblom	Hawley	Major	Siegel
Christopherson	Hayden	Mann	Sims
Clark, Mo.	Hays	Mapes	Sinclair
Classon	Hernandez	Mason	Sinnott
Cleary	Hersey	Mays	Slemp
Cole	Hersman	Mead	Smith, Ill.
Cooper	Hickey	Merritt	Smith, Mich.
Copley	Hicks	Michener	Smith, N. Y.
Costello	Hill	Miller	Smithwick
Cramton	Hoch	Minahan, N. J.	Snyder
Crowther	Houghton	Monahan, Wis.	Steenerson
Cullen	Howard	Mondell	Stiness
Currie, Mich.	Hudspeth	Mooney	Strong, Kans.
Curry, Calif.	Hullings	Moore, Ohio	Strong, Pa.
Dallinger	Husted	Moore, Ind.	Summers, Wash.
Darrow	Hutchinson	Morgan	Summers, Tex.
Davey	Igoe	Mott	Sweet
Davis, Minn.	Ireland	Murphy	Taylor, Ark.
Davis, Tenn.	Jacoway	Neely	Taylor, Colo.
Dempsey	Jefferis	Nelson, Mo.	Taylor, Tenn.
Denison	Johnson, Ky.	Nelson, Wis.	Temple
Dickinson, Iowa	Johnson, S. Dak.	Newton, Minn.	Thomas
Dickinson, Mo.	Johnson, Wash.	Newton, Mo.	Thompson, Ohio
Donovan	Johnston, N. Y.	Nichols, Mich.	Tillman
Dowell	Jones, Pa.	Nolan	Timberlake
Drane	Jones, Tex.	O'Connell	Tincher
Dunbar	Juul	Ogden	Towner
Dyer	Kearns	Oldfield	Treadway
Egan	Kelley, Mich.	Oliver	Upshaw
Echols	Kendall	Osborne	Valle

Vare  
Vestal  
Volstead  
Walters  
Ward  
Wason

Weaver  
Webster  
Welling  
Welty  
Wheeler  
White, Kans.

White, Me.  
Williams  
Wilson, Ill.  
Wilson, Pa.  
Wingo  
Winslow

Wood, Ind.  
Woodyard  
Yates  
Young, N. Dak.  
Young, Tex.  
Zihlman

## NAYS—90.

Almon  
Bankhead  
Bell  
Benson  
Black  
Blackmon  
Bland, Va.  
Brand  
Brinson  
Brooks, Pa.  
Browning  
Buchanan  
Byrnes, S. C.  
Candler  
Clark, Fla.  
Coady  
Collier  
Crisp  
Dent  
Dewalt  
Dominick  
Doremus  
Doughton

Dunn  
Eagle  
Flood  
Focht  
Gard  
Garland  
Garner  
Greene, Mass.  
Hardy, Tex.  
Harrison  
Hefflin  
Holland  
Hull, Iowa  
Hull, Tenn.  
Johnson, Miss.  
Kitchin  
Lampert  
Lankford  
Lazaro  
Leshar  
Lever  
Luce

McDuffie  
Mansfield  
Martin  
Montague  
Moon  
Moore, Pa.  
Mudd  
Nicholls, S. C.  
Overstreet  
Paige  
Park  
Pou  
Radcliffe  
Ragsdale  
Rayburn  
Riordan  
Robinson, N. C.  
Rouse  
Sanders, La.  
Sanders, N. Y.  
Saunders, Va.  
Sisson  
Small

Steagall  
Stedman  
Steele  
Stephens, Miss.  
Stephens, Ohio  
Stevenson  
Tilson  
Tinkham  
Venable  
Vinson  
Voigt  
Walsh  
Watkins  
Watson, Pa.  
Watson, Va.  
Webb  
Whaley  
Wilson, La.  
Wise  
Woods, Va.  
Wright

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.  
Greene, Vt.

## NOT VOTING—33.

Brumbaugh  
Burke  
Caldwell  
Caraway  
Connally  
Crago  
Dale  
Dooling  
Dupré

Edmonds  
Gallivan  
Glynn  
Gould  
Graham, Pa.  
Hamill  
Huddleston  
Humphreys  
James

Kahn  
Kelly, Pa.  
Kreider  
Larsen  
Lee, Ga.  
McPherson  
Morin  
Olney  
Quin

Ramsey  
Scully  
Smith, Idaho  
Snell  
Sullivan  
Thompson, Okla.

So, two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs.

On this vote:

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania and Mr. SULLIVAN (for) with Mr. GREENE of Vermont (against).

Mr. SCULLY and Mr. SNELL (for) with Mr. RAMSEY (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. DOOLING with Mr. MCPHERSON.

Mr. GALLIVAN with Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. MCPHERSON, is unavoidably absent to-day. If he were here, he would vote in favor of this resolution.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. MANN, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks on this bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks on this bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. RAKER. I desire to have a telegram put in the RECORD.

Mr. WALSH. I object, Mr. Speaker, to the reading of a telegram.

Mr. RAKER. See what it is first.

Mr. WALSH. It does not make any difference what it is.

Mr. RAKER. Oh, yes; it makes lots of difference.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague, Mr. WHITE of Kansas, be allowed to extend his remarks on this bill.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE] asks unanimous consent that his colleague, Mr. WHITE, be allowed to extend his remarks on this bill. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, I make the same request to extend my remarks on this bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] makes the same request.

Mr. RAGSDALE. I object.

## ADJOURNMENT.

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Thursday, May 22, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the Navy Department and Naval Establishment for the fiscal year 1919 (H. Doc. No. 27); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimate of appropriation for Treasury Department Building, Washington, D. C., for inclusion in the sundry civil appropriation bill for 1920 (H. Doc. No. 28); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. DEWALT: A bill (H. R. 1335) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Reading, Pa., two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1336) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Catasauqua, Pa., two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1337) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Allentown, Pa., two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 1338) exempting enlarged homesteads from liability for debt contracted prior to issuance of patent; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1339) for the erection of a public building at the city of Redding, State of California, and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1340) for the erection of a public building at the city of Quincy, State of California, and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1341) for the erection of a public building at the city of Alturas, State of California, and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1342) for the erection of a public building at the city of Yreka, State of California, and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1343) for the erection of a public building in the city of Auburn, State of California, and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1344) for the erection of a public building at the city of Placerville, State of California, and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1345) for the support and education of the Indian pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian School, Calif.; for repairs and improvements, erecting barn and silo, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1346) to encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1347) to expel and exclude from the United States certain undesirable aliens; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CLASSON: A bill (H. R. 1348) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Little Chute, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1349) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oconto Falls, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1350) increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building at Oconto, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1351) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Florence, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1352) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Green Bay, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.



