

By Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 2824) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Walsh; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TEMPLE: A bill (H. R. 2825) granting a pension to Arthur A. Moore; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TILLMAN: A bill (H. R. 2826) granting a pension to Floyd J. Gaines; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 2827) for the relief of Edith B. Macon, sole heir of the estate of Davis W. and Elizabeth L. W. Bailey, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WELTY: A bill (H. R. 2828) granting a pension to James R. Mowry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2829) granting a pension to Alva C. Foster; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2830) granting a pension to Joseph A. Beckmeyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2831) granting a pension to Blanche Bunker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2832) granting a pension to Henry M. Agenbrood; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2833) granting a pension to George F. Swob; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2834) granting an increase of pension to Isaac W. Anderson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2835) for the relief of the Central Building & Loan Co., of Lima, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2836) granting a pension to William B. Stroope; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By the SPEAKER: Petition in behalf of 50,000 Cherokee Indians, urging passage of strict prohibition law against the manufacture and sale of liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARBOUR: Petition of George Feaver, jr., president Fresno County (Calif.) Farm Bureau, urging support of recommendation of Secretary of Agriculture regarding amounts to be appropriated for agricultural work; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CROWTHER: Petition of certain residents of the city of Schenectady, N. Y., praying for immediate repeal of section 904 of the revenue law of 1918; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CURRY of California: Resolutions adopted at the annual convention of Pacific coast section of the National Electric Light Association, protesting against an appropriation for the use of the Bureau of Standards in establishing standards of ethics for certain public-service corporations; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DYER: Petition of National Garment Retailers' Association, from every section of the United States, asking for repeal of section 904 of luxury tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Board of Aldermen of city of St. Louis, urging that surplus foodstuffs be distributed and placed upon market of this country that it will reduce prices upon necessities of life to our citizens; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of electors of the town of La Grange, Wis.; farmers, voters, and taxpayers of Melvina, Norwalk, and Welving, Wis., urging repeal of daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of Merchants' Association of Joliet, opposing repeal of the present zone system for second-class mail; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KETTNER: Resolutions of the high-school principals of the State of California, indorsing plan of a league of nations and favoring the creation of a Federal department of education; to the Committee on Education.

Also, resolution of Needles Lodge No. 762, Needles, Calif., Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, relative to Government control of railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KIESS: Petition of citizens of Potter County, Pa., favoring the repeal of daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of James R. Evans, 1419 Eutaw Place, and Paul Kehling, 1606 Pennsylvania Avenue, both of Baltimore, Md., asking support of initiative and referendum amendment to the Constitution of United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of the Maryland-District of Columbia Retail Clothiers' Association, the Hub, National Garment Retailers' Association, and retail merchants from Baltimore, Md., and all

sections of the country, protesting against luxury tax and asking repeal of section 904; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Henry Wessel Co., Baltimore, Md., asking for repeal of section 904 of the revenue law of 1918; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAGEE: Petition of many citizens of the city of Syracuse, N. Y., protesting against the imposition of luxury taxes and asking for the immediate repeal of section 904 of revenue law of 1918, as well as the other sales taxes in title 9; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MERRITT: Papers to accompany House bill 1306; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of Philadelphia Board of Trade, favoring repeal of so-called luxury tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORGAN: Petition of 271 citizens of Garfield County, Okla., for repeal of daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of 175 citizens of Harper County, Okla., for the repeal of the daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of Farm Bureau, Imperial County, Calif., urging the adoption of Secretary Lane's bill for soldiers' settlement; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Medical Society of State of California, protesting against any curtailment of the activities of United States Public Health Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANDALL of California: Petition of Highland Park Presbyterian Church, 900 members; and Ministerial Union of Long Beach, both of California, urging against repeal of war prohibition and praying for enactment of enforcement legislation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of First Presbyterian Church of Long Beach, Calif., against repeal of war prohibition; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROWAN: Resolutions adopted by the Board of Aldermen of New York City, relating to mail tubes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, resolutions and petitions adopted by New York concerns, urging the repeal of the luxury tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Fur Dressers' and Fur Dyers' Association (Inc.), of New York City, protesting against the luxury tax of 10 per cent on fur; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions by National Guard Association, requesting Congress to take necessary steps at once to establish a National Guard Corps of the Army of United States, under administration of the National Guard Bureau of the War Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of publicity committee on reconstruction of Chicago, Ill., urging repeal of 10 per cent tax on athletic goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: Petition of members of Warsaw (N. Y.) Grange, No. 1088, urging the repeal of the so-called daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: Resolutions adopted by the Publishers' Association of New York City, representing the daily newspapers of New York and Brooklyn, relating to second-class mail matter and cost of service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, May 24, 1919.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

God our Father, whose spirit permeates all space with rays divine, bring us, we beseech Thee, en rapport with Thee, that our acts may be in consonance with Thy purposes, and thus may we hallow Thy name in thought, word, and deed, and be able at the close of this day to ask Thy blessing upon our work. In the spirit of the Master. Amen.

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

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2480, the Indian appropriation bill, with Mr. LONGWORTH in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 2480) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

The CHAIRMAN. General debate is exhausted, and the Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

SURVEYING AND ALLOTTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS (REIMBURSABLE).

For the survey, resurvey, classification, and allotment of lands in severalty under the provisions of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., p. 388), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians," and under any other act or acts providing for the survey or allotment of Indian lands, \$10,000, to be repaid proportionally out of any Indian moneys held in trust or otherwise by the United States and available by law for such reimbursable purposes: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be used for the survey, resurvey, classification, or allotment of any land in severalty on the public domain to any Indian, whether of the Navajo or other tribes, within the State of New Mexico and the State of Arizona, who was not residing upon the public domain prior to June 30, 1914.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to direct the chairman's attention to the fact that in line 13 there is a word that evidently is misspelled.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will correct it.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the relief and care of destitute Indians not otherwise provided for, and for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, trachoma, smallpox, and other contagious and infectious diseases, including transportation of patients to and from hospitals and sanatoria, \$385,000, of which \$10,000 shall be used to care for old and indigent Indians in western Washington, and of which sum \$25,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000 of said amount may be expended in the construction and equipment of new hospitals at a unit cost of not exceeding \$15,000: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used also for general medical and surgical treatment of Indians, including the maintenance and operation of general hospitals, where no other funds are applicable or available for that purpose: *Provided further*, That out of the appropriation herein authorized there shall be available for the maintenance of the sanatoria and hospitals hereinafter named, and for incidental and all other expenses for their proper conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, equipment, and improvements, not to exceed the following amounts: Blackfeet Hospital, Montana, \$12,500; Carson Hospital, Nevada, \$10,000; Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, Oklahoma, \$10,000; Choctaw and Chickasaw Hospital, Oklahoma, \$35,000; Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, Idaho, \$40,000; Laguna Sanatorium, New Mexico, \$17,000; Mesalero Hospital, New Mexico, \$10,000; Navajo Sanatorium, Arizona, \$10,000; Pima Hospital, Arizona, \$10,000; Phoenix Sanatorium, Arizona, \$40,000; Spokane Hospital, Washington, \$10,000; Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Iowa, \$25,000; Turtle Mountain Hospital, North Dakota, \$10,000; Winnebago Hospital, Nebraska, \$15,000; Crow Creek Hospital, South Dakota, \$10,000; Hoopa Valley Hospital, California, \$10,000; Jicarilla Hospital, New Mexico, \$10,000; Truxton Canyon camp hospital, Arizona, \$10,000; Indian Oasis Hospital, Arizona, \$10,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HAYDEN: Page 6, line 16, strike out "\$385,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$375,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to correct what is clearly a clerical error in the bill. The bill as it passed the House allowed \$375,000. It was amended in the Senate and the amount was increased to \$385,000. The conferees did not agree to it and the Senate receded. It shows in the report that the amount should be \$375,000, and therefore I move the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SUPPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

For support of Indian day and industrial schools not otherwise provided for, for other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, \$1,750,000, of which sum not to exceed \$25,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$40,000 of this amount may be used for the support and education of deaf and dumb or blind Indian children: *Provided further*, That not more \$200,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended for the tuition of Indian children enrolled in the public schools: *And provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the support of Indian day and industrial schools where specific appropriation is made.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, in order to ask, in view of the fact that the present fiscal year is nearly ended, why the necessity for making \$25,000 of this appropriation immediately available. They have been able

to proceed without these funds up to this time. Why not let this go on?

Mr. SNYDER. When the bill was considered nearly four months ago, we were informed at that time by the commissioner that the funds would not last through. I think this is the only place in the bill where we have permitted any funds to become immediately available. On account of influenza and other emergency matters, they asked that next year much of the fund should be immediately available. But in all other sections of the bill we have made it a rule to cut out the "immediately available" proposition.

Mr. WALSH. That was the condition four months ago?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. But does the gentleman think that we should make \$25,000 of this specific appropriation available for the remainder of the current fiscal year?

Mr. SNYDER. I think we should at this time.

Mr. WALSH. It seems to me that even if they require any funds or their appropriation is not sufficient that they might well get along without dipping into the next year's appropriation.

Mr. SNYDER. It has been the rule under this section to do that very thing, to make a certain amount of funds immediately available each year, and we kept the item down as small as it is advisable to do.

Mr. WALSH. Well, I will withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk proceeded to read the next item.

Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to—

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, is it not the rule to finish a paragraph before making an amendment?

Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania. I thought it was finished.

Mr. SNYDER. They are reading a new paragraph.

Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania. I wanted to ask a question under support of Indian schools.

Mr. SNYDER. Let the Clerk finish the reading of the paragraph first.

The Clerk read as follows:

For construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, \$335,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of salaries and expenses of persons employed in the supervision of construction or repair work of bridges and on school and agency buildings in the Indian Service: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to allow employees in the Indian Service, who are furnished quarters, necessary heat and light for such quarters without charge, such heat and light to be paid for out of the fund chargeable with the cost of heating and lighting other buildings at the same place: *And provided further*, That the amount so expended for agency purposes shall not be included in the maximum amounts for compensation of employees prescribed by section 1, act of August 24, 1912.

Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania. It was the other paragraph that I wished to inquire about.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. GARD. Pending that, I wanted to ask the chairman of the committee if the result of the committee of conference on this bill in the last session determined the amount on page 8, line 16, to be \$335,000 or \$350,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I have the figures right here. The bill as it passed the House carried \$350,000. It was reduced in conference to \$335,000.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have been authorized by the Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means to state to the House—

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman is proceeding out of order. I would be glad to have him ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order if he wants to.

Mr. FORDNEY. Then I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks permission to proceed out of order. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HULL of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the attention of the House to the fact that there now sits in the gallery a young man who has been recognized by all the commanding generals of the Army as having accomplished the greatest individual feat of the recent World War, Sergt. Alvin C. York, of Company G, Three hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment, Eighty-second Division. [Applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

PER CAPITA COST.

That hereafter, except for pay of superintendents and for transportation of goods and supplies and transportation of pupils, not more than \$225 shall be expended from appropriations made in this act, or any other act, for the annual support and education of any one pupil in any Indian school, unless the attendance in any school shall be less than 200 pupils, in which case the Secretary of the Interior may authorize a per capita expenditure of not to exceed \$250: *Provided*, That the total amount appropriated for the support of such school shall not be exceeded: *Provided further*, That the number of pupils in any school entitled to the per capita allowance hereby provided for shall be based upon average attendance, determined by dividing the total daily attendance by the number of days the school is in session: *Provided further*, That all moneys appropriated for school purposes among the Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, may be expended, without restriction as to per capita expenditure, for the annual support and education of any one pupil in any school.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph. I should like to ask the necessity for increasing the amount for the maintenance of each pupil \$25 above current law?

Mr. SNYDER. That was done for two reasons. First, because of the great increase in the cost of supplies, and so forth, necessary for the maintenance of the pupils; secondly, because heretofore the amount was based upon the enrollment and not upon the attendance. The gentleman will note that this amount is to be computed upon the average attendance and does not apply to the number enrolled. It was thought necessary to increase the amount for the maintenance of each pupil a certain per cent, due to the great increase in the cost of maintenance.

Mr. WALSH. You have changed the method of ascertaining the per capita allowance, so that now it is provided that it shall be based upon the average attendance, obtained by dividing the total daily attendance by the number of days the school is in session. Do all these schools begin their terms and terminate them at the same date?

Mr. SNYDER. They all begin them at practically the same date, but they do not all terminate at the same date, due to the fact that occasionally they run out of funds and have to stop before the regular closing date.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I desire to reserve a point of order upon the second proviso, on page 10, where they change the method of determining the per capita allowance.

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALSH. I reserve the point of order until I get a little more information.

Mr. HAYDEN. I can give the gentleman this much information: The method which has been finally adopted of dividing the average attendance by the total number of days the school is in session is the method followed by practically every State in the Union in apportioning State school funds. It is obviously unfair to divide the attendance by 365 days when the school is in operation only eight or nine months. It was for that reason that this change was made. Taking the total number of days the school is actually in session as the divisor by which to get the average attendance is fair to all schools; but to divide the attendance by 365, the total number of days in a year, was not only unfair but unworkable; therefore the committee made this change.

Mr. WALSH. This method has been followed for a great many years.

Mr. HAYDEN. No; as a matter of fact it has not. The truth of the matter is that this limitation was placed upon the apportionment of Indian funds some years ago. It was tried then and found to be unworkable, and in every Indian appropriation bill thereafter until two years ago that limitation was removed by a special provision in the bill. Last year the same difficulty occurred and they are now trying to make the law workable by dividing by the number of days of attendance in school rather than by 365. I believe this new method will prove to be much more satisfactory.

Mr. WALSH. Was this provision in the law two years ago and three years ago?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; there was a provision in the Indian appropriation bills running back for a number of years, saying that for that particular fiscal year the limitation with respect to the apportionment of Indian funds should not apply. In other words, a general limitation was enacted some years ago which was found to be unworkable, and each year that limitation was lifted.

Mr. CARTER. If the gentleman will permit me for a minute, I will state that a great many years ago a limitation was placed on expenditures for schools, outside of the superintendents' salaries and the transportation of goods, of \$167 per capita. About 10 years ago it was found that that amount would not suffice for the education of these pupils for a 10 months' school; so at

that time a provision was placed in the bill exempting the amount appropriated in that bill from that provision. That was carried along until two years ago, at which time the exemption was stricken out by the House, reinstated in the Senate, and then stricken out in conference. It was found that the schools were going to be unable to operate, and so the Indian Committee was called together, and we recommended that this maximum be increased to \$200 per capita. That was adopted by Congress and has been followed since until an increase was authorized last year. The Indian Bureau has insisted at all times that in applying the \$200 per capita the average enrollment should be taken rather than the average attendance, which was not a true statement of the case at all. For instance, a child would be enrolled and attend school for a few days and then would not be at school again for the session, and yet they might be permitted to expend \$200 for the entire year for such attendance.

Mr. WALSH. The result is the less the Indian goes to school the more the per capita costs.

Mr. CARTER. No; it is just the opposite under this provision.

Mr. WALSH. The law calls for a per capita of \$200 or \$225, and now you are increasing it.

Mr. CARTER. The general law provides for a per capita of \$167. Heretofore we have carried the exemption in the bill, as I have stated, and finally we raised it for the current year to \$200; but that was based on enrollment. This bases it on the actual attendance, so that if a child goes to school only so many days he is only paid for so many days. Under the old method of enrollment, if he left school he might be charged for the entire term, his name not being stricken off and the pay being drawn and distributed among the other pupils.

Mr. WALSH. Two hundred and twenty-five dollars and \$250 is merely a limitation.

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. If the gentleman will notice the hearings on page 38, he will find the following:

Mr. HASTINGS. Where would you get the money to run the school under this last proviso—that is, to make this legislation applicable to this year—if we haven't already made a sufficient appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. The schools this year will get the benefit of the change in the word "attendance" to "enrollment," and they can figure their expenses on the basis of enrollment rather than on attendance.

We had a long and careful investigation made of that, and they fought vigorously to have the bill made up based on enrollment and not on attendance, and that was why we made the bill as it is.

Mr. WALSH. Who was it that fought vigorously?

Mr. SNYDER. The Indian Bureau.

Mr. CARTER. It is based on attendance, so that there might not be any camouflage about it.

Mr. SNYDER. There was no niggardness about it on the part of the committee; the committee fixed in the bill an amount which will take care abundantly of every pupil that attends the school.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, still further reserving the point of order, I would like to ask what is the necessity for permitting the current appropriation to be expended without restriction, as provided in the last proviso of the section?

Mr. SNYDER. That was due to the same thing that I spoke about before. The influenza came on and used up the fund beyond what they expected, and this was to give a little leeway in the matter for the balance of this year.

Mr. WALSH. Well, Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the reservation of a point of order.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Chairman, still further reserving the point of order, I desire to make an inquiry of the chairman of the committee. How many Indian schools are there where the attendance is more than 200?

Mr. SNYDER. I think there are 10.

Mr. GARD. How many Indian schools are there altogether?

Mr. SNYDER. Outside of the reservation schools, there are 29.

Mr. CARTER. I think the chairman might explain the difference between reservation and nonreservation schools.

Mr. SNYDER. Twenty-nine are strictly boarding schools appropriated for gratuitously and separately. The item in the bill calls for \$1,750,000 for separate maintenance of the schools.

Mr. GARD. I am in favor of the education of the Indians, and I was wondering why it would not be wise to make a maximum allowance for all of them.

Mr. SNYDER. I was asked yesterday to give the amount in the bill appropriated for the purposes of schools. Of the \$5,200,000 in the bill, \$4,370,000 is used wholly for educational purposes for the Indian schools. A very large amount of money appropriated is not reimbursable in this bill for the education of the Indian children.

The CHAIRMAN: The reservation of a point of order is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

That section 2138 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "That where restricted Indians are in possession or control of live stock purchased for or issued to them by the Government, or the increase therefrom, such stock shall not be sold, transferred, mortgaged, or otherwise disposed of, except with the consent in writing of the superintendent or other officer in charge of the tribe to which the owner or possessor of the live stock belongs, and all transactions in violation of this provision shall be void. All such live stock so purchased or issued and the increase therefrom belonging to restricted Indians and grazed in the Indian country shall be branded with the I D or reservation brand of the jurisdiction to which the owners of such stock belong, and shall not be removed from the Indian country except with the consent in writing of the superintendent or other officer in charge of the tribe to which the owner or possessor of such live stock belongs, or by order of the Secretary of War, in connection with the movement of troops. Every person who violates the provisions of this section by selling or otherwise disposing of such stock, purchasing, or otherwise acquiring an interest therein, or by removing such stock from the Indian country, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not less than six months or more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment."

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 18, line 8, change the figures "\$500" to "\$50"; same page, line 9, strike out the words "six months" and substitute therefor "30 days," so that the section will read:

"Every person who violates the provisions of this section by selling or otherwise disposing of such stock, purchasing, or otherwise acquiring an interest therein, or by removing such stock from the Indian country, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not less than 30 days or more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment."

