

I find that it was adopted as one of the committee amendments and not as one offered on the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. PITTMAN. I ask for the yeas and nays on agreeing to the report.

Mr. WARREN. Does the Senator want a division, or does he desire the yeas and nays? However, I do not object. The Senator may call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STERLING (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] to the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. NICHOLSON] and vote "yea."

Mr. WALSH of Montana (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN] to the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BALL. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT], and vote "yea."

Mr. HALE. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] to the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CROW], and vote "yea."

Mr. COLT. I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL] to the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE], and vote "yea."

Mr. MYERS. I have a pair with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN], who is absent. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], and vote "nay."

Mr. ERNST (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. STANLEY]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES], and permit my vote to stand.

Mr. LODGE (after having voted in the affirmative). I find that my pair, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], has not voted, and is not present. I therefore transfer my pair with him to the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PEPPER], and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. SUTHERLAND (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. HARRELD], and allow my vote to stand.

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 9, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	McNary	Smoot
Bursum	Gooding	Moses	Spencer
Calder	Hale	Overman	Sterling
Cameron	Jones, Wash.	Page	Sutherland
Capper	La Follette	Phipps	Warren
Colt	Lenroot	Poinexter	Willis
Curtis	Lodge	Rawson	
Ernst	McCumber	Shortridge	

NAYS—9.

Broussard	Myers	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Gerry	Oddie	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
King			

NOT VOTING—57.

Ashurst	Glass	McLean	Smith
Borah	Harreld	Nelson	Stanfield
Brandeggee	Harris	New	Stanley
Caraway	Harrison	Newberry	Swanson
Crow	Heflin	Nicholson	Townsend
Culberson	Hitchcock	Norbeck	Trammell
Cummins	Johnson	Norris	Underwood
Dial	Jones, N. Mex.	Owen	Wadsworth
Dillingham	Kellogg	Pepper	Watson, Ga.
du Pont	Kendrick	Pomerene	Watson, Ind.
Edge	Keyes	Ransdell	Weller
Elkins	Ladd	Reed	Williams
Fernald	McCormick	Robinson	
Fletcher	McKellar	Shields	
France	McKinley	Simmons	

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate has not voted.

Mr. WARREN. I ask that there may be a call for a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Frelinghuysen	Moses	Shortridge
Broussard	Gerry	Myers	Smoot
Bursum	Gooding	Oddie	Spencer
Calder	Hale	Overman	Sterling
Cameron	Jones, Wash.	Page	Sutherland
Capper	King	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Colt	La Follette	Pittman	Walsh, Mont.
Cummins	Lodge	Poinexter	Warren
Curtis	McCumber	Rawson	Willis
Ernst	McNary	Sheppard	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Thirty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is not present.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, the conference report that we have before us is one that stalls our business on the part of the Appropriations Committee, and has done so for the last week. If it is the desire of certain Members of the Senate to do that, of course I can not help it. There was a desire on the part of a good many Senators to complete the consideration of this conference report to-night, so that we might take the conference matter up again to-morrow with the House, and, if possible, adjourn the Senate over Friday and Saturday, or at least over Saturday. It seems to be the opinion of some Senators, however, that we ought to remain in session the balance of the week. So I now move that the Senate adjourn.

ADJOURNMENT.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 6 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, March 31, 1922, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 30, 1922.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We desire to thank Thee, blessed Lord, that with this day there come so much of hope, promise, and good cheer. We are grateful that there is strength for our weakness, wisdom for our ignorance, food for our hunger, and sunshine for our sorrow. By Thy power we are preserved in reason and in intelligence to appreciate the bounties of our heavenly Father. In us may there be a deep desire to know Thy laws and the spirit to accept and obey them. Continue to let us feel the sweet attraction and blessedness of Thy love and mercy and keep us good and happy all the way, through Christ. Amen.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to propound a unanimous-consent request. A few days ago I secured permission of the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD. My purpose in doing so was not solely that I might embalm my words of wisdom in an historical mausoleum but that if occasion arose I might send them forth to a waiting world. I discovered later that unless I obtained special permission those remarks would be printed in type so small that I would have to send out with them magnifying glasses in order that the people might read them. At the present price of magnifying lenses and the present state of my finances that would be rather inconvenient. I therefore ask that those remarks may be printed in the usual 8-point RECORD type.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that the remarks referred to may be printed in 8-point type. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted by the House, I here insert some remarks made by me on the occasion of the fiftieth birthday anniversary of Charles W. Hoyt, of New York, head of the large advertising business known as Hoyt's Service, Inc.

The address is as follows:

PENDING TARIFF LEGISLATION.

An address by Hon. JOHN Q. TILSON, Representative in Congress from Connecticut, delivered at the Hotel Ambassador, New York City, March 24, 1922, on the fiftieth birthday anniversary of Charles W. Hoyt.

Mr. Toastmaster, guest of honor, and friends of the guest of honor: I am delighted to join in this splendid and well-deserved tribute of esteem and admiration to my long-time friend, fellow townsman, and fellow Yale man, Charles W. Hoyt. If it had not been forbidden by the committee in charge of this occasion, I should be tempted to refer to some of the sterling qualities the possession of which have placed our friend at the early age of 50 in the very forefront of a great business profession. Others, however, are to have this pleasing privilege, so far as it is to be permitted at all. I have been requested to talk to this gathering of business men on the subject of tariff legislation and its effect on business.

A tariff speech at a birthday celebration might appear to some about as inappropriate to the occasion as the speech of the old-fashioned political campaigner at a funeral held in the

fall of 1896. This particular funeral preceded the election, so that no reference is here made to the funeral that followed. A goodly number of friends having arrived somewhat early the old campaigner—the ruling passion strong even in death—arose and solemnly said:

"Friends and fellow citizens, while awaiting the arrival of other friends of the deceased, I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to make a few remarks on the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the God-given ratio of 16 to 1."

There are a number of points of difference, however, between that occasion and this one. The guest of honor is about the most alive man I know, and unlike Mark Anthony we have come to praise him, not to bury him. Then the tariff question is far from being as dead as Julius Caesar or free silver, for issues may come and issues may go, but the tariff goes on forever, and will continue so long as we are an industrial Nation with standards of living for working people higher than those of other countries.

At first glance there may not appear to be a very close relationship between tariff legislation and the advertising and publishing business, but the connection is actually close and vital. It has been charged that the publishing business or, to be more exact, that the great daily newspapers of the country are hostile to a protective tariff on the ground that such legislation restricts imports and that the restriction of imports injuriously affects advertising. The unreasoning attitude of so many of the metropolitan dailies on the subject of the tariff lends color to this charge. If true, it is a short-sighted policy on the part of those responsible for it. In the end the publishing and advertising business and all other business, except importing, will be better and greater if a condition of universal prosperity prevails, which can not prevail so long as foreign competitors hold sway in the domestic market.

It has long been my contention that the tariff is neither a local nor a party issue, and it should not be made so. It should be considered and discussed when no political campaign is imminent, so that it may be considered calmly, dispassionately, and with a view to ascertaining the possible economic effect rather than its effect on the next election.

Naturally, I can approach the subject only from the standpoint of a protectionist, for that is what I am. As this is not a partisan gathering, I think that I ought to say this, so that you may be advised and be ready to make such discount of what I am about to say as you may judge to be necessary.

From my viewpoint, the question of whether we have an adequately protective tariff resolves itself very largely into the question whether we shall continue to produce here in America such of the articles we use and consume as we can produce with reasonable economy and efficiency. In other words, shall we produce what we need or purchase it from some one else? We should not attempt to force, by means of protection, the growing of tropical fruits in the steam-heated greenhouses of New York and New England; and by the same token other industries, which by the nature of things belong in the "hot-house" category, have no place in the protective system. On the other hand, where an industry has heretofore thrived or can be made to do so by imposing a duty sufficient to equalize labor costs it is clearly within the protective principle and should have consideration.

It is not my purpose, however, to enter upon a discussion of protective principles, but rather to refer briefly to the present tariff situation, its effect upon business, and what the prospects for the immediate future are in this direction.

Our present tariff law went into effect October 3, 1913, and therefore had been in force less than 10 months when the war broke out in Europe. In these few brief months it was clearly demonstrated that the duties provided by it were altogether inadequate in a great number of industries. Destructive foreign competition had already begun its deadly work. Then came the great World War, enacting and putting into full force the highest protective tariff ever known, being altogether prohibitive in a great number of cases. The prosperity that ensued under such abnormal conditions was itself abnormal, and brought some very unfortunate results, such as extravagance and high cost of living, in its train.

Peace came at last, but the train of consequences once set in motion could not be so readily halted as the hostile armies. Great industrial disturbances had occurred in almost every country in the world and financial chaos reigned supreme in some of them. Financial confusion emphasized and increased the industrial confusion and still disturbs industrial conditions. In this chaotic condition the resumption of the importation of foreign goods was somewhat slow and far from uniform, wherein lies one serious element of difficulty for us.

It was the autumn of 1920 before we began to feel the effect of serious foreign competition, and then at first only in a comparatively few industries. In the early months of 1921 it was being felt more keenly and in an ever-widening circle of industries, but still so unequally that although many were seriously injured many others appeared to be affected not at all. It was at this stage that the Committee on Ways and Means began the preparation of the general tariff bill now in the Senate. It was not an easy task under the conditions then existing. It was difficult to secure information that was not liable to become misinformation overnight and without notice to the holder. One fact, however, stood out conspicuously and became more clear with each passing month, and that was that more and more industries were suffering and were suffering more keenly from foreign competition. These industries appealed for relief to the only source from which relief in such matters can come, and Congress, or at least the House of Representatives, took up the task.

Some of those producers who had not yet felt the pressure of unequal competition joined in the cry that "we have now become a creditor Nation," as if that fact ought to cause us to enjoy standing helpless while the foreigner metaphorically cuts our throats. It may give voice to a grand and glorious feeling to boast that we are now a "creditor Nation," but if the only large factory in a small mill town is compelled to close its doors because its foreign competitor is underselling it in the American market you will have hard work showing the people who are out of work where they gain anything by it. Yes; we have become a creditor Nation, and I sincerely hope that we get paid, but not at the price of seeing our own mills closed and our own labor and capital thrown out of employment.

During the year 1921, especially while the tariff bill was in committee and in the House, business was what we might call "spotty." There were some bright spots here and there, and, as we all too well recall, some very dark ones. There were so many conflicting elements and cross currents that it was not easy to fully diagnose the trouble. I would not contend that the severe industrial depression caused all the trouble or that the lack of adequate protection caused all the depression in industry, but after a somewhat prolonged investigation I am convinced that no other one element had more to do in causing and prolonging the slump in business; and I am just as fully convinced that the cause must be removed before it will be possible for business to fully recover.

If any of you took the trouble to examine carefully the goods you bought or examined during the last Christmas holidays, for instance, I warrant that you found a large percentage of the articles then offered for sale to be of foreign origin, and that condition continues to this day. My friend and fellow townsman, sitting here at my left, A. C. Gilbert, makes, or is equipped to make, all kinds of wonderful toys. My friend sitting over there, Harry Ives, of Bridgeport, specializes in toy trains, and produces the best that can be made. Having children of my own of toy age, I have visited a number of toy places in New Haven, New York, and Washington, and have there found more toys made in Germany than I found made in New Haven, Bridgeport, and all the other toy towns combined. The company over which Walter Camp, the friend of all of us, presides makes clocks in New Haven—that is, when there is a market for them. There have not been very many made during the past year. One of the former workmen of this company, while unable to find another job, had some leisure on his hands, so it occurred to him to investigate where the clocks were coming from that were being sold in New Haven. He found that there, under the shadow of the smokeless stacks of the New Haven Clock Co., there were more German clocks being offered for sale than of all the different American clock makers combined.

A few months ago I was in Kansas City, and while there I spent more than an hour one day in a large sporting goods store that would do credit to Fifth Avenue. A large proportion of the goods carried in the store were of the kind for the manufacture of which the States of Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey are particularly noted. It was a matter of deep regret to me to find American articles, one after another, being replaced by foreign articles, and that this was being done very rapidly in this class of merchandise. The reason given was that German goods can be bought so cheaply that the profit in selling them is too large and too tempting to be resisted. I inquired as to whether these goods were sold to the consumer at a price much below that of the comparable American article, and was informed that this was not at all necessary. On account of the much smaller profit on the American articles, I was told that few were sold except when specially asked for by a customer.

The resultant effect of a large number of instances like the ones referred to is forcibly illustrated in a letter received by me yesterday from a large manufacturer of cutlery, scissors, and surgical instruments in New Jersey. A part of the letter reads as follows:

Here are some interesting facts regarding these nippers. Since last January, when I met with your committee in Washington, we have not produced a single pair, although our business prior to that time on this item was very large. The reason, I hardly need explain, is that the German goods have driven us from the market, and this department of our plant is shut down.

This is also true of our manufacture of solid steel scissors. I think I am safe in saying that since January, 1921, there has not been a single pair of steel scissors completely manufactured in the city of Newark. There have been possibly some very small quantities completed from stock which were on hand, but to take a piece of steel and start from the beginning to make scissors, I am very certain has not been done since the date above mentioned.

There were in this city approximately 3,000 men employed in grinding and finishing, and the manufacture of cutlery, especially of scissors, was rapidly growing. To-day these men are walking the streets in search of employment or have drifted into other trades.

How can we expect to have our national business prosperous if this condition exists in the various manufacturing industries in the country? I am not interested in the German manufacturer or in the German importer, who is rapidly growing rich at the expense of American manufacturers and American working people. I have tried very hard to explain to a great many of our workmen who come back to us seeking employment that it is impossible for us to make these goods and compete with Germany. They can not understand why the German factories should be running overtime and the German goods selling in this market while they have to seek work of any kind in order to live.

I have referred to these specific instances as illustrations only. Multiply by 1,000 and you will have begun to figure out one of the reasons why business has tarried so long in the slough of despond. Business has been and still is sick in the industrial sections of the country. The best medicine I know for the disease is a good stiff dose of the good old protective-tariff remedy.

In my illustrations I have referred to Germany, so you may wonder how it is that Germany, so recently and so completely overwhelmed by her enemies, can so quickly rise again and become an effective competitor. Remember that Germany was not devastated and that her industrial equipment was in many respects increased rather than diminished during the war. The facilities are there and some of the cheapest and best labor in the world. Necessity furnishes the spur, and a most effective competition is the result. I have said cheap labor. It is made so in part by necessity and by reason of the exchange situation. Labor is high when measured in marks at their former value, but at the present price of marks German labor is so cheap as to make it impossible for an American manufacturer to pay our wage scale and successfully compete.

It was to meet the German situation as much as for any other reason that the American valuation plan was first brought forward and finally written into the House tariff bill. The plan is not entirely free from difficulties. Neither is any other plan, except the impossible plan now being followed of permitting the exporter to fix the valuation of his goods for duty purposes. What would you think of a plan where every taxpayer in a town is permitted to finally determine the valuation of the property on which he is to be taxed? Can not you imagine how rapidly and how much the grand list of that town would shrink? Are foreigners any more honest than our home taxpayers? It is also much easier for the foreigner to accomplish his purpose, for he is far away and outside the jurisdiction of our courts. He can and does invoice the goods to his agent here, who pays the duty on the invoice value whatever the foreigner chooses to make it. The agent then proceeds to sell the goods for what he can get for them here, which is the real American value. Is it wrong to make the foreigner pay the duty on a fair valuation of his goods? And can there be any fairer value than that for which the goods will sell in the market where they are offered for sale?

American valuation does not necessarily mean higher rates of duty, for the method of valuation is, of course, taken into account in fixing the rate. If the rate is high enough and the valuation is fairly made, it should not matter materially which method is employed; but herein lies the difficulty. Foreign valuation has not been heretofore fairly and honestly administered, and it is well-nigh impossible that it should be. Under this plan our Government has lost millions of revenue and our domestic producers have lost a large share of the protection to which they are entitled under the law. Under present conditions our producers can not endure much longer this unfortunate, one-sided plan. They must have relief from an intolerable situation, and American valuation is the most hopeful thing in sight.

Before I close you would naturally expect me to give you some definite idea as to when tariff relief may be expected to

materialize. Unfortunately I can not do so. In my opinion the tariff bill should have become a law more than six months ago. As I have said, it is perfectly clear to my mind that we can not fully recover from the depression through which we have been struggling so long until proper tariff legislation has been enacted. Therefore every week's delay in finally settling the matter is an unnecessary prolongation of conditions from which men of thought and action, like those before me to-night, have been working so hard trying to extricate us.

On July 21, 1921, the House of Representatives passed a tariff bill, since which time the responsibility has rested upon the other branch of Congress. Yet, I would not judge harshly the Senate of the United States. The problem to be worked out is difficult, complex, and complicated. My own judgment is that quick action would have been far better, even if need be at the expense of thoroughness, trusting to further revision at a later date, if found necessary, to correct errors based on faulty information. The Senators, however, sharing equal responsibility, have taken a different view, and I would not impugn their motives nor unduly criticize, although I fail to agree with, their judgment. I hope that our captains of industry will have the patience and the resources—and it will call for much of both—to hold out a little longer, and that our working people will be enabled to live through the depression with as little hardship as possible. Even though unduly delayed, relief will surely come, and when it comes I believe that it will be of such a character that under it industry will soon resume its normal condition and then go forward and upward to new levels of prosperity heretofore unknown.

POINT OF NO QUORUM.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the importance of the bill under consideration (H. R. 10864), I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota makes the point of order that there is no quorum. It is clear there is no quorum present.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their name:

Almon	Gorman	Mansfield	Shreve
Anderson	Gould	Michaelson	Slomp
Andrew, Mass.	Graham, Pa.	Miller	Snell
Ansorge	Greene, Mass.	Mills	Snyder
Bond	Hammer	Mott	Speaks
Brennan	Haugen	Mudd	Stafford
Brinson	Hays	Murphy	Stevenson
Brown, Tenn.	Hicks	Nelson, Me.	Stiness
Carew	Hill	Newton, Minn.	Stoll
Chandler, Okla.	Himes	O'Brien	Strong, Pa.
Christopherson	Hull	O'Connor	Sullivan
Clague	Husted	Ogden	Taylor, Ark.
Clark, Fla.	Hutchinson	Olpp	Taylor, Colo.
Clarke, N. Y.	Ireland	Parker, N. J.	Temple
Cockran	Jacoway	Parker, N. Y.	Timberlake
Codd	James	Patterson, Mo.	Tincher
Connolly, Pa.	Johnson, Miss.	Perlman	Vare
Crowther	Johnson, S. Dak.	Quin	Voigt
Davis, Minn.	Kahn	Rainey, Ala.	Volstead
Dempsey	Kearns	Rainey, Ill.	Walters
Doughton	Kelley, Mich.	Ransley	Ward, N. Y.
Drewry	Kitchin	Reber	Ward, N. C.
Dunbar	Klecicka	Reed, N. Y.	Watson
Echols	Kline, N. Y.	Riddick	Winslow
Edmonds	Knight	Riordan	Wise
Evans	Kraus	Rogers	Woods, Va.
Fess	Kunz	Rosenbloom	Woodyard
Fields	Lampert	Rosdale	Wright
Fisher	Lee, Ga.	Ryan	Wurzbach
Gallivan	Lee, N. Y.	Sabath	
Goldsborough	Linthicum	Sanders, N. Y.	
Goodykoontz	McDuffie	Schall	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and six Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL FACILITIES FOR EX-SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN.