Also, a bill (H. R. 1353) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Crandon, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1354) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Appleton, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1355) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marinette, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1356) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Antigo, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1357) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1358) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oconto, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1359) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kewaunee, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1360) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Kimberly, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUSTED: A bill (H. R. 1361) to authorize an issue of bonds in exchange for bonds of the first, second, third, and fourth liberty loan issues; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1362) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of North Tarrytown, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1363) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Mount Kisco, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1364) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Bedford village, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1365) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Larchmont, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1366) authorizing the purchase of a site and to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of White Plains, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1367) to provide for the erection of a public building in the village of Nyack, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1368) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the towns of Rye and Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOIES: A bill (H. R. 1369) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Woodbury County, Iowa, German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1370) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Sioux County, Iowa, German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1371) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Osceola County, Iowa, German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1372) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Sac County, Iowa, German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1373) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Plymouth County, Iowa, German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1374) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to O'Brien County, Iowa, German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1375) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Lyon County, Iowa, German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1376) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Monona County, Iowa, German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1377) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Ida County, Iowa, German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1378) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Dickinson, Iowa, German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1379) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Clay, Iowa, German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1380) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Cherokee, Iowa, German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1381) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Buena Vista County, Iowa, German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 1382) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Coldspring, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1383) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Huntsville, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece for decorative and patriotic purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1384) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Anahuac, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1385) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Liberty, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece for decorative and patriotic purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1386) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Livingston, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1387) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Groveton, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece for decorative and patriotic purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1388) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Conroe, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1389) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Crockett, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1390) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Palestine, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1391) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Galveston, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAHER: A bill (H. R. 1392) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, near the plaza at the east end of the Williamsburg Bridge; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1393) to increase the compensation of pressmen in the Government Printing Office; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1394) to regulate the wages of certain employees employed in or under the Navy and War Departments of the Government; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1395) to regulate the wages of mechanics and laborers employed in or under any and all departments of the Government; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BURDICK: A bill (H. R. 1396) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Newport, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1397) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of East Providence, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1398) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Portsmouth, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1399) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Middletown, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1400) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Tiverton, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1401) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Little Compton, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1402) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of New Shoreham, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1403) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bristol, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1404) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Jamestown, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1405) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Warren, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1406) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Barrington, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 1407) giving applicants under the stock-raising homestead law whose applications may be rejected a preference right to enter lands under other provisions of the homestead law; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1408) providing for appeals from the decisions of the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1409) providing for the sale of grazing lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1410) giving a new right of homestead entry to former homesteaders; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1411) granting locations and rights of way for purposes of irrigation and other beneficial use of water through the public lands and reservations of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1412) to add certain lands to the Yellowstone National Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1413) providing for the payment to the State of Wyoming of one-half of the royalties collected from the Owl Creek Coal Co.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1414) to add certain lands on the North Fork of the Shoshone River to the Shoshone National Forest; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1415) authorizing an exchange of lands by the Mountain Home Co., of Glenrock, Wyo.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1416) authorizing the sale to Johnson County, Wyo., of lands for poor-farm purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1417) for marking the site of the old Fort Phil Kearny and the Wagon Box fight; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1418) to increase the cost of the public building at Buffalo, Wyo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1419) to increase the cost of the public building at Cody, Wyo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1420) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Lusk, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1421) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Wheatland, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1422) to provide for the erection of a public building at Newcastle, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1423) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Green River, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1424) donating to the town of Thermopolis, Wyo., two brass or bronze cannon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1425) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Powell, Wyo., one piece of artillery, or like trophy, captured or obtained from the enemy during or at the close of the war with Germany; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1426) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Kemmerer, Wyo., one piece of artillery, or like trophy, captured or obtained from the enemy during or at the close of the war with Germany; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1427) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Newcastle, Wyo., one piece of artillery, or like trophy, captured or obtained from the enemy during or at the close of the war with Germany and Austria; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1428) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Shoshoni, Wyo., one piece of artillery, or like trophy, captured or obtained from the enemy during or at the close of the war with Germany; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 1429) adding certain lands to the Idaho National Forest and the Payette National Forest, in the State of Idaho; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1430) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Weiser National Forest, Idaho; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1431) to restore homestead rights to settlers on the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1432) to convey to the County of Kootenai, State of Idaho, certain lands for public park purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1433) to provide for an investigation and report relative to the adoption of a system of old-age insurance or pensions; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1434) for the protection of foodstuffs in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1435) to provide for the erection of a school-house for the detached Indians living in the Kootenai Valley, Idaho; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1436) to provide for the enforcement of laws upon Indian reservations and superintendencies; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1437) relating to the limitation of hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed in lumber and woodworking industries whose products enter into interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1438) to promote the safety of travelers and employees upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to adopt uniform rules for the operation of railroad trains, and to use a uniform system of signals for authorizing the movement of railroad trains; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1439) to amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, as amended by the act approved August 23, 1912; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1440) to prevent the teaching or advocacy of crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism under certain conditions, and providing penalty therefor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1441) to amend section 237 of an act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1442) to amend section — of an act defining matter that may be admitted to second-class mail privileges; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1443) authorizing the compensation of rural mail carriers or their heirs for injuries received while on duty; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1444) to eliminate the necessity for most of the expenses and work in connection with the Dead Letter Division of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1445) to punish the speculation by any person or body of persons for the purpose of cornering the market, and for other purposes, and providing a penalty therefor; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1446) to pension the survivors of certain wars from January 1, 1858, to January 1, 1888, inclusive, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1447) to protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1448) to provide for additional appropriation for the erection of a Federal building at Sandpoint, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1449) to provide for additional appropriation for the erection of a Federal building at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1450) to provide for the purchase of a site for a Federal building at Payette, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1451) to provide for the purchase of a site for a Federal building at Weiser, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.