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I will say for the benefit of the committee that this matter pertains to the sale of stock which is provided for restricted Indians by the Government. As the law exists to-day the restricted Indians can do business among themselves, but they can not sell stock to a white man.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to invite the attention of the chairman to the word "or," in line 9, on page 18, after the words "one year," and suggest that that ought to be "nor," just as it is in line 8.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I accept that suggestion, and ask that the amendment be so modified.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be modified as suggested.

There was no objection.

Mr. SNYDER. It was thought by the committee after careful consideration of this question this morning, with nearly the whole committee present, that the minimum penalty was too great an amount for an ignorant restricted Indian. There is no limitation upon the court. He may make it as much as he pleases, but we believe that in justice to the Indian the minimum amount of the penalty should be reduced as set forth in the amendment.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Chairman, this whole paragraph, beginning on page 17, line 11, is subject to a point of order as being new legislation, is it not?

Mr. SNYDER. It is not new legislation as I understand it. This amendment is an extension of the law.

Mr. GARD. I was not intending to make the point of order, but was merely inquiring whether it is new legislation.

Mr. CARTER. It changes existing law, but the point of order would not lie now, because debate has been had upon it.

Mr. GARD. What is the existing law?

Mr. CARTER. The existing law provides that the Indian, as I think the gentleman in charge of the bill stated, may sell his property to another Indian but may not sell it to a white man. That is to say, they may trade this property, which is given to them by the Government, to either a restricted or a non-restricted Indian. A non-restricted Indian may sell his property to anyone, so there has grown up a custom on the reservation whereby a white man would get an unrestricted Indian to buy the property of a restricted Indian and then in turn sell that property to a white man. This proposes to take care of that situation.

Mr. SNYDER. This makes them all amenable to the law.

Mr. REAVIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. REAVIS. Some of the transactions that would make an Indian amenable to this provision of the statute are trifling in character.

Mr. SNYDER. Very trifling, indeed.

Mr. REAVIS. Does not the gentleman believe that even the minimum established by the amendment in some instances would be too high?

Mr. SNYDER. In some instances.

Mr. REAVIS. Why not amend this so as to leave the maximum and provide that he shall be fined not more than \$1,000, leaving it to the discretion of the court?

Mr. SNYDER. That suggestion would be agreeable to me.

Mr. CARTER. I think that would be perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. REAVIS. Shall I offer such an amendment?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. And why not also cut down the term of imprisonment?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska will state his amendment.

Mr. REAVIS. On page 18, line 8, strike out the words "not less than \$500" and insert in lieu thereof "in any sum," so that it will read "shall be fined in any sum not more than \$1,000."

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, before the chairman of the committee accepts that amendment let me make a suggestion to him. I have tried a great many of these cases in the Indian country, and I do not believe the amendment will accomplish what the gentleman thinks it will.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will suggest that the Clerk first report the amendment.

Mr. FERRIS. Very well.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REAVIS: Page 18, line 8, strike out the words "not less than \$500 nor" and insert in lieu thereof the words "in any sum not."

Mr. REAVIS. Mr. Chairman, I have not yet completed the amendment. I would like to add to that, if the Clerk will take it down as a part of the amendment, in line 9, to strike out the words "less than six months or" and in line 8 insert between the words "imprisoned" and "not," at the end of the line, the word "for," so that it will read "or imprisoned for not more than one year."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will call the attention of the gentleman from Nebraska to the fact that that is not properly an amendment to the committee amendment, but it is more in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. REAVIS. Very well; I offer it as a substitute.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, may we have the substitute reported?

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute offered by Mr. REAVIS: Page 18, line 8, strike out the words "not less than \$500 nor" and insert in lieu thereof "in any sum not," and on page 18, line 8, after the word "imprisoned," insert the word "for," and on line 9 strike out the words "less than six months or," so that as amended the line will read "shall be fined in any sum not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment."

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I suggest to the gentleman from Nebraska a sentence of one year would be pretty severe, and I think we might change that and make it six months.

Mr. REAVIS. Well, inasmuch as the discretion is permitted to the trial court to fix the penalty, and only the maximum is placed in the law, the fact that we make it one year does not make it at all obligatory upon the court to fix that as the penalty.

Mr. CARTER. Except the court might take that as indicating what the punishment might be, as courts sometimes do.

Mr. FERRIS. That is the usual working of it.

Mr. CARTER. I think it ought to be really reduced. I think—

Mr. REAVIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to change my substitute so as to insert the words "six months" in lieu of the words "one year."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to modify his substitute as suggested. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on the amendment offered in the nature of a substitute to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The amendment as amended by the substitute was agreed to.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 18, line 10, after the word "imprisonment," insert:

"Provided, That the penalty and prohibition herein provided for shall not apply to personal property purchased from the personal funds of individual allottees."

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, now I do not know what view the committee may take of it, but I want to call the attention of the committee to the actual practice of this Indian personal property. Here is an Indian who has trust funds in the Treasury of the United States, or rather in the hands of

the superintendent. That individual Indian makes application to his agent to buy a team or a binder or mower or a rake or a plow or something of that kind for his use in connection with his allotment. He makes application to his superintendent for a quota of his own funds, not the Government's funds, to buy some piece of personal property that he needs and desires, from his own personal funds, money he has inherited or that has been assembled from the sale of his land or something of that sort. In such case I do not think he ought to be put under punishment if he drives his team or his cow, purchased in this way, 10 miles off the reservation, and I do not think we ought to fine him or put him under punishment even if he sells or encumbers property that he has purchased or has had purchased for him with his own money. I think the statute has been wrong all the time, and I believe it is wrong now, and I really think the committee should confine this penal code to personal property purchased from Government gratuity appropriation, to which I have no objection. There are numerous instances of gratuity appropriations for Indians for the purchase of cattle or horses, which are branded on the left shoulder "I D," which means the Interior Department. The Indian should not be permitted to mortgage or hypothecate property which the Government has given him, but I think he should have the right to handle his own personal property derived from funds from his own individual account.

Mr. McKEOWN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. I will.

Mr. McKEOWN. Will not trouble arise in determining what is his personal fund?

Mr. FERRIS. I do not think there is any trouble about that. They can brand the property purchased from gratuity funds and let alone the property purchased from their own funds.

Mr. McKEOWN. The gentleman knows there is many an Indian who will go and dispose of personal property as soon as he can get it; that he will go to the agent and get him to buy property in order to get the money; that he will take it immediately and sell it and put the money in his pocket.

Mr. FERRIS. The answer to that is nine times out of ten when he goes to get the money from the agent he does not get it. The agent has discretion. He may grant or refuse any request. The agent is absolute. He can say yes or no, and there is no appeal. He can grant or deny, and no one can question. He has the widest powers. They have been buying too many Liberty bonds, too many of them serving in the Army, to reenact such statutes as this relative to their personal property.

Mr. ELSTON. That is the question I was going to ask. Are gratuities paid in money to the Indian before he makes the purchase?

Mr. FERRIS. Oh, no; as a rule, not. They buy his property for him. They supply discretion and everything else for him.

Mr. ELSTON. Then there is no confusion in the matter of the mingling the two kinds of money in his own possession. It is a mere matter of purchase from one or the other, according to the way he wishes—

Mr. FERRIS. But if the gentleman will pardon me, they do not let him make the purchase. Suppose he says to the Indian agent that he wishes \$300 to buy a wagon or \$300 to buy a team of horses. The agent sends his farmer to see if they are worth the money or not.

Mr. ELSTON. One further question. I notice the gentleman referred in his amendment to personal property. The section seems to refer to live stock only.

Mr. FERRIS. That is personal property.

Mr. ELSTON. The implication seems to be raised by the amendment that the section refers to any kind of personal property. He might use the phrase "such personal property" or use the term "live stock."

Mr. FERRIS. I am perfectly willing to make it live stock. I drew up the amendment very hurriedly. I did not wish to enlarge it. I merely intended to modify this penal code so that it would not apply to personal property purchased from their own funds.

Mr. REAVIS. I have looked at the section carefully, and it seems to me the only property the misuse of which would come within the purview of this section is that property issued to him by the Government or purchased for him by the Government.

Mr. FERRIS. They do it with his own money. Say here is a family of five, and one Indian dies and the other four inherit the money. They do not give them the money, but they put it in the hands of the agent, and the superintendent holds it and does it out to them at \$5, \$10, or \$15 at a time, as they are able to get it from him. Say the Indian comes and makes application to the agent and says that he wants to buy a pair of horses with which to farm or buy a pair of mules, which, we will say, cost \$350. The agent will send his farmer to see if that team of

horses or team of mules is worth the \$350, and if so they will let him buy it.

This section as it stands would penalize the Indian who had purchased under Government supervision a team if he drove it off the reservation or ever sold it on a mortgage. I can not think this is right. I can not think it ought to be. The committee ought to change it.

Mr. REAVIS. Is it the gentleman's contention that the stock purchased for them by the Government is sought to be purchased for them by the Indians' own money?

Mr. FERRIS. Not always; and I am trying to separate the two cases. This bill is full of gratuity appropriations. I do not mean to say full of too many of them. And necessarily so. Some Indian tribes do not have anything and Congress has to give them the money out of this gratuity. If such money from that gratuity appropriation is needed to buy stock, I am glad to have them brand it "I D" on the shoulder, and I am glad to have the statute apply, so that they can not sell it or drive it off the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FERRIS. But for stock bought with their own money, for which they did not pay more than it was actually worth, and for which they have the approval of the Interior Department, I do not believe we ought to pass such statutes as this.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. I will.

Mr. SNYDER. I am in full sympathy with the suggestion, but I believe it will complicate matters and make it necessary perhaps to employ a few more inspectors and a few more people to sort all the herds and find out those that have the "I D" branded on them and those that do not. I feel that the Indian who receives his own money from tribal funds ought to have the right to purchase what he sees fit to purchase and to sell it. Here is the complication. This section is proposed to cover the sale of live stock that is handed to the Indian as a gratuity for his use and which he has no right to sell.

Mr. FERRIS. They do not stop there.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand they do not.

Mr. FERRIS. They go and brand the property as Interior Department property, even though they use the money of the Indian to buy and pay for it.

Mr. SNYDER. I believe we have gone far enough in limiting this section when we have reduced the minimum fine. It ought to be determined by a court. I think at this time we ought to let it go.

Mr. FERRIS. I do not want to be contentious about it. I think if the gentleman from New York lived on an Indian reservation, as I do, where the Indian superintendent is several counties away, and they have to spend half the value of a horse to see if the agent will let them buy horses, trade horses, or sell horses, he would think that it is more than we ought to impose on them.

Mr. SNYDER. The gentleman will find all through these hearings that the department maintains that they have not sufficient superintendents and assistants to do the work they have to do now. If we vote on them the additional burden of separating the property, they will ask for more assistance. I do not think we ought to do it.

Mr. FERRIS. I do not think it will do that.

Mr. SNYDER. I believe it would.

Mr. GARD. Will the gentleman yield? Is not the language of this section as proposed by the committee intended to cover only such live stock as is given to the Indians and not purchased by his money?

Mr. SNYDER. It is intended to cover exactly the things the present law covers, and no more and no less.

Mr. CARTER. It covers any property that may be purchased by the Indian with the Federal funds or his own funds. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McKeown] made a pertinent suggestion about this matter, and which I had not thought of until he suggested it. He says if this privilege is given the Indian, he will forego the idea of getting money from the Indian Bureau, but that he will get the Indian Bureau to buy property from his funds. Then he will sell that property for less than it is worth in order to get money. Since that might teach such Indians something about trading and values, it might not be such a bad proposition after all but for one thing, and that is it might result in having done the very thing the gentleman is now trying to prevent, to wit, it might be it would go to such an extent that the Indian Bureau would decline or refuse to buy

property for the Indian with his own funds, because it would be claimed the Indian would dispose of the property as soon as it got into his hands. Therefore I think the amendment ought to be given more consideration than we are able to give it here on the floor of the House, and I hope the committee amendment as amended will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will read.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I would like to get from the committee this: The gentleman from New York [Mr. SNYDER], the chairman of the committee, wisely suggested, if I understood him correctly, that this is solely on the Government purchases for the Indian. Now, the words "restricted Indians" refer to those who have not been given the right to dispose of their property as they see fit. So it includes those for whom the Government has bought property with the Government money, as well as the Indians for whom the Government has bought property with their own money?

Mr. CARTER. That is it.

Mr. RAKER. It takes the two classes?

Mr. CARTER. It includes both.

Mr. RAKER. And the position of the gentleman from Oklahoma now is that where the property is purchased for the Indian with Government funds there ought not to be any transfer without the consent of the department?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. But, on the other hand, where the Indian is given his own money, he ought to be able to dispose of it?

Mr. FERRIS. That is it.

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. That makes the distinction between the two?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; that makes the distinction; and my only objection to it is that it will eventually result in the department refusing to buy property for an Indian because the Indian will be likely to sell it in order to get the money instead of going to the bureau to get money.

Mr. FERRIS. Well, if the Government has my money, will it neither buy anything for me nor allow me to get it myself?

Mr. CARTER. That goes to the proposition of whether or not the Government has the right or ought to restrict an Indian that it considers incompetent.

Mr. FERRIS. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTER] knows more about Indians than I do, but let me say one word about it. The chairman and I think a good deal alike on these questions relating to Indians, but the chairman thought it would result in producing more administration. I think instead it would make less administration, because if I own and operate a thing myself the bureau will not have to follow me up and run me down to see what I have done with it. It would dispense with much of the administration. I wish I could think it best to treat these Indians like mere children, but I can not adopt that view.

Mr. CARTER. But if an Indian persists, as he naturally will when he can not get more than five or ten dollars at a time and has to spend almost as much money in getting that much as it is worth in going to and from the agency, he will not want to get it in that way.

Mr. FERRIS. Is that right? Can that be conducive to the Indian's good or best welfare?

Mr. CARTER. No; but in the very nature of things the Indian will ask to have property purchased for him from his own funds, and if that property is purchased the Indian will not go back to the agency for money. He will sell that property if he needs money, because it will be less difficult that way for him to get the money he needs. The result of that will be that the Indian Bureau will close down on him and will not even buy for him the property that he may need.

Mr. FERRIS. But the discretion is always in the superintendent as to whether or not he will buy anything for him, whether he will let him have the first or second team, or in fact anything.

Mr. CARTER. Yes. We want to liberalize the administration to the Indians as far as possible, and particularly the matter of purchasing teams and cattle and team equipment for the Indians. Now, the thing that I fear is that the gentleman's amendment, while at first glance it may look good, will in practice discourage that policy that we are trying to promote, namely, to liberalize the purchase of goods that the Indian actually needs to maintain his own existence.

Mr. FERRIS. I think you will have a hard time to make the Indian think you are liberalizing his trading opportunities when you put him in jail if he uses his own money to buy a team or some other necessity. The committee in charge, of course, do not desire the bill amended, but they ought to consider it another year.

Mr. CARTER. But suppose that Charlie Carter, a restricted Indian, has the department purchase a team for him, and the department gives him the right to sell it; and suppose that Charlie Carter sells the team and squanders the money. Then will the Indian Bureau, when Scott Ferris and other restricted Indians come in, buy a team for him and then after the experience it has had with Charlie Carter?

Mr. FERRIS. If the Indian Bureau will not buy a team for an Indian who needs it and who has the money to pay for it, then it ought to be made to do it. If the verdict of the Indians who call on me are any criterion to go by, I undertake to say that they do not always perform their duty adequately in buying teams for Indians. There are many Indians who feel they do not get their affairs handled properly. Some of their objections may not be well taken, but they have some rights. They ought not to be treated too lightly either here or by the department.

Mr. CARTER. That is exactly the point I make.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS].

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to ask the chairman of the committee why, on page 7, line 25, the verbiage should not be changed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania. I suggest that you strike out the second "for" that you use there and insert instead of it the word "and," so that it will read "and other educational and industrial purposes." It does not weaken the sentence. It is all on the same subject, and it seems to me that the construction there would be more euphonious.

Mr. SNYDER. I see no objection to that.

Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania. I notice also on page 11 on line 25—

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman please state again what he had to say as to page 7?

Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania. I notice on page 7, on line 25, that there are two "fors" together. I suggest that you strike out the second "for" and insert the word "and," so that the line will read "and other educational and industrial purposes." It all relates to the same subject.

Mr. HASTINGS. I see no objection to it. The gentleman can ask unanimous consent to recur to that page and make that correction.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania ask unanimous consent to return to page 7?

Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania. Yes; I ask unanimous consent to return to page 7.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to return to page 7 for the purpose of offering an amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania. I offer an amendment that the second "for" on line 25 be stricken out and the word "and" be inserted in its place.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania offers an amendment: Page 7, line 25, after the word "for" where it occurs the first time, strike out the second "for" and insert in lieu thereof the word "and."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

SEC. 2. For support and civilization of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, including pay of employees, \$330,000.
For support and education of 150 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Fort Mojave, Ariz., and for pay of superintendent, \$35,050; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,800; in all, \$38,850.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. GARD. I do so for the purpose of inquiring as to section 2, what provision under the appropriation of \$300,000 is made for the support and civilization and the pay of employees. In other words, how much is the pay of employees?

Mr. HAYDEN. In the hearings, on page 116, the gentleman will find the appropriation itemized completely. The analysis shows as follows:

Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.	\$147,810.00
Traveling expenses	6,924.29
Transportation of supplies	12,846.01
Telegraph and telephone service	577.93
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.	41.80
Subsistence supplies	25,015.87
Dry goods, clothing, etc.	1,298.27
Forage	9,964.28
Fuel, lubricants, power and light service	15,182.02
Medical, educational, stationery, etc.	8,354.55
Live stock	1,712.00
Equipment and miscellaneous material	52,066.55
Sheep dip	6,709.67
Seed	1,013.44
Rent of buildings	114.70
Irrigating water	925.45
Miscellaneous	1,517.72
Outstanding liabilities	19,934.21
Total	312,007.86

Mr. GARD. How much actually came down for the support and civilization of these Indians?

Mr. HAYDEN. The whole amount is for that purpose. That is, this covers the pay of Indian superintendents, teachers, farmers, and all other employees in the Indian Service. It is not the design of the Indian Service in Arizona and New Mexico to issue rations except to old and helpless Indians. They are instructed in agriculture, they are given educational advantages in the schools, and thereby are advanced in civilization. The term "support" is carried all through this bill, but it is a survival from former times, when rations and clothing were commonly issued to the Indians. That is not the custom any more; in the Southwest, at least.

Mr. GARD. "Civilization" is likewise an expression which the gentleman might term a relic, is it not?

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems to me that if an Indian child is taken from the reservation when he does not know how to speak English, is placed in school, taught to speak our tongue, and instructed in our ways of life, he certainly is advanced in civilization. I think the term is correctly used here.

Mr. REAVIS. Where is the Fort Mojave school?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Fort Mojave school is in western Arizona, near the Colorado River.

Mr. REAVIS. Near Yuma?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; it is above Needles.

Mr. REAVIS. In the northwestern part?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; in Mojave County.

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. I should like to ask the gentleman what is the necessity for these increases in practically all of these items connected with Arizona? It is "Arizona and New Mexico" in the title, but the items are mostly for Arizona in the text. I should like to ask what is the reason for these increases.