Mr. LANGLEY. 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 bill H. R. 10864, the hospital 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 consideration of the bill H. R. 10864, with Mr. GREEN of Iowa in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 10864, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10864) to authorize an appropriation to enable the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to provide for the construction of additional hospital facilities and to provide medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies for persons who served in the World War and are patients of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL]. [Applause.]

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, the House is about to take up for consideration under a unanimous-consent agreement entered into at my suggestion some days ago the bill (H. R. 10864) to authorize appropriations to the extent of \$17,000,000 to enable the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to provide for the construction of additional hospital facilities and to provide medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies for veterans of the World War. I assume there will be very little, if any, opposition to the enactment of this legislation, at least to the provisions for additional hospital facilities. There may be grounds for difference of opinion as to some of the details of the legislation, but so far as the necessity, the wisdom, and the advisability of making abundant and liberal provision for the disabled veterans of the World War there is no ground for difference of opinion, and there is, I assume, no difference of opinion on either side of the House. Mr. Chairman, in view of this unanimous sentiment favorable to the essential features of this legislation, I think it is not necessary for me to discuss it at length. I shall take advantage of the opportunity afforded me to discuss some other matters which, I think, are of considerable interest just at this time.

Mr. Chairman, various newspapers and newspaper writers seem to be engaged in a systematic attempt to create the impression that the Congress, and particularly the House of Representatives, is not working in harmony with the President. A recent statement characteristic of this attempt is to the effect that "the President is at loggerheads with the Republican leaders in Congress, particularly in the House of Representatives, on practically all matters of domestic and foreign policy."

This class of statement is so ridiculously and absurdly untrue, and here in Washington is so well known to be untrue, that one might very properly ignore it were it not for the fact that such statements printed in papers of wide circulation are certain to create a false impression in the country.

The fact is that instead of the President and the Congress being at loggerheads, as these writers and journals would have the country believe, there has never been a time in my quarter of a century of experience in Congress when the relations between the President and the Congress, particularly the House of Representatives, were more pleasant, cordial, sympathetic, and harmonious than at the present time. [Applause.]

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Well, I prefer not to be interrupted just at this point. I desire, however, to say that while what I have just said relates primarily to the majority, it is also true, as you all know, in the main with regard to the minority. [Applause.]

Anyone who will take the trouble to read the recommendations made by President Harding to this Congress from time to time and to examine the record of the Congress will find that practically all of these recommendations have either been written into law or are in process of enactment, and this applies particularly to the record of the House of Representatives.

I invite comparison with any period of American history and challenge anyone to find a record of finer relations or more harmonious cooperation between the President and the Congress. I do not mean that the Congress has halted in the performance of its duty to inquire the Executive view as to every detail of its program; that would neither be practical nor in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, and President Harding would be the last to suggest or approve such a procedure. [Applause.]

Neither do I wish to convey the impression that the action of the Congress, or of either body, has at every moment of time and in all of the stages of legislation been exactly or precisely to the breadth of a gnat's eyelash just what the President would have preferred. Such a condition would not be desirable, because it could not be possible unless we all became identical mollycoddles. Nevertheless, there has been a general and substantial accord between the President and Congress, not only in matters of primary importance but in the consideration of many questions of policy and detail. There has been an unbroken practice and habit of consultation, a spirit of mutual cooperation, and a larger measure of accord than I can recall in all my service. [Applause.]

This all being true, and known to all men who care to know the truth, why this constant reiteration on the part of certain writers and certain newspapers that Congress and the President

are at loggerheads, accompanied on the part of a portion of the press with the suggestion that the President must proceed to assume a dictatorship over Congress or all will be lost, including honor?

There are two general reasons—one professional political, and representing a variety of impulses; the other very practical, though also divisible into various lines of thought and purpose.

Of the professional political phases of the attempt to create the impression that Congress and the President are at loggerheads, one, at least, has had no particularly sinister motive. It grows out of the hankering for excitement, the irksomeness of quietude, a desire to have something snappy to write about. Certain gentlemen of the pen and of the press would have a distressing time of it if all went smoothly and there was an effective statute against stringing the public and drawing the long bow. There just must be something doing; and if the fields of fact afford no excitement, it must be found in the realms of fancy and imagination.

The motives back of some of this misrepresentation of the relations between the Executive and the Congress are not so innocent and inoffensive as those I have just mentioned. They find their inspiration in the exigencies of personal and party politics, largely the former. Since the beginnings of organized government there has been a certain class of people who have imagined that the way to personal favor and preferment at the hands of those in position of authority was to arouse distrust, to magnify differences, to create friction, to pose as special friends and champions by bearing false witness, by fomenting trouble. The English language has a number of uncomplimentary titles for gentlemen of this ilk which it is not necessary for me to quote.

Then, of course, there are always the exigencies, the impulses, and the temptations of party politics. Nothing would serve the purposes of a political campaign better than to create the impression of a lack of party harmony, cooperation, and solidarity. There is always the hope that sufficient reiteration may be accepted as proof and that constant hammering may tend to create at least a semblance of the friction proclaimed as existing.

So much for the professional political influences behind the effort to make it appear that the President is at loggerheads with the Congress. Even more important, because better organized, and infinitely better provisioned and provided, are those forces and influences which endeavor to create this impression because they are opposed to legislation or policies approved by the Congress and particularly by the House. There are those who fondly hope, by an anvil chorus of persistent reiteration, to create, in a limited degree, at least, the lack of cooperation and the difference of opinion which they persistently insist already exists. While these influences have a variety of differences with the Congress, the present mainsprings of this croaking chorus are those who disagree with the view of the House of Representatives touching the soldiers' bonus and relative to the Army and the Navy.

The antibonus campaign of certain metropolitan papers has given us the finest example we have yet had as to the length to which some people are willing to go in a campaign of misrepresentation. They advised the House to turn its back on pledges that had been solemnly made by a large majority of the Members, or on their behalf by their party associates, in harmony with the expressed view of the people. They assumed, without leave or authority, to declare Executive views on a measure relative to which the President very properly refrained from committing himself one way or the other. The vote in the House, whereby approximately four-fifths of those present gave their approval to the measure, ought to be quite sufficient answer to these journals, unless they are prepared, as I presume some of them are, to indict the Congress, at least the House, as a whole.

And then there is that comparatively small but very active, very positive, and very persistent class who may always be found advocating the largest establishments and appropriations for military and naval purposes that anybody may suggest. They have not approved the House appropriations for the Military Establishment, and therefore we are told, frantically or solemnly, as the case may be, that the President does not approve what we have done.

I leave to these folks a monopoly of assuming to report the President's position on these matters, but I venture the assertion that the President's view with regard to the Military Establishment is much more nearly in harmony with the action which has been taken by the House than it is with the attitude of the majority of the newspapers and newspaper writers who have assumed to know and to promulgate his views.

We are soon to take up the naval bill, and again we shall hear the anvil chorus of assertion that we are proposing to wreck the Navy and that we are entirely out of harmony with

the President in what we are proposing to do. The committee in framing this bill, after very considerable consultation with those in the House who have experience and responsibility, has had two major objectives: First and foremost, that of maintaining in fighting trim and in condition for prompt action a Navy on the seas of the size and strength we are authorized and justified in maintaining under the terms of our agreement relative to the limitation of naval armaments. Second, the committee has had in mind the fact that as we proposed and become a party to an agreement limiting armaments and intended and expected to reduce naval expenditure it is our duty and our obligation to uphold the hand of the President and of the administration and emphasize the splendid work that has been accomplished by giving visible and practical evidence of at least a portion of this great accomplishment through a very substantial reduction of the cost of the Naval Establishment. [Applause.]

Unfortunately, through the pressure of selfish local interests, which have been operating for many years but which had a riotous carnival of extravagant influence during the war, a large part of our Navy is ashore. It is a lamentably backward and unassuming village along our coast line that has not its naval base or station, that has not its grappling hooks on the National Treasury through the naval bill. There may be some question as to the relative size of navies afloat, but there is no manner of question about the size of navies ashore. We far out-rank and outclass them all.

Of course, every community wants to keep its navy yard and its naval base, its dry docks, its shops and its anchorages, its snug harbors, and its placid shore stations for the naval personnel not essential to the ships at sea, but we can not yield to these persuasive influences if we are to do our duty to the people in reducing expenditures or to the administration in reflecting their splendid work in the practical terms of appropriations. [Applause.]

The committee believes it has provided an adequate force in men and officers. I am inclined to the opinion that it has made sufficient provision in men, and am quite certain that it has provided liberally for officers. Let this not be forgotten: That those who are insisting upon very material increases above those provided in this bill are, if they are informed, doing so, not to provide adequate forces at sea or adequate reserves but in order to maintain unnecessary forces and establishments on land, a dry and well anchored navy.

No, Mr. Chairman; the President and Congress are not at loggerheads. There is a spirit and a purpose of cooperation; frequent consultations are the order of the day. The President's recommendations and the party program have been carried out or are in process of accomplishment. It has met with presidential approval so far as completed, and I have no doubt will continue to as perfected. Both the military and naval bills will. I have no doubt, receive presidential approval as they shall be agreed upon between the two Houses. Congress will see to it that, while preserving a thoroughly efficient and adequate Navy, there shall be no failure to reflect in the naval bill the splendid work of the administration in the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

In the closing days of the session, as we shall wind up and perfect the program, these assertions and prophesies of lack of party harmony and cooperation will prove silly enough. I am only referring to them briefly now, in the midst of the active work of the session, in order to reassure those good folks at home who may have been misled or disturbed and who have not understood the influences that have spread abroad the disturbing misinformation with regard to the relations between the President and the Congress. I assure them that all goes well; that the Congress and the President are cooperating in the spirit of accommodation, adjusting differing views, if any develop, and working in harmony to the completion of the program which we confidently expect will serve the best interests of the American people and meet with their approval. [Applause, the Republican Members rising.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, a message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its chief clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 9979) to amend an act entitled "An act granting a charter to the General Federation of Women's Clubs."

ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL FACILITIES FOR EX-SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT]. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, it is sweet to see brethren dwell together in unity [applause], and I have

taken these few moments in order to contribute my mite toward the harmony of the majority party, or rather to emphasize the harmony which exists between the Executive and Republican majority in the legislative branches. [Laughter.] In order to find the beginnings of this harmony we need go no further back than the passage of the Army bill in the last Congress, when the Congress insisted upon adhering to the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES], reducing the Army to 150,000 men, and the President signed the bill although he had fought the Byrnes amendment, but sent us word that he had no doubt that a little later he would come back and ask Congress to increase the number. Of course, he did not come, because he had proceeded upon a false basis. He had an idea that they could not get the soldiers out of the Army.

Another evidence of that harmony is to be found in the President's annual message delivered to Congress at the beginning of this session, in December last, in which, turning to the Republican side of the Chamber, he emphasized his belief in party Government and party responsibility and in a very delicate but notwithstanding very feeling manner indicated what he thought of those who had joined with the Democrats and voted as they did on the surtax proposition. [Laughter and applause.] Now, of course, until the gentleman from Wyoming spoke, the whole country believed and had the right to believe that there were very sharp differences between the majority party of the Congress and the Executive on the present Army bill. If there is no difference between the President and the Congress, then there is a very woeful and distressing difference between the President and his own Secretary of War. If there does not exist difference of sentiment, a pronounced and marked difference of sentiment, between the President and the majority party of the Congress on the naval program, then there is a distressing difference, such as would ordinarily break up a Cabinet, existing between the President and his own Secretary of the Navy. Do you mean to tell me that with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, in their demands for a larger Army than Congress has indicated it would give, and a larger Navy than it seems disposed to give—do you mean to tell me that the President is standing with the Congress and not his own Cabinet officers? I do not believe it, Mr. Chairman.

The President made another recommendation in an unofficial way. He said that if you want to pass a bonus bill, put a sales tax in. What became of that proposition, and why? [Applause.] Was there no difference between the President and the Republican Members of Congress on that?

The President in his annual message, in December, recommended on the tariff that they give him substantially the power to make it. What has become of that? What has become of the tariff, anyhow? [Applause.] That was one of the first things we started on here when this Congress began.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. GARNER. I wonder if it is because of some of the matters he speaks of that the President authorizes the statement that he does not propose to defend this Congress at the coming election? [Applause.]

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That is undoubtedly true.

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

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes more to the gentleman.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Gentlemen, to all reasoning men there would seem to be no other conclusion to be drawn except that drawn by my friend from Texas. The gentleman from Wyoming, however, is a reasoning man, and I do not know whether he cares to state any opinion about that or not. [Laughter.]

Mr. MONTAGUE. In line with the harmonious hostilities just discussed by the gentleman from Wyoming, may I ask the gentleman from Tennessee what he thinks of the statement of General Pershing, Chief of Staff, which appears in the papers this morning, as to the personnel of the Army, wherein the number fixed by the House and by the Chief of Staff widely differ? What does the gentleman think of the press, largely composed of Republican papers, declaring that the President is popular but the Congress is very unpopular with the country?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. As to the statement of General Pershing about the matter, I would assume that General Pershing would not issue any statement that did not have the approval of the Secretary of War, and I certainly should regard it as a very remarkable thing if the Secretary of War, a member of the President's Cabinet, were urging a proposition that the President himself was opposed to.

Of course, the other suggestion as to what the press is carrying about the President being popular and the Congress not

popular, that is very delicate ground for me to tread upon. [Laughter.] There is so much jealousy and envy and enmity on the majority side about that matter that I hesitate to trench upon it. [Laughter.]

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Does the gentleman recall a delicate intimation by the President of his opinion of the farm bloc, that is working for the agricultural interests?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. As contained in the message by the President delivered here last December? Yes; I remember the soft and gentle way in which the President proceeded to take the hide off of those gentlemen who had voted right on the surtax matter. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, it seems very remarkable that the majority leader should feel it his bounden duty on one day to lecture the House—which proceeded very promptly to show him what they thought of his lecture—on the matter of maintaining the Budget [laughter], and then on the following or the next day feel it necessary to lecture the Republican press of the country [applause] because of the fact that the press is publishing the news of the day. [Laughter.] There are certain papers surely that do not misrepresent the attitude of the President of the United States. I can not believe, for instance, that the Washington Post under any circumstances would misrepresent the attitude of the President of the United States or his feeling toward the Congress, or that it would permit anything to get into its columns which did not reflect the President's views, and you will recall just about two or three weeks ago there came to the Washington Post from the houseboat owned by the owner of the Post, down in Florida, upon which boat the President was a guest—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. One more minute.

Mr. CANTRILL. I yield the gentleman one minute more.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. There came to the Post a message which, in substance, advised that the President had gotten extremely tired of a number of things that were going on among the Republicans in Congress, and evidently in answer to the suggestion that there was going to be an effort to pursue him down there by some of the members of the majority party and have a conference with him on the bonus bill, he sent the message back through the Washington Post that he did not want anything to do with them. [Applause, the Democratic Members rising.]

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be notified at the expiration of 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I regret exceedingly that to-day, with this bill pending before the House, the majority leader [Mr. MONDELL] saw fit to take up the time of the House with a political speech. In my judgment, this measure is nearer to the hearts of the American people than any other piece of legislation which has been brought into this Congress. [Applause.] As a member of the committee I would not waste my time during the consideration of a measure of this character by discussing politics. There is no politics in this bill. It has a unanimous report from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The legislation is written for the purpose of taking care of the disabled veterans who followed the victorious American Army in the World War. [Applause.] I do not believe there is a man or a woman in the United States who, if permitted to make a choice of any piece of legislation for speedy and favorable action by this House, would not say that the first duty of the American Congress is to take every care possible of the disabled and wounded soldiers in the American Army. [Applause.] And that is the purpose of this bill. I recommend it for passage, as has done every member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds who has given thorough consideration to the provisions in this bill.

I do not believe there will be any objection to the passage of the measure. It is true that in the bill there is a change of policy as to the construction of the hospitals provided for in the bill. I believe that change of policy is wise and to the best interests of the country and to the best interests of the disabled veterans, because under the policy of concentrating all the power of construction and alteration and repair of the hospitals in the Veterans' Bureau I believe a better system of hospitals will be more speedily built up for the care of these men than under the present law. It has been shown by the hearings before the committee that there is immediate need for the construction of many hospitals to take care of the disabled men. The applications that have come in from all parts of the country for hospital treatment have been in excess of all the estimates that were made by the Public Health Service and by the other departments of the Government. A great many of our former

service men are broken in health. Their nerves are shattered; in many cases their minds have been affected, where there is an especial need for immediate hospitals to care for them; and it is the purpose of this bill—the committee acting upon the advice of the Veterans' Bureau, the Public Health Service, the officers of the American Legion, and all those who are familiar with the condition of the ex-service men the country over—this bill is drawn for the purpose of meeting those conditions and giving immediate aid to those veterans of the World War. God knows there is need of it. Let us pass this bill and put immediately on foot the construction of those hospitals, so that these men can have the immediate treatment that they deserve.

There is an authorization of an appropriation of \$17,000,000 carried in this bill. The committee after careful hearings is of the opinion that this \$17,000,000 is actually needed now. Those who came before the committee asked for a little larger amount than the \$17,000,000, but the committee finds that a great many of these hospitals in some parts of the country can be built on Government land, and that it will not be necessary to make appropriations to buy the land, and consequently the committee is of opinion that the \$17,000,000 will meet every requirement that is now pending before the Government to take care of the disabled men.

So far as I can see, there is not a single objection that can be raised against the bill. No man or woman in the country, as I said before, will deny to the disabled service men the full protection of the Government. It is the Government's first duty to care for the disabled soldier who lost his health and his strength in defense of our flag, and the sum of money authorized in this bill, only \$17,000,000, is indeed a paltry sum when compared to the hundreds of millions that the Congress almost daily appropriates for the other activities of the Government.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question, for information?

Mr. CANTRILL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LAZARO. While these hospitals are under construction will the Government make ample provision to take care of these disabled men in private hospitals, so that they will not lack treatment?

Mr. CANTRILL. I will say to the gentleman that if he will read the report he will find in it the statement that there are 9,000 disabled men who are now in private contract hospitals, and that situation, to speak candidly and frankly, is a disgrace to the American Government, that we have to contract out our disabled veterans, to be at the mercy of the greed of those who run private hospitals. That is the purpose of this bill, to do away with private hospitals and to have Government hospitals where the United States Government can give the very best that can be had in the land, and give it early, to every disabled soldier in the American Army. [Applause.]

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANTRILL. Yes.

Mr. LAZARO. I will further say to the gentleman that I fully agree with him and am heartily in favor of the bill. Two years ago I spoke on the floor of this House and told the Congress then that we were not making sufficient provision for these disabled men. But what I am interested in at the present time is this: I would like to see these men taken care of properly in private hospitals until these new hospitals are constructed.