Also, a bill (H. R. 1452) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Nampa, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1453) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Caldwell, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PURNELL: A bill (H. R. 1454) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tipton, county of Tipton, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1455) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kokomo, county of Howard, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1456) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of New Richmond, county of Montgomery, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1457) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wingate, county of Montgomery, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1458) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Crawfordsville, county of Montgomery, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1459) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Frankfort, county of Clinton, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1460) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Noblesville, county of Hamilton, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1461) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Covington, county of Fountain, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1462) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Veedersburg, county of Fountain, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1463) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lebanon, county of Boone, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1464) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Delphi, county of Carroll, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1465) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Attica, county of Fountain, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1466) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Sheridan, county of Hamilton, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1467) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Thorntown, county of Boone, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS of Montana: A bill (H. R. 1468) for the enlargement of the Federal building at Butte, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1469) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building at Anaconda, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1470) for the enlargement of the Federal building at Missoula, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 1471) providing for pensions for all American citizens who have reached the age of 65 years and who are incapable of manual labor and whose incomes are less than \$500 per annum; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1472) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Port Clinton, in the State of Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 1473) to provide for public improvements, needs, and employment of discharged soldiers, unemployed, and other citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. COLLIER: A bill (H. R. 1474) providing for an addition to the Federal courthouse and post-office building at Jackson, Miss.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1475) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at a point near the city of Jackson, in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1476) for the erection of a military post at or near the city of Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FAIRFIELD: A bill (H. R. 1477) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the cemetery trustees of Scipio Cemetery, Allen County, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1478) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Auburn, county of Dekalb, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1479) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Angola, county of Steuben, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1480) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Columbia City, county of Whitley, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1481) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lagrange, county of Lagrange, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1482) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Albion, county of Noble, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1483) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ligonier, county of Noble, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1484) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Fort Wayne, county of Allen, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1485) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Harlan, county of Allen, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1486) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kendallville, county of Noble, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1487) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New Haven, county of Allen, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1488) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of South Whitley, county of Whitley, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1489) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Waterloo, county of Dekalb, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1490) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Butler, county of Dekalb, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1491) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Churubusco, county of Whitley, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1492) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Garrett, county of Dekalb, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1493) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Corunna, county of Kekalb, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 1494) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1495) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Pulaski, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1496) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cape Vincent, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1497) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Dexter, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1498) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oneida, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1499) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Colgate University, of Hamilton, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1500) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fulton, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1501) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Watertown, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1502) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Richland, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1503) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oswego, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1504) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hannibal, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1505) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Lowville, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1506) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Carthage, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1507) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Adams, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1508) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Antwerp, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1509) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Clayton, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1510) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cazenovia, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1511) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Orwell, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 1512) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Rockford, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1513) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Kirkland, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1514) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Durand, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1515) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hinckley, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1516) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Rockton, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1517) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cherry Valley, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1518) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of De Kalb, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1519) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Mendota, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1520) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Morris, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1521) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of La Salle, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1522) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Belvidere, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1523) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Genoa, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1524) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Shabbona, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1525) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Plano, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1526) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Yorkville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1527) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Pecatonica, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1528) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Peru, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1529) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sycamore, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1530) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ottawa, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SANFORD: A bill (H. R. 1531) to increase the limit of cost for the Federal post-office building at Cohoes, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1532) providing for the payment of the findings reported by the Court of Claims in favor of certain engineers, firemen, mechanics, and laborers for extra time; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 1533) for the completion of the Federal building at Muskogee, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1534) to establish a fish-cultural station at some point in the State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1535) providing for a survey of Arkansas River in the State of Oklahoma, with the view of making same navigable; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1536) to provide for the construction of a military road at the United States cemetery at Fort Gibson, Okla.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1537) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Checotah, county of McIntosh, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1538) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Stigler, county of Haskell, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1539) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Okmulgee, Okla., four German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1540) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Sequoyah, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1541) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Henryetta, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1542) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Cherokee, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1543) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Vian, county of Sequoyah, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1544) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Muskogee, Okla., four German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1545) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Muldrow, county of Sequoyah, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1546) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eufala, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1547) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Stilwell, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1548) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Wagoner, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1549) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Westville, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 1550) to provide for the erection in the city of Washington, in memory of Theodore Roosevelt, of a museum of history and the arts; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.