Mr. HAYDEN. The increases in the schools in the Indian Service are uniform throughout the bill, beginning, as we do, with schools in Arizona, because Arizona comes first on the alphabetical list of States. The gentleman from Connecticut will find that by reason of the increased cost of living, the cost of supplies and clothing and other necessary materials for the support of Indian children in these schools, it has been necessary to uniformly increase the amount for the maintenance of these schools all over the United States. The number of pupils in the school is multiplied by the per capita sum that has been determined upon for the use of that school, and that fixes the amount. The same rule is applied in Arizona as it is in Kansas, the Dakotas, and everywhere else.

Mr. TILSON. Is that the reason for the very large total of the present bill above the current law?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the exact reason for the increase in the school appropriations.

Mr. TILSON. An increase in the grand total of \$4,000,000 over the current law?

Mr. SNYDER. The reason for that is that the tribal funds were not included in the total in the bill presented a few months ago. The gentlemen will note that for this year the tribal funds are added to the grand total of the bill, so that the committee may know the total amount of funds disbursed under the bill under the four items—treaties, reimbursable, gratuities, and tribal funds.

Mr. TILSON. So that instead of being an increase of \$4,000,000 it is an increase of \$500,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Just about that.

Mr. HAYDEN. And of that increase of \$500,000 the greater part is necessary for the proper maintenance of the Indian schools.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GARD] suggested that there was a distinction between the funds used for the support and civilization of the Indians and the funds used for the administrative work. I presume the gentleman had some idea of the distinction, and I confess I am interested to find out what was in his mind with regard to that. That is, What are the processes of civilization of the Indians? Is administrative work a part of that process? I should be very glad to have the gentleman enlighten us as to that.

Mr. GARD. I confess I do not know. That is the reason I made my inquiry of the gentleman in charge of the Indian appropriation bill. I should be very glad to have them advise us officially, since they can do it much better than I can.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] has had a good deal of experience, or at least he has much definite knowledge about the Indian situation, and I should like to ask him if these schools that are mentioned throughout the bill are in the nature of public schools attended by all children, old and young?

Mr. HAYDEN. All Indian children?

Mr. FESS. I mean all Indian children.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. The Indian school system is based, first, upon the day schools on the reservations, which are similar to the common schools for white children in country districts, where the children attend school during certain hours in the day and then return to their homes. Then on the various reservations and off the reservations have been established Indian boarding schools, where, as the children become a little older, they may be taken away from their parents and sent to boarding school, given an education, and then returned to the reservation.

Mr. FESS. That answers my question. What proportion of the Indian children throughout the States have the advantage of educational facilities?

Mr. HAYDEN. It varies greatly in different parts of the United States.

Mr. FESS. Are any of them deprived of educational facilities?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. For instance, the Navajo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, a tribe comprising about 23,000 Indians, have very limited school facilities so far. There was a provision in the treaty with these Indians that the United States should provide them with school facilities, but nothing was done until seven years ago, when Congress began appropriations to carry out that old treaty, and schools are being established that Indian children may attend, but the work has not yet been completed.

Mr. FESS. There are schools where Indian children attend with children of the Caucasian race, are there not?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; there is an appropriation in this bill relating to the State of Oklahoma where money is appropriated by the Federal Government for schools attended by both white and Indian children. As a matter of fact, an Indian child makes greater progress where he goes to school with white children than he does in an Indian school. They play together on the playgrounds, and he learns much faster than he otherwise would.

Mr. FESS. There is no limitation on the kind of instruction given Indian children; they have the same instruction as the white children?

Mr. HAYDEN. The only limitation is the amount of money that Congress appropriates for the schools for the Indian children.

Mr. FESS. I thank the gentleman. Now, one question more. In the boarding schools, what is the course of study? How thorough is it?

Mr. HAYDEN. If the gentleman is interested in that subject, he might ask the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to furnish him a document, which is about the size of these hearings, giving the complete course of instruction, a very elaborate plan worked out, I believe, in connection with the Bureau of Education in the Interior Department.

Mr. FESS. One more question, purely for information. Have we many instances where Indians have gone out of these schools into professional life in which they have made great achievements?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; a number of Indians residing in the East have been successful as physicians, some as lawyers, some of them in journalism and other professions. They all obtained their primary instruction in the Indian schools. We had before us last year a delegation of Indians from Minnesota, two of whom were graduates of the University of Minnesota. One was the district attorney of his county at the time.

Mr. FESS. Do you have vocational education as a part of the instruction?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; the course of instruction which I mentioned a moment ago lays great stress on vocational education.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. There have been so many inquiries in regard to this particular item that I think it would be well to put in the Record the reasons for the appropriation as outlined on page 117 of the hearings. It reads as follows:

This item, as the title indicates, is for the general support and civilization of the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, which have a combined Indian population of 65,685, and is in the same amount as allowed for 1919. The affairs of these Indians are looked after by 20 superintendencies, which share in this appropriation. The following table shows the Indian population by superintendencies and the land area of each, which totals 23,343,035 acres:

Superintendency.	Area.	Population.
	<i>Acres.</i>	
Camp Verde.....	298	435
Colorado River.....	240,899	1,184
Fort Apache.....	1,681,920	2,456
Havasupai.....	518	171
Jicarilla.....	761,112	621
Kalbab.....	138,240	102
Mescalero.....	474,240	630
Moqui.....	2,472,320	4,225
Pima.....	381,653	6,253
Pueblo Day.....	873,832	8,896
Salt River.....	71,691	1,277
San Carlos.....	1,834,240	2,623
San Xavier.....	155,954	5,237
Truxton Canyon.....	730,940	450
Zuni.....	215,040	1,815
Leupp.....		1,441
Navajo.....		12,080
Pueblo Bonito.....	13,310,338	2,724
San Juan.....		6,500
Western Navajo.....		6,565
Total.....	23,343,035	65,685

The Indians who benefit by this appropriation are scattered throughout the two States, either living on reservations established for their use and occupancy or on the public domain. The chief industry of the Indians of these States is that of stock raising, though a large number are engaged in agriculture where their land is adapted for such purposes. The efforts of the Government at this time are being directed to the work of making these Indians successful stockmen and farmers. The greatest needs of the Indians consist of the improvement of their stock by the introduction of high-bred rams, bulls, and stallions, the purchase of modern farming implements, and instruction and supervision in both industries by men qualified along these lines. There is also need of further fencing to be done to prevent trespassing by outside stock and to protect the grazing and farming lands of the Indians.

Of the amount expended for salaries of employees during 1918, approximately \$26,000 was paid to Indians in various positions which they were capable of filling in connection with their industries, and \$33,660 for the pay of physicians and nurses, whose efforts are devoted to improving the physical condition of these Indians and lessening or stamping out various diseases which they are subject to. The remainder of the amount expended for salaries was used in the employment of farmers, stockmen, carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, sawyers, millers, and other tradesmen in performing work and instructing the Indians in their industries, and the pay of clerical employees who are necessary to the conduct of the several agencies.

You will find further in the hearings specifically every one of the activities that this appropriation covers itemized so that it can be run down to the smallest item.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. What proportion of the Indians are domiciled in tribal relations; that is, do they live as separate families or do they live in the aggregate in tribal relations?

Mr. SNYDER. I will have to ask the gentleman from Arizona to answer the gentleman.

Mr. HAYDEN. All of the Indians who receive the benefit of these Arizona and New Mexico appropriations are living in tribal relations.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. In villages?

Mr. HAYDEN. Not necessarily. The Navajo Indians are nomadic, traveling from place to place, whereas the agricultural Indians are congregated in settlements.

The CHAIRMAN. The pro forma amendment is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For continuing the construction of the pumping plant for irrigation purposes on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz., by the installation of a settling basin, \$11,000, and for continuing the construction of the necessary canals and laterals for the utilization of water in connection with said pumping plant, as provided in the act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., p. 273), \$82,000, and for maintaining and operating the pumping plant, canals, and structures, \$41,000, reimbursable as provided in said act; and for continuing the purpose of securing an appropriation of water for the irrigation of approximately 150,000 acres of land on said reservation by the conduct of surveys and the preparation of plans and estimates for a complete irrigation system to supply water to said land, \$54,000, reimbursable from funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of said reservation arising from the proceeds from the sale of town lots authorized by the act of April 13, 1908 (35 Stat. L., p. 70); in all, \$188,000, to be immediately available.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph. What is the necessity for such a tremendous in-

crease in the appropriation for this project—from \$70,000 to \$188,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. By reason of the fact that the pumping plant in operation there is capable of supplying a larger area of land under irrigation which the Indians and lessees are cultivating. It is an important and feasible project, and the department recommends that the work be continued.

Mr. WALSH. Most of the projects in the bill are feasible, but they do not double the appropriation, as far as I have ascertained.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the gentleman will look in other parts of the bill he will find large appropriations for new projects which have been recommended as feasible by the department.

Mr. WALSH. Yes; but those are new projects, while this one is a continuing project.

Mr. HAYDEN. And has demonstrated its entire feasibility.

Mr. WALSH. It seems to me that we might very well continue the development of this project by a more moderate increase of the appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. As a matter of fact the Indian Service asked for \$30,000 more than is allowed in this appropriation. The committee reduced it to this sum, which is the lowest amount possible to properly carry it on.

Mr. WALSH. Is the gentleman familiar with the reimbursement provision of the statute that has been set out at the conclusion of this paragraph?

I notice in the current law the citation is given as Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page 77, and in this act it is page 70. Is it the same act or the same paragraph or the same section of the law?

Mr. HAYDEN. I can not verify the citation.

Mr. WALSH. Of course, if the citation is not correct—

Mr. HAYDEN. If it is not I should be very glad to recur to it and correct it.

Mr. WALSH. I am only pointing out that in the current law the citation is given as the act of April 13, 1908, Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page 77. If we are trying now to make this reimbursable by virtue of the act of April 13, 1908, we ought to be advised of it.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am quite sure that the current law is correct. I shall verify that, however.

Mr. WALSH. I assumed that the gentleman has the current law before him.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have not.

Mr. WALSH. Perhaps the gentleman can point out the authority for installing a settling basin in this project. I notice that that is something new.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the gentleman will look at the hearings, he will find that previously a settling basin was built at this pumping plant which proved to be very satisfactory, only it was not large enough, and this appropriation is a continuation of that work.

Mr. WALSH. I understand that the settling basin is constructed or is about to be constructed. Under what authority was that undertaken?

Mr. HAYDEN. On page 125 of the hearings the gentleman will find:

In addition to operation, it is essential in order to convey the water through the canals and laterals of the distribution system to remove large quantities of silt that are continually being deposited, and which, if not removed, soon render the canal useless.

During the past few months it has been necessary to remove more than 40,000 cubic yards of silt. The work of ditch cleaning, however, was not completed because of insufficient funds. It is proposed to overcome this silt problem, which is a serious menace to the efficient operation of the system, and avoid the annual heavy expenditure for cleaning the canals by constructing a settling basin at an estimated cost of \$11,000. Funds for this purpose are included in this estimate.

I have personally visited this pumping plant, and I know there was a small settling basin there. The engineer said that it was very efficient for its size, and that by enlarging it so as to make a greater area where the velocity of the water could be checked, thus causing the silt to be deposited, there would be a great saving of expense. Therefore this appropriation was asked for.

Mr. WALSH. Apparently the only work of continuation, as far as the construction goes now, that is necessary at this reservation is the installation of the settling basin.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; the settling basin is a part of the pumping plant.

Mr. WALSH. And I say that all of the rest of the pumping plant has been completed, except they need a larger settling basin?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order, on page 20, line 4, to the words "to be immediately available."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on the point of order. Clearly this comes within the rule that appro-

priations may be made in continuation of a project already in progress. Beginning in 1910 appropriations have been made for the construction and operation of this pumping plant. The pumping plant has been in existence since that time. It has been enlarged; settling basins have been added to it. This is an addition to that same plant. The appropriations for the maintenance and operation of the plant are a continuation of the work already in progress. I can not see that the item is at all subject to a point of order. It is an existing public work which must be maintained.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask the gentleman whether the provision that the funds are to be made immediately available is subject to the point of order?

Mr. HAYDEN. Is that the point of order that the gentleman from Massachusetts is making?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. The gentleman in making the point of order did not state the point of order that he made. He made a general point of order against the item.

Mr. WALSH. Oh, no; I made the point of order against the words "to be immediately available," and cited the line and the page where those words are to be found.

Mr. HAYDEN. I can only say this to the gentleman: It makes very little difference as a practical proposition whether the money is available on the 1st day of July next or is available when this bill is signed, possibly two or three weeks before that time. I only know this, that there is now not a cent of money available for work on that project; that areas of land have been planted which greatly need water. It is requested by the Indian Office that this appropriation be made immediately available to prevent the Indians and the lessees from suffering a loss of their crops. Two or three weeks' time might be of inestimable advantage to them. It can do no possible injury to the Government to allow the money to be made immediately available.

Mr. WALSH. They can not expend \$188,000 in two or three weeks.

Mr. HAYDEN. No; but such part as could be applied to operation and maintenance ought to be made available at this time. I can not see how it possibly could do any harm, while a substantial injury may be done to the Indians, and it is liable to be done, if this appropriation is not made available at once.

Mr. WALSH. Of course, it is usually the rule that the larger the appropriation in various items in many appropriation bills the greater the injury that is stated why the money should be made immediately available. This bill is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. There are various items in this paragraph, some of which are undoubtedly authorized by existing law; but I think the universal ruling of the Chairmen of Committees of the Whole has been that in a general appropriation bill, where the items are specifically set forth, to add the words "to be immediately available" makes the language subject to the point of order, being new legislation.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I am not resisting the point of order, but I am merely appealing to the gentleman as a business proposition, because I think he is doing an injury by not letting this money become immediately available. If the gentleman insists, of course the point of order can be made.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman insist upon his point of order?

Mr. WALSH. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks it is clearly a change of existing law and sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the construction of seven new pumping plants, including the sinking of wells, installation of pumping machinery, construction of tanks for domestic and stock water, and necessary structures for the development and distribution of a supply of water for Papago Indian villages in southern Arizona, \$38,000; for operation and maintenance of constructed works for these villages, \$14,000; in all, \$52,000.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph. I desire to ask what authority of law there exists for the construction of seven new pumping plants?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, there is no authority of law for it; it is clearly new matter carried in this bill. The Papago Indians live in the driest and most arid part of the United States. The question of their living there depends upon the water supply, and on that alone. It is highly advantageous to them that these wells be drilled so that they may have a larger supply of water for their stock and be able to drive cattle and horses farther away from existing wells. It is true in that country, as almost all over Arizona, that the limit of the stock-carrying capacity in any locality is not grass but is water supply. Horses and cows can go so far away from a well and can come back, but the richest grass in the world might be beyond that limit and yet not be available. The Indian Service has carefully explored this country to

ascertain the areas where water can be obtained. They have purchased a well-drilling outfit to go from one part of the reservation to the other drilling these wells and thus create an increased water supply for the Indians.

Mr. WALSH. Do I understand the gentleman to say that the authorities are now drilling these wells, that this new apparatus has been purchased?

Mr. HAYDEN. The well-drilling apparatus was purchased three or four years ago, but they have not had sufficient funds to carry on the work.

Mr. WALSH. Well, the current law provides for the sinking of these various wells. Now you want to establish seven new pumping plants, and apparently you have only \$18,000 for the establishment of those new plants, because the act of last year carried \$20,000 under the first item of this paragraph.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Is it contemplated that they can sink other wells and install pumping machinery and construct tanks and other necessary structures and in addition to that establish seven new pumping plants for \$38,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is not a very expensive matter to establish a pumping plant in connection with a well for domestic and stock water purposes. It merely takes a pump and a gasoline engine.

Mr. ELSTON. And that is separate from the well entirely?

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course, the wells must be dug.

Mr. WALSH. You must have the well hitched up to it somewhere in order to get the water.

Mr. HAYDEN. This appropriation authorizes the sinking of wells and installing of pumping plants, the construction of tanks for domestic and stock water purposes, and all of those are covered with the \$38,000.

Mr. WALSH. So it includes the seven new pumping plants?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman withdraw the point of order?

Mr. WALSH. Well, I will withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For continuing the development of a water supply for the Navajo and Hopi Indians on the Navajo, Moqui, Pueblo, Bonito, San Juan, and Western Navajo Reservations, \$30,000, to be immediately available, reimbursable out of any funds of said Indians now or hereafter available.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order on the paragraph. I will make it to the words "to be immediately available."

Mr. HAYDEN. It is admitted that those words are subject to the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MADDEN). Does the gentleman make the point of order or reserve it?

Mr. WALSH. I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the point of order, it is understood, was made to the words "immediately available," in line 24?

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the amount of \$42,500 appropriated by the Indian appropriation act approved March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., p. 975), for the construction of two bridges over the Little Colorado and Canyon Diablo Rivers, near the Leupp Indian Agency, Ariz., is hereby reappropriated for the same purposes as provided in said act, to be immediately available, reimbursable as provided in said act, and to remain a charge and lien upon the lands and funds of the Navajo Tribe of Indians until paid.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order on the words "to be immediately available," page 22, line 2.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$17,500 of any tribal funds on deposit to the credit of the Indians of the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, and to expend the same for the operation and maintenance of pumping plants for irrigating the lands of the Indians on the said reservation, and for the installation of a tank or tanks for the economical handling of fuel oil for said pumping plants: *Provided*, That the sum so used shall be reimbursed to the tribe by the Indians benefited, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph. This seems to be an entirely new project. I do not know what authorization there may exist for undertaking this work, and I would like to ask what particular necessity there is for undertaking this at the present time, and if it might not well go over to another year?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will look at the hearings, on page 135 he will find a very elaborate justification for this appropriation. The Indians on that reservation had an irrigation system drawing water from the Gila River,

but great floods came down that stream and washed out the headworks, so that it was impossible to get the water from the river into the canal. This pumping plant is to be built for the purpose of pumping the water into the irrigating canal. The money is not to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States but out of funds of the Indian tribe.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman insist on his point of order?

Mr. WALSH. Just a moment, Mr. Chairman. How extensive is this work of installing oil tanks?

Mr. HAYDEN. Distillate is brought from California for the purpose of operating the engines, and it is cheaper to buy it in carload lots. It is proposed to construct suitable tanks capable of holding carloads of distillate. Otherwise they would have to buy this fuel oil in iron drums.

Mr. WALSH. Do I understand the gentleman to say that this project has been deferred for a year or two?

Mr. SNYDER. The purchase of the tanks has been.

Mr. HAYDEN. The project was undertaken some years ago, but on account of the flood conditions the Indians have made comparatively little use of it. There are 1,400 acres there ready to be irrigated, and the Indians would like to have this pumping plant constructed at once.

Mr. WALSH. Was this agreed to in conference?