Mr. CANTRILL. I will say to the gentleman that I have no doubt the Veterans' Bureau will do everything it can to take care of them under present conditions, but under the present conditions the Veterans' Bureau can not properly take care of them because the Government does not own the hospital facilities that it needs and desires.

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

Mr. CANTRILL. Yes.

Mr. LAYTON. As a matter of fact, in the beginning does not the gentleman think that these cases, many of which are due to nervous disturbance, could have been very much better taken care of if there had been a general hospitalization distributed among the States, so that the soldier boys of Delaware, for instance, could have been cared for among their own people, and the soldier boys of California could have been cared for among their own people?

Mr. CANTRILL. I will say to the gentleman from Delaware that that is probably true, but those things are in the past. Congress to-day is considering only this bill which is before the House, which, in the judgment of the committee, is the best bill that could be drawn to meet present conditions.

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

Mr. CANTRILL. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the bill will unanimously pass the House. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. LANGLEY] is recognized.

Mr. LOWREY. Before the gentleman from Kentucky begins, will he yield for a question?

Mr. LANGLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. LOWREY. Of course, we are all in favor of providing liberally for the veterans, but I think the last report we had from the bureau was to the effect that there were about 7,000 beds not in use and available at that time. Were they in the contract hospitals, or where were they? I want to get into the RECORD an explanation of that.

Mr. LANGLEY. As I recall it, some of them were in the contract hospitals and some in other institutions, like soldiers' homes; but the trouble about that has always been that the beds referred to were not the kind of beds needed for the particular class of patients who are most in need of treatment at this time; that is, to tubercular and nervous and mental cases.

Mr. KINDRED. Will the gentleman yield just a moment?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes.

Mr. KINDRED. The beds which were available were for medical and surgical cases mainly, and the cases that most urgently require hospitalization are nervous and tubercular.

Mr. LANGLEY. That is correct. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be notified when I have used 10 minutes, after answering these questions.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. I wish to ask the gentleman from Kentucky a question, in view of his statement as to the need being for hospitals for tubercular patients.

Mr. LANGLEY. And nervous and mental cases.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. Is it not a fact that the appropriation made a year ago carried \$18,600,000 for hospitals for tubercular patients?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; not for these alone.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. And that the tubercular hospital facilities which should have been provided under that bill have not been provided yet; and not only that, but not even the location, at least for the one in New York, has been agreed upon up to this time?

Mr. LANGLEY. Most of that money has been expended. The question as to the wisdom of all of the expenditures is a subject that I would prefer not to discuss, because other gentlemen have indicated to me that they desire to discuss it, and I have promised to yield time to them.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. I am heartily in favor of the bill or of any provision that will tend to the benefit of these ex-soldiers.

Mr. LANGLEY. I heartily concur in the statement made by my colleague who preceded me [Mr. CANTRILL] that the first consideration should be given to our disabled soldiers. That is our highest duty, and that is why I said the other day that I regretted that under the arrangement we could not pass the hospital bill before we passed the bonus bill.

Reference has already been made to the necessity for additional money. It was originally estimated that it would take \$85,000,000 to complete the hospital-building program. That was the estimate of the Public Health Service. If this bill is passed it will total a little less than \$42,000,000, or less than half of the amount that was originally estimated by the Public Health Service as necessary.

In the hearings something was said about divided jurisdiction, and it will probably bob up again before this debate is over. One of the great troubles we have had in the administration of the affairs of our Government has been that there has been too much duplication of work. It will be contended that we are creating two building jurisdictions. It is true that the Supervising Architect has control of the plans and specifications and construction of post-office buildings, which I hope we will be erecting in the very near future. [Applause.] But he does not draw plans or supervise the construction of all of the buildings for some of the departments. He does not draw the plans and specifications for the buildings for the Army and Navy and some of the buildings for the Interior and State Departments. I am not questioning his capacity. No one can. That is not the point. This is a new situation with which we are now confronted, created largely by the Sweet Act. I think if there is any foundation for the idea that this bill will create a divided building jurisdiction, I wish to say that I would rather see a divided building jurisdiction than a divided hospital jurisdiction. [Applause.] That is what has been the trouble we have had all along. At one time I think we found five or more jurisdictions acting more or less independently of one another in finding hospitals for these sick soldiers. There were State institutions, contract institutions, institutions under the Public Health Service, institutions under the War

Risk, soldiers' home institutions, St. Elizabeth Asylum, and so forth.

To repeat somewhat, your Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which I have the honor to be the chairman, has held numerous exhaustive investigations of this whole hospitalization situation. The Public Health Service during the last Congress thoroughly considered the matter and advised the committee that it would require \$85,000,000 to complete the hospitalization program which they had mapped out. Of course, that was a sum too enormous to be considered at that time in view of existing conditions, although I introduced a bill for the purpose of bringing about a full discussion of the situation. After many hearings, in which the American Legion, Public Health Service, the War Risk Insurance Bureau, and many other high public officials were heard, it was decided that the sum of \$18,600,000 would be sufficient to meet the immediate needs for hospitalization purposes. A bill reported by the committee which, as amended, carried that amount of money was reported and passed. This money was placed under a hospitalization board headed by Doctor White. I have no criticism to make on the distribution of that fund, but, having talked frequently with the President of the United States on the subject, I know that it is his most earnest desire that the hospitalization of the boys in serious condition should be hastened as much as possible, and he thought that a number of existing institutions could be prepared and enlarged and made available for hospitalization within a very short time, while to build new hospitals it would take a much longer time, as you gentlemen know. That experiment was tried. In some respects it was successful; in other respects it was not. A good many of these buildings were nonfireproof and unsuited to the hospitalization of certain classes of cases. The President, as you gentlemen will remember, first appointed the Dawes Commission to ascertain from an executive standpoint exactly what the situation was. This commission made its recommendations.

The President later on appointed the White Commission, as heretofore indicated, to administer the fund carried in our bill of the last Congress. Recently he appointed another commission, and that commission approved unanimously the bill which I recently introduced, providing that this additional sum authorized by the bill now under consideration should be controlled by the Director of the Veterans' Bureau under the President's direct supervision. I will insert in the RECORD a copy of that resolution of the commission, which was personally approved by the President. I will also insert a letter which I have received within the past few days from the President heartily agreeing in the phraseology of that bill and urging its speedy enactment. I think that the controlling factor in the mind of the President, as well as the last commission, headed by General Sawyer, in reaching the conclusion that these functions should all be consolidated under the director of the bureau, subject to the President's supervision, was the provisions of section 9 of the Sweet Act, which confer absolutely upon the Director of the Veterans' Bureau the duty of hospitalizing all of our disabled ex-service men, and that greater expedition could be accomplished by this consolidation than by having a divided jurisdiction between an independent bureau, responsible directly to the President, and another department in the matter of drawing plans and specifications and building. In other words, that it would be much more expeditious to have a divided building jurisdiction than it would be to have a divided hospitalization jurisdiction.

Of course, as you gentlemen well know, the hospital situation is growing worse all the time, and more so than was at first anticipated. There were on the 1st of last month in hospitals of various classes 30,879 patients. The analysis of different classes of patients in these hospitals and nature of the hospitals was set forth fully in the committee's report, and I need not go into detail in this matter at present.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANGLEY. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under the Sweet bill, known as the Veterans' Bureau act, it is provided that the President may transfer certain hospitals from the Public Health Service to the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. But that the personnel and officers transferred shall retain their rank, grade, and all the rights they now have under the Public Health Service.

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. How is that situation affected by the provisions of this bill?

Mr. LANGLEY. Section 9 of the Sweet bill transfers the whole hospitalization question to the Veterans' Bureau and directs the director of that bureau to have entire control and jurisdiction of it, and that is one reason why—

Mr. BARKLEY. The gentleman is a little mistaken in interpreting that act. It provides that the Veterans' Bureau shall be responsible for the hospitalization—

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; that is the same thing, in substance.

Mr. BARKLEY. But the hospitals thus far have been under the jurisdiction and control of the Public Health Service, and the Public Health Service physicians are now in charge. They have requested the President to transfer some 60 of these hospitals to the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. LANGLEY. I am coming to that in a moment. I am glad the gentleman brought it up.

Mr. BARKLEY. I want to know what effect will the passage of this bill have on the Sweet bill, which gave authority for the officers to hold their rank and grade under the Public Health Service?

Mr. LANGLEY. That is an administrative matter, but I feel authorized in saying that an Executive order will shortly be promulgated by the President transferring these 60 hospitals under the Public Health Service to the Veterans' Bureau, and I do not think it will affect the status of these officers at all.

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANGLEY. For a brief question.

Mr. DENISON. I would like for the chairman of the committee to tell the House where this money is needed and where it is going to be spent and what for.

Mr. LANGLEY. If the gentleman will read the bill—

Mr. DENISON. I have read the bill, but it is in general terms, and I want to know the facts.

Mr. LANGLEY. It is left with the President and the head of the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. DENISON. I know that; but is not the House entitled to information as to where the money will be needed and where it is going to be spent?

Mr. LANGLEY. The hearings show that, and a bulletin has been issued giving the zones or districts. I can not in a 10-minute speech give gentlemen all that information, and besides I can not tell in advance what an executive authority is going to do pursuant to a discretionary power conferred by an act of Congress not yet passed.

Mr. DENISON. But the gentleman is asking us to pass this bill, and I am going to vote for it, but I think the House is entitled to know where the work is going to be done and where the money is going to be spent.

Mr. LANGLEY. In various sections of the country. I can not tell the names of the places where the hospitals will be located, but I could tell you where I think they should be located. It is to be left to the discretion of the director of the bureau subject to the supervision of the President. We must lodge responsibility somewhere, and I am in favor of eliminating any doubt as to where that responsibility is. [Applause.]

Mr. DENISON. Is it going to be used in building new hospitals or in repairing old ones?

Mr. LANGLEY. Under the terms of the bill it covers both. If there is any doubt about that I am perfectly willing to amend it so that it does cover both.

Mr. DENISON. What is going to be done?

Mr. LANGLEY. The gentleman will have to ask the director and the President of the United States.

Mr. DENISON. I am sorry that the chairman has no information to give the House.

Mr. LANGLEY. I do not think that statement is quite justified. I have given a lot of information, even if gentlemen do fail to see it. That is not my fault.

I have here a letter from the President containing but a few lines, and before I have it read I wish to say that the President appointed a hospitalization board, which was the third, the first being the Dawes Commission and then the White Commission and then this third board, and this third board unanimously recommended the bill which is now before you.

On this 11th day of February, 1922, at a meeting of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, House bill 10864 was carefully considered and the following recommendations, expressed in the form of resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved, That it is the sense of this board and that it recommends to Congress immediate legislation authorizing an appropriation of \$17,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, the amount to be in addition to appropriations now available or heretofore made under authorization contained in the act approved March 4, 1921, entitled "An act providing additional hospital facilities for patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Division of Rehabilitation, and for other purposes," to be expended in accordance with and for the purposes authorized by said act, except that the money expended and the work to be done as provided in said act be under the direction and supervision of the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, subject to the approval of the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board, and it so recommends, that all hospitals hereafter erected shall be constructed of fireproof type, and that the location and nature thereof, whether for the treatment of tuberculous, neuropsychiatric, or general medical and surgical cases, shall be determined by the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, subject to the approval of the President.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board, and it so recommends, that in the construction of new hospitals or dispensaries, or in the alteration, remodeling, or repair of all hospitals or dispensaries heretofore or hereafter constructed, the President may determine the manner in which such construction, alteration, remodeling, or repairing may be done, and he is authorized to require the architectural, engineering, constructing, or other forces of any of the departments of the Government to do or assist in such work.

Unanimously adopted.

Present: C. E. Sawyer, C. R. Forbes, M. W. Ireland, E. R. Stitt, C. C. Pierce, for Public Health Service; Wm. A. White, Chas. H. Burke.

Approved:

WARREN G. HARDING.

The President approved of it. Somebody suggested that the President had signed it without knowing what it was, and some even suggested that they did not know whether it was his signature, but let that go for what it is worth. I went, in company with Senator FERNALD, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to see the President to discuss this matter, and he heartily concurred in the provisions of this bill. At his request I sent him a copy of the bill and report, and I will ask the Clerk to read in my time the letter I received from the President. He does not attempt to dictate to the House what it shall do, but this is his reply when we asked him directly whether the bill was in the shape he wanted it.

The Clerk read the letter, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 23, 1922.

HON. JOHN W. LANGLEY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN LANGLEY: I had yours of yesterday inclosing copy of H. R. 10864, together with a copy of the report of your committee to the House. Apparently the bill is acceptable as drawn and provides the agencies for promptly carrying out the purposes of the bill. I quite agree about the desirability of its early enactment.

Very truly yours,

WARREN G. HARDING.

Mr. SWING. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANGLEY. I will.

Mr. SWING. I agree with the gentleman in all that he says about the duplication of organization. I want the gentleman's opinion as chairman as to the duplication of hospitals. Under the first appropriation made by Congress of \$18,600,000 a hospital was located in Palo Alto in California. Now, it is intended, according to the information I have, to locate, if this bill passes, another hospital within 30 miles of the hospital at Palo Alto at Livermore. So there will be two hospitals in the northern part of California 30 miles apart and none in Lower California, 600 miles long, where there ought to be a tubercular hospital.

Mr. LANGLEY. Let me say that I never heard of it until the gentleman mentioned it. It is not the intention of the committee to do anything of that kind. In the bill of the last Congress, of which I was the author, we fixed the zones; but it was stricken out in the Senate. We thought then and think now there ought to be a tubercular hospital in southern California, and I shall help the gentleman in any way I can to bring it about.

Gentlemen of the House, this bill has been carefully considered. We have spent a great deal of time on it. It is a unanimous report of the committee. The American Legion indorses it, and so does the administration, and I hope you will help pass it without any amendment changing the material purposes of the bill. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky has occupied 17 minutes.

Mr. LANGLEY. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I can not enter upon a discussion of the merits of this bill without first expressing my own thanks and that of all ex-service men to the committee for reporting out this measure. In the time allotted to me I am going to discuss the situation as it exists in the State of New York.

Last year here Congress passed an appropriation for \$18,600,000. That money was to be expended for tubercular, neuropsychiatric, and surgical hospitals, to be built by the White committee under the Treasury Department. Several Members of the House from New York went to the White committee and pointed out that an emergency existed there for the care and treatment of tuberculars and neuropsychiatric. That was over one year ago, and up to the present time the White committee has not even purchased the ground for a tubercular hospital in the State of New York. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. They admitted a year ago that the emergency existed.

and they set aside \$1,000,000 to build a tubercular hospital. That amount of money is still on hand for that purpose, but the ground has not even been bought and we are no nearer relief for the tubercular veterans than we were 12 months ago. I want to be fair and just in all my remarks concerning what the White committee have done and what they have failed to do, but it is obvious that they have been guilty of criminal negligence in the State of New York in failing to act promptly or at all. During all this time our tuberculars have been kept at Fox Hill and in other hospitals not fit to take care of that disease; hundreds of them are there to-day, and many have died from tuberculosis due to the fact that this committee has failed to provide a proper hospital for them.

Mr. KINDRED. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. KINDRED. Is it not true that, according to a recent authoritative report from Colonel Wickersham, the chief of the hospitalization committee of the American Legion, there are at present in the State of New York, farmed out, over 2,000 neuropsychiatric and tubercular cases?

Mr. FISH. I think the gentleman has his figures somewhat too high.

Mr. KINDRED. Those are the figures given me by Colonel Wickersham.

Mr. FISH. Colonel Wickersham is not always accurate in his statements, nor is he chairman of the hospitalization committee of the American Legion. He is one of the members of that committee. I regret very much to inform the gentleman that it is often the case that men who hold responsible positions in the Legion in their enthusiasm make statements that are inaccurate, and even go to lengths that are absolutely unwarranted in making out that Congress is not liberal toward the disabled soldiers.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. What is the reason that the White committee, which has all of the money on hand, has failed to act for this length of time when there is a need for them to act?

Mr. FISH. The White committee unfortunately meets only from time to time. It was an emergency committee, but they have failed to function as such; and, as I said before, the proof is that they have not got one single hospital ready for occupancy by the veterans of the World War. There are 80 beds in one hospital, but that is all. Other hospitals have been promised, but are not ready for occupancy by ex-service men, and they do not occupy those beds in spite of the fact that the White committee writes the word "completed" opposite the names of these hospitals. It is due to the failure of the White committee that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds turned over to the Director of the Veterans' Bureau the power to select the new sites and to build the new hospitals, hoping that they would be constructed as an emergency proposition and contracted for by large builders and constructed within eight months instead of being passed out by degrees under the purchase-and-hire system and not completed when promised. The whole record of the White committee is a record of broken promises—of promises made and then broken and then extended to be broken again. [Applause.]

The gentleman from New York [Mr. KINDRED] referred to a member of the Legion, and I think it is only fair to Congress to say that there is a great amount of misrepresentation to the public as to what Congress has done for the disabled men. I understand that the gentleman whose name the gentleman from New York mentioned persuaded the superintendent of schools in New York to get all of the school children in that city to write to their Congressmen here protesting that they had not fulfilled their duty and obligations to the disabled men. An act of that kind is worse than any sort of Bolshevism, because it undermines the faith and the confidence of the younger generation, and especially of aliens, in the gratitude and liberality of Congress toward the disabled veterans. Congress has appropriated more funds for our veterans than any other nation, and they are to-day receiving bigger compensation and better treatment than that afforded by any nation in the World War. Every request made for the disabled has been met willingly and gladly. We have appropriated approximately one billion and a half for our disabled and we are paying out daily a million and a quarter. It is the duty of Democrats and Republicans alike to go home and tell the people that Congress at no time has failed to look after the disabled, nor will they fail to look after them liberally in the future. [Applause.]

Mr. KINDRED. Does not the gentleman know that the consultants on hospitalization in the Treasury Department through

the statement of one of its officials to me personally made the statement that they are negotiating on behalf of tubercular patients for the Levi P. Morton farm at sea level on the Hudson River, when within 15 miles from it there is an ideal location at an altitude of 2,000 feet in the Catskill Mountains?

Mr. FISH. I will say to the gentleman that although that is in my district the proposition has been turned down, and quite properly so. [Applause.]

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. ANDREWS].

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, this bill proposes an authorization for an appropriation of \$17,000,000. The bill previously passed carried an appropriation of \$18,600,000. Prior to that the act of March 3, 1919, carried something like \$9,000,000. When this committee in the last Congress began the investigation of the hospital question the appropriation of \$9,000,000 was already available for use. Under the recommendation of the committee, at a later date, the bill for \$18,600,000 was passed. That money has been allocated. I need not take the time now to mention the locations or the method of its distribution. In the bill brought from the committee to the House and passed unanimously by the House we recommended a zoning plan, with certain kinds of hospitals in the different portions of the country. That provision was removed from the bill in the Senate and the matter was left entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, who under his committee of consultants decided upon the location and the amount for each hospital. They decided whether the building should be a new hospital or should be some existing hospital remodeled or a building purchased for that purpose.