Also, a bill (H. R. 1551) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Mineola, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1552) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Port Washington, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1553) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of New Hyde Park, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1554) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Smithtown Branch, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1555) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of West Babylon, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1556) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Sea Cliff, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1557) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Centerport, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1558) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Manhasset, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1559) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Westbury, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1560) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Southampton, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1561) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the district of Lawrence, comprising Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett, Inwood, and Lawrence, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1562) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of St. Albans, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1563) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Roosevelt, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1564) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the armory of the National Guard at Flushing, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1565) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Riverhead, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1566) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hicksville, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1567) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Greenlawn, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1568) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bayshore, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1569) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bridgehampton, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KETTNER: A bill (H. R. 1570) to amend sections 2237 and 2240 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1571) providing a building for post office and other purposes at San Bernardino, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1572) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Redlands, San Bernardino County, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1573) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Santa Ana, Orange County, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1574) to authorize the establishment of a fisheries experiment station on the coast of California; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1575) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Victorville, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1576) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Upland, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1577) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Santa Ana, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1578) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of San Bernardino, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1579) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of San Diego, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1580) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Redlands, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1581) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Riverside, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1582) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Orange, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1583) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Elsinore, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1584) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of El Centro, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1585) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Corona, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1586) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Anaheim, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 1587) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ashland, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1588) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Balsam Lake, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1589) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Grantsburg, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1590) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ladysmith, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1591) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Merrill, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1592) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Phillips, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1593) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Rhinelander, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1594) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Spooner, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1595) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Superior, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1596) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Washburn, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1597) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bayfield, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1598) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hurley, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1599) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eagle River, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1600) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Shell Lake, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 1601) to establish the standard of weights and measures for flours, meals, and commercial feeding stuffs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1602) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the city of Mansfield, Ohio; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1603) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the city of Mount Vernon, Ohio; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1604) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the village of Johnstown, Ohio; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1605) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the city of Delaware, Ohio; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1606) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the city of Coshocton, Ohio; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1607) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the city of Ashland, Ohio; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1608) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the Grand Army of the Republic Club at the city of Newark, Ohio; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1609) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the village of Shelby, Ohio; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 1610) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bloomington, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1611) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Minonk, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1612) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lincoln, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1613) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of O'Dell, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1614) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dwight, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1615) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pontiac, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1616) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of El Paso, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. IRELAND: A bill (H. R. 1617) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1917, and an act in amendment thereto approved October 6, 1917; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1618) granting duration-of-war status to certain enlisted men of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ACKERMAN: A bill (H. R. 1619) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Dover, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1620) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township of Lyons Farms, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1621) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township of Scotch Plains, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TILLMAN: A bill (H. R. 1622) to appropriate the sum of \$5,083.40 out of the United States Treasury to lay and construct a 30-foot strip of asphaltic concrete pavement around the United States post office in the city of Fayetteville, Ark.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1623) to repeal the daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1624) to pay to Confederate soldiers and to widows of Confederate soldiers \$500 and \$30 per month during the remainder of their lives; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1625) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Van Buren, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1626) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Searcy, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1627) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Marion, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1628) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Carroll, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1629) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Newton, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1630) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Madison, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1631) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Boone, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1632) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Baxter, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1633) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Washington, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1634) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Benton, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1635) for the erection of a public building at Bentonville, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1636) for the erection of a public building at Springdale, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1637) for the erection of a public building at Cotter, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1638) for the erection of a public building at Huntsville, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1639) for the erection of a public building at Clinton, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1640) for the erection of a public building at Marshall, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1641) for the erection of a public building at Jasper, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1642) for the erection of a public building at Berryville, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1643) for the erection of a public building at Prairie Grove, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1644) for the erection of a public building at Leslie, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1645) for the erection of a public building at Green Forest, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1646) for the erection of a public building at Mountain Home, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1647) for the erection of a public building at Yellville, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.



Also, a bill (H. R. 1648) for the erection of a public building at Gravette, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1649) for the erection of a public building at Siloam Springs, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1650) for the erection of a public building at Gentry, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1651) for the erection of a public building at Decatur, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1652) for the erection of a public building at Sulphur Springs, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. IRELAND: A bill (H. R. 1653) awarding a medal in the name of Congress to the nearest living relative of those who gave their lives during the war with Germany; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FREAR: A bill (H. R. 1654) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hudson, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1655) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Menomonie, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1656) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Rice Lake, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1657) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chippewa Falls, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1658) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eau Claire, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1659) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Stanley, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1660) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Augusta, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 1661) to provide in the existing emergency for naval protection of the country's chief commercial port and signally increase the exigently needed national revenue through development of traffic and transportation in the most populous industrial section of the Republic by the soonest achievable completion, at the least feasible cost, of improvement of East River, Hell Gate, Little Hell Gate, Harlem Kills, and Upper Bay in the harbor of New York, and improvement of the harbor of Buffalo; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1662) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New York, Borough of Richmond, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1663) providing for a survey of Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1664) making an appropriation for the improvement of the Arthur Kill River, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. KIESS: A bill (H. R. 1665) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Wellsboro, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1666) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one condemned cannon to the town of Renovo, Pa.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1667) to enlarge and extend the post-office building at Williamsport, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 1668) to authorize the erection of a Federal building at Oelwein, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1669) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Osage, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 1670) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy and all amendments thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1671) for the erection of a public building at Sylacauga, Ala.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1672) to establish a fish-culture station in the State of Alabama; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1673) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1674) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Heflin, Cleburne County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1675) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Clanton, Chilton County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1676) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1677) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Verbena, Chilton County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1678) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Columbiana, Shelby County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1679) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Anniston, Calhoun County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1680) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Piedmont, Calhoun County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1681) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Selma, Dallas County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1682) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Talladega, Talladega County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1683) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sylacauga, Talladega County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1684) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marion Junction, Dallas County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1685) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Montevallo, Shelby County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1686) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Calera, Shelby County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 1687) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of St. Clairsville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1688) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cadiz, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1689) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Carrollton, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1690) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Steubenville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1691) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lisbon, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 1692) to authorize mining for metalliferous minerals on Indian reservations; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1693) to amend sections 2139 and 2140 of the Revised Statutes and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1694) granting pensions to certain Indian soldiers who served in the First Arizona Infantry during the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1695) to amend section 4 of the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOUGHTON: A bill (H. R. 1696) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Owego, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VOIGT: A bill (H. R. 1697) to repeal section 3, title 1, and section 4, title 12, of the espionage act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 1698) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate claims which the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAGUARDIA: A bill (H. R. 1699) to authorize and empower the Postmaster General to construct, maintain, and operate a mail tunnel in the city of New York; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. McKEOWN: A bill (H. R. 1700) to pay the balance due the loyal Creek Indians on the award made by the Senate on the 16th day of February, 1903; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 1701) to donate to the following municipalities each one or more obsolete (though not disabled) or captured German cannons: David City, Milford, and York, all in the State of Nebraska; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 1702) to protect the public against false pretenses in merchandising, under trade-mark or special brand, of articles of standard quality; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 1703) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of the clerks of the United States district courts and to provide for their office expenses, and for other purposes," approved February 26, 1919; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 1704) to repeal that part of section 1 of an act of Congress approved November 21, 1918, giving the President power to declare by proclamation nationwide prohibition after June 30, 1919; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COPLEY: A bill (H. R. 1705) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the cities of Aurora, Joliet, Woodstock, West Chicago, Elgin, Harvard, Batavia, Wilmington, Geneva, Plainfield, Hinsdale, Marengo, and Downers Grove, all in the State of Illinois, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured from the German Army in the recent war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUMMERS of Washington: A bill (H. R. 1706) authorizing the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Snake River about 3 miles above its confluence with the Columbia River, near Pasco, Wash.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 1707) to repeal the act entitled "An act to save daylight and provide standard time for the United States"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 1708) to amend paragraph 20 of section 900 of the revenue act of 1919, approved February 24, 1919; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DRANE: A bill (H. R. 1709) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to adjust disputes or claims by entrymen, selectors, grantees, and patentees of the United States against the United States and between each other, arising from faulty surveys in townships 36, 37, and 38 south, ranges 29 and 30 east, Tallahassee meridian, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WEBSTER: A bill (H. R. 1710) providing for the investigation of certain lands in central Washington with a view to their reclamation; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 1711) to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Baton Rouge, La.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 1712) extending the provisions of the act of May 27, 1908, entitled "An act providing for the removal of the restrictions of the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes," over members of the tribes embraced within the Quapaw Agency, Ottawa County, Okla.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 1713) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the available sources of water supply for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GOULD: A bill (H. R. 1714) to create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War Volunteer Officers' Retired List," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 1715) to pension soldiers of the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COADY: A bill (H. R. 1716) to regulate the payment of interest on judgments for claimants of the Court of Claims, which have been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 1717) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate a captured cannon or fieldpiece to certain cities and towns in the third congressional district of Tennessee; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CULLEN: A bill (H. R. 1718) authorizing a survey of Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 1719) providing for the purchase of site and for public building at New Brighton, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 1720) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia," and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SCHALL: A bill (H. R. 2020) to authorize James D. Markham, Adella W. Kelsey, and John F. Druar and others to construct a dam across the St. Croix River between Minnesota and Wisconsin; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FRENCH: Resolution (H. Res. 35) fixing an annual memorial day for the House of Representatives and providing for the appointment of a Committee on Memorials; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 36) amending the rules of the House of Representatives and providing for the appointment of a Committee on Memorials and defining the duties of such committee; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Resolution (H. Res. 38) relating to the atrocious treatment and massacres of men and women and children in Poland, Roumania, and Galicia, and requesting the President to cause steps to be taken as in his judgment may tend to prevent a recurrence of such outrages and assure humane treatment of the peoples against whom those persecutions are directed; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LAGUARDIA: Resolution (H. Res. 39) instructing the delegates from the United States of America to the peace conference to protest against former prejudices, hatred, and persecution against the Jews in certain portions of Europe forming part of newly created free governments; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. IRELAND: Resolution (H. Res. 40) providing for two clerks and a messenger at the rate of \$2,500, \$1,500, and \$1,000 per annum, respectively, the said clerks and messenger to be appointed by and to be under the direction and control of the majority leader; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HASTINGS: Resolution (H. Res. 41) to amend clause 3, Rule XIII; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MONDELL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 43) relating to the fuel supply of the city of Casper, Wyo.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MAHER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 44) declaring November 11 of each year to be a national holiday; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HUSTED: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 45) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 46) to provide for a commission to inquire into the condition of public education in the several States, and to recommend such measures as it may deem advisable for the improvement of the same; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. FRENCH: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 47) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 48) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANTHONY (by request): Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 49) authorizing retired officers to accept positions as clerk of Committee on Military Affairs or Committee on Naval Affairs of either House of Congress; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SABATH: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 50) to repeal section 904 of the revenue act of 1919, approved February 24, 1919; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 51) to repeal paragraph 19 of section 900 of the revenue act of 1919, approved February 24, 1919; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUSTED: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 7) declaratory of the judgment of Congress respecting foreign alliances; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DENISON: Memorial from the Legislature of the State of Illinois, favoring granting of six months' pay to all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines; to the Committee on Military Affairs.



Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, favoring a reduction of freight rates on material used for road-building purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EMERSON: Memorial from the Legislature of the State of Ohio, relative to the rights of the Jewish people; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KLECZKA: Memorial from the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, relating to the labor controversy in the city of Madison; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress in behalf of the farmers to repeal the law advancing the time one hour; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 1721) granting a pension to Kate Peck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1722) granting an increase of pension to Charles Fish; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 1723) to authorize the issue of a patent to certain land in Alabama to William M. Wilson; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 1724) granting an increase of pension to William O. Fraser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1725) for the relief of John Albus, jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 1726) granting an increase of pension to John F. Rose; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 1727) granting a pension to Jacob M. Hizar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1728) granting a pension to John H. Kinkade; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1729) granting a pension to Sarah J. Latta; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1730) granting a pension to Mary McLaughlin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1731) granting a pension to John Bishop; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLASSON: A bill (H. R. 1732) granting a pension to Ernest Meyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1733) granting a pension to Xavier Poquette; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1734) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Martell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1735) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Britton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1736) for the relief of Jonas Archiquette; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1737) for the relief of Johanna Dunton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1738) to correct the military record of Thomas C. Tulley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1739) to correct the military record of John G. Day; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1740) for the relief of the Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomie Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. COLLIER: A bill (H. R. 1741) for the relief of the estate of W. L. Johnston; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1742) for the relief of the heirs of John Wixon, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1743) granting a pension to Rachael S. Dobbs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1744) for the relief of Dr. G. Y. Hicks; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1745) for the relief of the heirs or estate of David S. Sexton, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1746) for the relief of J. W. Cain, Morde Fuller, Charles Van Buren, and H. C. Perry; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1747) for the relief of Thomas H. Jett; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1748) for the relief of Maria Elizabeth Burnett; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1749) for the relief of James Richards, administrator of the estate of William Richards, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1750) for the relief of the heirs of Harriet B. Selma, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1751) for the relief of the heirs of Isaac Whitaker, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1752) for the relief of the legal representatives of James W. Brabston and Roche H. Brabston; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1753) for the relief of the heirs or estate of William J. Milligan, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1754) for the relief of the estate of John P. Gee; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1755) for the relief of the legal representatives of Ann D. Halsey, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 1756) granting an increase of pension to Ann Brooks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 1757) granting a pension to Emille S. Hyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 1758) granting an increase of pension to James H. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1759) granting an increase of pension to Robert Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1760) granting an increase of pension to Walter O'Neal; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1761) for the relief of the Farmers' National Bank, of Wilkinson, Ind.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EVANS of Montana: A bill (H. R. 1762) for the relief of Margie R. Ashbrook; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1763) granting a pension to Orville G. Willett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1764) granting a pension to Henry Buck; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FAIRFIELD: A bill (H. R. 1765) granting a pension to Dora Snyder; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 1766) for the relief of Henry C. Prater; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1767) for the relief of James H. C. Mann; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 1768) granting an increase of pension to Jethro J. T. Garde; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1769) granting an increase of pension to Richard Harris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1770) granting an increase of pension to Alwilda Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1771) granting an increase of pension to John W. Dickens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1772) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Jacks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1773) granting an increase of pension to Henry Pfranger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1774) granting a pension to Joseph N. Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1775) granting a pension to Susan C. Davidson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1776) granting a pension to Sarah Van Doozer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1777) granting a pension to Josephine Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1778) granting a pension to Emma E. Urquhart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1779) granting a pension to Mary Botsford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1780) granting a pension to Thomas Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1781) granting a pension to Margery Fuller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1782) granting a pension to Matilda J. Haines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1783) granting a pension to Horace G. Pope; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1784) granting a pension to William M. Pipkin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1785) for the relief of Aaron Kibler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1786) conferring authority upon the Secretary of the Treasury to consider application for bounty and back pay on account of the military services of John Wallace; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1787) for the relief of Kentuck Corbett; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1788) for the relief of Edward B. Sappington; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1789) for the relief of Thomas P. Darr; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1790) for the relief of John K. Ashley, jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1791) for the relief of O. W. Lindsley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1792) granting a patent to Joseph Robicheau; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GALLAGHER: A bill (H. R. 1793) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Wood; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1794) granting a pension to George B. Traves; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GANDY: A bill (H. R. 1795) granting a pension to Albert McManaman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1796) for the relief of William Holsten; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GARD: A bill (H. R. 1797) granting a pension to George Matson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1798) granting a pension to Walter S. Stewart; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1799) granting a pension to Ida M. Hammon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1800) granting a pension to Paul Kroll; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: A bill (H. R. 1801) for the relief of the legal representative of Robert Dillon, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 1802) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester W. Sutton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1803) granting an increase of pension to James F. Van Horn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 1804) for the relief of E. K. White; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1805) granting a pension to Philip F. M. Lutz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1806) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1807) for the relief of Daniel D. Stockton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1808) granting an increase of pension to David Dixon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1809) granting a pension to Joseph S. Morton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1810) granting a pension to James O. Carroll; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1811) making an appropriation to Clarence W. Turner and William B. Hord in payment of service rendered by them to the Creek Nation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1812) making an appropriation to compensate James M. Moore for damages sustained while in the service of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1813) making an appropriation to compensate Samuel Grant for pay bounty and clothing pay while in the service of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1814) to correct the military record of William C. Pearson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1815) to correct the military record of Hubert Bean; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1816) to correct the military record of Charles M. Lewallen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1817) for the relief of Eliza Audre, daughter of Maria Colston; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 1818) granting a pension to Jennie A. Stephens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERSEY: A bill (H. R. 1819) granting an increase of pension to Stuart D. Buswell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 1820) granting an increase of pension to James Harrold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1821) to provide for the payment to Mrs. Erastus Bennett of insurance money of Pvt. Joseph Griffin; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1822) granting a pension to Marie Merz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1823) granting an increase of pension to John H. Terry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1824) for the relief of Theodore Bloom; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1825) for the relief of the estate of Henry A. V. Post; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1826) for the relief of Lillian D. Boone; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1827) for the relief of Carolyn Wheeler Kobbe; to the Committee on Claims.