Mr. HAYDEN. This item passed the House in the last Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$17,600 of any tribal funds on deposit to the credit of the Indians of the Fort Apache Reservation in Arizona, and to expend the same, in connection with an equal sum of the funds appropriated in this act for Indian school and agency buildings, for reconstructing, repairing, and improving the power plant and irrigation system on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz.: *Provided*, That the tribal funds so expended shall be reimbursed to the tribe under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That the sum of \$17,600 of the amount appropriated in this act for Indian school and agency buildings is hereby set apart and reserved for this purpose.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph, and I would like to ask the chairman of the committee what is the necessity for this expenditure?

Mr. HAYDEN. You will find justification for it on page 136 of the hearings.

Mr. SNYDER. I will have to say to the gentleman that it has been so long since we went over that particular section I can not now really state the necessity for it.

Mr. HAYDEN. This is the situation, if the gentleman from Massachusetts would like to have information from me—

Mr. SNYDER. I would like to have the gentleman explain it.

Mr. HAYDEN. All the money heretofore expended upon the power plant and irrigation system at Fort Apache was directly out of the Treasury of the United States. Under this provision the Indians will pay for half of the cost of the necessary repairs and improvements. It is here directed that half of the expenditure, or \$17,600, be made from their funds, and the other half from Government funds.

Mr. WALSH. Then the Government reimburses them?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; the reimbursement is made by the Indians benefited to the tribal fund itself. I intend to offer an amendment on line 1, page 23, to insert the words, "by the Indians benefited," so as to make it conform to the language in the previous paragraph.

Mr. WALSH. I was about to direct the gentleman's attention to the fact.

Mr. HAYDEN. I offer the following amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. No amendment is in order until the point of order is disposed of. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts insist on his point of order?

Mr. WALSH. No; I will withdraw the point of order, in view of the information that has been given.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HAYDEN: Page 23, line 1, after the word "tribe" insert the words "by the Indians benefited."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For reimbursement of Yuma County, Ariz., for traveling and other expenses incurred by its county officers in the arrest, prosecution, and commitment of four Indian youths of the Colorado River Reservation to State institutions, \$167.75, to be immediately available.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington and Mr. WALSH rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on that.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. HAYDEN. The gentleman did not make a point of order, but reserved it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood the point of order was made. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee if he can see any objection to adding to this bill, in the right place, a new section, to read as follows:

That after the passage and approval of this act all Indians who have served with the armed forces of the United States during the European War shall be citizens of the United States and possess all the rights and privileges thereof: *Provided*, That said Indians shall forfeit none of their rights to tribal funds or lands.

Mr. SNYDER. I will say to the gentleman that the Committee on Indian Affairs was called together this morning to consider this particular matter, it having been mentioned so many times yesterday, and after going over the matter very carefully we found that there were so many difficulties surrounding it that it was impossible for us, in the time that we had, to prepare an amendment that would cover the question. So we determined to introduce a bill to-day covering the question; and the committee agreed to make it the first business of the committee and report it as their first bill after the appropriation bill. The bill has been presented, and the subcommittee has been appointed to prepare and perfect a bill that will make it possible to do what the gentleman has suggested in his amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Does the gentleman think if such a bill is placed on the calendar there could be any possible objection to its passage?

Mr. SNYDER. I do not see how there could possibly be any objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

For support and education of 680 Indian pupils at the Sherman Institute, Riverside, Calif., including pay of superintendent, \$138,600; for general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$153,600: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended from Indian moneys. Proceeds of labor, Sherman Institute, for the purchase of land and water rights, the title to which is to be held in the United States.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the proviso.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts reserves a point of order on the proviso.

Mr. WALSH. What is this question of land and water rights to be acquired out there?

Mr. SNYDER. It is claimed that they have not sufficient water for the proper care and maintenance of the school, and in order to provide it, it is necessary to purchase more land.

Mr. HAYDEN. You will find it in the hearings at the bottom of page 141; a short paragraph there.

Mr. SNYDER. The gentleman will find it is well covered in the hearings. Additional farm land is required at this school, to cost \$20,000. This is a good school; one of the schools where the children are taught vocational education, and particularly in the vocation of agriculture, and it is necessary to add some more property in order to provide occupation for the children and to get a further supply of vegetables, and so forth, for the use of the school.

Mr. WALSH. I think they have some 40 acres out there already. Has the present supply run out?

Mr. HAYDEN. As the gentleman will notice from the hearings, the school authorities are now renting 240 acres of land, in scattered tracts, to be cultivated by the Indian students at this school. It is proposed, instead of renting land, to buy land with this money and add it to the school farm.

Mr. SNYDER. This is one of the best managed institutions under the direction of the bureau, and the committee thought it advisable to permit that number of acres to be added to the project, so that the development of school supplies for the needs of the school could be intensified, at least, to the extent of taking care of the requirements of the school. They may also sell some of the products of their farm.

Mr. WALSH. They own 40 acres of land and want to buy 240?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes. They rent more than that now in addition to what they own.

Mr. WALSH. I withdraw the reservation of the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman withdraws the reservation of the point of order. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For reclamation and maintenance charge on Yuma allotments, \$131,564.94, to be reimbursed from the sale of surplus lands or from other funds that may be available, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., p. 1063).

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph, and wish to ask the reason for the increase in this item.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Yuma reclamation project was declared completed by the Secretary of the Interior and the charges for reclamation fixed. This is the first of 20 annual payments that it will be necessary to pay for the entire cost of that project. A contract was entered into by the Indian Service on behalf of the Indians with the Reclamation Service requiring that full payment be made for the cost of water service to the Indian lands. When the surplus Indian land is sold the United States will be reimbursed, and if enough money is not received from that source when final patents are issued to the Indians they must pay out the same as white men.

Mr. WALSH. The charge on the Yuma allotments in the current law was about \$15,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly; but that was merely for the operation and maintenance of the project while in process of construction. It has now been completed, and this is the first year in which the construction charges must be paid.

Mr. WALSH. If that is so, you will have to change the language of the act, will you not?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; there is no necessity for any change in the act. It says, "For reclamation and maintenance charges."

Mr. WALSH. Yes; and that was the language you carried before you began to make the payments.

Mr. HAYDEN. That may be true, but it fully covers the case now. It was a reclamation charge and a maintenance charge, the bulk of it now being the cost of the reclamation of the land as part of the Yuma project.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question, if he will yield.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] yield?

Mr. WALSH. I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts withdraws the point of order.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I simply desire to ask the gentleman of the committee in charge of the bill if this scheme of reclamation now being carried out was brought about at the suggestion of the Indians living on these allotted lands, or is it a part of the general reclamation scheme that has been carried on by the Interior Department?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Yuma reclamation project includes about 75,000 acres of land, a part of it—some four or five thousand acres—being on the Indian reservation. The main canal from the Colorado River passes through the Yuma Indian Reservation, and therefore makes possible the irrigation of Indian lands. The Yuma Indians are furnished with water on the same basis as the white people, but the Indians being poverty stricken and unable to pay the charges, the Federal Government is advancing the money now for them to pay the cost of reclamation. The money so advanced is to be reimbursed later to the United States from the sale of surplus lands on the reservation.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Can the gentleman say whether or not, in his judgment, this has been a wise expenditure of the public money?

Mr. HAYDEN. Oh, there is no question about it. The Colorado River Valley contains the most fertile land in the United States. Lands near Yuma owned by white men, to my own knowledge, are now renting at \$30 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Greenville Indian School, California, including pay of superintendent, \$24,000; for general repairs and improvements, including developing and installation of water supply and the purchase of land and water rights, \$10,000; for purchase of dairy cows and farming implements, \$1,200; in all, \$35,200.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. DYER. I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill a question. I notice in this paragraph and the one preceding and many others where provision is made for the support and education of certain Indian pupils, including pay of superintendent. Can the gentleman tell me how much of that \$24,000 in this item, in the paragraph beginning with line 8, is for the pay of the superintendent?

Mr. SNYDER. I can tell you, I think. That is at the Fort Little School. The superintendent receives \$1,500 a year.

Mr. DYER. The same as to the Greenville Indian School in California?

Mr. SNYDER. I think it will be the same.

Mr. DYER. Who appoints those superintendents?

Mr. SNYDER. Those are appointed by the superintendent of the reservation or by the Indian Service.

Mr. DYER. Are they appointed upon competitive examination?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes. They are all civil-service employees.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For continuing the construction of a road from Hoopa to Weitchpec, on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, in Humboldt County, Calif., in conformity with plans approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$10,000, to be immediately available, and to be reimbursed out of any funds of the Indians of said reservation now or hereafter placed to their credit in the Treasury of the United States, in accordance with the Indian appropriation act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stats. L., pp. 570, 571).

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the words "to be immediately available" in lines 22 and 23.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, for the purpose of obtaining some information, with a view to offering an amendment. The Committee on Indian Affairs did not hold any hearings on the present bill, except those that were held last year?

Mr. SNYDER. The committee held no hearings where witnesses were questioned. They held several meetings.

Mr. RAKER. I mean during this session.

Mr. SNYDER. We called no witnesses.

Mr. RAKER. There is an item that was in the last bill as it passed the Senate but which was not agreed to by the House conferees. We appeared before the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and presented the facts as fully as we could, and we had them at hand, and the Senate allowed the item unanimously; but it was not concurred in by the House conferees. We did not get all the facts, because the Indian Bureau, as well as the Board of Indian Commissioners, agreed to make an investigation and report as to the condition of these California Indians, so that when the next appropriation bill came up we might legislate intelligently on the matter and provide for these Indians as they should be provided for. But in the meantime they allowed an item of \$20,000 for the purpose of caring for these nonreservation homeless Indians. While I do not desire to take the time, and I do not know whether the distinguished chairman of the committee [Mr. SNYDER] has gone into the question, it seems to me that we ought to have at least this \$20,000 for the present, until the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Board of Indian Commissioners can investigate the condition of these California Indians.

Away back in 1851 and 1852 there were 23 treaties made with the Indians in California. By some hook or crook, because of the value of the mineral lands at that time, these treaties were not approved, and these Indians in California, who ought to be among the well-provided-for Indians of the United States, because of what they gave up and because of the lands to which they are entitled, have been only partially provided for. The purpose of the California members is to get the full data and facts, so that we may provide for these Indians in the future. I would like to have the committee put this small amendment on this bill. I will read it before I offer it:

Page 25, line 3, after the end of line 3, insert as a new paragraph the following:

"For the relief and care of nonreservation Indians in California in destitute circumstances, for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, trachoma, conjunctivitis, smallpox, and other diseases, and including the transportation of patients to and from county hospitals and almshouses, and to special physicians when necessary, \$20,000; said fund to be expended under contract with county supervisors and under such regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That not to exceed 50 per cent of the actual cost of such service to the supervisors shall be paid from said fund."

That amendment was unanimously allowed by the Senate committee. The facts as presented to that committee appealed to them so strongly that they urged the department officials, the head of whom was there, to make the necessary report, so that these Indians might be properly provided for.

Tuberculosis is raging among these Indians; trachoma is raging amongst them. Poverty stalks among them at all times, and the people have been trying to provide for them by contributions, as was stated by the ladies and the distinguished men present; and I should like to see this provision made in this bill, and would like to have the chairman of the committee offer this amendment himself, if he will.

Mr. SNYDER. I will say to the gentleman that while my sympathy is with him and his people down in that section of California, I do not feel justified in inserting any new matter in this bill, and this looks like going out and bringing back into the fold Indians who have gone astray.

Mr. RAKER. These Indians have been in a poor way for these many years. They have been given some consideration by the Government. The various counties of the State and the State itself, as well as private individuals all over California, have been assisting in this matter, but it is a reproach to this Government, when we look over the past history of the California Indians, and see how they have been buffeted about from pillar to post, their property taken from them, and no consideration given them, when, as a matter of fact, if they had the land that they are entitled to and which was agreed to be given to them under these 23 treaties they would be equal to the Oklahoma Indians, among the richest in the United States.

Mr. McKENZIE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McKENZIE. What is the status of these Indians?

Mr. RAKER. Their status is very bad, so bad that they have not had much to eat and very little to wear.

Mr. McKENZIE. I mean under the law what is their status? Are they tramps or itinerants?

Mr. RAKER. They have their various localities where they stay, and they go from place to place and live in wicki-ups and wigwams, and sometimes they survive and sometimes they do not. Twenty years ago there were about 40,000 of them, and now their number has been reduced to 20,000. They have been neglected for many years. It is time that we take care of them.

Mr. SNYDER. I will say to the gentleman that the committee expect to be in session frequently, and if he will present a bill covering this matter we will be very glad to give it consideration and give him a hearing on it at any time.

Mr. RAKER. If I introduce a special bill and get a report from the department on it, will the committee consider such a bill for the relief of these Indians, notwithstanding the general bill?

Mr. SNYDER. We will consider it on its merits.

Mr. RAKER. I mean nothing else except its merits.

Mr. SNYDER. We will consider it on its merits and pass on it when it comes before the committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. I will.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is this the matter that was brought to the attention of the committee by George Wharton James and a number of other gentlemen from California?

Mr. RAKER. It has been brought to my attention by personal contact and observation for 40 years. Because I have been fortunate enough to come to this great House as a Member, gentlemen have called my attention to it, as many others have. I have seen this condition from a boy up. I have seen people go without clothing to wear or enough of it, and I have seen them diseased, driven from pillar to post, when other Indians have been provided for. I am not criticizing the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House, because we have not had the data and had no opportunity to present it to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HAYDEN. I want to suggest to the gentleman, as I did to Mr. James, when he and others called on me in the last Congress, that Congress had appropriated \$20,000, and the Indian Bureau had spent only \$250 for that purpose, leaving \$19,750. I suggested that before he came to Congress for more appropriations he should visit the Indian Bureau and induce them to spend the money already appropriated.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. They spent \$180 to give a man a trip to California, and it was not spent for the Indians at all.

Mr. RAKER. Oh, I hope the gentleman from Kansas will not bring anything like that into this controversy. The matter that the gentleman from Arizona referred to was for the purchase of land. The land will not give the Indians something to eat or cure their tuberculosis. It will not cure the smallpox. Our people had smallpox brought in by the Indians, and in my county we spent \$15,000 to prevent the spread of that smallpox. The matter the gentleman refers to relates to land, and it takes money to make these investigations. I am very much disappointed that the chairman can not see his way clear to offer this amendment. I will say this, that I will re-present the matter to the Senate again; they will have hearings on the bill, and we will come back with all the facts and all the graciousness we can, with the truth in our behalf, and present the matter, hoping that it will be put into the bill. [Applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

FLORIDA.

Sec. 4. For relief of distress among the Seminole Indians in Florida, and for purposes of their civilization and education, \$20,000, including the construction and equipment of necessary buildings.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 25, line 7, after the word "education," strike out the figures "\$20,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$10,000."

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, in support of this amendment I direct the attention of the committee to the fact that the year ending June 30, 1918, Congress appropriated \$8,000 for this very purpose—relieving the distress among the Seminoles. Of that sum only \$1,022 was expended. Last year we appropriated \$10,000, and this year we are asked to appropriate \$20,000.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS], who, of course, is very familiar with phases of Indian matters, when a similar bill was up before the committee in the Sixty-fifth Congress presented the apparent necessity for the relief of the Seminole Indians. I understand from a hasty perusal of the hearings that somebody, apparently of the Indian Bureau, sent a man down there named Frank Brandon, who went through the camp making an investigation of the condition of these Seminole Indians. I understand that he was a Cherokee Indian and unable to speak the Seminole language, and possibly that accounts for the surprisingly small expenditure made of the \$8,000 appropriation. But it seems to me that unless this is a matter which comes within the general supervision of the Indian Bureau it is a subject that should receive some consideration by the State. We have listened to the eloquent plea of the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER], who wishes to cure some of the worthy red men in his district of tuberculosis, smallpox, conjunctivitis, and other serious diseases in that great wealthy State of California. I believe from the perusal of the facts set forth before the committee that the gentleman from California presents a far more worthy case for an appropriation than the facts warrant in this case. But as I understand it, the Federal Government has expended some money down there; we have established a precedent and recognized the principle, but it does not seem to me that this is quite the proper time to be doubling up on appropriations for this purpose. They have jacked it up since 1918 from \$8,000 to \$20,000, and it is not justified.

Furthermore, I should like to know—I assume that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SEARS], who has been on his feet since I offered the amendment, is waiting to give the information—just how this \$20,000 is to be expended. I think, Mr. Chairman, in view of the manner in which increases have been made in other items of the bill, particularly for the support of schools and civilized Indians, that to double an appropriation made for this purpose is extremely unwise. I trust that the chairman of the committee will see fit to accept the amendment that I have offered decreasing the figures from \$20,000 to \$10,000.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Chairman, I trust the gentleman from Massachusetts will not insist on the motion he has made cutting down this appropriation, and that if he does insist the Members of this House will vote down the motion. There are those in the House who can make a much stronger statement than I can make upon the subject, because I may be influenced by local surroundings, but I trust I am not. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] knows the conditions of the Seminoles, and I am only sorry that Mr. Norton and Mr. ELLSWORTH are not present also on that side of the House to make a statement.

In 1832, under a treaty entered into by this Government, \$250,000 was left in the Treasury for the Seminole Indians in Florida should they ever remove to the West. I contend that money is still theirs, if they should move to the West, but they prefer to remain in Florida. They have never been conquered, yet they are a law-abiding people. They are not citizens and they have no rights of citizenship. The State of Florida out of her own generosity, rather than any moral obligation, following the suggestion of the Committee on Indian Affairs, Republicans and Democrats, which was sent down there to investigate conditions, gave to the Seminole Indians a hundred thousand acres of land, and this \$20,000 is for the purpose of building for them schoolhouses and giving to them some assistance. It might be surprising to my good friend from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] to learn that while these Indians have lived there ever since 1832, and prior thereto, the Seminole Indians of Florida to-day are the only real Indians that I know of in the United States. They have kept themselves apart; they have not mingled with the white race; and they pride themselves upon their honesty, their virtue, and their integrity. The committee which made the investigation was only struck with the one ap-

pulling fact; that they still mistrusted the white man and they still believe that the white man will not give them justice. That will be borne out by my colleague from Kansas, Mr. CAMPBELL, and my good friend, Mr. TILMAN, and others on the Indian Committee. It is nothing but right that these Indians should receive some relief, and this same appropriation was passed overwhelmingly by the House at the last session.

Just one word of suggestion to my good friend from Massachusetts as to the amount of money expended. And my colleague the chairman of this committee will bear me out in the assertion, as will also other Members of the House. I have always fought the appropriation of money for Indians unless the Indians receive the money. I am on record during the past Congress and I am going on record before the House to-day that if we can not secure for the Indians, for their immediate relief, the \$20,000, I shall stop asking the membership of the House to give them any relief. I do not believe in making an appropriation and wasting it. I have tried for four years, and the House has been good to me, and it has made appropriation after appropriation, and yet you can only get about one thousand dollars of the eight or ten thousand dollars expended. The good citizens of Fort Lauderdale and Miami, during the influenza epidemic, with this money lying in the Treasury for the relief of the Indians, hired physicians with their own money; bought coffins with their own money; and buried the Indians who were unfortunate enough to die during that epidemic, with the Government of the United States, I claim, failing to do its part.

Mr. EMERSON. Where do these Seminoles live?