This bill as it stands now proposes a \$17,000,000 authorization but leaves the determination of the kind of hospital, whether new or old, practically at the unrestricted discretion of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau. Of course, it says under the direction of the President, but we all know full well that the President would not have the time or opportunity to go into all the details and he would act largely upon the recommendation of the director of the bureau in this particular.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. So to make clear the purpose of the bill and in response to the query of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON], I say that this bill places the question of the kind of building, the location of the building, substantially at the discretion of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau. Now I will yield to the gentleman very gladly.

Mr. RAMSEYER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman for his patience.

Mr. RAMSEYER. I want to ask the gentleman a question relative to the construction of the language on the first page, beginning with the fourth line therein, "is hereby authorized to provide additional hospitals," and so forth, "by construction on sites now owned by the Government," and so forth. Now, is the money authorized here limited to the construction of new buildings, or can you, under the language of this bill, buy buildings suitable for hospital purposes which are in existence?

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. I think you can do either. You can accept gifts also, and under the terms of section 2 the matter of buildings constructed will be practically under the control of the director of the bureau, with the President giving the direction. Of course, the director will approve the plans and submit the proposition.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Is the gentleman sure this language permits the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, with the approval of the President, to purchase buildings in existence? It seems to me the language here limits the use of money for the construction of buildings.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. I leave that to the chairman of the committee; but I will say it was the understanding that the director had practically unlimited discretion.

Mr. RAMSEYER. That is, to use the money for the construction of buildings or to use the money to buy buildings already constructed?

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. If the gentleman will read section 2, I think he will find that question quite fully answered.

Mr. LANGLEY. If the gentleman will permit me a second, that question has been raised before with me and also before the committee, and I have talked with the Director of the Veterans' Bureau regarding it, and there is not any doubt that he has the power under this bill that covers what the gentleman has in mind.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Is it the purpose of the committee to give the director power to use some of this money to buy buildings already constructed?

Mr. LANGLEY. If suitable for hospitals—

Mr. RAMSEYER. I doubt whether the language of this bill would permit the Director of the Veterans' Bureau to use the money authorized to purchase buildings already constructed.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. I will.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I want to ask the gentleman for some information, because I am sure he has given this hospital proposition a great deal of study, perhaps as much as any man in the House. Is it the gentleman's idea that the Director of the Bureau under this bill, either section 1 or section 2, has the right to expend some of this money for the enlargement of existing hospitals?

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. I think so.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Under section 2 it says:

That the construction of new hospitals or dispensaries or the alteration, remodeling, or repair.

Does the gentleman think under the word "alteration" there the director would have the right to enlarge existing hospitals?

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. That is the understanding of the committee.

Mr. KINCHELOE. The reason I ask that, and I am sure the gentleman will agree with me, is that in view of the need of these hospitals the quickest way to get the hospitals for these boys is to enlarge the existing hospitals, and I was anxious to know about that proposition.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. That is the view the committee took of this proposition, as I understand it.

Mr. KINCHELOE. In regard to the \$18,000,000 of which the gentleman spoke, in the allocation of that was there any for the enlargement of existing hospitals?

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Certainly.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I will say to the gentleman personally—

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. I think the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Brooks] has a tabulation of the allocation of that allotment which would explain better to the gentleman at a glance and answer the question fully.

Mr. KINCHELOE. The gentleman knows from a study of the hospitals, but take the question of the hospital at Dawson-springs, where the hospital has been completed at a cost of \$2,250,000. Now, the overhead charges have been taken care of and every dollar expended there would be for additional beds, and all they would have to do would be to connect up the plumbing and lights and other things, and you have the beds ready.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. I must decline to yield except for a brief question.

Mr. BRIGGS. Does this statement show the number of beds that have been made available under this appropriation of \$18,000,000?

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. It does at a glance, and I would be very glad to have the gentleman look at it.

Mr. BRIGGS. Does the gentleman intend to put it in the RECORD?

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. I might get unanimous consent to insert it in the RECORD. If there is no objection I would be glad to insert in the RECORD this statement for the information of members of the committee.

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

The statement is as follows:

Statement showing expenditures under \$18,000,000 appropriation for hospital facilities, October 10, 1921.

Hospitals.	Amount.	Number of beds.	Type.	Condition of plans.	Date of completion of plans.	Work to begin.	Completion of hospitals.
U. S. Public Health Service:							
No. 27, Alexandria, La.	\$60,000		T. B.	Completed		Construction under way.	November, 1921.
No. 63, Lake City, Fla.	300,000	100	T. B.	do.		do.	February, 1922.
No. 60, Prescott, Ariz.	600,000	400	T. B.	Nearly completed.	Completed	do.	April, 1922.
No. 55, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	850,000	250	T. B.	Approximately 40 per cent.	do.	December, 1921.	May or June, 1922.
No. 62, Augusta, Ga.	814,000	300	N. P.	Just begun	Nearly completed.		Do.
No. 60, Oteen, N. C.	748,000	200	T. B.	do.	December, 1921.		Do.
No. 42, Perryville, Md.	500,000	300	N. P.	Nearly completed.	Completed	Under way	March, 1922.
National Home Disabled Volunteer Soldiers:							
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,400,000	500	T. B.	40 per cent.	Oct. 10-15.	November	April, 1922.
Dayton, Ohio.	750,000	250	T. B.	do.	do.	Nov. 1.	Do.
Leavenworth, Kans.	600,000	200	T. B.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Marion, Ind.	100,000	50	N. P.	do.	do.	Construction under way.	May, 1922.
Provisional:							
No. 1, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	450,000	150	Unassigned	Nearly completed.	Completed	do.	April, 1922.
No. 2, Fort Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Ark.	250,000	300	N. P.	do.	do.	do.	November, 1921.
Fort McKenzie, Wyo.	102,000	242		do.	do.	Under way	May or June, 1922.
No. 4, Central New England Sanatorium, Rutland, Mass.	740,000	300	T. B.	About 35 per cent completed.			
E. C. Orphanage, New York City.	2,750,000				Studies proceeding	Awaiting judgment on site.	
Total.	11,050,000	3,542					

CONTEMPLATED HOSPITALS—PLANS NEARLY COMPLETED.

	Amount.	Number of beds.	Type.
Palo Alto	\$1,650,000	500	N. P.
Alabama, hospital for Negro ex-service men	2,250,000	500	T. B.
New York, for district No. 2	1,250,000	500	N. P.
Western Pennsylvania	1,000,000	300	T. B.
Total	6,150,000	2,050	
Already allocated	11,050,000	3,542	
Total	17,200,000	5,592	

Appropriation.....\$18,600,000
Less.....17,200,000

Reserve.....1,391,000

This leaves the balance as a reserve in case we are not able to build within the allotment that we have made so that all institutions shall be completed within provisions of 384.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. I must now complete the statement I have in mind, because my time is passing very swiftly. Let me say this: There was not the slightest disagreement among the members of the committee as to the appropriation of the amount of \$17,000,000 in full. Just a word as to the

need. We have been told by the Committee on Appropriations, and we learn from official reports, that there are now something over 7,000 vacant beds available for the use of disabled soldiers.

In the hearings that question was brought out; the director was asked why he needed this additional appropriation with

that number of vacant beds available. He desires, he said, to vacate the places now held in contract hospitals; he desires to remove men so far as possible from private hospitals where they are now located and place them, as largely as possible, in hospitals owned, controlled, and operated by the Government itself. Now, when these additional buildings are constructed and ready for use, many of those soldiers in the contract hospitals or in private hospitals will be transferred to the Government hospitals, under the direction and control of the Veterans' Bureau.

Now, let me invite your attention to section 2 for a moment, because I think the language of that section as it stands here will lead to a conclusion that the committee does not desire to reach. Let me read the language as it stands:

Sec. 2. That the construction of new hospitals or dispensaries, or the alteration, remodeling, or repair of all hospitals or dispensaries heretofore or hereafter constructed, shall be done in such manner as the President may determine, and he is authorized to require the architectural, engineering, constructing, or other forces of any of the departments of the Government to do or assist in such work.

That language, I believe, would bring under the control of this act all Government hospitals of every description. I do not think the committee intended to do that. I think the committee intends that the hospitals under the Veterans' Bureau shall be designated alone by the terms of this section, and hence I would suggest that a modification of the language in this form might cure that difficulty, namely, "That the construction of new hospitals or dispensaries for the treatment of the patients of the United States Veterans' Bureau, or the alteration, remodeling, or repair of all such hospitals or dispensaries heretofore constructed or hereafter constructed under this act." Then there will be no question about it. We will have removed that doubt, and I believe that at the proper time it would be wise for us to make some such modification as this.

Now, with reference to the matter of the business principle involved. There were differences of opinion as to the building operations. Some thought that the use of existing building facilities through the Treasury Department should be utilized instead of practically creating a new agency for building operations. Let the hospital board and the director decide what kind of hospitals should be built, where they should be built, and then let the Secretary of the Treasury build them accordingly. By that plan we would avoid all waste and duplication. The funds could then be accounted for through regular channels with efficiency and economy in the highest degree.

Upon this point there were some differences of opinion. But the committee, regardless of differences of opinion upon this or any other point, stands for the enactment of the bill in suitable form as speedily as possible in order that increased hospital facilities may be provided promptly.

At present hospitalization for disabled veterans is the urgent demand. In the near future, however, the necessities will rapidly increase with respect to the need of many of these veterans for homelike accommodations.

As we plan for hospitalization now as the urgent need of the hour, we should also incorporate in our plans wise provisions for future demands. The Federal and State homes for soldiers of the various wars will be needed in the near future, and we should plan accordingly. We can do much now in the line of economy by taking this fact into consideration. As we plan for the present, therefore, we should also plan for the future.

The Director of the Veterans' Bureau is required under the law to carry tremendous responsibilities. He will meet untold complications in providing suitably for the veterans under his charge.

Our work should simplify matters as far as possible and gradually develop the facilities that will be needed in the future. During the past two years your committee has sought to apply this principle, and during that time it has effected economies approximating \$50,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time. [Applause.]

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. LINEBERGER]. [Applause.]

Mr. LINEBERGER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, as this bill vitally affects my disabled comrades of the World War I have scrutinized it very carefully, because I believe it is a measure which will have a very far-reaching effect in the solution of the great problem before the country in connection with taking care of these disabled soldiers—men to whom the country owes a lasting debt of gratitude. I think the bill as a whole is extremely well drawn. [Applause.] There was in my mind at first thought some slight objection or likelihood of objection to section 2, but after giving the matter very thorough consideration and discussing it with many who have given it a very close study, I have decided that is the most important and most meritorious clause in the entire bill.

The secret of success in this work is centralization. This hospitalization work must be placed under the care of the Veterans' Bureau, which is charged with the entire program of hospitalization in order to give effect to the desires of the Congress and carry out the program with the least possible friction. Of course, I do not desire at this time to do more than to merely touch upon one particular phase of this bill, which I believe is of vital importance, particularly to my section of California. We are not, out in southern California, from where I come, going to say that any particular location should or ought to be considered in preference to any other for a hospital, but I do want it to go into the Record that 65 per cent of all tubercular and neuropsychiatric cases in the State coming under the Veterans' Bureau exist or are situated in southern California. The last appropriation was spent, and I think quite properly, in Palo Alto, which is in the so-called San Francisco Bay section. In southern California at this time there are three contending locations for one of these new hospitals, and I want them to have full opportunity to present their claims before those whose duty it shall be to decide upon locations before any decisions are reached.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LINEBERGER. I will.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Does the gentleman mean to say that 65 per cent of all the tubercular patients under the jurisdiction of the bureau, or simply of those in California?

Mr. LINEBERGER. Only those that are in California, but on account of our salubrious climate there we have a higher percentage of disabled ex-service men than any other section of the country. I am glad that my colleague directed that inquiry to me.

The locations to which I refer are located in southern California. One is at Monrovia in my district, the other is at the National Soldiers Home, at Sawtelle, and the third is at Arrowhead Springs, near San Bernardino.

Now, not only in my own section, but throughout the country, there will likely be a disposition—in localities seeking the location of these hospitals, to contribute the land, and that will mean a great reduction in the expense of putting into operation these plants. Free locations or sites should not alone be the determining factor. There are also many locations like that at the National Soldiers' Home, at Sawtelle, where the land is owned by the Government, or at Arrowhead, where it is leased under very favorable conditions to the Government. Any new hospital built in California should be located in the south, where the majority of the patients are located, where facilities are now lacking, and where the climate can not be equaled, especially for tubercular cases. The city of Monrovia has peculiar advantages in this respect.

This is a very liberal bill, and it is going, in my mind, to largely solve this great problem. These men to-day who are located in private hospitals are not receiving the attention which they should receive. The Government is being in many cases charged exorbitant rates for very inferior service, and it will be impossible to remedy these conditions until the Government embarks upon a thoroughly considered scheme of hospitalization. I am very glad indeed that the bill has been drafted in the manner in which it has. It is extremely simple. I, therefore, feel that every Member of this House should, and will, give it his united support. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUCKER], a member of the committee.

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Chairman, I do not think I shall want five minutes. I shall take only a minute. I am glad this bill is before the House for consideration to-day. I am one of those who thought this bill ought to have been taken up before the bonus bill—that mongrel that I voted for, and I want to say that I am not at all proud of the vote that I cast for it. This pending bill has afforded me more personal pleasure than any bill that I have ever participated in framing since I have been a Member of this House.

Congress has been abused and criticized for its alleged lack of attention to those of our boys who came back from across the seas disabled. I am very glad to hear the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH], himself an ex-service man with a splendid record, defend the Congress from these accusations. Congress has been liberal, or it attempted to be liberal, in its appropriations for the care of the sick and afflicted soldiers. This bill will go very far toward relieving the condition that will stress upon the country for many years to come.

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

Mr. RUCKER. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Illinois. What would the gentleman think about the advisability of expending this money for the future needs of the soldier, as well as at the present time, in building these hospitals in such a way that they could be used as soldiers' homes in 10 or 15 or 20 years from to-day?

Mr. RUCKER. Oh, when this Government builds these magnificent hospitals I think they will be available for use for many years to come, and I think they will be suitable and so constructed that they be used for the purpose the gentleman has suggested.

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

Mr. RUCKER. Yes.

Mr. KINDRED. Let me suggest that a hospital like a hospital for the insane, which is the class of hospitals that is very much needed now, would not be adaptable for a soldiers' home.

Mr. RUCKER. Well, I can not say as to that, but they can be utilized in some way permanently.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time, expressing the hope that this bill will receive, as I believe it ought to receive, the unanimous support of the House. [Applause.]

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. THOMAS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, yesterday I made a few remarks in which I incidentally, merely as a matter of jest, referred to a story which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS] related to me concerning a trip made by himself and Mr. TINCER to Pennsylvania in hunt of prosperity. My remarks were merely a jest. I did not incorporate them in my revised remarks. But it seems the distinguished and important statesman from Kansas became very much offended at those remarks and proceeded to make a speech upon the floor of this House in which he stated that I had introduced a bill in aid of an impending strike in this country; and he even went so far as to say that I ought not to be allowed the postal facilities of this Government.

That bill does not contain a single reference to any strike. The bill simply provides for an appropriation of \$600,000 to relieve suffering humanity among the miners wherever it is needed, or so much of that sum as may be required for that purpose, and the distribution of that fund, as provided by the bill, is to be under the direction of the President of the United States. It seems that the gentleman from Kansas is not willing to trust his own President with the distribution of funds to relieve want and distress.

Why, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS] did not become offended at my remarks. He has too much sense to do so. [Laughter.] And, besides, Mr. WILLIAMS is a gentleman. Sometimes I have thought—I hope it is not true, and I do not charge it—that it is now the closed season in some districts in Kansas for sending gentlemen to Congress. [Laughter.]

Why should not those mining people be relieved of suffering as well as foreigners? I have never advocated a strike in my life, and his statements to that effect are absolutely and unqualifiedly false. I do not believe in strikes where they can possibly be avoided, and I have never advocated violence in any strike, but believe disputes should be settled by conference and conciliation if possible. And yet because I introduced a bill to relieve starving children and hungry women, and requested in writing the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for a hearing upon that bill, and thought possibly the chairman did not receive the first communication, if the postal facilities in this country are in the condition as described by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] and the other gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS], under the administration of Mr. Hays, and to make sure that the chairman received my request, I registered the letter and asked for a receipt, which I received. Because of this offense the distinguished gentleman from Kansas says that I am not even entitled to a receipt, and should be denied the postal facilities of this Government.

No doubt the gentleman from Kansas probably believes he is the greatest statesman ever sent to Congress from that State. No doubt the gentleman will admit it, for he really looks wiser than Solomon in all his glory. [Laughter.] The gentleman is obsessed with the idea that he is a great and important statesman; but he evidently mistakes corpulence and noise for statesmanship. [Laughter.]

Now, personally I like the gentleman. [Laughter.] You know, it is said, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." [Laughter.] I do not think that he ought to have made such remarks about me as he did. I am willing to prod Republicans, and I do it. If I can, I will romp upon them with hobnail shoes. But I am not going to wantonly and knowingly insult a

man on the floor of this House because I do not happen to agree with his peculiar ideas.

Why, the Republicans are now holding an investigation of the mining situation before the Republican Committee on Labor. I presume that the gentleman from Kansas will next arise in his seat and charge that the Committee on Labor is in favor of a strike because it is investigating the condition of the suffering coal miners. That would be about as sensible as the charge that the gentleman made against me. The gentleman from Kansas is one of these agriculturalists who makes his money in town and spends it on the farm, and is in great love with the farmers of Kansas. Why, I believe it would be a sight for the gods and men to see him making a campaign for reelection on a Kansas sway-back pony, wearing a broad-brimmed hat—Mr. TINCER, not the pony [laughter]—and telling the farmers how much he admires them. If I were to be as uncharitable as he is, I suppose, because he has advocated bills for the relief of farmers, with which, with all deference to the distinguished gentleman I agree, it would be as fair to charge the gentleman with being in the position of trying to organize a strike among the farmers. [Applause.]

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

Mr. CANTRILL. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], a member of the committee.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, if congressional thought and action were always so in accord and agreement with the sentiment of the people as in the case of the present desire for proper provision for adequate hospitalization of disabled ex-service men, I think it would be well for the country. There has been some unjust and ill-advised criticism of Congress in this regard. Generally speaking, there has been congressional ardor rather than congressional apathy.

It seems likely that we should have made much better progress in this matter if the advice given to Congress in a communication from the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. GLASS, on December 5, 1919, had been heeded. He evidently anticipated some of the delay which has occurred, and realized also the length of time required to prepare for proper care of the disabled soldiers. He recommended an appropriation of \$85,000,000 for this purpose. I mention this merely as a part of the history of proposed legislation of this character.

At present we have before us a bill providing for \$17,000,000, and I feel that there will be little, if any, opposition to the main purpose of this measure.