crease of pension to George Sharp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUGHTON: A bill (H. R. 1828) granting an increase of pension to George Sharp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1829) granting a pension to Chloe Lamb Delaney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 1830) for the relief of Albert T. Huso; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1831) granting a pension to Mary Redfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1832) granting a pension to Claude H. Dean; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1833) granting an increase of pension to Amos Langfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 1834) granting a pension to James Shortell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HULINGS: A bill (H. R. 1835) granting an increase of pension to Edward O'Flaherty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 1836) granting an increase of pension to Barnet Cunningham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON: A bill (H. R. 1837) for the relief of James E. Van Horne; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1838) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Snook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IGOE: A bill (H. R. 1839) granting an increase of pension to Maria Kuehn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1840) granting a pension to Margaret E. Leonard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1841) granting a pension to Esther C. Vernel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1842) granting a pension to Marion P. Barnett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1843) granting a pension to Lee Nolte; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1844) granting a pension to Joseph Roddy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. IRELAND: A bill (H. R. 1845) granting a congressional medal to Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JACOWAY: A bill (H. R. 1846) granting a pension to George W. Johnston; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KELLEY of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 1847) granting a pension to John C. Graves; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1848) granting a pension to William E. Sloane; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1849) granting a pension to Schuyler van Tassel; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1850) granting an increase of pension to George W. Mower; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETTNER: A bill (H. R. 1851) to transfer Frederick W. Cobb from the list of chief machinists, United States Navy, to the list of chief pay clerks, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1852) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the record of Francis Fayette Lyons; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1853) to reimburse E. T. Thing and S. A. Thing for losses and damages sustained by them by the negligent dipping of their cattle by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1854) for the relief of Alfred Hardy; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1855) for the relief of the H. D. Field Safe Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1856) for the relief of Arthur J. Burdick; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1857) for the relief of the heirs of Harold B. Stoebe; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1858) granting a pension to Samuel W. Van Riper; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1859) granting a pension to Harriet E. Schwyhart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1860) granting an increase of pension to Sarah B. Greene; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KRAUS: A bill (H. R. 1861) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Ferguson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.