Mr. SEARS. The Seminoles, when I first went to Florida in 1880, lived near my home town.

Mr. EMERSON. I thought they lived in the Everglades.

Mr. SEARS. They first lived at or near Tallahassee, but the white man has gradually forced them back and back and back. In 1880, as I say, it was no uncommon sight to see the Seminole Indians walking the streets of my home town, Kissimmee. To-day they are living down on the southern, eastern, and western edge of Lake Okechobee, nearly 100 miles from there.

Mr. EMERSON. And that is in the Everglades?

Mr. SEARS. Practically. They go out and clear up a piece of land and in some cases, I am told, build a house upon it—I concede they have no title to the land—and then some white man would file on the land or purchase same. Then the Indian would be told to move on, and, rather than have any trouble, he would move on. And they have been driven back and back until they can go no farther, and to protect them the State of Florida has given them 100,000 acres of land where they are living and around where they are living. And now we are only asking the Government to carry out a part of the moral obligation that we feel is due them in order that they may receive some education and relief.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, the report of the hearings will show that for four years I have been consistently against this proposition. The final statement in the report of this year shows that I said then that in reality we must look upon it as a moral responsibility more than a legal one, and that was conceded by the commissioner and by all of the members of the committee. There was never any legal responsibility on the part of the Government to take these Seminoles back into the fold of the Indian Bureau. Year after year for four years we have been prevailed on to put something in the bill for the benefit of these Indians. I have contended all of the time that it was a State burden, and that the State should take care of its own paupers the same as any other State in the Union.

Mr. SEARS. The chairman is absolutely correct, but I still insist that my point is well taken, that if the Seminoles should move to Oklahoma to-day, under the treaty entered into by the Government, they would be entitled to the \$250,000 and at least 3 per cent interest from 1832 down to the present date.

Mr. SNYDER. The gentleman will concede that they had a right to go 100 years ago, of which they did not avail themselves.

Mr. SEARS. The treaty says whenever they may go.

Mr. SNYDER. And they have chosen to stay where they are. Notwithstanding that, they want us to increase this appropriation every year, and after doing that we can not get the department to expend any of it. The amendment as offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is the same amount that was carried in the bill when it passed the House. I think it is a sufficient amount and the amendment is acceptable to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, some years ago I was at Miami and close enough to the reservation to go out and see the Seminole Indians. I became interested in them. They were at that time about the only Indians in the United States for which the Government was not doing something.

They were a clean, self-supporting, fine-looking lot of people, without schools, without churches, without homes, without hope.

White people were closing in on them and crowding them closer and closer, and about the only places they had were little knolls in the swamps to live on. In making up the next Indian appropriation bill I asked that an item be placed in the bill, with a view of investigating their status and to see whether or not something could be done for those Indians. That was some five or six years ago, and we have been appropriating about \$10,000 a year for the Seminole Indians ever since. The Seminole Indians have had absolutely no benefits out of that. Somebody who was sent down there has spent somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,000 or \$1,100 a year. The money has never been spent for the benefit of those Indians. I would make this item \$50,000 gladly if the money could be spent for the benefit of the Seminole Indians and show results. Whether or not this item shall be \$10,000 or \$20,000 is a matter of small concern if the Seminole Indians can get some benefit. I think the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SEARS] agrees with me perfectly on this matter. We have been unable to get any action by the Bureau of Indian Affairs that has resulted in any benefit to the Seminole Indians. Congress has done everything it can do with respect to the matter, and whether this item is \$10,000 or \$20,000 makes very little difference if the policy is pursued for the next fiscal year that has been pursued in the past four years in respect to this appropriation.

Mr. SEARS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SEARS. The gentleman recalls my statement when this was up before the committee, that unless we could get it expended for the benefit of the Indians I would not even ask the committee for an appropriation, but I want the House to give the \$20,000, that I may have a chance during the next 12 months to see if I can not get it expended in the interests of the Indians. If we do not, it will stay in the fund; so nobody is hurt.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I recall the statement of the gentleman from Florida with respect to this item, and I do not know why the item was increased, or why it should be increased, in view of the attitude of the Bureau of Indian Affairs heretofore with the appropriations already made. If the gentleman from Florida wants the amount increased, I am disposed to agree with him. My interest in the Seminole Indians is so great that I want something done for the Seminoles, and I am opposed to making appropriations from year to year and having a small amount of it used for the benefit of somebody who wants to make a trip to Florida, and the Indians get absolutely nothing out of it in the way of benefit.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. Mr. Chairman, I rise rather to support the item in this bill as reported by the committee. I think this is as meritorious, if not the most meritorious, appropriation that is contained in this bill and I feel at full liberty to speak about it because it does not affect my own State. It is to be expended wholly within the State of Florida. I agree heartily with much that has been said by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL]. I share with him his criticism of the department that declines or fails to expend the money. I believe any appropriation by the Congress of the United States of a sum of money is in effect a command upon the particular department that it ought to be expended in the way that Congress intended it should be. Now, some three years ago Congress provided by an amendment in the Indian appropriation bill for a committee to investigate the various Indian tribes, and in March, 1917, a part of the Committee on Indian Affairs, of which I happened to be then a member, started out upon this investigation, and the first place we went was to investigate the condition of the Seminoles of Florida, and I want to say to the House and I want to say to the country that no man has sufficient language to exaggerate the conditions of the Seminole Indians in Florida. They are the most backward Indians on the face of the earth. They are the least civilized of any Indians that I have ever known of or ever read about. There are approximately about 600 of these Seminole Indians in Florida, almost all of them of pure blood. I will surprise the House when I tell you that of the 600 there are only one or perhaps two who ever entered a schoolhouse; one boy who seemed to be precocious had been taken charge of by some white friend and he had been induced to enter a school and made a very fine record, and we also understood that his sister or some relative or perhaps two of them had been induced to enter a white school. Now, let me say to the House that as far as the testimony disclosed before the committee they did not have a single school that the Seminole children attended. More than that, they did not have a single missionary among them. There is not a single Seminole child who ever went to a Sunday school. There are no preachers, as I stated a moment ago, and

there has absolutely nothing been done to civilize them. They have been living down there, as my friend from Florida says, around Lake Okechobee and around the Everglades of Florida. When Florida was sparsely settled they made a living by hunting and fishing. They killed plumed birds down there and would sell their plumes to the white traders for a splendid sum. Florida has passed a law preventing them doing that, so that means of making a livelihood was closed. I am not criticizing that. Railroads have been built through various parts of Florida, particularly along the eastern coast. Cities have been built up, and the population of Florida has been greatly increased so that the Indians are crowded back into the interior, and there is very little hunting and fishing for them. Now, they do not have any homes. They live in little camps in tents, and whenever the land is homesteaded upon which they were on they simply moved to another place. Now, that is the condition of these Seminoles in Florida. They are in a terribly bad condition.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. I will.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Just for some information. When the Federal Government made an arrangement with the Seminole Tribe to remove them to the State of Oklahoma it was unfortunate that all the Seminole Indians did not go and participate in the Government's allotments given to them out there and become wards of the Government, but remained in the State of Florida as citizens or, you might say, subjects of the State of Florida.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have two or three minutes longer.

Mr. HASTINGS. Three minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MCKENZIE. If the gentleman will yield further, what I want to get at is this: These Seminole Indians at the present time are not under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government or the Bureau of Indian Affairs, are they?

Mr. HASTINGS. No.

Mr. MCKENZIE. That being true, by what authority could the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or any Federal officer expend money such as authorized in this appropriation without further legislation?

Mr. HASTINGS. Well, they can do it provided we authorize it. For instance, if we make an appropriation and authorize the expenditure for the purpose of the support and civilization of those Indians, that money can be expended.

Mr. MCKENZIE. If we go that far and authorize the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to expend this money for the benefit of the Indians in Florida, will we not then again assume jurisdiction of those Indians and they become wards of the Government in the State of Florida?

Mr. HASTINGS. If the gentleman from Illinois could have gone with this committee down there and visited those camps that they occupy and seen the pitiable condition of those Indians there, he would not hesitate, I venture to say, to vote ten times this amount in order that they might be cared for.

Mr. MCKENZIE. If the gentleman will pardon me, I am perfectly ready and willing to do anything for these unfortunate people; and I feel, as the gentleman does perhaps, that on account of their ignorance some advantage has been taken of them, and I feel our Government ought to do justice to them. But we must so legislate that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall have the right to expend money that we appropriate here.

Mr. HASTINGS. I do not think there would be any doubt but that he has the right to expend it, provided we make an appropriation, but the trouble has been that the Indian Office has been investigating, and the money has not been expended. And I agree with the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] and the chairman of the committee, and with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SEARS] in their criticism of the nonexpenditure of this money. I think it ought to be expended, and I think it can be wisely expended, and I think in such a way as to greatly help the Seminoles down there in the State of Florida. And I believe it is a meritorious appropriation. I do not believe at the present time the amount ought to be reduced, and hence I hope that the amendment that reduces it will not be adopted.

Mr. SNYDER. I would like to ask the gentleman if he thinks there is any more reason now why it should be made \$20,000 than we originally made the bill?

Mr. HASTINGS. I never did think that \$10,000, taking into consideration what I know of the condition of the Seminoles, the number of them, and how they are scattered over the country, was sufficient, and particularly in view of the action of the Florida Legislature, as I understand, in granting a large area

of land to the Seminoles down there, I do not think the original appropriation was sufficient, and I believe we ought to make an appropriation in an amount sufficient that they can make some little showing among the Seminoles this coming year.

Mr. SNYDER. If the gentleman will permit, certainly it is large enough an amount until they can demonstrate they can expend the money and do something with it.

Mr. HASTINGS. I will say frankly, Mr. Chairman, the money has not been expended or was not expended last year. I do not know what has been done in the last five or six months, but up to that time it had not been expended. The failure to expend the money met with the criticism of all the Members who were in Florida and knew the conditions down there. I do not believe there is a single member of the investigating committee but who agrees with me about the condition of the Seminoles down there in Florida, and that the statement of their condition can not be overdrawn, and that you can not find language to overstate it.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes, to answer the questions asked by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MCKENZIE].

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

Mr. SEARS. My colleague is fair and wants to be fair. The fact of the business is this: In 1832 the United States entered into a treaty with the Seminole Indians. It is claimed—but I do not know whether it is true or not—that the Indians representing the Seminoles were made drunk by the white people. It is a fact that the treaty was signed by the Indians by their mark, showing that they could not write their names. It is signed by the representatives of the United States, but there were no witnesses to the transaction. It gave to the United States the entire State of Florida. The Government thereby recognized that the Seminoles owned the State. The gentleman will not deny that. These 600 Indians have always denied the right of those Indians representing them to sign that treaty for them. And they contend, and I contended to the Indian Committee, on account of their ignorance the treaty was not binding, and that there is at least a moral obligation resting upon us. The gentleman knows no court will hold that a deed signed by myself and my wife by our marks and without any witnesses is a good deed. I could come in and set it aside. But the Indian has no court to come to. He is simply coming to the Congress through myself as a representative of the people—they can not vote—asking that you give them something in the nature of relief.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

I feel that these Seminole Indians ought to be treated as human beings or as animals. Now, if human beings, they ought to be brought out of the Everglades somehow and educated. I visited them a little over a year ago, and I want to concur in everything that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] has said concerning their condition. And when we entered into any treaty with them it was like entering into a treaty with a lot of alligators down there. I do not have any idea that they had any conception of what the treaty meant. They are the most ignorant class of people I ever saw; they are the most primitive class of people I ever saw. They were all barefooted. They live up in the swamps and Everglades, where no white man would think of living. I have not any recollection, as my friend from Kansas says, that they were clean, unless they had fallen into the water of the swamp accidentally.

The women wear 40 or 50 rows of beads around their necks—the most peculiar thing I ever saw in my life. Those strings of beads look like a great muffler such as a farmer up in New England might wear in the depth of winter. Forty or fifty or seventy-five rows of beads are worn, and one row is supposed to be worn for each year of their age.

I think something should be done for this class of people. They should be brought out into a state of civilization.

Mr. HASTINGS. Did the gentleman examine their camps?

Mr. EMERSON. No; I did not.

Mr. HASTINGS. If the gentleman will permit me, I wish to say that I went down to one of those camps, and I do not think they had 10 cents' worth of breadstuff there for 40 or 50 people to live on. They had no houses. They had what they call thatched tents. They put up four posts and cover them with thatch, and put down a board floor, 2 or 3 feet from the ground, and they sleep there. They may have a wagon cover or sheet, or something of that kind, but it is impossible for a man to find language properly to describe the condition of those Seminoles. If we make a gratuitous appropriation for Indians in the West, I do not believe that any man who has gone down

there and has seen those Indians as I saw them and as the committee saw them would deny that something ought to be done to take care of them. They have no schools or churches or anything.

Mr. EMERSON. I may say that after looking at them I decided not to visit them in their camp. I thought I would go back to Miami, where I was staying.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, the Seminole Indians are a strong, virile race of people, primitive, ignorant, and uncivilized, but evidence of their virility is given in the fact that they have lived right up against the white man's civilization for 10, these many generations, and still have not as yet accepted one iota of it. They live in a manner just as primitive, they are just as much native tribesmen, as when the great Genoese navigator landed on the sunny shores of San Salvador.

Mr. EMERSON. And wear the same clothes.

Mr. CARTER. They have not changed their mode of life at all. They are the one tribe of Indians in the United States who, man, woman, and child, have totally rejected the white man's civilization and even the white man's Christianity. I was told on the stand, by preachers and missionaries among them; and by one or two of the Seminoles themselves, that never had a native Florida Seminole been in a house of worship of the white man, and that they never expected to enter any except their own places of worship, where they expected to pursue for the remainder of their lives their devotion to the Great Spirit and entertain their hope of eventually attaining the happy hunting grounds.

These primitive people at one time owned the entire peninsula of Florida. They have been divested of title, they have been divested of possession, in order that the white man might have a home, in order that the white man, the United States citizen, might be given some convenient place on which he could pursue the method of his livelihood.

There are only about 600 of those Seminoles left, and it would not cost this Government a great deal to take care of that small band of Indians. It will cost more, perhaps, per capita to civilize and educate them on account of their obstinate disposition than it would to educate any other class of people in the United States.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. In just a moment. But when once they have been educated, when once they have been raised to the plane of civilization which the white man has attained, they will make citizens equal to the white man. Now I yield to my friend.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. After this appropriation is made it seems to me the difficulty may be in expending it for the benefit of those Indians. As I understand it, they do not care for anything connected with the white man's civilization. I wish the gentleman could tell us how this money can be expended.

Mr. CARTER. I will get to that. The gentleman is now complaining that the appropriation heretofore made is not expended. I have complained of that myself, and I have complained of it to the Indian Bureau. But we must take into consideration a true estimate of the conditions. When you find a people who like these will not accept civilization, and have sufficient virility to do so successfully, you have a more difficult task in spending money for civilization than with respect to other Indian tribes or members of other Indian tribes who will accept civilization. The Indian Bureau has had men in Florida heretofore. They have tried to induce the Indians to go into the schools, to become connected with churches. Seminoles and Creek Indians speaking the Seminole language have gone from Oklahoma at their own expense and have taken an interest in those Indians. They have tried to bring them to some degree of civilization, but all their efforts to teach them have been failures. Nevertheless I believe that if the proper persons can be sent among them, if the Indian Bureau will adopt the policy of sending among the Florida Seminoles none but persons who can speak the Seminole language, people of their own blood, a great deal of good could be accomplished. The Indian Bureau can find many teachers, preachers, and others from among the Seminoles and Creeks in Oklahoma who would delight to undertake this task.

It will not take a great many of them. There are many teachers there who are teaching in the schools now who would be glad to take the responsibility, would be glad to try to elevate those who are in fact their own kith and kin. I think if that policy were pursued and if our Indian Bureau were to send to them some intelligent people who can speak to them in their own language their confidence could be gained and something could be done that will preserve and keep them from utter ruin and extermination. Those people have within them the traits of good citizenship, if we can only develop them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. CARTER. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. McKEOWN. I wish to suggest that it is probably not known that the Seminoles of Florida speak the Mississippi language, and attempts have sometimes been made to send among them Seminoles from Oklahoma who speak the Muskogee language.

Mr. CARTER. I may say to my friend that the Seminoles from Oklahoma conversed with the Florida Seminoles fluently and with no difficulty. If I remember correctly, one of the Creeks from Oklahoma acted as interpreter at one of our hearings. He had no difficulty in making himself understood, and the Seminole Indians seemed to have more confidence in him than they had in those who could not speak their language.

When we were down on this trip the citizens of Florida seemed to hail our coming there as an event foreshadowing the purchase from the State of a large area of land for the Seminoles in Florida. We had several hearings there, and, as chairman of the committee, I thought it well to dispel that idea as much as possible, so I made a statement, which was carried to the newspapers, to the effect that the furnishing of land for the Seminoles was not in any sense of the word a task for the Federal Government to perform; that the Federal Government had turned over to the State of Florida all of the public land within that State; that if the Indians had any claim at all it was to the lands of Florida originally and those of no other State; that since the State of Florida had acquired those lands as a gratuity, I think, from the Federal Government, I was sure Congress would look upon the proposition of furnishing land as a State proposition and not a Federal one; but I concluded by saying that so far as I was concerned—and I could speak only as one Member of the House—if the State of Florida would undertake to furnish land for the Seminole Indians I would advocate, as best I could, the appropriation of sufficient funds to educate them, and teach them how to cultivate the land, and give them the elements of a common-school education at the expense of the Federal Government.

Since that time the State of Florida has set aside about 100,000 acres for the Florida Seminoles, and the persons interested in that work have advised me that there are sufficient hummocks and other lands in that grant subject to cultivation to furnish agricultural sustenance for the Seminoles. So if we provide schools for them out of this \$20,000, and if the money is used judiciously, perhaps we can finally coax them into the schools. If this can be done, I have no doubt we can make good citizens out of 600 people who probably otherwise will disappear in the Everglades and lie in unmarked graves within the next few years.

Now, just a word to my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] about the amount of the appropriation. As I recall the bill as it passed the House last session this item contained \$10,000 and an unexpended balance. The Senate increased it to \$40,000. We insisted on the House proposition; but after looking into it we found that the appropriation and the unexpended balance would amount to \$28,000 or \$29,000, so we reduced the amount to make it only \$20,000. I think these Indians are entitled to another trial. As a matter of fact, they have never had any fair trial as yet, so let us agree that the Indian Bureau at least is entitled to another trial. Therefore I hope the gentleman from Massachusetts will not insist upon his amendment. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH].

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For improvement and maintenance and operation of the Fort Hall irrigation system, \$50,000, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder for improvements shall be reimbursable to the United States in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the words "to be immediately available," in lines 14 and 15.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the authorities of Kansas City, Kans., the sum of \$1,000 in consideration of the agreement of said authorities forever to maintain and care for the Huron Cemetery, a tract of land in the city of Kansas City, Kans., owned by the Government of the United States, as provided in the contract for said purposes with the said city of Kansas City, Kans., the use of which was conveyed by treaty to the Wyandotte Tribe of Indians as a cemetery for members of said tribe, such payment

to be made from the \$10,000 appropriated for the preservation and improvement of said cemetery by the act of September 8, 1916 (39 Stats. L., p. 844).