In the consideration of this particular bill and the one of last year providing for \$18,600,000, a commendable spirit and a desire for prompt action have been reflected in the deliberations of the committee from which this measure emanates. There have been no legislative Gordian knots of red tape to be cut. These two measures, dealing with this important subject of governmental endeavor, have been brought to the floor of the House with dispatch and quickly considered. Such delays as may have occurred have been administrative and not legislative.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. LANHAM. I will.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Is it not true that the committee might have brought in the bill quite a while ago if executive officers had found it possible to report to the committee with such information as we desired from them?

Mr. LANHAM. The statement of my colleague on the committee is quite correct, and whenever there has been delay of any kind in the committee it has been attributable to the request from those in charge of administration that they might give further data for consideration concerning desirable features which they wished to suggest.

Before this bill was introduced, as stated by the gentleman from Nebraska, we appropriated approximately \$27,000,000 for this laudable purpose. This is indicative of the spirit which has animated both the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and the Congress itself. It seems, however, that, due perhaps to that interdepartmental jealousy which sometimes exists here at the Capital in the administration of congressional acts, there has been some delay.

The bill which we formerly passed, carrying \$18,600,000 for hospital purposes, authorized the expenditures thereunder to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. We placed in his hands the proper authority in order that the power of action might be concentrated and results quickly obtained.

There have been also some interdepartmental jealousies with reference to this particular bill, as manifested in the hearings which many of you have read. The Treasury Department, hav-

ing an authorized agency of the Government in matters of construction, has felt that perhaps its authority was being impaired and its usefulness questioned by the effort to transfer this responsibility to the Director of the Veterans' Bureau. And there has been a controversy also in the testimony of witnesses before us with reference to the relative merits of a contract system and one of purchase and hire. But I think there has been in the minds of those gentlemen also, as in the minds of the members of the committee, the desire for expeditious action toward proper hospitalization.

Why has the committee suggested the transfer of this authority to the Director of the Veterans' Bureau? In the first place, I want to call your attention to two recommendations which were made in this regard. Mr. Hanford MacNider, the national commander of the American Legion, appeared in person before the committee, and I quote the following from his testimony:

The American Legion hopes that if and when Congress acts upon H. R. 8791, a bill to appropriate \$16,000,000 for further hospital construction, that the appropriation will be made to the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau. This for the reason that he is solely responsible to-day for the hospital care and treatment of beneficiaries of the United States Veterans' Bureau. He receives all the criticism, but lacks authority and funds to properly equip the United States Veterans' Bureau to carry on this work. This is not necessarily an indictment of the Treasury Department, nor is it intended to convey the impression that the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau is better able to build hospitals, but made only in a spirit of fairness and equity for the reason, as stated above, that the Director of the Veterans' Bureau is responsible, therefore he should have the opportunity to carry on his work unhampered by divided authority and endless red tape.

The amount mentioned, \$16,000,000, was increased to \$17,000,000 in the bill as finally reported.

We had before us also the resolutions which were adopted by the Federal Board of Hospitalization at its meeting on February 11, 1922, from which I quote the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board and that it recommends to Congress immediate legislation authorizing an appropriation of \$16,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, the amount to be in addition to appropriations now available or heretofore made under authorization contained in the act approved March 4, 1921, entitled "An act providing additional hospital facilities for patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Division of Rehabilitation, and for other purposes," to be expended in accordance with and for the purposes authorized by said act, except that the money expended and the work to be done as provided in said act be under the direction and supervision of the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, subject to the approval of the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board, and it so recommends, that all hospitals hereafter erected shall be constructed of fireproof type, and that the location and nature thereof, whether for the treatment of tuberculous, neuropsychiatric, or general medical and surgical cases, shall be determined by the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, subject to the approval of the President.

And this report has the approval of the President. As stated by the commander of the American Legion, I do not take it that the approval of this suggestion by the President is intended as any criticism of the Secretary of the Treasury in his administration of the funds which were placed at his disposal.

Mr. TREADWAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. Briefly, yes.

Mr. TREADWAY. I am interested to know the attitude of the gentleman and the members of the committee relative to whether or not the Veterans' Bureau has a suitable force for constructive purposes?

Mr. LANHAM. I was just coming to that.

Mr. TREADWAY. Thank you.

Mr. LANHAM. I want to say, gentlemen, that despite these two recommendations I have some doubt of the wisdom of this suggestion.

We are all inspired by the same commendable impulse, but all subject in our zeal to the possibility of erroneous judgment. As intimated by the query of the gentleman from Massachusetts, the Veterans' Bureau has no suitable force for construction purposes. Certainly it is the desire of all of us to avoid whenever possible and practical the additional expense of a duplication of functions. This is one prime consideration which prompted the Budget legislation. Of course, we are interested primarily in results and in some action that will lead to them effectively and expeditiously, and I feel sure that each of us is willing to make some sacrifice of individual opinion if necessary to bring about such a consummation. The report of the Federal Board of Hospitalization from which I have quoted contains this additional expression:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board, and it so recommends, that in the construction of new hospitals or dispensaries, or in the alteration, remodeling, or repair of all hospitals or dispensaries heretofore or hereafter constructed, the President may determine the manner in which such construction, alteration, remodeling, or repairing may be done, and he is authorized to require the architectural, engineering, constructing, or other forces of any of the departments of the Government to do or assist in such work.

So, believing that in the Treasury Department we have organized in the Government at the present time an agency whose business it is to construct buildings, the original proposal of section 2 of this bill was modified to read as follows:

SEC. 2. That the construction of new hospitals or dispensaries, or the alteration, remodeling, or repair of all hospitals or dispensaries heretofore or hereafter constructed shall be done in such manner as the President may determine, and he is authorized to require the architectural, engineering, constructing, or other forces of any of the departments of the Government to do or assist in such work.

It seems to me that under the terms of this section, and in order to avoid duplication, both of effort and expenditure, and to prevent the unnecessary establishment of further agencies for constructing buildings, it is a reasonable inference that the President will avail himself of the means already at hand.

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

By unanimous consent Mr. HAYDEN and Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska were given leave to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen may have the privilege of extending remarks in the RECORD on this bill for the next 10 days.

Mr. MANN. That can not be done in committee.

Mr. LANGLEY. The gentleman is correct. In the stress of the moment I overlooked that point.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am a member of the committee that reported out this bill providing additional hospitalization for our disabled soldiers. I enthusiastically supported the bill in the committee, and I am just as enthusiastic for its passage. The disabled soldiers of the Republic are the Nation's wards and are entitled to the most tender solicitude and most generous support of the Nation. The most illustrious pages of our country's history are those which record the care and liberality which our Nation has shown its brave defenders in times of stress and storm. In my opinion, the thing that has inspired the American soldier to perform such brilliant feats of valor in every war in our country's history has been the consciousness that if harm befall him in his country's service a grateful Government will provide for him and his dependents.

Mr. Chairman, we have always been generous to our soldiers, and that fact is the chief asset and glory of the Republic. Whenever, if ever, we change our policy of caring for our soldiers and their dependents, we will violate the spirit of patriotism and destroy the bulwark that has rendered our country secure to itself and invincible to its enemies. [Applause.] I not only favor generous provisions for the disabled soldiers of the World War and their dependents but I favor it for the disabled veterans and their dependents of all our wars.

In an editorial in a recent issue of the National Tribune our attention was called to the painful fact that the veterans of the Civil War are passing to the great beyond at the appalling rate of more than 2,000 per month, so that in a few brief years none of these old battle-scarred heroes will remain to testify "in the flesh" to the greatest crisis in our Nation's history. During the short month of February, according to the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, 2,164 Civil War veterans passed away and 1,922 widows, making a total of 4,086, or more than 50,000 for the calendar year 1922. As a result of age and infirmity not one of these veterans is able to perform manual or other labor, and they should not be required so to do. Every one of them should now be on the pension roll at a rate of at least \$75 per month, and their widows at the rate of \$50 per month; and the Invalid Pensions Committee and this Congress will be derelict in the performance of their duties if this session is permitted to adjourn without such action. Any less amount will not be sufficient to provide the comforts to which they are entitled.

The last Congress properly gave to the soldiers of the Spanish-American War a pensionable status. I favor increasing their rate also as their age advances and their disabilities require.

Despite administrative handicaps, and the ramifications of red tape, the United States spent over a billion and a half dollars in relief for veterans of the World War from October 6, 1917, to February 1, 1922. In a report issued by Director Forbes, of the Veterans' Bureau, this amount was applied as follows: Vocational training, \$226,293,259.70; insurance, \$294,621,689.83; compensation, \$310,149,892.17; allotments, \$300,947,327.60; allowance, \$282,107,540.78; medical and hospital services, \$105,655,210.91; administrative, \$47,561,869.53; total, \$1,567,336,790.52.

The bonus bill, which has just passed the House, contemplates in its various processes an expenditure of \$4,000,000,000. In

addition to this contemplated expenditure the Government is now spending approximately one million a day for relief purposes for the veterans of the World War. For the next fiscal year a sum has already been authorized for this purpose which will approximate four hundred million. The figures to which I have just referred do not include assumed liabilities of the Government to owners of war-risk insurance policies which amounts to \$860,154,493. Neither do they include the \$60 bonus paid to our ex-service men upon their discharge, which totaled \$256,239,900. The \$18,600,000 authorized by Congress for the construction of additional hospitals is also not included in the figures just given. The report of Director Forbes shows conclusively that the United States has been far the most generous of all the nations in the treatment of its ex-service men. For total permanent disability Great Britain paid her ex-service men annually per capita \$376.48; Canada, \$540; France, \$314; Italy, \$55.44; whereas the United States has paid its soldiers annually per capita \$1,200, or \$100 per month. In addition to this, Uncle Sam was more generous than any of the other nations to the families and dependents of soldiers while they were absent in the military or naval service. France allowed the dependents of her soldiers during the war period \$50.15 per year; Great Britain, \$202.36; Italy, \$11.24; while the United States allowed \$360, or \$30 per month. The United States has approved for vocational training 303,276 and 104,923 are still in training. England, under the labor ministry's scheme, has approved 58,000 ex-service men for training, and only 24,000 are still in training. In the language of Director Forbes—

the United States has spent as much as both France and Great Britain combined for benefits in favor of disabled ex-service men, despite the fact that the casualties of France and Great Britain were far greater.

And in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that no patriotic American regrets a single solitary dollar that has been expended for our disabled ex-service men; on the contrary, we are proud of the magnificent showing we have made. And the great concern of the entire citizenship of this Nation to-day is that the dependents of those who made the supreme sacrifice in the military and naval service and those who are handicapped as a result of disabilities incurred in such service shall have the very best that the Nation affords. [Applause.]

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KINDRED].

Mr. KINDRED. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I first want to join with my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH], himself a distinguished ex-service man, in expressing my utter condemnation and contempt of any propaganda which would try to place Congress in a false light in making the slightest suggestion that Congress had not at all times been willing to liberally appropriate a sufficient sum for the alleviation of the suffering of the sick and disabled veterans of the World War.

A brief survey of some of the facts and statistics with reference to the hospitalization system and conditions since the middle of the World War up to the present time will convince every Member of the House of the urgency of the appropriation proposed by the pending bill.

I want to say in perfect good faith and with no intention of criticizing the principle of the bill that the appropriations provided herein do not go half far enough. I believe I shall be able to prove this by a survey of the facts respecting the number of ex-service men who will be, according to all reliable actuaries of the Government, in need, in urgent need, of treatment during the next four to six years.

In the first place, we are all made aware by the intelligent report accompanying the pending bill that the number of ex-service men and women under treatment as of date February 23, 1922, was approximately 30,800. Of this total number—and this is a pertinent fact to which I now invite special attention—4,200 neuropsychiatric cases, including all classifications of nervous and insane persons, are unable to secure hospital treatment in Government-owned and Government-controlled hospitals. I am not going into any arraignment of the improper and unscientific way in which these unfortunate ex-service men have been treated. There are, however, many well-founded proofs of the fact that there has accompanied this system of "farming out" some of the vilest commercialism that was ever known in the treatment of human beings. That constitutes one of the facts that would suggest urgency here.

The same general proposition applies to a large number of tubercular cases. In other words, there are over 9,000 tubercular and neuropsychiatric cases which are unable to be accommodated in Government-owned and Government-controlled hospitals, there being 4,200 neuropsychiatric cases and over 4,800 medical and surgical and tubercular cases.

There has been a misleading statement put out by well-meaning men to the effect that there are several thousand vacant beds owned and controlled by the Government. If that be true, and I accept it as being true, those beds are vacant in that class of hospitals which treat medical and surgical cases, but, as has been pointed out, our main and urgent need is for hospitals for the treatment of 9,000 neuropsychiatric and tubercular cases, nearly one-third of the total that are disabled and sick among the ex-service men. According to a letter addressed to me very recently by Colonel Forbes, the Director of the Veterans' Bureau—and I desire here to make that letter and some other letters bearing on the subject a matter of record—he points out that there will be in the near future 36,000 cases of all classifications which will need hospitalization. The appropriation—\$18,600,000—which the Sixty-sixth Congress made over one year ago provided for approximately 6,000 beds. It is the delay, the inexcusable delay, upon the part of the consultants on hospitalization of the Treasury Department which has brought criticism upon the motives of the American people and the motives of this Congress. They have delayed inexcusably and incompetently. I have already said something with reference to that, with no personal feeling toward any one of the consultants of the hospital committee, but from a knowledge of the facts which are set forth by the records which they show in their own department. Reference has been made by my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH], to the fact that although \$1,000,000 was appropriated for the specific purpose in the State of New York to provide a tubercular hospital, the so-called progress report—indeed, a misnomer—of the consultants on hospitalization of the Treasury Department indicates a blank under the heading of "Remarks" with regard to the \$1,000,000 appropriation for the metropolitan district of New York. They record a perfect blank under the heading "Remarks." They say as to the condition of the plans that "preliminary studies are under way" more than one year since the \$18,600,000 became available.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from New York, Doctor KINDRED, five minutes.

Mr. KINDRED. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in conclusion I wish to say that there will be required to properly and humanely care for our ex-service men and women, veterans of the World War, not only 6,200 beds as is proposed in the program of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau to which I have referred, but there will be also required in the next four to six years a sufficient number of hospital beds to take the place of from ten to eleven thousand hospital beds which will have to be abandoned because of the disgraceful conditions of the old hospital buildings in which ten to eleven thousand ex-service men and women are now quartered. In addition to those ten or eleven thousand hospital beds which would be required in the near future—that is, within about four to six years—there will be required, in addition to the program of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau for 6,200 beds, about 10,000 beds in order to care for the increase in the number of tubercular and neuropsychiatric cases. These two classes of cases have increased during the last year and a half at the rate of 25 per cent every 18 months. There are now about 10,000 of these two classifications who most urgently need hospitalization, and, therefore, if they increase in the next year or in the next year and a half in the same ratio as they have increased during the last year and a half, we will require additional hospital facilities for 10,000 more of those classifications.

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

Mr. KINDRED. Yes.

Mr. BROOKS of Illinois. What about the cure of these neuropsychiatric cases. Are they curable?

Mr. KINDRED. The gentleman has asked an important and a pertinent question. The answer to that question bears upon the essential conditions involved in providing quickly proper hospital facilities, because it is a well-known medical fact that if mental and nervous cases, and the same applies to tubercular cases, are not treated intensively during the first year or two after the inception of their disease they are hopeless and have no chance for cure. Therefore it is all the more sad, from a humane and scientific and economic point of view, that we should not be able to give these two classes of patients as rapidly as possible the proper hospital conditions under which they can be cured.

Mr. BROOKS of Illinois. The gentleman made the statement that the peak of the load had not yet been reached.

Mr. KINDRED. The peak of the load with reference to certain classifications, namely, in the classification of epilepsy, which constitutes a large number of the neuropsychiatric cases, will not be reached for 25 years, because the epilepsy has been brought about by injuries to the skull and to the brain, and in the process of repair of a broken skull there may not be any symptoms of epilepsy for 20 to 25 years.

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

Mr. KINDRED. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. The gentleman is making these statements as an expert and not as a Member of Congress?

Mr. KINDRED. I am making them in both capacities.

Mr. SIEGEL. The reason I ask that question is that I would like the Members of the House to understand the gentleman is personally familiar with the statements that he is making.

Mr. KINDRED. That is very courteous of the gentleman. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I have always been in favor of some constructive, efficient hospital system. We are providing here a mere dribble which will tide us over temporarily. The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Dr. H. S. Cumming, recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. CARTER GLASS, who transmitted the recommendation to the Sixty-sixth Congress, that there should be appropriated \$85,000,000 to properly develop the hospital system which we shall need for our ex-service men. We are appro-

riating now, very properly, \$17,000,000, and in perfect good faith I am going to suggest an amendment at the proper time to increase this amount to actually meet the needs of the sick and disabled ex-service men for the next several years.

The present needs for additional hospitals require much more than the appropriation carried in this bill, and I am confident that Congress will respond to these needs liberally, just as Congress has already liberally appropriated for hospitals and hospital facilities in the past—\$10,000,000 by the Sixty-fifth Congress and \$18,000,000 by the Sixty-sixth Congress, making a total, with the \$17,000,000 carried in this bill, of \$45,000,000 appropriated for hospitals and hospital facilities, in addition to approximately \$2,000,000,000 appropriated for ex-service men's compensation, insurance, allotments, and so forth, reference to which is made here in the form of the accompanying chart and letter:

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU,
Washington, March 14, 1922.

HON. JOHN J. KINDRED,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. KINDRED: In accordance with your request, I am forwarding herewith statement as of January 31, 1922, showing the fiscal operations of the United States Veterans' Bureau, the former Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and the former Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Respectfully,

C. R. FORBES, Director.

Recapitulation as of Jan. 31, 1922.

Organizations.	Appropriations, transfers, and other credits.	Expenditures.			Allotments.	Covered into Treasury.	Loans from revolving fund.	Balance.
		Administrative.	Direct.	Total.				
Losses on war-risk insurance on American vessels, their cargoes, etc.	\$103,140,513.74		\$35,089,566.22	\$35,089,566.22		\$67,000,000.00		\$1,050,947.52
Military and naval family allowance	298,615,000.00		282,107,540.78	282,107,540.78		14,500,000.00		2,007,459.22
Military and naval insurance	402,888,552.44		287,131,236.76	287,131,236.76				115,757,315.68
United States Government life-insurance fund	51,763,857.42		5,458,076.25	5,458,076.25				46,305,781.17
Military and naval compensation	397,150,000.00	\$236.51	309,965,012.23	309,965,248.74				87,184,751.26
Medical and hospital services	112,710,272.00	6,937,211.74	13,906,567.68	20,843,779.42	\$65,513,022.59			26,353,469.99
Salaries and expenses (including national security and defense appropriations)	53,443,906.00	47,589,904.14		47,589,904.14		696,850.70		5,157,151.16
Vocational rehabilitation	248,500,000.00	23,500,095.84	202,532,552.95	226,032,648.79				22,467,351.21
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund	1,082,820.48						\$779,742.33	303,078.15
Army allotments trust fund	269,000,000.00		249,485,653.58	249,485,653.58				19,514,346.42
Navy allotments trust fund	45,800,000.00		45,746,958.34	45,746,958.34				53,041.66
Marine Corps allotments trust fund	3,895,000.00		3,891,449.25	3,891,449.25				3,550.75
Coast Guard allotments trust fund	1,831,000.00		1,823,266.43	1,823,266.43				7,733.57
Total	1,989,820,922.08	78,027,448.23	1,437,137,880.47	1,515,165,328.70	65,513,022.59	82,196,850.70	779,742.33	326,165,977.76
United States Public Health Service								\$55,481,985.99
National Home								6,955,000.00
War Department								2,479,266.76
Navy Department								596,769.84
Total								65,513,022.59

We should at once provide a hospital system that would properly care for curable and incurable ex-service men, and which will at the same time stop all this unjust criticism and impugning of the motives of Congress and of the Members who have at all times desired to pursue a policy most liberal and fair to the ex-service men. [Applause.]