Also, a bill (H. R. 1862) granting an increase of pension to Martin Broderick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1863) granting an increase of pension to Ellen G. Frame; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1864) granting an increase of pension to Columbus Beaber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 1865) for the relief of the Baltimore Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., owner of a dry dock at Baltimore, Md.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LUCE: A bill (H. R. 1866) granting an increase of pension to Dennis W. Riordan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1867) for the relief of Thomas Casey alias Clancy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1868) granting an increase of pension to John R. McCrillis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1869) granting a pension to Thomas Casey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUFKIN: A bill (H. R. 1870) granting a pension to Emma A. Rogers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 1871) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Aye; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHER: A bill (H. R. 1872) granting an increase of pension to Concetta Chieffo; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1873) granting an increase of pension to John Flood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1874) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor C. Doyle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1875) granting an increase of pension to James McCullough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1876) granting an increase of pension to Nellie McDonald Grimshaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1877) granting a pension to Patrick Macdonnell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1878) granting a pension to Elizabeth McGuiness; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1879) granting a pension to Elizabeth Frothingham; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1880) granting a pension to Mary Julian Conway; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1881) granting a pension to Elizabeth McGuiness; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1882) granting a pension to Joseph P. Hamblen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1883) granting a pension to Frances E. Herlehy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1884) granting a pension to John Coffey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1885) for the relief of John Hartnett; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1886) granting six months' pay to Katherine Taylor Dodge, widow of Charles Dodge, captain, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1887) to reinstate John K. Thompson as a gunner in the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 1888) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Collins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PURNELL: A bill (H. R. 1889) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel J. Orwig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1890) granting an increase of pension to James H. Perrin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1891) granting an increase of pension to Milton S. Davenport; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1892) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1893) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Hesler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1894) granting an increase of pension to Abraham E. Curlee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1895) granting an increase of pension to Henry Richardson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1896) granting an increase of pension to Leonard Burton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1897) granting an increase of pension to Joseph T. Earl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1898) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Watson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1899) granting an increase of pension to Richard L. Rusk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1900) granting an increase of pension to Truston W. Shirley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1901) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Kinnaman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1902) granting an increase of pension to William J. Whipple; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1903) granting an increase of pension to Reuben S. Bell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1904) granting an increase of pension to Jesse C. Barker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1905) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Hesler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1906) granting an increase of pension to John Maxwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1907) granting an increase of pension to Theodore R. Harbaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1908) granting an increase of pension to Reinhard Anschutz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1909) granting an increase of pension to John P. Bradfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1910) granting an increase of pension to Richard Renick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1911) granting an increase of pension to Amanda C. Deal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1912) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Hays; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1913) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Lane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1914) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Kernodle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1915) granting an increase of pension to James M. Spencer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1916) granting an increase of pension to George Dempsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1917) granting an increase of pension to William A. Huffine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1918) granting an increase of pension to Lancetta Byram; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1919) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Munhall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1920) granting a pension to Elizabeth C. Fry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1921) granting a pension to Elizabeth Goodykoontz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1922) granting a pension to Philip Owen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1923) granting a pension to Violette F. McCool; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1924) granting a pension to Samuel L. Ensminger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1925) granting a pension to Ellen J. Kidwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1926) granting a pension to Sarah E. Mathis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1927) granting a pension to Alice Duncan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1928) granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Helms; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1929) granting a pension to Daisy May Lebo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1930) granting a pension to John Hannon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1931) granting a pension to Edward S. Coffin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1932) granting a pension to Emsley A. Lassiter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1933) granting a pension to Walter C. Thorp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1934) granting a pension to Serena Redden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1935) granting a pension to Mary Arnold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1936) granting a pension to Rebecca Whitacre; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1937) granting a pension to Nancy J. Crum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1938) granting a pension to Ellen Arbuckle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1939) for the relief of Ambrose D. Hunt; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1940) for the relief of Willard Thompson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1941) for the relief of Thomas J. Gardner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 1942) granting an increase of pension to Randall M. Bates; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1943) granting an increase of pension to Louis F. Ursenbach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1944) granting a pension to Francis A. Baxter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1945) granting a pension to Margaret L. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1946) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Haynes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1947) for the relief of John C. Howard; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1948) to correct the military record of James M. Wiley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1949) to correct the military record of George F. Reid; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 1950) granting an increase of pension to John L. Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1951) granting an increase of pension to Smith J. Dutton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1952) granting an increase of pension to George H. Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1953) granting an increase of pension to William H. McKay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDALL of California: A bill (H. R. 1954) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Garst; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1955) granting a pension to Marion W. Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 1956) for the relief of Thomas Crowley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1957) for the relief of the owners of the steam lighter *Rudolph*; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1958) for the relief of Davis & Lawrence Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1959) for the relief of Edmund F. Jenkins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1960) for the relief of Maurice Spillane, alias Maurice Splan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1961) for the relief of Clarence F. Birkett; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1962) for the relief of William H. Sullivan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1963) granting a pension to Irving Wohl; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1964) granting a pension to Katharine Wilkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1965) granting a pension to Henry Padoult; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1966) granting an increase of pension to Margaret O'Connor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1967) granting an increase of pension to Matthew J. McKeon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1968) granting an increase of pension to Harriet K. Baillie; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1969) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Melson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 1970) granting an increase of pension to John W. Jenkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1971) granting an increase of pension to William Boone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWE: A bill (H. R. 1972) for the relief of the heirs of Robert M. Seward; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1973) for the relief of Lieut. Commander Jerome E. Morse, United States Navy, retired; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1974) granting an increase of pension to Harriet S. Mansfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1975) granting a pension to Ida Weil; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: A bill (H. R. 1976) for the relief of James P. Cornes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1977) for the relief of James M. Byrne; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SANFORD: A bill (H. R. 1978) granting an increase of pension to Richard Blackburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1979) granting an increase of pension to George A. Hitchcock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1980) granting a pension to John J. Burke; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1981) granting an increase of pension to John C. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1982) granting a pension to Henrietta De Groat; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1983) for the relief of Michael H. Feeley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1984) authorizing the appointment of Brig. Gen. John H. Patterson, United States Army, retired, as a major general on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1985) for the relief of Tennis W. Wade; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1986) for the relief of James Birney, alias James Brady; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1987) for the relief of Charles H. Palmer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1988) for the relief of Martin W. Joralemon, alias Martin Whitbeck; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1989) for the relief of Henry C. Romaine; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1990) for the relief of Charles Springer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1991) for the relief of John J. Dooley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1992) for the relief of John McNeil; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1993) for the relief of Anthony Schnell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1994) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hogan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1995) granting a pension to Louis F. Hickey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1996) granting a pension to Emma Magee, daughter of James Magee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1997) granting a pension to Morgan A. Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 1998) granting an increase of pension to John C. Koepplinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1999) granting a pension to Albert Beehler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2000) granting an increase of pension to Darwin H. Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWEET: A bill (H. R. 2001) granting an increase of pension to Alfred J. Skinner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2002) granting an extension of patent to Rosella Rebecca Reilly; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2003) granting an increase of pension to John D. Sullivan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2004) granting a pension to Henry Seebers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2005) granting an increase of pension to August Piffner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2006) granting an increase of pension to Edward Boehmler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2007) granting a pension to Samuel C. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2008) granting an increase of pension to John D. Caswell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2009) granting a pension to Mary J. Doyle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2010) granting a pension to Angeline E. Holt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2011) granting an increase of pension to James H. Porcupine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2012) granting a pension to Walter S. Hewitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2013) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie S. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2014) granting an increase of pension to Frank Stimpson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2015) granting a pension to Ephraim James Hopkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINCHER: A bill (H. R. 2016) granting an increase of pension to Brother Buis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VENABLE: A bill (H. R. 2017) for the payment of sailor insurance to Annie Elliner and Mary Agnes Davidson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 2018) for the relief of Paschall C. Hibbs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 2019) for the relief of Frank H. Walker and Frank E. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.



## PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By the SPEAKER: Resolutions adopted by Yavapai Council, No. 1032, Knights of Columbus, Prescott, Ariz., asking President and both Houses of American Congress to recognize the Irish republic as a free and independent nation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of organization representing 200,000 Jews of Philadelphia, protesting against the massacres of great numbers of Jews in Poland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of F. Wang, representing Chinese residents of Milwaukee, Wis., asking cooperation in the case of justice to China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Baron de Favereau, president of the Senate, Brussels, Belgium, relating to the restoration in Belgium; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Lithuanians of Greater New York urging the President of the United States to prevent the violation of the principle of self-determination and prevent invasion of Lithuania by other foreign or militarist armies; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CAREW: Petition of Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Albany Lodge No. 861, Albany, N. Y., urging Government ownership of railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DENISON: Petition of sundry citizens of Campbell Hill, Ill., for legislation prohibiting teaching of German language in public schools; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of Local Union No. 1202, U. M. W. A., Tilden, Ill., for certain remedial legislation in the interest of labor; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. DYER: Petition of Albert L. Reeves, asking that the conduct of the election of Representatives in Congress in the fifth congressional district of Missouri on the 5th of November, 1918, be investigated; to the Committee on Elections No. 1.

By Mr. EMERSON: Resolutions adopted by merchants of Cleveland, Ohio, requesting repeal of tax on furs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of the Western Sporting Goods Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, concerning tax on sporting goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of various citizens of Genoa and Kingston, Ill., for the repeal of the so-called daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Dr. John W. Cook, president Northern Illinois State Normal School, favoring the Towner educational bill; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, for Federal suffrage amendment; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Petition of the Consumers' League of New York, asking for support of bill for appropriation for women in industry service; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolutions of the New York City Board of Aldermen, protesting against removal of pneumatic tubes, etc.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GOODYKOONTZ: Petition of L. R. Lambert, Kenova, W. Va., and divers other citizens of Huntington, Kenova, and Ceredo, W. Va., favoring Government ownership of railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Williamson Federation of Labor, Williamson, W. Va., favoring Government ownership of railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: Petition of citizens of Iowa, protesting against luxury taxes and asking repeal of section 904 of revenue law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KETNER: Telegram from Mrs. E. Morreson, secretary of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Santa Ana, Calif., opposing the ban being lifted on beer and light wine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution adopted at the Coronado, Calif., convention of Pacific coast section National Electric Light Association, protesting against standard of ethics by Bureau of Standards at Washington; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of National Garment Retailers' Association, urging repeal of section 904 of the luxury tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Maryland State Federation of Woman's Clubs, declaring in favor of the extension of suffrage to women in all the States of the Union on equal terms with men; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Also, petition of Baltimore section of Council of Jewish Women, advocating the league of nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Auman & Werkmeister, importers, furriers, skin dealers, Baltimore, Md., protesting against the 10 per cent tax on furs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Alice J. Reilley, Baltimore Md., urging defeat of Smith bill; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. MAGEE: Petition of East Clay Grange, No. 469, of Clay, N. Y., protesting against the daylight-saving law and requesting the repeal thereof; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of many members of Lamson Grange, No. 588, of Lamson, N. Y., protesting against the daylight-saving law and requesting the repeal thereof; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MAHER: Petition of patrons of soda stands and ice-cream stores, asking that no tax be paid on purchases of less than 10 cents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY: Petition of West Point Grange, Lisbon, Ohio, praying for change of time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of St. Clair Grange, No. 1908, St. Clairsville, Ohio, praying for change of time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of National Garment Retailers' Association, appealing against the taxation and urging immediate repeal of section 904; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: Petition of Pike Grange, No. 1172, New York, urging the repeal of the so-called daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Chili Grange, No. 393, New York, with 290 members, urging the repeal of the so-called daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of 115 citizens of the town of Indian Falls, N. Y., urging the repeal of the so-called daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: Petition of citizens of the seventeenth congressional district of Illinois, asking that a tax of 6 cents a bushel be imposed upon corn imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of the seventeenth congressional district of Illinois, asking that a tax of 36 cents a bushel be imposed upon corn imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of Common Council of the city of Putnam, Conn., against the increase of telephone rates; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Council of Jewish Women, that the United States approve the league of nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Association of Collegiate Alumnae for the continuance of the United States Employment Service; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of National Garment Retailers' Association, to repeal the luxury tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOODYARD: Petition of Local Union, No. 868, Machinists' Helpers, Huntington, W. Va., asking for repeal of the present daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, May 22, 1919.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Father Almighty, we come to Thee with gratitude in our hearts and praise upon our lips for the provisions Thou hast made for Thy children in this transitory life; for the preparations Thou hast made for them in the life eternal; the intellectual, moral, and spiritual attainments which are ours for the struggle and which bind us together in the home, society, State, and religion.

Give us the will, the courage, the strength, the disposition to obey Thy mandates now and always. In the spirit of the Master. Amen.

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