Mr. WALSH. I reserve a point of order.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. I suggest to the chairman of the committee that there is an error in the spelling, in line 19, of the word "cemetery," which ought to be corrected.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will make the correction.

There was no objection.

Mr. GARD. The gentleman from Massachusetts has reserved a point of order.

Mr. WALSH. I should like a little information about this item. It seems that we are going to pay \$1,000 of Government money in consideration of an agreement with somebody to do something, nothing having been done as yet.

Mr. HAYDEN. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE] is very much interested in this item. When the matter was before the House in the last session he gave a very complete explanation of it. I think he is about the only person in the House competent to explain it fully. If it is agreeable to the chairman of the committee, it seems to me we might as well pass over this paragraph until the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE] is here, if the gentleman from Massachusetts insists on obtaining first-hand information.

Mr. SNYDER. There is a justification for this item here in the report. I recall that at the time the bill was on the floor before we held the matter in abeyance until the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE] got some information on the subject from Kansas City.

This does not involve the appropriation of any additional funds. The act of September 8, 1916, Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 844, appropriated \$10,000 for the preservation and improvement of Huron Cemetery, a tract of land in the city of Kansas City, Kans., owned by the Government of the United States, the use of which was conveyed by treaty to the Wyandotte Tribe of Indians as a cemetery for the members of said tribe.

In pursuance of the above act, contracts have been entered into for the repair and improvement of the cemetery, and said contracts have been completed. To further carry out the purpose of the act with reference to the preservation thereof, a contract was entered into with the city of Kansas City to the effect that for and in consideration of the payment of \$1,000 by the United States and for other considerations named in the contract, the city of Kansas City agreed to forever maintain, care for, preserve the lawns and trim the trees and give the grounds the same and equal attention that it gives its city parks within the main part of the city, etc.

In view of the provisions of section 3648 of the United States Revised Statute prohibiting payment on a contract in advance of services rendered, it is desired that specific authority for the payment to the city of Kansas City of \$1,000 from the amount heretofore appropriated for the preservation and improvement of the said cemetery be granted.

Now, there is no possible way for the city of Kansas City to enter into a contract unless this special authority is given at this time, ahead of the actual expenditure of the money.

Mr. WALSH. How much of the \$10,000 has been expended?

Mr. SNYDER. That I can not say.

Mr. WALSH. This \$1,000 is to pay the city of Kansas City for the consideration of an agreement for the perpetual care of this cemetery?

Mr. SNYDER. For the perpetual care of the cemetery.

Mr. WALSH. There is to be no further charge on the Federal Government?

Mr. SNYDER. No; this is one lump payment, which is to be put out at interest, to furnish a small amount of money for the care of that cemetery, or that little plot in the cemetery, for an indefinite period.

Mr. WALSH. In view of the explanation given by the chairman of the committee, I withdraw the reservation of the point of order.

Mr. GARD. I renew the point of order made by the gentleman from Massachusetts. I make the point of order, unless the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE] desires to be heard.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that this paragraph may be passed over until the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE] is here.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to pass the paragraph for the time being. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the general council

of said tribe to be held during July, 1919, pursuant to the constitution of the general council of said Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, organized in May, 1913, and to pay the expenses of said general council in looking after the affairs of said tribe, including the actual and necessary expenses of its legislative committee in visiting Washington during the second and third sessions of the Sixty-fifth Congress; said sum to be immediately available, and said actual and necessary expenses to be approved by the president and secretary of the general council and certified to the Secretary of the Interior, and as so approved and certified to be paid.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the words "to be immediately available," in line 7, page 20.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. What is the necessity of making an appropriation for the visit of a legislative committee to Washington for the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress? The expenses of that visit are carried in the current law.

Mr. SNYDER. The amount appropriated here is the same as was provided in the bill which passed the House, but failed to pass Congress. This is for the visit of the council who came here a year ago.

Mr. WALSH. Oh, no.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; they have to come here every year, and this is out of their own money. They want to come here.

Mr. WALSH. Then you want to change the language of the appropriation, for it says "to pay the expenses of said general council during the second and third sessions of the Sixty-fifth Congress." That was carried in the current law.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the gentleman from Massachusetts will permit, I will state that there was some friction among the Chippewa Indians in their tribal council. There are two factions, and each side claimed to be the legitimate council of the tribe. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs being in doubt as to which faction was entitled to receive money, did not pay anything to the contesting delegates for the time they spent here in the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, and had paid nothing for the third session at the time the bill was under consideration last spring.

Mr. WALSH. Has the Indian Service decided who is entitled to it?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not know.

Mr. SNYDER. It has not. A delegation from one or the other, from the Red Lake or the White Lake, I do not know which one, waited on me a day or two ago and wanted us to decide for them which one should have the money. The chairman of the committee thought he would leave the matter in the hands of the Indian Office, where it has been heretofore, and let them decide.

Mr. WALSH. Do I understand that the Indians are coming down here to secure legislation from Congress, and that Congress is paying the expenses, giving them a trip from the reservation?

Mr. SNYDER. There is a dispute there as to who is really the commission or council entitled to be considered. They were here in the last Congress, both sides, attempting to get legislation, and both sides were against certain appropriations in the bill.

Mr. CARTER. Let me say to the gentleman that this appropriation comes out of the Indians' own money.

Mr. SNYDER. I so stated when I rose, that this is the Indians' own money, and the only difficulty is it has to be appropriated before the department can pay it out. The department has not yet determined which party that claims to be the real representative of the tribes is entitled to the money. The committee does not see fit to attempt to decide it.

Mr. WALSH. So under the authorization of the current law none of the expenses have been paid?

Mr. SNYDER. Not one cent has been paid, and probably will not be.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Hereafter on ceded lands in the State of Minnesota embraced within the provisions of the law entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889, the minerals in and mineral rights pertaining to any of the lands, the cession of which was provided for in said act and which the United States has not conveyed title, shall be and remain in and reserved for the use and benefit of the Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph. This seems to me legislation of a rather important nature. I would like to know what effect this reservation is going to have on the lands under the jurisdiction of the State of Minnesota. Perhaps some member of the Minnesota delegation may be able to enlighten me.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, in the section of Minnesota where this reservation is situated it is expected that there are

large deposits of iron ore. The idea is, as I understand from this section, to protect the Indians by preserving to them all the mineral rights on the land. The State of Minnesota, in selling State school lands, reserves all mineral rights, and we want the same protection for the Indian lands.

Mr. SNYDER. That covers my understanding of the section, that this is a reservation of the minerals for the benefit of the Indians themselves.

Mr. KNUTSON. Absolutely. There are quarter sections up in that country that are worth \$40,000,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, that is an estimate?

Mr. KNUTSON. No; they have taken \$40,000,000 out of a quarter section up there in iron ore.

Mr. ELSTON. Why not have these mineral rights reserved to the United States?

Mr. KNUTSON. Well, it is the Indians' land, and why should they not have the mineral rights? It will prevent speculators going in and getting hold of the land for the mineral value at a nominal price.

Mr. ELSTON. I assume from the first two or three lines of the paragraph that heretofore the United States has reserved the mineral rights, and why should not the United States, in ceding this land to the Indians, reserve those mineral rights? It is clearly implied in the first three or four lines of the paragraph.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] has stated that some of these lands are worth \$40,000,000.

Mr. KNUTSON. Oh, I did not say some of these lands.

Mr. WALSH. Some of the mineral deposits on this land are worth \$40,000,000. It is apparently intended upon ceded land embraced within the provisions of the law provided for the relief of the Chippewa Indians that minerals in that land are to still remain the property of the Indians. We know that further on in this bill we carried a provision for taking the minerals out of the Indian lands, and as long as that ore remains in the land which belongs to the Indians it will be worth nothing—at least that is the argument that is made here in inducing the House to agree to mining on Indian reservations, which was carried in the last session of Congress. I think we would better reserve to the United States the right to take this ore out of the land that is worth \$40,000,000. It might come in handy a little later on to have the United States obtain authority to mine some of it. I make the point of order on the paragraph.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman withhold his point of order?

Mr. WALSH. For a moment.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman might argue with equal fairness that all of the ore in Oklahoma on Indian reservations should be reserved to the Government. I did not say that there was iron ore on these lands. I said that it was suspected that there might be iron ore on these lands. The ores should clearly go to the Indians. There is no question about that. If iron ore is found on these lands, the Indians would take the same steps, probably, with the consent of the Indian Bureau, that an individual would take in working the land. It is out of the question for any individual to mine iron ore on a large scale. It takes considerable capital. He would simply allow some company to go in there and develop it and receive a royalty of 50 or 75 cents per ton, depending upon the value of the ore.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I do not exactly understand this situation. In the sixteenth line it speaks of the ceded lands in the State of Minnesota. Were those some lands ceded to the Indians by the United States Government in lieu of some other lands?

Mr. KNUTSON. That is my understanding, though I have not read the hearings. These are lands that have already been ceded.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. From what is going on here we can hardly tell whether they are the same lands that originally belonged to the Indians or lands that were ceded by the Government, or just what rights the Indians have in them. If these are lands the Indians originally possessed and never lost their right to, it would appear that they ought to keep these mineral rights; but if, on the other hand, it is some land that was ceded by the Government to the Indians, it seems to me that the position of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is correct, that the Government ought to keep these minerals, if the mineral rights did not pass.

Mr. ELSTON. Particularly if these lands were ceded in exchange for other lands of nominal value, and it was supposed at the time that the lands were only agricultural lands, possibly

of small value. Of course, I am influenced in my remarks by the statement of the gentleman that 160 acres of land might be worth \$40,000,000.

Mr. KNUTSON. These lands are situated 100 miles west of the proven mineral belt. There has been no mineral found within 75 miles of these Indian lands, but I want to protect the Indians in case it is found later on. In case minerals are found, then those mineral rights should go to the Indians. Originally the Chippewas of Minnesota had about \$18,000,000 in visible assets, which have shrunk to about \$6,000,000. I think it is about time the Indians should get a square deal and receive what they are entitled to.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman speaks of the Indians and their fortunes, and speaks of millions of dollars in such a way as to make it reminiscent of appropriations made for war purposes. I do not think there will be any very great rush upon the almshouses of Minnesota if Uncle Sam retains the rights to these minerals up there. I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, and to expend or pay the same, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, for the erection or purchase of homes for Chippewa Indians in said State whose homes were destroyed by forest fires during the year 1918, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That said sum may be used for material and labor for the construction of such houses; for the purchase of portable houses; or to pay for the erection of houses under contract, said contract to be executed or approved by the superintendent, who shall also inspect and approve all work done or houses erected or purchased hereunder before making payment therefor: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,000 may be used for the purchase or construction of any one home: *And provided further*, That not to exceed 5 per cent of the amount expended may be used for administrative purposes.

Mr. WALSH. I make the point of order on the words "to be immediately available" in lines 8 and 9, page 30.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will not the gentleman withhold his point for a moment. Last fall the northeastern part of Minnesota was visited by one of the most disastrous forest fires in the history of the country. A number of Indians lost their homes and everything they possessed, except the bare land, as a result of that fire. They are now living in absolute destitution, and if this money could be made immediately available it would tend to ease the situation materially. I am sure that if the gentleman understood the condition of these Indians, who are and have been living in shacks all winter, he would withdraw his objection.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes; I yield to my friend.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. This is the Indians' own money?

Mr. KNUTSON. Absolutely. What difference does it make whether we make it available to-day or next month?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. And they have no houses to live in?

Mr. KNUTSON. They have nothing but tents and shacks. They are absolutely destitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order, and the Clerk will read:

The Clerk read as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$20,000 of the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, and to expend or pay the same, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, for the construction and repair of roads on the Chippewa and ceded Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 31, after line 2, insert the following paragraph: "Road construction, Red Lake: That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota, and to expend the same in the construction of roads and bridges on the Red Lake Indian Reservation in said State, including purchase of material, equipment and supplies, and the employment of labor: *Provided*, That Indian labor shall be employed as far as practicable."

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman presenting the amendment has satisfied the committee that this is a proper item, the committee has no objection to its passage.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 26, last section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has that right under the agreement.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, I am informed—I was not here when the objection was made—that there was some objection or

some inquiry made about this item, which refers to the Thirtieth Statutes at Large, page 844. That was a special act introduced by my predecessor from that district, Mr. Taggart. The act is very short, and I will read it, and I think it will explain the matter. It is "An act making appropriation for the preservation, improvement, and perpetual care of Huron Cemetery, a burial place of the Wyandotte Indians, in the city of Kansas City, Kans." The act is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preservation and improvement of Huron Cemetery, a tract of land in the city of Kansas City, Kans., owned by the Government of the United States, the use of which was conveyed by treaty to the Wyandotte Tribe of Indians as a cemetery for the members of said tribe: *Provided*, That the authorities of Kansas City, Kans., will construct and maintain all necessary retaining or outside walls along all the boundaries of said cemetery abutting on streets.

For some reason the department just would not spend that money. Last year I went to them, presented the facts, and they began the necessary improvements. The Government owns that land. The Wyandotte Indians secured by treaty the use of it perpetually as a cemetery. There has been some litigation over it and the courts so adjudicated. That plot of ground lies right in the heart of Kansas City, Kans., in the business part of the city. For many years the Government would not do a thing about it, or did not, and the city could not, and did not, and the Government finally, at Mr. Taggart's suggestion, with the facts before the House, enacted that special bit of legislation which provided that the Government should appropriate \$10,000 to fix up that cemetery and maintain it, providing the city would build certain walls along the streets.

Those walls were built. The city complied with its part to the satisfaction of the Indian Bureau. The Government then took a portion of this \$10,000, within the last year or two, of that fund and built the inner walls. This divides the cemetery from the park on the inside and there is a wall on the street on the outside, except at the corner block. The Government built the inner walls and built two or three stone and concrete sidewalks and cleared it up. Possibly the Government has spent half of that; I do not know, although I have heard and seen a good deal of what has been done, because my office is in the same block. As I say, there has been a good deal of legislation and trouble about it. Two Indian women chased the United States marshal out of the place with a shotgun, ran the police away, and, as a matter of fact, were going to run the police out the last time. A couple of quarter or eighth blood Indian women built a little house on it, and it has been a constant source of annoyance and trouble to that city. It was a bad looking place, overgrown with brush and shrubbery, and no care taken of it for years, and if anybody else wanted to go there the Indian women went after him. The United States marshal tried it, and they bluffed him, and in the last two years I suggested to the department that they spend some of that money, and they did, and the ladies went there armed to interfere; but the mayor was firm, and police stopped the interference. The city was simply carrying out this contract with the Indian Bureau. The ladies have sued the mayor for a good many thousands for not letting them stay there, though, if they are patient, they will be allowed to stay there permanently after a while, though the mayor can not. It has been a great nuisance to our town, and the Government and the town have now gotten together, and last year when this bill was put through it went through in these words, and the understanding was the Government would authorize—had authorized—the city to go on and trim the trees and grass and take care of it and keep it in order, provided the city would do so—would take care of it and maintain it in a proper fashion—and the city agreed to do this for \$1,000 out of that \$10,000. The original appropriation was "is hereby appropriated for the preservation and improvement." Now, the city said, "We will preserve it and keep up the improvements if you will give us \$1,000." As a matter of fact, the city took over a very big job, and I wired the mayor if he knew what they had agreed to do—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GARD. I ask that the gentleman have three minutes additional.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LITTLE. And the mayor said, yes, in view of all the lawsuits and near killings and trouble that they had had in the city, if they got \$1,000 they would do it, and so this was put in last year in the bill, and now we have a beautiful bit of forest as becomes an Indian cemetery. It does not cost the Government a cent from now on, and if you do not pay the city this \$1,000 you will have to go ahead and spend a great deal more money. Did I understand the gentleman from Ohio desired to ask a question?

Mr. GARD. I desire to inquire whether the city of Kansas City has been able to pacify these wild ladies to whom the gentleman alludes?

Mr. LITTLE. Yes; I saw the policemen pacify her. The lady was pretty vigorous, but the mayor stood pat, and she did not really shoot, and that ended the matter. The improvements went through after years of wrangling.

Mr. GARD. If this money is given to the city of Kansas City, is it the purpose to maintain that as a cemetery and see that it is properly preserved?

Mr. LITTLE. Yes; that is the fact. There is nobody allowed to be buried there except the Wyandotte Indians, however.

Mr. GARD. How much of the authorization of \$10,000 has been expended?

Mr. LITTLE. I am unable to give the exact amount, but I should presume probably \$4,000 or \$5,000.

Mr. GARD. This amount of \$1,000 is supposed to be the last grant or authorization?

Mr. LITTLE. That is the intention.

Mr. GARD. For the care of the cemetery?

Mr. LITTLE. That is the intention. There is a written contract between the Indian Department and the city.

Mr. GARD. I do not insist on the point of order.

Mr. ELSTON. Does not the gentleman think it might be well to add to this paragraph a clause repealing that old statute of which he speaks in order that the same request will not be again made to bring the appropriation up to \$10,000?

Mr. LITTLE. I think we ought to leave the department a little leeway. I do not know but they may have spent \$9,000. I think we had better leave the department a little leeway so that if next year there is any question about it we will look it up.

Mr. HASTINGS. I think it only fair that the House understand that the relatives of these two women are buried there, and that the women feel very deeply about this matter. This land was allotted against their will, and they protested against it. They felt that they had some legal right that they ought to protect. I remember reading one of the decisions of the Supreme Court. One of the women, Elizabeth Conolly, came here in person and argued that case before the Supreme Court. It shows how deeply these Indians feel in reference to the matter. I think that statement ought to be made in view of the statement as to the standing-off of the officers there.

Mr. LITTLE. I am glad the gentleman mentioned that. Those Indians tried to employ my partner and myself to try that lawsuit, but we felt it was a big job, and they thought the fee we suggested was pretty high. So they came here and won their case in the Supreme Court of the United States. Then they went back and got a shotgun and carried out the ruling of the Supreme Court. I did not mean to cast any criticism upon them. They desired to preserve the tombs of their people, and it would seem that will be done. They feared if white men had their way the graves would be removed, but they made it impossible for the city to care for the cemetery. It was very unsightly. Now it is a pretty spot in the heart of a great city and always will be, I presume. These two Wyandotte women acted from motives which do them credit, but the city, too, wished to preserve the place, and I hope the misunderstanding is finally terminated.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For continuing construction, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in Montana, \$50,000 (reimbursable): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of applicable appropriations made for the Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for official use upon the aforesaid irrigation project: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,500 may be used for the purchase of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and that not to exceed \$4,000 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the first proviso, page 33, the paragraph beginning with line 18, to inquire what is the necessity for such a large apportionment as this for motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger vehicles on this irrigation project.

Mr. CARTER. I did not understand.

Mr. SNYDER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asked why there was such a large amount required for motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger vehicles upon this irrigation project. The reason for it is that it has been found it is more feasible to operate with Ford cars than it is with horses, and it is claimed by the department heads that much more progress can be made by the use of Fords than by the use of horses, and there is more work being done this year on this project than heretofore, and therefore the necessity for two or three more cars.