Mr. LANGLEY. Will the gentlemen on the other side use some time now?

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I shall be glad indeed to vote for the appropriations authorized by this bill, but the House and the country should not gain the impression from its passage that this will be the last expenditure necessary to properly hospitalize the ex-service men who are, or who will be, in need of this kind of care and attention. The bill carries a million dollars more than was requested by the Federal Board of Hospitalization, but this is not enough to do all that should ultimately be done. The memorandum signed by the members of that board and approved by the President on February 11, 1922, asks for only \$16,000,000, but the House by this bill is allowing \$17,000,000, which again demonstrates that so far as money for hospitalization is concerned it is no fault of the Congress that ample facilities have not been provided.

The Director of the Veterans' Bureau has with great vehemence and severity criticized those who have been heretofore charged with the construction of hospitals. Under this bill the director, subject to the approval of the President, is given the authority to provide additional hospital facilities for persons who served in the World War, and if he does not get sat-

isfactory results from this \$17,000,000 he must take the same dose of criticism that he has given to others in connection with hospital work, and is expected to swallow it cheerfully, because otherwise he would be unfit for the responsibilities that will be imposed upon him.

I believe the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds acted wisely in authorizing the President to supervise all new hospital construction. This will permit him to coordinate the activities of every architectural, engineering, and constructing bureau and department of the Government, thus to obtain results at the earliest possible moment. The President, as the head of the administration, ought to be able to suppress all rivalry and compel all branches of the public service to work together in harmony.

My primary object in addressing you to-day is to point out the fact that there exists in the Southwest a most serious situation in reference to a large number of ex-service men who are in immediate need of hospitalization. I want also to express the hope that the President, as soon as the funds herein authorized are available, will see that proper hospital facilities are provided to meet this situation, particularly in southern Arizona.

It may be true, as some respected medical authorities assert, that climate is of no benefit, that tuberculosis of the lungs and throat can be cured in one place as well as another, but thousands of those who suffer from that dread disease sincerely believe that a dry climate will aid in their recovery. It is universally recognized that proper care is half the battle against this malady, but notwithstanding the statements of some physicians there is much well-grounded medical opinion that the right kind of climate is beneficial in the treatment of tuber-

culosis. In the following statement Dr. John W. Flinn, of Prescott, Ariz., has, in my opinion, correctly set forth that which has been repeatedly demonstrated to be a fact:

As between care—that is, fresh air, good food, rest, and competent medical attention—and climate, the latter must always continue to be a secondary consideration. In the least favorable climate good care, provided the surroundings be the best obtainable, will produce much better results than the best-known climate without this care. If the patient must choose between the two, he should take the care and let the climate go, but if he be so fortunate as to be able to have them both his prospects of recovery are certainly brighter than they could be if he were compelled to depend on one alone.

The belief that climate is helpful is so widespread and so persistent that, despite any advice to the contrary, large numbers of ex-service men are coming to the Southwest each year in the hope of relief. From all parts of the United States they are moving to Colorado, New Mexico, or Arizona, and when they arrive there they demand immediate hospitalization by the Federal Government, which up to the present time can not be provided.

To demonstrate that this belief is founded on good medical authority let me quote from this book, entitled "A Handbook of Medical Climatology," by Dr. Samuel Edwin Solly, who says:

In that portion of the country known as the great Southwest, the winter climate of Colorado, northern New Mexico, and Arizona may be characterized in a phrase as *cold, dry*; that of New Mexico and Arizona south of latitude 35° as *warm, dry*; and that of the coast of southern California (west and south of the mountain ranges) as *warm, moist*.

Arizona affords the best desert climate of the United States, and ar winter residences for health seekers it possesses the three towns of Tucson, Phoenix, and Yuma. As the entire territory of Arizona is west of the great Continental Divide and slopes steadily toward the Pacific, it is subject to a certain amount of ocean influence, not to the extent to which the winter rains in California bear witness but sufficiently to be subject between December and March to occasional rains or snows on the high plateaus and on the southwest slopes of the mountains. There are few cloudy days in Arizona, and the spring weather is usually dry.

Mr. KINDRED. Will the gentleman yield, briefly?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to my good friend from New York.

Mr. KINDRED. May I ask the gentleman from Arizona if there is at the present time any Government hospital for tuberculosis in Arizona?

Mr. HAYDEN. There is a modern, well-constructed Public Health Service hospital at Prescott, which is now being enlarged to accommodate about 1,100 patients. Tucson has a temporary hospital conducted by the Public Health Service in lumber buildings, inflammable and unsafe, which will accommodate about 300 men. At Phoenix there is a small contract hospital which has been ordered to be closed in the near future.

Mr. KINDRED. If the gentleman will allow me to say, I fortunately spent a winter in his delightful city of Phoenix, Ariz., and have also been at Tucson, some 125 miles south of Phoenix. Tucson is at an elevation of a little over 2,000 feet. It has delightful mountain air in summer and very exhilarating air in winter, and is ideal for tubercular patients.

Mr. HAYDEN. The gentleman from New York mentioned, in the course of his remarks a few moments ago, that it was contemplated that a certain stock farm on the Hudson River be acquired for a tuberculosis hospital. I would like to have the gentleman express his opinion, as I know he is qualified to do by reason of his long medical experience, supplemented by extended travel, as to the relative merits of the location of a hospital for tuberculosis in a damp climate at sea level in New York or in Arizona at locations such as he has just described.

Mr. KINDRED. I have been informed only to-day by my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Fish], that the proposition to take over the Governor Morton stock farm at sea level had actually been laughed out of court. The distinguished consultants on hospitalization of the Treasury Department dropped that proposition, because they knew that when it saw the light that it would be condemned.

From the standpoint of public health and medical science, with such an insane proposition to locate a tubercular hospital in a damp place where sore throat and consumption are very common, there is no comparison between Tucson and the Hudson River.

Mr. BARKLEY. What kind of a hospital is that at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.?

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that there is a well-conducted Public Health Service hospital at Fort Bayard. I have never been there. It is located at a suitable altitude where the climatic conditions are somewhat similar to Prescott in my State, which is about 5,000 feet above sea level. In cases of tuberculosis, where the patient's heart is in no way affected, such an altitude is conceded to be of great benefit. I am informed that in perhaps half of the cases of tuberculosis there is no weakness of the heart. But where a patient's heart is in any way affected, a high altitude is not beneficial and is also liable to

bring on certain nervous disorders. Consequently all tubercular persons should not be sent to high altitudes, and that is the reason why such a large number of them come to southern Arizona, where they may obtain the benefit of the dry air and a mild winter climate, and yet where altitude is sufficient to be exhilarating but not injurious to the heart.

Mr. KINDRED. An altitude like that of Tucson, Ariz., of about 2,500 feet, does not have an injurious effect on the heart or the nervous system, and is therefore ideal, because it is stimulating and the arid climate helps to kill the tubercular germs more rapidly.

Mr. HAYDEN. In that connection permit me to quote from a paper in the Transactions of the American Climatological Association, written by Dr. J. T. Eskridge, and entitled "Nervous vascular disturbances in unacclimated persons in Colorado":

At altitudes varying from 5,000 to 8,000 feet the inconvenience of the unacclimated seems to have its origin in the increased respiratory activity, and this, in turn, leads to increased work of the heart, which, by its overwork, causes at first an active hyperemia and an irritability of the nerve centers. Later the nerve centers suffer from imperfect nutrition, induced by a poor blood supply, which results from passive hyperemia. We have, then, the "irritable weakness" of the old pathologists. After the nerve centers have become irritable neither the respiratory act nor the heart's action is performed as regularly and methodically as in the normal condition; and in consequence various unpleasant symptoms are experienced by the unacclimated. Persons possessed of considerable vigor and capable of adapting themselves to greater changes in their environments go to high altitudes and live almost as they had done at sea level, and find no appreciable inconvenience in doing so; but for those advanced in years and for those of feeble health the consequences are far different.

The need for greater hospital facilities in southern Arizona has been brought to the attention of those in authority in times past. A proposal was made only a few months ago for the sale of a fireproof hospital that had been partly constructed by certain good Christian people of Phoenix. The uncompleted building and the tract of land offered to the Government was, under any reasonable appraisal, worth \$200,000. In their anxiety to help the disabled veterans they offered to turn the entire property over to the United States at a price of \$165,000. This hospital could have been completed in 90 days and made available for the care and treatment of ex-service men, but nothing was done. Instead, an order has been issued that the local contract hospital shall be closed and the patients moved away.

There is also imperative need for a large permanent hospital, thoroughly fireproof in its construction, at Tucson. A larger number of veterans of the late war have voluntarily gone to Tucson than to any other city in Arizona. The existing Public Health Service hospital at Pastime Park consists of a number of wooden buildings, hastily constructed in an attempt to meet this emergency, but all who know the facts concede that much more must be done.

That the condition of many of the disabled ex-service men in Tucson is not only desperate but disgraceful to this great Republic is shown by the following newspaper article:

UNITED STATES RED TAPE LEAVES STRICKEN WAR VETS TO DIE ON STREETS OF TUCSON.

TUCSON, ARIZ., March 31.

Invisible bars of official red tape and Government regulation block the gates of Pastime Park here to hundreds of tubercular veterans of the World War entitled to hospitalization and in need of expert attention.

Massed in Tucson in a common battle against the life-sapping disease are 1,200 stricken "buddies."

Two hundred and seventy-eight are now crowded together in hastily built frame hospital wards and 1-room cottages. A recent inspection showed the 6 feet-apart regulation on cot spacing was violated.

Soon the number of patients in these temporary quarters will have to be reduced to 252. Death and a summer exodus may solve the problem.

But for the 1,000 others—there is no room.

They are scattered about in cheap lodging houses, private homes, and hotels. Many have had to walk the streets and daily face denial of the care their critical conditions necessitate.

A few have some money. But their tiny savings are fast dwindling. Most of them are too ill to work. Every one is a potential emergency case.

NO ROOM IN PARK.

Yet there is no room for him at Pastime Park, the incongruously named hospital provided there for the men who helped win the war and now strive to win the battle for life.

What is more, a recent order from Major General Forbes, head of the Government Veterans' Bureau, says that no more men will be sent to the Tucson station.

And still more, the Chamber of Commerce of Tucson, with citizens of this "city of healing air," have had for a year in the hands of Washington officialdom an offer to provide a \$500,000 permanent hospital, built to meet the summer heat, equipped with modern conveniences—they have offered to rent such a place to Uncle Sam, have offered to solve the problem for him, and no reply has ever been received.

PROBE BARES CONDITIONS.

Such is a summary of high lights contained in a report Ralph A. Horr, vice commander of the Disabled Veterans of the World War, will take to Washington after an investigation here in which I participated.

These statistics were provided by Claude Smith, local commander of the Disabled Veterans' organization that pioneered the fight against existing conditions. In this fight A. L. Irvin, head of the local American Legion Post, is now joined.

And supplying further data is Dr. S. H. James, commander of the hospital.

"A real emergency exists," he says. "It will grow worse in another year, and within four years the peak will be reached. By that time the temporary wooden structures may be falling to pieces."

Says Claude Smith: "I have listed the names of each man in this section entitled to hospitalization and not getting it. I am one of them, but I have a little money. I have given this to Commander Horr, together with data of what the fellows have been and are now up against."

OTHER STATIONS.

The Government has in this district tuberculosis stations at Prescott, Ariz.; at Camp Kearney, San Diego, is opening another at Livermore, Calif.; and is prepared to send tubercular veterans to a number of other camps.

"But there are other elements to meet," points out Doctor James. "Cases involving heart disturbances, asthmatic conditions, throat and nervous troubles are affected by climate or altitude of these other stations."

"In Tucson alone are all these elements overcome. The sufferers have a Tucson psychology. You can send them to San Diego or Prescott, or where you will, but they won't stay there. They feel better here and they're going to come if they have to walk."

"And they do come here, whether the Government provides for them or not," declares Irvin. "They come by freight car or on the brakebeams—but they come, and what are you going to do about it?"

Mrs. Mary Blair, secretary of the Red Cross here, personally has cared for as many as 40 cases a day.

Men have collapsed in the street while waiting for a chance in the hospital. Red tape in the Veterans' Bureau has held men weeks and months—periods when they were in dire need of attention—before they could enter Pastime Park.

"I don't know what might have happened to scores of the fellows if we hadn't been on the job to help," said Smith and Irvin in chorus. "We've dug down in our own pockets and in the public pockets. The Red Cross fund has all but been exhausted—for there have been 1,000 men around here who couldn't get in."

PASSING THE BUCK.

Who's to blame? "The Veterans' Bureau blames the Senators, and the Senators pass it along; but we do know that the local Vet Bureau has its hands pretty well tied with red tape," Smith charges.

Officials of the local Veterans' Bureau admit the emergency. General Forbes "seems to have been misinformed," says one who can not be quoted.

Citizens of Tucson, backed by the chamber of commerce, did much toward building such places as now are provided.

While delays and red tape kept hundreds waiting about the city a "field day" was declared. Hundreds went out and threw together the temporary structures.

For 192 men there are but three showers, and there are three more for the other men in the wards. The frail cottages do not withstand the summer heat and bring only discomfort.

The only solution is a permanent and properly built hospital. Otherwise hundreds will die from Government neglect.

WHAT TUCSON PEOPLE SAY.

TUCSON, ARIZ., March 21.—Here are opinions of those in the best position to know just how critical is the condition of Pastime Park, Government station for tubercular veterans here:

Dr. S. H. James, commander of Pastime Park: "There is a real emergency at this moment; but this is just the beginning. Next year we will have a greater influx of tubercular 'vets' than ever. This is the spring season and during the summer conditions will be at their best. Within four years the peak of the rush here will be reached. Only a large permanent hospital will solve the problem. I know the men will come here if they have to wait."

Claude Smith, Tucson commander of the Disabled Veterans of the World War: "There are more than 1,200 tubercular veterans in and around Tucson. There is room for but 252 in the hospital. The rest must get along as best they may, as I have had to do. Soon their money will be gone, and then what? The Red Cross, the American Legion, the citizens, and my own organization have fed hundreds and found rooms for them. We have fought with the heads of the Veterans' Bureau for space in the hospital. Uncle Sam, the men are here. What are you going to do about it?"

MARX DEMANDS ACTION.

(By Judge Robert S. Marx, of Cincinnati, national commander Disabled American Veterans of the World War.)

The Government must take at once some definite steps to remedy shameful conditions of the kind existing at Tucson, Ariz.

The Langley bill, now before Congress, appropriating \$16,500,000 for hospital facilities, must be adopted without further delay and hospital construction started immediately.

Conditions found at Tucson are reflected in other institutions in other parts of the country. The Disabled American Veterans of the World War has dedicated itself to the task of remedying these conditions.

Certainly such statements would not be made without foundation in fact, and I trust that this publicity will result in greater efforts for immediate relief. The only true solution, however, is the construction of a thoroughly modern, well-built hospital in Tucson.

I have no desire to prolong this discussion, but I can not forbear to again quote from this work by Doctor Solly, who has long been recognized as an authority on climatology. These extracts will, I hope, give to some gentlemen in authority a better understanding of the climatic conditions in southern Arizona:

Phoenix (elevation, 1,100 feet): This town has become favorably known as a winter resort of low altitude. It is situated near the center of the great Salt River Valley about 2 miles north of that stream. The Salt River Valley is a favored region for the cultivation of fruit, as snow seldom falls and the rich alluvial bottom lands yield largely under irrigation.

The average temperature (from records for 12 years) is—for January, 49°; for July, 90°; for the year, 69°. By seasons it is as follows: Winter, 51°; spring, 67°; summer, 87°; autumn, 69°.

The average annual rainfall is 7 inches. The amount falling in each month is light, the heaviest rainfall occurring in August and December. The average annual wind movement (taken from observation for three years) is 2½ miles per hour. Gen. A. W. Greely says that "Phoenix is the locality where the wind is perhaps the feeblest of any point in the arid regions."

Tucson (elevation, 2,400 feet): An old Spanish grant is said to show a town here in 1553, built on the site of the Indian pueblo which is lost in the mists of tradition. Another account dates the Spanish Mission of San Xavier from 1694. At any rate, in the words of a thoughtful writer, "it is certainly of sufficient age to promise permanence."

The town is surrounded by mountains. On the north are the Santa Catalinas, east the Rincons, south the Santa Ritas, and on the west the Tucson range, with its most prominent peak—Tucson Mountain. Water is brought from the Santa Cruz River. The winter climate has been highly praised for its warmth and sunniness.

The record by season is shown in the following table, the figures for temperature and rainfall being based on the reports of the Army posts for 14 years:

Seasons.	Temperature.	Rainfall.	Relative humidity.
	Degrees.	Inches.	Per cent.
Winter.....	52	3.01	52
Spring.....	67	1.22	34
Summer.....	87	5.47	27
Autumn.....	70	2.41	32
Year.....	69	12.11	36

In conclusion let me repeat that when the funds authorized to be appropriated by this bill are available for expenditure, I sincerely trust that the President will direct that prompt and proper steps be taken to provide every means for the complete and adequate hospitalization of all those who have served their country in time of war and who are now in Arizona or who may hereafter come to that State seeking to have restored the health and vigor which they lost while bearing arms in defense of the honor of their country. [Applause.]

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SIEGEL].

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Frazer, the Assistant Director of the Veterans' Bureau, while in New York yesterday, made the following statement, according to the press:

New York has been badly treated; that is a fact. The State has got no hospitals; the program of decentralization that is being followed by the Government has left New York to the last in delivery of the files. This district seems to have had especially hard luck in administration. The whole district is in a turmoil and it is a fact that we have found in this office—I am not blaming anybody—evidences of total lack of efficiency.

That is the indictment which was made by the Assistant Director of the Veterans' Bureau in describing the condition in New York City. A year has elapsed and nothing has been done from a practical standpoint to send these ex-service men who are suffering from tuberculosis to a place or places having a higher climate.

A few moments ago there was some discussion on this floor as to whether these men should be sent out West or somewhere else. These veterans feel that they are entitled to hospital treatment either in Sullivan County or in the Adirondacks. I know of no reason in the world why they should not be treated in one or the other of the places that I have just mentioned.