Mr. WALSH. Well, what is there about this particular irrigation project upon the Blackfeet Reservation that is different from others?

Mr. SNYDER. I think that has reference to this whole irrigation system here, including this \$100,000 in the \$375,000 items. The vehicles mentioned are for use in the entire Montana proposition.

Mr. WALSH. Well, what is there about the Montana reservations that makes motor-propelled vehicles necessary that does not apply to others?

Mr. SNYDER. There is nothing about the Montana irrigation systems that makes motor vehicles more applicable there than elsewhere, and I think perhaps you will find in the other irrigation systems as you go along that they are asking for increases for the purchase of cars as against the purchase of horses and wagons.

Mr. WALSH. I had not noticed that they had asked for any such authorization before.

Mr. CARTER. These propositions are being constructed by the Reclamation Service and not by the Indian Service. Therefore it is necessary to have the fund for these vehicles in order to carry it specifically. The other amount appropriated will apply only to the activities carried on by the Indian Bureau. Those are paid for out of the Indian fund and reimbursable, and carried on by the Indian Service.

Mr. GARD. Reserving the right to object, I wish to make an inquiry about the appropriation of \$15,000 for motor-propelled vehicles for official use, and the second proviso, not to exceed \$3,500 for horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 to be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger vehicles.

Mr. CARTER. The first is for maintenance and repair, and the other is for purchase.

Mr. GARD. One is said to be for official purposes and the other is for motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

Mr. CARTER. If the gentleman will read along, he will see that the first is for maintenance and repair and the second is for purchase.

Mr. GARD. Is \$15,000 considered to be a proper amount for the maintenance and repair of a number of Ford cars out there on this irrigation project?

Mr. CARTER. Maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles. The last proviso is for the purchase of horse-drawn and passenger-carrying vehicles, \$4,000.

Mr. GARD. My inquiry was whether the gentleman is satisfied that this sum is proper for the maintenance and operation of these automobiles?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; I would think that would be a reasonable amount for the maintenance, repair, and operation on all the projects.

The Clerk read as follows:

That so much of the Indian appropriation act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stats. L., pp. 1015, 1035), as relates to the disposal of surplus unallotted lands within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana is hereby repealed, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make allotments under existing laws within the said reservation to any Indians of said Blackfeet Tribe not heretofore allotted, living six months after the approval of this act, and thereafter to prorate all unallotted and otherwise unreserved lands therein among the Indians who have been allotted or may be entitled to rights within said reservation: *Provided*, That of the lands so allotted 80 acres of each allotment shall be designated as a homestead by the allottee and be evidenced by a trust patent and shall remain inalienable until Congress shall otherwise direct: *Provided further*, That the Blackfeet tribal rolls shall close as of six months after the approval of this act and thereafter no additional names shall be added to said rolls: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to repeal the grants of land made by the act of March 1, 1907, to religious institutions and to the State of Montana for school purposes, nor repeal the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of any land within said reservation suitable for town-site purposes, as provided by that act: *Provided*, That the State of Montana in making indemnity school selections shall be confined to nonmineral and nonirrigable lands: *Provided further*, That the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907, which require a division of the funds received from the sale of the surplus lands immediately upon the date of the approval of the allotments of land are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the lands within said reservation, whether allotted, unallotted, reserved, set aside for town-site purposes, granted to the State of Montana for school purposes, or otherwise disposed of, shall be subject to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country until otherwise provided by Congress: *Provided*, That the lands may be leased by the allottee for mineral purposes under such rules and regulations and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided further*, That allotments herein provided for shall be made under such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe, and trust patents shall be issued therefor as provided by the aforesaid act of March 1, 1907, except as to the homestead hereinbefore mentioned.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph.

Mr. GARD. And I reserve a point of order on it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts reserves a point of order on the paragraph.

Mr. WALSH. This is apparently the repeal of existing law and substituting a new system or method for the disposal of unallotted lands. I would like to ask somebody who is familiar with the situation why it is necessary to take out these unallotted lands in Montana from the provisions of the act referred to of March 1, 1907?

Mr. CARTER. Well, the gentleman has noticed, of course, that this original law related to the surplus unallotted lands. Provision was made for the homesteading of those lands, but it was found not to be desirable to homestead them, because they are really not agricultural lands. They lie in a very high altitude and very far north, and the frost comes too late in the spring and too early in the fall to permit the making possible of any kind of agricultural pursuits. Now, the Indians have quite a good many cattle themselves, cattle that have been distributed among individuals, and if this land is allotted I think it will give the Indians about 450 acres per capita, and this particular band of Indians are stock raisers and not farmers anyway, so that this will give them 450 acres upon which to graze a number of cattle, probably sufficient for their maintenance. Therefore it was thought better to allot the land than to dispose of it by homesteading.

Mr. WALSH. How much does the gentleman think it will permit each Indian to have?

Mr. CARTER. As I recall, about 450 acres.

Mr. WALSH. Glancing over the hearings hastily, I think it is stated to be about 80 acres.

Mr. CARTER. We have it right at page 199 of the hearings:

Under this item of legislation each Indian having rights on the reservation will obtain as a full allotment approximately 450 acres.

That is at the top of the page.

Mr. WALSH. This is the only reservation—the Blackfeet Reservation—where such conditions obtain?

Mr. CARTER. That is the only one that I have in mind now. I think it is really the only one in the United States.

Mr. WALSH. Of course these conditions were known in March, 1907, when this legislation was passed?

Mr. CARTER. I doubt if they were known to Congress. This was done after the Indians had made their protest against the sale of these lands. There was quite a long-drawn-out fight. Some gentlemen in Montana insisted that the lands be homesteaded and irrigated, and so forth, and the Indians insisted that they should not be, and Congress was forced to face about and take the Indian view of the proposition. I think it was taken correctly.

Mr. WALSH. It says they shall be allotted by the Secretary of the Interior under the existing law. What law is that?

Mr. CARTER. That is the Burke Act.

Mr. WALSH. I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. GARD. Continuing the point of order, Mr. Chairman, I desire to make inquiry about the proviso in this part of the new legislation concerning the leasing to allottees for mineral purposes. That is on page 36.

Mr. HAYDEN. The proviso says that the lands may be leased by the allottee for mineral purposes, under such regulations and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. This legislation is in conformity with the practice of the Indian Office with respect to mineral lands in Oklahoma, in the Osage country, and elsewhere. It was rumored that there might be oil in that country. If there is, the same procedure will be followed as in Oklahoma.

Mr. GARD. With this proviso out, there is under the present law no authority for the leasing by allottees for mineral purposes?

Mr. HAYDEN. Not at all.

Mr. GARD. Is it desirable that there should be such a provision?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not doubt it.

Mr. GARD. Why?

Mr. HAYDEN. If a restricted allottee has a tract of land that contains coal or oil, the leasing will be under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, which will secure the proper royalties for him on his oil or coal. What objection could there be to such a plan?

Mr. GARD. The objection to my mind would be that the people who are allotted are not capable of taking care of it.

Mr. HAYDEN. This proviso says "under such terms and supervision as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe."

Mr. GARD. Are these Indians restricted Indians—the Blackfeet?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. They are not allotted yet. An Indian's restrictions really go to his land, and until his land is allotted he is restricted. He is certainly restricted in the sale of tribal land.

Mr. HAYDEN. The leasing will be under the supervision of the Indian Office.

Mr. GARD. Is this the only allotment the Blackfeet have?

Mr. CARTER. I think this is the only allotment they have. It may be that some of the older ones have taken allotments, but the younger have not.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the pay of one special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and for necessary traveling expenses of said attorney, \$5,000, or so much thereof as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. WALSH. I desire to inquire why it is necessary to increase the special appropriation for this special attorney in New Mexico?

Mr. HAYDEN. The explanation is that it will be the duty of this attorney to defend certain Indian water rights for lands on the Rio Grande River. There is litigation pending, and a competent attorney could not be obtained to care for it for the sum of money heretofore appropriated. The litigation, it was expected, would last about a year; and the Indians need a good lawyer, who would defend them in the proper manner. The amount was raised to \$5,000 by the Senate, and the House agreed to the increase in the last Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For road and bridge construction on the Mescalero Indian Reservation, in New Mexico, including the purchase of material, equipment, and supplies; the employment of labor; and the cost of surveys, plans, and estimates, if necessary, \$25,000, to be immediately available and to be reimbursed from any funds of the Indians of said reservation now or hereafter on deposit in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That Indian labor shall be employed as far as practicable.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order on the words "to be immediately available," in line 19, page 38.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

For continuing work on the Indian highway extending from the Mesa Verde National Park to Gallup (N. Mex.) Indian Reservation, \$4,226.14, in addition to the \$16,500 appropriated for this purpose by the act approved June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., p. 91), to be immediately available for payment to the El Paso Bridge & Iron Co., of El Paso, Tex., for extra work and material, the same being made necessary by acts of the Government: *Provided*, That said sum shall be reimbursed to the United States by the Navajo Indians and shall remain a charge and lien upon the lands, property, and funds belonging to said Navajo Indians until paid in full.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order upon the words "to be immediately available," in lines 3 and 4, page 39.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 15. For support and education of 160 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Cherokee, N. C., including pay of superintendent, \$37,800; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$43,800. That the sum of \$8,000 appropriated for the construction of a bridge across the Ocona Luffy River at or near the Indian school at Cherokee, N. C., by the act approved May 25, 1918 (public No. 159, 65th Cong.), or so much thereof as may be required, is hereby reappropriated and made immediately available for the same purpose and under the same conditions as provided in the said act.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order on the words "to be immediately available," in line 3, page 40.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, this item appropriates an unexpended balance. There is some reason for making items of that kind immediately available. Other items in this bill that have been made immediately available do not come within that class. I merely mention this in order to preserve the rights of an appropriating committee with respect to this kind of an item, reappropriating an unexpended balance. Yet I think there is no question that it is really subject to the point of order if the point of order is made. If, however, there was any sort of chance for using this money before the 1st of July, I should appeal to the gentleman making the point of order not to make it; but there is no chance that the President will return and sign this bill and make this appropriation available before the 1st of July.

Mr. WEAVER. May I interrupt the gentleman?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. WEAVER. In regard to the \$8,000 appropriated for this bridge, I wish to say that the contract has already been made for its construction.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. WEAVER. Under the act as passed in May, 1918, the sum of \$8,000 was to be paid by the Federal Government, and the balance, which would be about \$8,000, is to be paid by the county of Swain, in which Cherokee is located. They have worked out their plans for the construction of the bridge with the State highway commissioner. Swain County has appropriated her part of the funds for the construction of the bridge, the contract has been made, and the matter is, in fact, under way. I sincerely trust that the gentleman from Massachusetts will not insist on his point of order.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. That is the reason I made the suggestion. Usually when an unexpended balance is reappropriated, it is for work under a contract that is continuing. In this case just that condition exists, but this bill will not become a law before the 1st of July, and it makes very little difference whether this amount is made immediately available or not. If, however, it did make any difference, I should urge that the point of order be not made.

Mr. WALSH. I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$676, to reimburse Benson County, N. Dak., for money actually paid by said county to the State of North Dakota for care of three insane Indians, Mary Josephine Pejihataskana, Alfred Littlewind, and Joseph Langer, in the North Dakota State Insane Asylum.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order on the paragraph. I do not think we ought to establish the precedent, or if it has already been established, to follow it up, by paying for charges such as these, and unless some extraordinary reason is given, I make the point of order upon the paragraph. It is clearly a specific appropriation that does not come within the general purposes of the bill, and would ordinarily be reported by the committee in a special bill. It is legislation, and I submit does not come within the rule.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman make the point of order?

Mr. WALSH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, and pay out the same for the benefit of the members of said tribes for their maintenance and support and improvement of their homesteads for the ensuing year in such manner and under such regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1920, a detailed statement as to all moneys expended as provided for herein.

Mr. WALSH. I make the point of order on the words "to be immediately available," in line 15, page 43.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

For support of Quapaws, Oklahoma: For education (art. 3, treaty of May 13, 1833), \$1,000; for blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith shop (same article and treaty), \$500; in all, \$1,500: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall certify the same to be for the best interests of the Indians: *Provided further*, That hereafter no moneys shall be expended from tribal or individual funds belonging to the Quapaw or other tribes of Indians of the Quapaw Agency in the State of Oklahoma without specific authority of law.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking a question as to the proviso at the beginning of page 45, that hereafter no moneys shall be expended from tribal or individual funds belonging to these Indians without specific authority of law. Has money been expended heretofore without specific authority of law, and is that the reason for inserting this proviso?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; the Interior Department has spent in all over \$3,000,000 out of tribal funds without any annual appropriation by Congress, and now we require them to come in before Congress and make estimates for expenditures out of the tribal funds, just as they do for expenditures out of the Federal Treasury.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, not to exceed the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the money on deposit to the credit of the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, to be expended for the support, education, and systematic vocational instruction of Osage children: *Provided*, That the expenditure of said money shall include the renewal of the present contract with the St. Louis Mission Boarding School, except that there shall not be expended more than \$300 for annual support and education of any one pupil.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order in order to get some information as to the contract for the education of the Osage children, and the amount expended for annual support and education of one pupil in excess of that granted in other instances.

Mr. CARTER. This is out of the tribal fund, and the other appropriation is out of the Treasury fund. This St. Louis mission boarding school is probably a very small school, and therefore it takes more money per capita. These Osages are the richest people in the world. They draw \$4,000 per annum for every man, woman, and child. They can afford to pay this.

Mr. SNYDER. And they very much desire to do it.

Mr. GARD. I withdraw the reservation of a point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Victor M. Locke the sum of \$1,290.26 as balance in full due him for salary and expenses as principal chief of the Choctaw Nation.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. What is there about this item to pay this salary which does not come out of the tribal fund?

Mr. CARTER. It comes out of the tribal fund. If it does not so provide, there should be an amendment.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. It is paid out of the tribal fund.

Mr. CARTER. Yes; it is.

Mr. WALSH. According to the provisions of this item it is paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to insert, on page 46, after line 19, the words "from the tribal fund of the Choctaw Indians in Oklahoma."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 46, line 19, after the word "pay," insert the words "from the tribal funds of the Choctaw Indians in Oklahoma."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For payment of interest upon certain interest-bearing trust funds belonging to the Cherokee Nation, which funds arose from the judgment of the Court of Claims of May 18, 1905, in favor of said nation, and were paid into and retained in the Treasury of the United States, as follows, to wit: On the amount of the fund which arose from item 1 of said judgment as such amount was determined and paid to the Secretary of the Interior on July 2, 1906, to be by him credited to the principal of the Cherokee school fund, interest at 5 per cent per annum from July 2, 1906, to and including May 26, 1910; on the amount of the fund which arose from item 4 of said judgment, as such amount was determined and paid to the Secretary of the Interior on July 2, 1906, to be by him credited to the principal of the Cherokee national fund, interest at 5 per cent per annum from July 2, 1906, to and including May 26, 1910; on the original principal sum of item 4 of said judgment, interest at 5 per cent per annum from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1903, and on the amount of the interest thus accruing interest at 4 per cent per annum from December 29, 1905, to May 14, 1906; and on the aggregate of the sums of the interest for the last two periods herein above mentioned, interest at 5 per cent per annum from July 2, 1906, to the date of the passage of this act; and the sum of \$27,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the interest above allowed, is hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid to the Cherokee Nation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount arising from item 4 of said judgment, with interest thereon as herein above provided for, to the agent appointed by the Cherokee Nation acting through its principal chief to receive the same, said payment to be made immediately upon the approval of this act.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LONGWORTH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 2480, the Indian appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED TO THE WHITE HOUSE FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they presented to the White House, for the approval of the President of the United States, the following bill:

H. R. 2329. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent the following leave of absence was granted:

To Mr. COOPER, for one week, on account of important business.

To Mr. MCFADDEN, at the request of Mr. KIESS, for one week, on account of important business.

To Mr. PORTER, for two weeks, on account of illness in his family.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the oath be administered to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. CONNALLY, a qualified Member.

Mr. CONNALLY appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office as prescribed by law.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, May 26, 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 a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, submitting a paragraph of legislation for inclusion in the deficiency bill, reappropriating the unexpended balances of appropriations for International Exchanges, Smithsonian Institution for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918, and making the same available during the fiscal year 1919 (H. Doc. No. 43); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from the Postmaster General recommending increase of appropriation for temporary and auxiliary clerk hire, etc., for the fiscal year 1919 (H. Doc. No. 44); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from the Acting Secretary of State submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation required by the Department of State for "Relief and protection of American seamen" for the fiscal year 1919 (H. Doc. No. 45); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting requests for appropriation for inclusion in the sundry civil appropriation bill for sundry items for the Public Health Service (H. Doc. No. 46); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting estimate of appropriation for constructing or purchasing and equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels to replace vessels worn out in service in the third, fifth, and eighth lighthouse districts, or for use in the Lighthouse Service generally (H. Doc. No. 47); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, requesting the passage of certain legislation for aids to navigation and for other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes (H. Doc. No. 48); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Julia K. Wilson, daughter of James R. Gibbany, deceased, against the United States (H. Doc. No. 49); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Ellen A. Benn, widow and natural guardian of the minor children of Frederick L. Benn, deceased, son of Frederick Benn, deceased, against the United States (H. Doc. No. 50); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Samuel F. Curtis against the United States (H. Doc. No. 51); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of William A. Duff, son and sole heir of John W. Duff, deceased, against the United States (H. Doc. No. 52); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

11. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Director General of Railroads submitting an estimate of appropriation for Federal control of the Federal transportation systems, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended (H. Doc. No. 53); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Attorney General submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation required by the Department of Justice for supplies for United States courts and judicial officers for the fiscal year 1920 (H. Doc. No. 54); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

13. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the National Park Service for the fiscal year 1920 (H. Doc. No. 55); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

14. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of Commerce, submitting supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the Bureau of Standards for research and investigations for the fiscal year 1920 (H. Doc. No. 56); 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. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 2837) to repeal section 630 of the revenue act of 1918, approved February 24, 1919; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 2838) to amend the war-risk insurance act and to increase and more definitely fix the rate of compensation thereunder to be paid for certain injuries; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 2839) granting citizenship to certain Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2840) to amend section 1754 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. WALSH: A bill (H. R. 2841) to establish a bureau for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 2842) to repeal the law known as the daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 2843) to donate a captured cannon or gun to the cities of Boise, Twin Falls, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Blackfoot, St. Anthony, Montpelier, Hailey, Buhl, Burley, Filer, Jerome, Rexburg, Preston, Mountain Home, Gooding, Arco, Fairfield, Rupert, Silver City, Malad City, Shoshone, American Falls, Malad, Rigby, Meridian, and Driggs, in the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KING: A bill (H. R. 2844) to increase the limit of cost of a new post office at Geneseo, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 2845) to provide that the United States shall cooperate with the States in promoting the health of the rural population of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HADLEY: A bill (H. R. 2846) authorizing the Indian tribes and individual Indians, or any of them, residing in the State of Washington and west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, to submit to the Court of Claims certain claims growing out of treaties and otherwise; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OGDEN: A bill (H. R. 2847) providing additional aid for the American Printing House for the Blind; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. MANSFIELD: A bill (H. R. 2848) fixing the rate of postal charges on mail matter of the first class, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BROOKS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 2849) to provide for the erection of a public building at Lawrenceville, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LUCE: A bill (H. R. 2850) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marlboro, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, together with a suitable number of shells; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 2851) to grant medals to survivors and heirs of volunteers of the Port Hudson forlorn-hope storming party; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 2852) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of New London, Mo., one German cannon or fieldpiece to be placed on the top of a memorial to be erected by the citizens of New London, Mo., in memory of the boys from Ralls County who served in the war against Germany; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 2853) making it unlawful to carry any flag in any parade or procession other than the

Stars and Stripes (United States flag); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MacGREGOR (by request): A bill (H. R. 2854) to establish a gold currency and a silver currency on a basis of interchangeable value throughout the world; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. BARKLEY: A bill (H. R. 2855) to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation in interstate commerce of misbranded articles, to regulate the traffic therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 2856) to regulate dealing in leaf tobacco; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 2857) to regulate the interstate use of automobiles and all self-propelled vehicles which use the public highways in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 2858) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Bloomington, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GOODALL: A bill (H. R. 2859) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Freeport, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KIESS: A bill (H. R. 2860) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the cemetery at Salona, Pa., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 2861) granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2862) for the relief of certain retired non-commissioned officers of the United States Army who were recalled to active service during the war with Germany and commissioned as officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REAVIS: A bill (H. R. 2863) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Pawnee City, Nebr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2864) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Plattsmouth, Nebr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2865) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Humboldt, Nebr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2866) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Burr, Nebr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2867) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the city of Lincoln, Nebr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2868) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Syracuse, Nebr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2869) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Falls City, Nebr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2870) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Nebraska City, Nebr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2871) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Tecumseh, Nebr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2872) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Auburn, Nebr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2873) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Brock, Nebr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2874) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the Peru State Normal School, Peru, Nebr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 2875) to provide for the erection of a public building at Morgan City, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2876) to provide for the erection of a public building at Houma, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2877) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one German cannon or fieldpiece each to certain towns in Louisiana; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE of Maine: A bill (H. R. 2878) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Rumford, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2879) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Fryeburg Academy, in the town of Fryeburg, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2880) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Canton, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2881) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Auburn, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2882) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bath, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2883) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Dixfield, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2884) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Rangeley, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2885) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Greenwood, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2886) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Norway, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANKFORD: A bill (H. R. 2887) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Manor, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2888) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Glenmore, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2889) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lenox, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2890) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Denton, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2891) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cecil, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2892) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Morven, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2893) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Screven, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2894) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Patterson, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2895) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Odum, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2896) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Enigma, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2897) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Barney, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2898) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Stockton, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2899) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Naylor, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2900) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Douglas, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2901) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Quitman, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2902) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Alma, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2903) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Nashville, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2904) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Waycross, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2905) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Valdosta, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2906) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Brunswick, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2907) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Adel, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2908) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hazlehurst, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KING: A bill (H. R. 2909) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Quincy, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2910) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2911) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Galesburg, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2912) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Canton, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2913) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Geneseo, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2914) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Rushville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2915) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lewistown, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2916) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cambridge, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2917) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Orion, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2918) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Yates City, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2919) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kewanee, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2920) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Oneida, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2921) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Abingdon, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 2922) to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs or have been totally disabled in the same in the military or naval service of the United States; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 2923) regulating the honorable discharges or resignations of those who served their country in the Army and Navy during the war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BEE: A bill (H. R. 2924) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Johnson City, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2925) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Boerne, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FESS: A bill (H. R. 2926) providing for the erection of a public building for the city of Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. IRELAND: A bill (H. R. 2927) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wenona, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2928) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Minier, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2929) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Princeville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2930) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Brimfield, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2931) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Putnam, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2932) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Averyville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2933) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bradford, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2934) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wyand, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2935) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Delavan, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2936) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Princeton, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2937) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lacon, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2938) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Pekin, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2939) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Granville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2940) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Toulon, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2941) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Washington, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2942) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Peoria, Ill., certain relics of the present war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2943) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Chillicothe, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2944) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Henry, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 2945) to authorize the sale of certain lands at or near Minidoka, Idaho, for railroad purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2946) to amend acts to permit the use of the right of way through the public lands for tramroads, canals, and reservoirs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2947) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Blackfoot, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2948) to provide for the erection of a public building at Hailey, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 2949) to provide revenue for the Government and to promote the production of tungsten ores and manufactures thereof in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 2950) to authorize a preference right of entry by certain Carey Act entrymen, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 2951) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Nowata, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 2952) to provide a preliminary survey of the Grand River and its several forks and tributaries in Missouri with a view to the control of its floods; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 2953) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Plymouth, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WEBSTER: A bill (H. R. 2954) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Pend Oreille River, between the towns of Metaline and Metaline Falls, in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2955) to authorize the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Newport, in the State of Washington, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PHELAN: A bill (H. R. 2956) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lawrence, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2957) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lynn, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2958) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Peabody, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2959) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of North Andover, Mass., a captured Ger-

man cannon or field gun and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2960) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of North Reading, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2961) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Boxford, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2962) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Middleton, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2963) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lynnfield, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2964) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Nahant, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2965) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Saugus, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARRISH: A bill (H. R. 2966) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Wilbarger County, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece captured by the American Army from the forces of the Imperial German Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2967) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Wise County, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece captured by the American Army from the forces of the Imperial German Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2968) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Baylor County, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece captured by the American Army from the forces of the Imperial German Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2969) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Cooke County, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece captured by the American Army from the forces of the Imperial German Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2970) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Montague County, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece captured by the American Army from the forces of the Imperial German Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2971) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Archer County, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece captured by the American Army from the forces of the Imperial German Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2972) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Throckmorton County, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece captured by the American Army from the forces of the Imperial German Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2973) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Wichita County, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece captured by the American Army from the forces of the Imperial German Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2974) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Jack County, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece captured by the American Army from the forces of the Imperial German Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2975) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Clay County, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece captured by the American Army from the forces of the Imperial German Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2976) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Denton, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2977) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Young County, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece captured by the American Army from the forces of the Imperial German Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 2978) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1919; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 2979) to permit the widows of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to purchase subsistence stores; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2980) to increase the efficiency of the Military Establishment of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 2981) to provide for the examination of temporary commissioned officers in the Army for permanent commissions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 2982) to extend the time for cutting timber on the Tusayan and Coconino National Forests, Ariz.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 2983) to authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, sodium, oil, oil shale, or gas on the public domain; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. EMERSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 60) proposing an initiative and referendum amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of its citizens when they so desire to vote upon constitutional amendments and laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESCH: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 61) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan tents and other material to the State of Wisconsin for a National Army encampment to be held in Milwaukee, Wis.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MASON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 62) to repeal section 906 of the war-revenue act of 1918, approved February 24, 1919; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EMERSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 63) for the relief of the Van Dorn Iron Works Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOTT: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 64) to repeal section 902 of the revenue act of 1918, approved February 24, 1919; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KAHN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 65) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan tents for use at encampments held by veterans of the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 66) to correct an error in the wording of the appropriation of \$71,000 made in the act approved July 9, 1918, and to authorize the Secretary of War to pay said sum to respective parties entitled thereto; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: Memorial from the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, with reference to maintaining the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America and against entangling alliances with other countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, favoring the enactment of such laws as will make provisions for the mutual exchange of lands by the United States and railroads; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, asking that irrigation possibilities in the county of San Juan, N. Mex., be investigated by the Secretary of the Interior and made a part of his program of irrigation of arid lands; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. REBER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, relative to the establishment of a national system of highways; to the Committee on Roads.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 2984) granting an increase of pension to William C. Stuart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COPLEY: A bill (H. R. 2985) granting an increase of pension to John F. Iliff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 2986) granting a pension to Phillip Jochem; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Also, a bill (H. R. 2987) granting a pension to Christian R. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 2988) granting an increase of pension to Cadle Burrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 2989) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo D. Hargis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 2990) granting a pension to Charles T. Durand; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2991) granting a pension to Walter S. Reece; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2992) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Ready; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2993) granting a pension to Henry Lebrecht; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FESS: A bill (H. R. 2994) granting a pension to Bettie Cowels; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2995) granting a pension to Ella Thatcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2996) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Sheldon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 2997) granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Cleaveland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 2998) granting an increase of pension to Wade H. Pyle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 2999) granting an increase of pension to Uriah T. Alley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 3000) granting an increase of pension to George W. Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3001) granting an increase of pension to Isaac S. Doan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACOWAY: A bill (H. R. 3002) granting a pension to C. B. Chamness; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3003) for the relief of Caleb B. Zachry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KING: A bill (H. R. 3004) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James McCullough; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KRAUS: A bill (H. R. 3005) granting an increase of pension to Augustus Geer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 3006) granting a pension to John E. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 3007) granting a pension to George Polletti; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3008) granting a pension to Charles Michener; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3009) granting a pension to Leonard Ripple; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LUCE: A bill (H. R. 3010) for the relief of Laban H. Davies; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3011) for the relief of Samuel Currier; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 3012) granting an increase of pension to William A. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3013) granting an increase of pension to Emily Elmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3014) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Moses Chauncey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 3015) granting a pension to Newton J. Foote; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 3016) granting a pension to Elizabeth Dickinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 3017) granting six months' pay to Fannie Appleby, mother of Robert W. Appleby, deceased, who served in Headquarters Company, Eighth Regiment Infantry, Ohio National Guard, border defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3018) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Guseman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3019) granting an increase of pension to Walter Griffith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3020) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Hopkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3021) granting an increase of pension to Anthony Headley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3022) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Hawkingbery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3023) granting an increase of pension to Jerry S. Fish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3024) granting an increase of pension to William W. Echols; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3025) granting an increase of pensions to William H. Fulkiner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3026) granting an increase of pension to James W. Duty; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3027) granting an increase of pension to John T. Downey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3028) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3029) granting an increase of pension to Timothy K. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3030) granting an increase of pension to John William Cox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3031) granting an increase of pension to William G. Camp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3032) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Cain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3033) granting an increase of pension to George W. Crawford; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3034) granting an increase of pension to William E. Cornwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3035) granting an increase of pension to John R. Bungard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3036) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus N. Barnhouse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3037) granting an increase of pension to Stinnett Bee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3038) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Bumgardner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3039) granting an increase of pension to James Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3040) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Barnett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3041) granting an increase of pension to Inez M. Batson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3042) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Atherton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3043) granting an increase of pension to William H. Atwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3044) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Aplin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3045) granting an increase of pension to William L. Alley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3046) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Aplin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3047) granting a pension to Emiline Hartley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3048) granting a pension to Mary C. Herrington; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3049) granting a pension to Sturgis G. Grim; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3050) granting a pension to Richard Glover; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3051) granting a pension to Sarah M. Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3052) granting a pension to Andrew B. Erb; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3053) granting a pension to John P. Fox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3054) granting a pension to Nancy A. B. Easton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3055) granting a pension to John R. Crayton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3056) granting a pension to Samuel S. Callahan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3057) granting a pension to Nancy J. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3058) granting a pension to Robert Campbell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3059) granting a pension to Harry Cook; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3060) granting a pension to Mary C. Bartlebaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3061) granting pensions to Zelia Barker, Eva G. Barker, Stella Barker, Gertrude Barker, Dora Barker, Edna Barker, and Annie W. Barker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3062) granting a pension to Sarah M. J. Bertram; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3063) granting a pension to Joseph E. Blackwell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3064) granting a pension to Sarah K. Arnett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3065) granting a pension to Charles Anderson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3066) granting a pension to Horace V. Andrews; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OSBORNE: A bill (H. R. 3067) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Householder; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3068) for the relief of Arthur D. Moore; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 3069) granting a pension to Isaac N. Troutman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 3070) granting an increase of pension to Ann E. McGrew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VOIGT: A bill (H. R. 3071) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Pohlman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WELTY: A bill (H. R. 3072) granting a pension to Sarah C. Armstrong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3073) granting a pension to Elizabeth G. Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of Maine: A bill (H. R. 3074) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Frank S. Bowker; 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: Petition of Centennial Evangelical Church, Chicago, Ill., asking for continuance of war-time prohibition act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, asking for the adoption of new oriental policy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Committee for the Defense of Jews in Poland, urging President Wilson and the peace conference to take such steps as shall guarantee full civil, religious, and political rights to Jewish inhabitants of eastern European countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BARBOUR: Petition of San Francisco and Northern California Fur Dealers' Association, for the repeal of tax on furs, section 900, subdivision 19, revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: Petition of Board of Aldermen of St. Louis, urging distribution of surplus foodstuffs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COLE: Petition of Cooperative Association of Hancock County, Ohio, on behalf of repeal of daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Marion (Ohio) Section of Council of Jewish Women, that the United States approve a league of nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COPLEY: Petition of Merchants' Association of Joliet, Ill., protesting against the repeal of the zone system for carrying second-class mail; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Twenty-seventh Infantry Association, Chicago, urging that American soldiers in Russia be brought home immediately; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Joliet, Ill., urging immediate repeal of section 904 of revenue law of 1918; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURRY of California: Petition of Medical Society of the State of California, protesting against curtailment of any appropriations for activities of the United States Public Health Service; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri: Petition with 22 signers of Cass County, Mo., asking for repeal of daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DYER: Petition of Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, expressing gratitude for the establishment of the league of nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, asking that legislation be passed by Congress providing for the adequate protection of the lives and property of aliens by the Federal authorities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, asking that a Federal law be enacted for the suppression of lynching; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Twenty-seventh Infantry Auxiliary, urging return of soldiers from Siberia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, relating to war-time prohibition; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Hoyle Rarick Clothing Co., St. Louis, Mo., urging repeal of section 904, luxury tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Jewelers' Vigilance Committee (Inc.), New York City, urging repeal of luxury taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELSTON: Petition of Sara J. Darr, president Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California, for 12,000 California women, urging enforcement of war-time prohibition and the Sheppard constitutional amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EMERSON: Resolutions adopted by the National Garment Retailers' Association, against the luxury tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Twenty-seventh Infantry Association, in favor of returning our soldiers from Siberia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Twenty-seventh Infantry Auxiliary, Chicago, Ill., urging return of American soldiers from Siberia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of jewelers of the United States, urging that the entire Title IX, covering sections 900 to 907, inclusive, be taken from the revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, relating to the league of nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of sundry citizens of Kingston, Ill., for the repeal of the daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Twenty-seventh Infantry auxiliary, asking for return of American soldiers from Siberia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: Petition of New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, urging that railroads be turned back to their owners; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, favoring import duty on live stock and its products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, indorsing the Kendrick bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KIESS: Petition of citizens of Tioga County, Pa., favoring the repeal of the daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of David Cowan, Robert Macdonald, and Gustav J. Merbach, of Baltimore, Md., asking support of the initiative and referendum amendment to the Constitution of the United States and also the noninterest bond bill, as advocated by Jacob Sechler Coxey, sr.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Leon Simon (Inc.), Baltimore Fur Manufacturing Co., Bernheimer Bros., Big Home Stores, Stewart & Co., all of Baltimore, Md., urging repeal of luxury taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York City, asking for immediate repeal of section 904 of luxury taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs, relating to Lewis-Raker bill (S. 4811; H. R. 12698), giving military rank to Army nurses; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore, Md., urging repeal of luxury taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MacGREGOR: Petition of National Garment Retailers' Association, urging repeal of section 904 of revenue bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of New York, protesting against the daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MAGEE: Petition of many residents of the city of Syracuse, N. Y., protesting against the imposition of luxury taxes and asking for the immediate repeal of section 904 of the revenue law of 1918, as well as the other sales taxes in title 9; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOTT: Petition of citizens of Fulton, N. Y., opposing repeal of war-time prohibition; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. NEELY: Petition of United Presbyterian Congregation of Chester, W. Va., urging constitutional amendment against polygamy and polygamous cohabitation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin: Petition of farmers from Polk County, Wis., for repeal of the daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of central committee, Socialist Party of Douglas County, Wis., transmitting certain demands of the Socialist Party; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of County Board of Taylor County, Wis., for the repeal of daylight-saving law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of Iron River, Wis., relating to the sale of medicines; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of Self-Determination League, of Liberty, N. Y., asking for repeal of war-time prohibition act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of jewelers of the United States, urging repeal of revenue-tax sections 900 to 907; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Twenty-seventh Infantry Auxiliary, Chicago, Ill., urging immediate return of American soldiers from Siberia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OSBORNE: Petition of California Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Association, in opposition to the extent of the sales tax imposed upon their products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Messrs. Lensky & Laewn, of Los Angeles, Calif., in opposition to the tax imposed on furs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Sacramento Valley Development Association, of California, in support of the Mondell bill proposing a soldier settlement plan for reclamation of arid and swamp lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RANDALL of California: Petition of Bethel Friends Church, of Long Beach, Calif., against repeal of war prohibition act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Federal Council of Churches, favoring enactment of laws to rigidly enforce war and constitutional prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Council of Churches, favoring a Federal law to remove the disgrace of lynching from America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of First Church of the Nazarene, Pasadena, Calif., protesting against repeal of the war prohibition act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Pasadena, Calif., against repeal of war prohibition act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Federal Council of Churches, favoring inclusion of a clause in the league of nations constitution guaranteeing freedom of religious belief; also guaranteeing equality of race treatment in respect of law and its administration; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Federal Council of Churches, favoring restriction of immigration based on just and equitable regard for the rights of the nations concerned; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of prohibitionists of California against repeal of the war prohibition act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RHODES: Petition of Twenty-seventh Infantry Auxiliary, of the city of Chicago, for an early return of the American soldiers from Siberia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of William Lorenz et al., of Farmington, Mo., for the repeal of daylight-saving act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TEMPLE: Papers in support of House bill 1331; to the Committee on Pensions.

SENATE.

MONDAY, May 26, 1919.

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

Almighty God, we thank Thee for the religious instinct and passion that Thou hast put into Thy creature, man. As we face the difficult tasks of life with faith and feel the need of the high inspiration for noble endeavor, we constantly turn back to the source of our life and our noblest thought and our highest inspiration. So we turn to Thee this day and pray that Thou wilt so guide us that our lives may count for the upbuilding of civilization, for the advancement of man, and the prosperity and interest of the world for the glory of Thy name. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

CONNERS BROS. v. THE UNITED STATES (S. DOC. NO. 8).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims certifying that the cause of Milton C. Conners and George G. Conners, doing business under the firm name of Conners Bros., v. The United States, which was referred to the Court of Claims August 5, 1916, under the judicial code, was dismissed by the court March 24, 1919, for nonprosecution on motion of the defendants, which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS (S. DOC. NO. 9).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact and conclusions filed by the court in the following causes:

The Fore River Ship & Engine Co. v. The United States and Genevieve Griswold Kennon v. The United States.