The American Legion Weekly has said editorially this week about this situation, as follows:

AND THE DISABLED PAY.

The hospital crisis which Congress should have foreseen in 1919 is now developing fully. The disabled are now paying the penalty for the failure of the Government to realize that the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service was right when he estimated that 30,000 ex-service men would require hospital care before 1922.

A few weeks ago the Veterans' Bureau finally gave the word to close the ramshackle Fox Hills Hospital in New York. Six hundred men, many of them with tuberculosis, were patients in it when the "abandon ship" call was sounded.

Where are the 600 going? To Government hospitals? Not at all. For the most part they are being distributed among private hospitals and sanatoria, but some of them will have to pack up and go to New Mexico or California or some other Western State. Imagine sending a man suffering from tuberculosis in an advanced stage 3,000 miles away from his home and friends because no hospital facilities are available nearer!

The most tragic thing about this is that the site of the tuberculosis hospital to be established in New York under the hospital appropriation of a year ago has not even been selected yet. And it is not reassuring to know that seven other temporary war-time hospitals of the Fox Hills class must be abandoned this year. It means a further stern demand for more hospital beds and more discomfort for the disabled.

Meanwhile Congress is still considering the new Langley bill appropriating \$17,000,000 for additional hospitals. If Congress reads aright the lesson of Fox Hills it will pass this measure at once.

There has been a lot of talk to the effect that Congress is to blame for inaction. Congress has appropriated the money, but the administrative officers have failed and neglected to act.

There is not a hospital in the State of New York which is in the condition which the Fox Hills Hospital at Staten Island is. It was decided a few weeks ago that the patients were to be removed, but instead of trying to remove them to hospitals in the vicinity of New York an effort is being made to shift these men—many of whom would not last a trip to the West—to thousands of miles away from New York. Properly, many of them have said that they would rather die where they are than to move away where they would not see a relative of any kind on account of the expense of travel.

There is another matter with which we are faced in New York. Our friends of the Legion, in their zealotness to obtain results, started the pupils in the public schools in a campaign of writing letters to Members of Congress. Each pupil in the public schools was asked to write to the Member of Congress representing the particular district in which he resided, to the effect that there were 20,000 to 200,000 ex-service men walking the streets of New York who could not obtain hospital treatment. As a matter of fact, we knew that was not true. There is no such condition anywhere. What was the consequence? The children went home to their parents and told them the story which had been handed out at school. The parents got the idea that that was the true condition. All over the city of New York the story was spread that Congress was neglectful in either making appropriations or trying to take care of these men. We all know that the contrary is true. No man can or would resist a description of these ex-service men appealing for hospital treatment while suffering from diseases from which they can not recover. It was wrong to plant strange thoughts in the plastic minds of these children and can not be too severely condemned.

We are going to pay our tribute to the last soldier dead coming from France this coming Sunday, in New York City. Many of them came from New York. If these men who passed away in making the supreme sacrifice could speak to the country at large and speak to this Congress, they would say that it is the duty of Congress to make this appropriation, which Congress intends to do, and to appeal to all American citizens to indorse by deed and action the words contained in an editorial of the Legion, dated March 31 and entitled:

THE NEXT MAN'S GOD.

We who were yanked out of whatever rut we happened to be in in 1917 and 1918 and sent to a cantonment and to France may have come back with a cottle or two that wouldn't delouse, but we also came back with a broader outlook. We learned, for one thing, to respect the religion of the man at our side, whatever it happened to be. We may have been Protestants or Catholics or Hebrews; it made no difference, and it made no more difference to the chaplain who was officially handed the job of being our spiritual father and brother.

The chaplains, in fact, were the exponents of this religious liberalism. Rabbi Lee J. Levinger, one of the 12 Jewish pastors assigned to the A. E. F., and a member of the Legion's ritual committee, in a recent book, "A Jewish Chaplain in France," writes this description of the chaplains of the Twenty-seventh Division assembled in their quarters following afternoons spent in burying soldier dead:

"Every evening we gathered about our grate fire and relaxed from the grim business of the day. If we had allowed ourselves to dwell on it, we would have been incapable of carrying on the work; it was so ghastly, so full of pathetic and horrible details. We sang, played checkers, argued on religion. Imagine us singing the 'Darktown Strutters' Ball' or discussing the fundamental principles of Judaism and Christianity for several hours! The five of us were all of different creeds—Catholic, Baptist, Christian, Christian Scientist, and Jew."

One of the members of this group was Father Francis A. Kelly, former national chaplain of the American Legion.

Another passage from Rabbi Levinger's book merits citing in this connection:

"A Catholic priest told us briefly what we should do in case we found a dying Catholic in the hospital or on the field, with no priest at hand. Then I was asked how best the others might minister to a Jewish soldier in extremity. I repeated to them the old Hebrew confession of faith: 'Shema Yisroel adonoi elohenu, adonoi echod'—Hear, O Israel, the Lord is our God, the Lord is One.' I told them to lead the boy in reciting it, or, if necessary, just to say it for him, and the next morning when I brought down copies of the words I was deeply touched by their eagerness to know them."

This tolerance, this reciprocal respect for another's belief, is spirit of the Legion's spirit. It was not demobilized, but goes marching on as the Legion itself goes marching on to its great destiny.

But, unhappily, this spirit is not universal. Not all America went to war, so that not all America returned with a broader outlook. Outside the Legion voices have been raised in an effort to make the Legion the vehicle for religious bigotry. Not a single scrap of evidence is available to show that they are being heeded. Even the most stupid mongrel finds in time that he is barking up the wrong tree.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KREIDER].

Mr. KREIDER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, there is no more pressing problem confronting the Congress than to provide for the proper and necessary hospitalization and care of our sick and wounded soldiers.

There is nothing for which Congress will be criticized and condemned more than to permit our soldiers who entered the war sound in body and mind and who came back broken in either or both to be told that we have not provided the necessary facilities for their proper care.

To assist these men in their efforts to regain their health; to assist them in their physical rehabilitation; to assist in giving them the necessary training; to become self-supporting, whenever this is possible, and if this be impossible, then to care for them, is not only our duty but a privilege.

The bill which we are considering to-day is intended to supply the necessary hospital requirements. It authorizes the President of the United States to expend, through the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, the sum of \$17,000,000, to provide additional hospital and out-patient dispensary facilities for our soldiers. I hope there will not be a single Member of Congress who will vote against this bill.

On February 7, 1921, we passed a similar bill. That bill carried an authorization for the expenditure of \$18,600,000 for hospitalization purposes. It is to the credit of the Congress that that bill was passed unanimously, not a single vote being reported in the negative.

It was then my privilege as a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to assist in the framing of that bill, and it was again my privilege to support this bill in the committee.

When the bill was written a year ago, it was thought that the authorization was sufficient to provide the necessary housing facilities to care for all of our ex-soldiers, but we find that the number desiring and entitled to treatment is much larger than was anticipated. As a result, the housing of some of our ex-soldiers is very unsatisfactory, while others are not housed at all.

The hearings held by our committee disclose the fact that many of our patrons are being housed in all sorts of hospitals and buildings, many of which are of the temporary character; some are wooden structures, highly inflammable, and entirely unsuitable for hospital purposes. It should be said that neither Congress nor the Government desired to use these buildings, but as nothing better was available the Government was forced to do so because of the number of applicants for hospital care and treatment.

It is absolutely necessary that additional facilities be provided at the earliest possible moment.

It is gratifying to know that the Federal Board of Hospitalization has decided upon and adopted a general policy or program of hospitalization. With regard to construction the board recommends that all hospitals hereafter erected shall be constructed of the fireproof type; this is certainly desirable from every viewpoint.

The board also recommends that the nature and location, whether for the treatment of tuberculosis, neuropsychiatric, or general medical and surgical cases, shall be determined by the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, subject to the approval of the President.

Both of these recommendations are written into this bill, and must and should be followed. Those who are in direct and active control, and who must assume the responsibility of caring for our ex-service men, should be given discretionary powers, for they are in a far better position to know the requirements than we are here on the floor of the House.

The recommendations in the hospitalization program includes dispensaries; it is believed that a great many men who are now in hospitals, if they had out-patient treatment, would not be in hospitals. It is said that 60 per cent of our hospital population is composed of ambulatory men; that is, walking patients. The majority of the cases are tuberculosis, mental, and nervous disorders.

The establishment of modern dispensaries, where out-patient treatment can be given, which includes everything but putting a man to bed, will be a great step forward toward economy and better service to the men; and, after all, the service to the men, the deserving, disabled ex-soldier, is a matter of first consideration.

Of the expenditures of \$17,000,000 authorized in this bill, it is intended that between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 shall be expended for dispensaries.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to consume the time of the House in any further discussion; I believe we all understand the bill; I believe that we all want to provide for our deserving ex-soldiers, and we are all glad to do it as quickly as possible.

Let me again express the hope that we will pass this bill to-day without a dissenting vote. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JEFFERS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I do not wish to take up too much time in discussing this bill in detail, but will say briefly that, in view of the fact that this bill authorizes an appropriation of \$17,000,000 for the purpose of making ready to take care of disabled ex-service men and women, I am heartily in favor of it. I hope every Member of this House will be able to see his way clear to support this measure, and I trust that the purpose for which this money is appropriated will be carried out by the responsible governmental agency without delay.

As I see it, that is the main point, which needs to be emphasized most—that is, the necessity of speedy action in carrying out the purposes of this bill.

Just here let me say that I heartily join Comrade FISH, of New York, in thanking the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for reporting out this bill.

In this connection I am forcibly reminded of the fact that \$18,600,000 were provided for by Congress more than 12 months ago, and that as yet there is nothing in the way of new hospitals to show for any part of that \$18,600,000 except a lot of plans and blue prints.

Of the \$18,600,000 provided for by Congress in March, 1921, more than 12 months ago, \$12,500,000 was to have been spent for the building of new hospitals. The other \$6,100,000 was to be used for remodeling or extending existing plants. It is true that some work has been done toward remodeling or extending existing hospital facilities, but the fact remains that, of all the beds which the \$18,600,000 was supposed to provide for disabled ex-service people, the only beds in the country to-day that are ready as the result of the appropriation of \$18,600,000 in March, 1921, are 100 beds at Lake City, Fla., and they have been ready only since the 28th of February, 1922.

Now, my friends, that is a record of shame!

The dilatory tactics on the part of those whose duty it was to administer the expenditure of this appropriation are certainly most deplorable. In this connection let me read you a paragraph in the report of the national legislative committee of the American Legion, which report was read and adopted at the national convention of the Legion at Kansas City last November. It bears directly on this subject, and I believe it will be of interest to every Member of this House who has at heart the welfare of the disabled ex-service people, and I believe also that it will be of interest to every citizen of the Nation who has any concern for the disabled men and women who served under our colors during the World War. The paragraph to which I refer is as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury states that his first concern is for the disabled. If such is really the case, it is time that he devoted some attention to the problems of the disabled. Six months ago Congress appropriated \$18,600,000 for the remodeling and improving of existing hospital facilities, and provided for the expenditure of \$12,500,000 of this sum on the construction of five new hospitals. Although a board of hospital consultants has made recommendations as to where and how the five hospitals were to be built, the Secretary of the Treasury has taken no action upon the matter. He is probably concerned with the saving of this \$12,500,000 at the expense of the disabled.

Another paragraph from the same report, which was read and adopted at the same time by the Legion in convention assembled, and which also bears directly on this same subject, is as follows:

Six million one hundred thousand dollars of the appropriation of \$18,600,000 has been allocated to remodel and improve existing facilities. Although this appropriation is six months' old, no action has been taken by the Treasury Department to expend \$12,500,000 for the building of five new hospitals. This delay is deplorable in view of the urgent need for hospital facilities, particularly for neuropsychiatric and tubercular cases. The Secretary of the Treasury appointed a committee of hospital consultants. That committee has reported to the Secretary, making certain recommendations on the expenditure of the \$12,500,000. The Treasury Department has taken no action. At best, it will take several years to complete these hospitals, and in the meantime our disabled comrades, suffering from diseases of the central nervous system, will continue to languish in jails, almshouses, and State insane asylums, deprived of the best care and treatment which has been repeatedly promised to them. They are unable to aid themselves. The leisurely procedure of the Treasury Department in providing these new hospital facilities is to be condemned.

That is what the report says.

Mr. MADDEN. Why does the gentleman say they are languishing in jails?

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. I was reading from a report of the legislative committee of the American Legion; and when they say that these men are languishing in these little jails, in these small places all over this country, they are telling what they know, I will have you to understand, and they would not put it in their report if it was not so.

Mr. LAZARO. Will the gentleman yield to me to answer that question?

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. Yes.

Mr. LAZARO. That is very often because the State has not room for an insane man, and until room is made for these insane men in the asylum they have to keep them somewhere where they will not harm anyone, therefore they keep them in jail.

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. I thank the gentleman for that comment. The statement is true. Disabled ex-service men suffering from mental trouble have languished in jail on account of the lack of hospital facilities. American Legion representatives have gotten them out of jail right here in the District of Columbia. Anyone sufficiently interested can find what the conditions are without looking very far.

Mr. LANGLEY. Will the gentleman permit me—

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. If you will not take up too much of my time.

Mr. LANGLEY. I am inclined to think, from what I have heard, that the remarks of the gentleman are not entirely without some foundation on that point.

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. I thank the gentleman. It is too bad that whenever a man stands up here on the floor of Congress and makes any statement here with reference to the disabled service boys which reflects in any way upon any man connected with this administration, people want to get up here and impugn the legislative committee of the American Legion for making statements of the absolute truth. The country ought to know the truth, even though it does necessitate criticizing high-ranking administration officials.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman does not think I was trying to do anything of that kind?

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. I do not want to do you any injustice, but you asked me why I said they were languishing in jail, and I told you I was reading from the report of the legislative committee of the American Legion, and that if it was not so they would not have said it.

Mr. MADDEN. I accept the gentleman's statement.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Alabama is very much excited.

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. I heard that side remark of the gentleman from Illinois. I have every respect for the gentleman from Illinois, and with regard to his remark that I appear to be excited let me say that I think it is time to be excited. Feeling the way I do about this shameful delay on the part of the people responsible for providing facilities for the treatment of these ex-service people under the appropriation made in March, 1921, let me say it is very hard indeed to keep from appearing excited when discussing the outrageous delay which has occurred. If the Secretary of the Treasury had been a little more excited about it there would be hospitals ready for patients now in place of a lot of blue prints. [Applause.] The report shows that not even a pick has yet been stuck in the ground to start the work on the five big hospitals proposed, and in some cases the sites are not even selected yet.

The language of the paragraph just quoted is clear enough for anyone to understand. I call your attention to the wording of the last sentence wherein it flatly says that "the leisurely procedure of the Treasury Department is to be condemned."

To be perfectly frank about it, it appears to me that the failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to handle this matter with all possible speed and dispatch may well and properly be termed as absolute criminal negligence. I believe that it can be said safely, without fear of successful contradiction, that ex-service men have gone to their untimely graves as a result of this negligence.

The last paragraph of that bill providing for the sum of \$18,600,000 is as follows:

For carrying into effect the preceding paragraphs relating to additional hospital facilities there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$18,600,000 to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, of which sum not to exceed \$6,100,000 shall be used for remodeling or extending existing plants.

Approved March 4, 1921.

You will note that it says that "the sum of \$18,600,000 is to be immediately available." As stated above, more than 12 months have passed and the report of the consultants on hospitalization, who were working under the direction of the Sec-

retary of the Treasury, shows the following facts regarding five new hospitals:

First, for a hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., for the care of negro tubercular and neuropsychiatric cases \$2,250,000 was allotted on November 16, 1921, more than eight months after the appropriation was made. I find now that the bids for that hospital are "to be advertised in April, 1922." Think of that! More than 12 months have elapsed now, and the bids for the construction of the hospital not yet advertised!

Second, for a neuropsychiatric hospital at Palo Alto, Calif., \$1,400,000 was allotted on November 16, 1921, and the report now shows that "bids are to be opened April 10, 1922." Think of that! More than 12 months have elapsed now, and the bids for the construction of the hospital not yet opened!

Third, for a tubercular hospital "somewhere in western Pennsylvania" \$1,000,000 was allotted on November 16, 1921, and the report on that hospital is as follows: "Choice of site practically completed." Think of that! More than 12 months have elapsed now, and the site not yet selected!

Fourth, for a general hospital to be located at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., \$1,000,000 was allotted November 16, 1921, and the report on that is that a "contour survey is being made." Think of that! More than 12 months have elapsed now, and they say that they are making a contour survey to decide just where to put the hospital!

Fifth, for a tubercular hospital in the metropolitan district in New York City \$1,000,000 was approved November 16, 1921, and the report on this is as follows: "Preliminary studies have been made for sites under consideration, and negotiations for site pending." Think of that! More than 12 months have elapsed now, and they are still negotiating for the site!

Consider carefully the five examples as set out above, my friends, and I believe you will agree with me that the record made so far by the Secretary of the Treasury on this work is a record of shame and constitutes absolute criminal negligence!

Permit me to quote further from the report of the national legislative committee of the American Legion:

ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

Repeatedly, President Harding and General Sawyer have told the Congress and the people that there were from 10,000 to 12,000 beds available for the care and treatment of discharged disabled men. Undoubtedly there are some 10,000 or 12,000 beds in abandoned Army cantonments. These camps, poorly and hastily constructed, are rapidly deteriorating. They are not even suitable for housing men in the prime of health. The fire hazard is extreme. The Army and the Navy state: "Yes; we have these beds, but no personnel, nor have we authority to employ personnel to provide hospital care and treatment for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Bureau." Therefore these ten or twelve thousand beds are, in fact, "paper" beds. They exist on paper; as a matter of fact, they can not be used for the care of our disabled.

The committee of hospital consultants, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make recommendations on how to expend the \$18,600,000 for the building of new hospitals, states that there is a need to-day of 10,000 or 12,000 beds; that after the \$18,600,000 has been expended there will remain a need for some 5,000 more beds, and it recommends that the Secretary of the Treasury request of Congress an additional appropriation of \$16,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury takes no action either to build new hospitals or to provide a permanent building program as his committee of hospital consultants recommends.

Note the reference in the last sentence of the extract just quoted to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

I want to tell you that ex-service men and women were in attendance on the floor of this last Legion convention in Kansas City from every nook and corner of this country. I want to also state that the ex-service people of this country are able to understand these things and they are intelligent enough to inform all citizens with whom they come in contact of existing conditions. They all had it plainly put before them there last November that the appropriation for the \$18,600,000 was approved on March 4, 1921, and that nothing had been done about it, and this was in November, 1921. They also heard and understood that the committee of hospital consultants had told the Secretary of the Treasury that there was a need of 10,000 to 12,000 beds and that after the \$18,600,000 had been expended there would remain a need for some 5,000 more beds; and these representatives of the ex-service people of this Nation also understood that the committee of hospital consultants had recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury request of Congress an additional appropriation of \$16,000,000. That was in November last. They now see that the bill asking for the additional \$16,000,000 which has been increased in this bill to \$17,000,000, is just now being brought up on the floor of this House, and that so far as the \$18,600,000 appropriation is concerned they now see that nothing has been done yet practically, and five more months have elapsed since the report referred to was adopted at the Kansas City convention.

The ex-service people all over this country, as well as all loyal American citizens who have at heart the interests of the disabled ex-service men and women, will remember that in the

report of the national legislative committee of the American Legion was included this statement:

The Secretary of the Treasury takes no action either to build new hospitals or to provide a program as his committee of hospital consultants recommends.

I have quoted from the official report of the American Legion for your information, and now I wish to quote a representative of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. The following statement was recently made by Mr. Ralph Horr, of Seattle, Wash., national vice commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. This appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle about the middle of March, 1922:

Twenty-five per cent of all our cases are nervous cases—

Said Horr—

There is no provision made for such cases anywhere in the United States. In San Francisco alone there are 1,000 former service men walking the streets who, if the Government does not take care of them, must be later adjudged insane, and they will become a permanent care upon the State. These men may not be insane now, but their mental condition is such that they will become so unless they are cared for in time.

The situation in San Francisco is duplicated in every other city of the same size. There must be special treatment for cases such as this outside of State asylums where these men are now being taken.

In the tubercular cases the situation is about the same. There are not sufficient hospital facilities to care for tubercular cases. I have just been in Tucson, Ariz. There every available bed is taken in the Government's tubercular hospital. Men are piling in daily who can not be cared for. Some come by box car; some come in on the brake rods; some pay their own expenses. The order has gone out by the Federal authorities that no more men be sent there, but they are coming of their own accord, because there is no other suitable place, as they think, to go. And they can not be cared for.

In every State institution where disabled service men are cared for I have found even worse crowded conditions than in the United States Public Health Service hospitals.

And this fact is most significant: Only 3 per cent of men who go into State institutions are rehabilitated. How can a man suffering from nervous breakdown be rehabilitated in a State insane asylum? It can not be done.

The situation is desperate for thousands and thousands of splendid men who would "come back" had Congress paid any serious attention to the problem of the disabled.

You will see that this statement of Mr. Horr, an official of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, bears out the statement as quoted above from the report of the American Legion and goes to show that nothing has been done yet to relieve the situation, which was so justly criticized by the Legion last November.

In looking into this matter, trying to see what manner of man this is that President Harding has, in his own wisdom and after holding "front-porch consultations" with the "best minds" of the Nation, placed in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, we find that it is a man who, according to available information, was an officer and director in banks and insurance companies with resources of more than \$800,000,000; that he was an officer and director of other corporations of known assets of more than \$700,000,000; that he is the head of a family whose members have control of affairs of corporations totaling more than a billion and a half of dollars.

We see that the Mellon family is interested in between 75 and 100 big concerns of this country. One of these concerns is the Standard Steel Car Co. We have seen that the Standard Steel Car Co. was known to be war profiteers on the Government of the United States of the very worst type.

We find that another concern in which Mellon was interested is the liquor business, known as Overholt & Co., which in its warehouses a year ago had liquor worth \$18,000,000.

Among other numerous concerns in which he was interested and which were engaged in the fabrication of iron and steel and other war commodities are the Aluminum Co. of America, the New York Shipbuilding Co., the Osgood-Bradley Car Co., the McClintic-Marshall Co., and the Ritter-Conley Co.

Regarding this Mr. Mellon, the Chicago Tribune, which paper, I believe, claims allegiance to the Republican Party, discusses him as follows:

Japan has a genro. It is the class of the elder statesmen. It is the dead thumb of octogenarianism upon the present. Ultra conservatism always is property and age. Uncle Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is a man of much property. You hear that he is second or third in point of personal wealth in the United States.

Uncle Andrew Mellon is head of the American genro. President Harding merely comes up from somewhere, but Uncle Andrew Mellon always existed because what he represents and what he thinks always has existed.

The elder statesmen are against the soldier bonus. Uncle Andrew is against it because the war is over and all the values which were in danger and which have been saved are now out of danger. The soldier is an uneconomic force except when he is needed to preserve the balance and the working power of economic force. They are badly disturbed when a foreign governor general takes control of an occupied territory.

Then all ordinary laws of economic cause and effect go out of office and the soldier boy is the boy relied upon to keep the homeland functioning as it ought to function normally. Then he is invaluable, because without him all values would go to pot.

If the German soldier had been able to carry through the plans of the German military leaders, the German mark would not be a beggar on the doorstep of financial solvency, and if he had been able to do the superhuman, which was required of him, Uncle Andrew Mellon's fortune might be barely equal to a square meal.

The difference between the value of the dollar and the value of the mark is now the sacrifices made by the American soldier. He created that value. If he had not done so, it would have no value. The only reason these men of wealth have wealth is because American soldiers determined that depreciated currency should be in Germany and not in the United States.

To whom would Uncle Andrew like to pay a small percentage of his money? To the American soldier who saved him from the German tax collector or to the tax collector? Buddy, join the Legion, as your father joined the G. A. R., and impress as a political fact upon the elder generation that it is in luck, and much in luck.

Concerning Mr. Mellon's aluminum interests, Mineral Industry has furnished figures showing that the gross profits from this industry rose from \$3,345,000 in 1909, before the war, to \$74,250,000 in 1918, and in a report of the Republican majority of the congressional Subcommittee on Investigation of War Expenditures, Mr. Mellon's own party says of him:

The subcommittee is of the opinion that the settlement of this—the Standard Steel Car—claim constitutes a palpable fraud upon the Government.

So we find that the Secretary of the Treasury mentioned in the extracts from the American Legion report, as I have already quoted, was no other than the Hon. Andrew Mellon, the present administration's Secretary of the Treasury. In my opinion he is one of the most flagrant supergrafters of this country, and yet it is he who has the colossal nerve and unmitigated gall to pose as the Nation's first and foremost, most conspicuous, and most notorious "conscientious objector" to adjusted compensation.

By the way, let me say just here, that I have heard it said, perhaps some of you gentlemen on the Republican side of the House can tell me how true it is, that the Hon. Andrew Mellon has been more embarrassment to the present administration than any other person who is or who has been connected with the administration, except perhaps the late lamented "Boastmaster General," the Hon. Will Hays, whose passing brought such favorable comment from some of the Members of this House on both sides of the aisle.

In opposing adjusted compensation for ex-service men we hear a good deal about Mr. Mellon's desire to give first consideration to the care of the disabled. That was a pitiful bit of thin camouflage on his part and I believe the ex-service people of this country saw through it without any trouble. Regarding his concern for the disabled we have only to refer again to the fact that more than one year ago out of an appropriation of \$18,600,000 there were \$12,500,000 especially set aside for the building of new hospitals for the care of tubercular and neuropsychiatric patients and up to date this same Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Andrew Mellon, who claimed to feel such a deep concern for the disabled veteran, can give no better account of his stewardship on that particular proposition than to show a lot of blue prints and a report to the effect that they are still making preliminary studies of different sites upon which to build these hospitals.

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

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. Yes.

Mr. LAZARO. The gentleman spoke of the tuberculous cases and mental cases.

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. Yes.

Mr. LAZARO. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that unless these men get immediate treatment it will soon be too late to care for them?

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. Yes. This money has been lying there now for a year or more, and the Secretary of the Treasury is supposed to have made provision long before now.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. I will.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. With the appropriation that we have before us now and the information you have from the Legion authorities, about how long will we have to wait probably to secure the completion of hospitals under this fund, under the terms of the bill?

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. I do not know. It depends, of course, upon how that money is administered. The gentleman is on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ought to have that information; but from the failure of Mr. LANGLEY, the chairman of the committee, to answer the inquiry of Mr. DENISON a few minutes ago and from your inquiry now I am forced to the belief that the committee does not know much about what is expected to be done with this \$17,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. I ask for five minutes more.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman five minutes more.

Mr. LANGLEY. Now that the gentleman has five minutes more will he yield?

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. You have control of some time and I have only five minutes, which I need. If you will give me another minute I will yield to you for your question.

Mr. LANGLEY. I can not do that.

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. All right, I am sorry, but I can not yield to you then.

Now this bill provides that the director of the Veterans' Bureau should handle this \$17,000,000 under the direction of the President of the United States. There is serious question in the minds of some Members of the House as to whether or not it is wise to turn this over to the Veterans' Bureau. For my part I am willing to try the change. Certainly the Veterans' Bureau can not make a worse showing with this appropriation than has been made by the Treasury Department on the last appropriation. If the Veterans' Bureau does not make a better showing than has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury and his consultants, then the Veterans' Bureau will not be worthy of its name.

I hope to God for the sake of the suffering ex-service men and women in this country, who are and who have been languishing in almshouses, State insane asylums, contract hospitals—some of which are reported to be absolutely filthy—and in some instances in the jails of the country, that such a delay as has taken place with the \$18,600,000 appropriation provided for in March, 1921, will not apply to this appropriation of \$17,000,000. I hope and trust that if the Veterans' Bureau is given jurisdiction that they will be able to make a better showing than has been made by the Treasury Department. [Applause.]

I know that the Veterans' Bureau has come in for a lot of criticism. I realize, however, the immensity and complexity of the task of the Veterans' Bureau, and for my part I am inclined to withhold criticism of the bureau and the administration of its affairs and to give them every chance to make good.

Quoting from the recent address of the chairman of the rehabilitation committee of the American Legion, let me say that I think "it is to our advantage that they operate splendidly, not poorly. We are after results, not scalps."

I must say, however, that some of the criticism to which the Veterans' Bureau has been subjected has been the failure of people within the bureau to issue statements that will hold water. They should be very careful about this. The Veterans' Bureau should at all times be absolutely frank and truthful with the ex-service people of the country, with the citizens of the country, and with the Members of Congress.

Here is an illustration of what I mean: Recently I wrote to the bureau asking them if they could use to advantage certain hospital facilities which were available for immediate use in Alabama. The letter I received from the bureau in reply to my inquiry contained the following statement: "With the completion of the large hospital now under construction at Tuskegee, Ala., and the extensive improvements now under way at Augusta, Ga., it is believed that additional beds will not be needed in the State of Alabama." Now, as a matter of fact, there is no hospital "now under construction at Tuskegee, Ala." The situation regarding that particular hospital is that even though the money was appropriated in March, 1921, it was not allotted to the building of a hospital until November 16, 1921; and although \$2,250,000 was allotted on November 16, 1921, for the building of this hospital at Tuskegee, the fact now is that the contract for the building of the hospital has not yet been let. The last report from the Treasury Department on that hospital was that "bids to be advertised in April, 1922."

Regarding the "extensive improvements" mentioned in the letter to me from the Veterans' Bureau as being "under way" at Augusta, Ga., let me say that the latest report from the Treasury Department says regarding the situation at Augusta that "contract awarded February 3, 1922, material reported in transit." The possible date for the completion of that work at Augusta is September, 1922.

And yet in the face of these facts some man in the Veterans' Bureau writes me a letter with the name of C. R. Forbes signed to it, to the effect additional beds will not be needed in the State of Alabama on account of the fact that "a large hospital is now under construction at Tuskegee, Ala., and extensive improvements are under way at Augusta, Ga."

With farcical statements like that coming from the Veterans' Bureau over the signature of Colonel Forbes—of course, I know that the probability is that Colonel Forbes did not sign that letter himself, but some one in the bureau signed his name to

the letter—is it any wonder that the Veterans' Bureau comes in for scathing criticism? Suppose I sent that sort of a letter from the Veterans' Bureau down to Alabama, and it is turned over to a newspaper man down there, of course, any newspaper man knowing the truth about the situation would be fully justified in writing a strong article criticizing the Veterans' Bureau for trying to get away with such a crude bit of camouflage.

It may be that there is in existence a blue print for the hospital at Tuskegee, and they may call that a "hospital under construction," but I would not call it that.

For my part, I want to see the Veterans' Bureau function properly and handle its business properly, and I am not one who would direct unfair criticism at the bureau. I merely point out the foregoing example to show that the Veterans' Bureau is itself responsible for at least a part of the criticism that is directed against it. In this connection I believe the Veterans' Bureau would do well to deal with the Members of Congress and with the veterans themselves in an absolutely fair and truthful manner.

My friends, in discussing this bill on the floor here to-day the majority leader [Mr. MONDELL] took occasion to talk about the sympathetic, harmonious, and cordial relations between this Congress and the President. Speaking of harmony, I just want to recall to your minds, my friends, something that happened here on Monday last when the distinguished leader of the majority stood here and pleaded frantically until he looked as if he was going to have apoplexy any minute, and with tears streaming from his eyes cried out to the Members that they should "stand by the Budget." It was like a voice crying out in the wilderness, and his plea fell upon deaf ears. Now, I am sure he has not forgotten the spanking that the House then gave him when they voted on the appropriation for rivers and harbors last Monday. Republicans and Democrats harmonized on that occasion, but I doubt if the majority leader was able to appreciate the harmony. [Laughter.]

When that happened, I was reminded of the spectacle here last December when a special vote was taken on the surtax feature of the revenue bill. I was a new man in the House—and am still one, for that matter—but up to that time I had had an idea that the Republican leader of the Republican majority was, in the eyes of his Republican colleagues, something more than a nonentity. I remember my astonishment on that occasion when, metaphorically speaking, the House of Representatives took the letter that had been sent up here by the President regarding the surtax feature, and with that letter patched up the clothing of the majority leader, reinforcing his defense as it were, and Congress promptly and emphatically placed the toe of its boot upon that patch with a solid whack that was heard from one end of the country to the other, resounding and reverberating and echoing and reechoing from the Statue of Liberty to the Golden Gate, and from the wind-swept Great Lakes in the north to the sun-kissed shores of southern Florida. [Laughter and applause.] The gentleman from Wyoming said to-day that "good folks back home" know of the harmony that exists. He was evidently speaking then, my friends, for the benefit of the "good folks back home."

The most harmonious occasions that I have noticed here have been the times when a great many of the gentlemen on the Republican side of the House have joined with the gentlemen on the Democratic side, and they have, with one accord, taken some good wallops at the leadership of the gentleman from Wyoming. [Laughter.]

[Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama had leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD.]

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I have some other matter bearing on this subject which I will extend in the RECORD, under this permission, at a later date.

[By unanimous consent Mr. Box was given leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD.]

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Chair how much time remains on each side?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. LANGLEY] has 18 minutes remaining and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CANTRELL] has 45 minutes remaining.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I am in rather an awkward position. Two members of the committee have not yet spoken. I made a mistake and miscounted the time. I thought I had 10 minutes more, and I wonder if I can not get unanimous consent to have 10 minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not see how that can be done, inasmuch as the time was fixed in the House.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I will say to the gentleman that, as far as I am concerned, if I can get 10 minutes during the 5-minute debate, I will make my remarks at that time.

Mr. CANTRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I with every other Member of this House believe that the Congress should appropriate every dollar that is necessary to in any way take care of the disabled ex-service men. As has been said by some who have preceded me, the treatment that some of the disabled ex-service men have been accorded is little less than an outrage, and especially those who deserve hospital treatment. I am willing to vote for this \$17,000,000, or any other amount that is necessary to build hospitals for these men. But, Mr. Chairman, I want the money that the Congress appropriates used for the purpose for which it is appropriated. I think there has been unconscionable delay not only in the hospitalization of the ex-service men but the delays by the bureau from one end of the land to the other in letting these men who are disabled know their status without writing to them day in and day out and to their Congressmen to send in additional affidavits, or by cutting them off without a word from compensation that they are receiving.

There is one provision in the bill and which runs through it to which I most positively dissent. We have been trying, or we have said that we were trying, to cut out duplication of work, to economize in all departments of the Government, and yet in this very bill, after years and years of building up in the Treasury Department an architect's office that is supposed to have and should have, if it does not have, the greatest experts in the country on building, we intend now to enter upon a new venture and make an architect's office in some other department of this Government.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. Not only that, but the bill places no limitation whatever on the amount that they can expend for the new architect's office, or any other establishment they may seek to organize.

Mr. RAYBURN. None.

Mr. MADDEN. They can expend most of the appropriation for it.

Mr. RAYBURN. We will spend a great part of \$17,000,000 in building up another bureau in the Government and may not have any hospitals completed in any reasonable time, if at all.

Mr. MADDEN. Exactly.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, in my time I desire to have read a letter from me to the Director of the Bureau.

The Clerk read as follows:

MARCH 28, 1922.

Col. C. R. FORBES,

Director of the Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: So many complaints come to me of the administration of the law with reference to disabled ex-service men by the regional office at Dallas that I feel justified in calling upon you to make, at the earliest possible moment, an investigation of the treatment the disabled ex-service men are receiving from this office. Not only do these complaints come from the disabled ex-service men themselves but from citizens who have a patriotic interest in seeing that those who gave so much to the country should be taken care of as Congress, in passing the war risk legislation, intended that they should be. Men who are disabled are having their compensation either totally discontinued or cut to practically nothing by a harsh and unjustified construction of the law. I was in charge of the original war risk act and I know that it was the intent of Congress that there should be a liberal and not a harsh construction placed upon the act. These disabled ex-service men are in a bad humor, are disappointed, and have a right to be. Congress realized that these men had given so much to their country and passed the most liberal law ever enacted, believing and knowing that the country would uphold a generous compensation to them. I realize that this is the time when we should economize in every department of the Government, but I believe that it is an inhuman economy to be niggardly and closefisted with those who came out of the World War maimed and disabled. I hope that you will call attention of the head of the regional office at Dallas to the fact that many believe that this law is being given an unjustified and harsh construction by the bureau.

Sincerely yours,

SAM RAYBURN.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to putting this additional burden upon the Veterans' Bureau for the simple reason that I think the Veterans' Bureau has already more work than it can attend to. I know that it has more work than it is attending to. In the last Sweet Act we provided that this Veterans' Bureau should be a separate bureau of the Government. I feared then, and I believe now, that that was a mistake. We provided for 14 regional officers, with power to make final decisions in compensation and in insurance claims. I feared then that that was a mistake, and I believe now it was a mistake, as I feel certain it has caused delay in the adjustment of claims. I take up cases with the War Risk Bureau here and they tell me that the case has been decentralized and has been sent to Dallas. More delay. I take up the case with the Dallas office and they tell me that that case has not been decentralized and that it is in Washington. We have these disabled ex-service

men from one end of the country to the other who have not, three years after the war is over, had their compensation yet adjusted. It is a shame. It is an outrage, and those responsible for that kind of condition ought to be called to the bar of justice and of popular opinion. I say that the Veterans' Bureau has more to do than it is attending to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?
Mr. RAYBURN. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Has the gentleman's attention been called to cases where ex-service men have had their compensation either decreased or totally cut off without the slightest explanation?

Mr. RAYBURN. Yes; without the slightest explanation or notice. I find such cases in the district that I have the honor to represent, and I would hate to put into the record of this House the mental attitude of the average disabled ex-service man in this country. He believes that the law passed by Congress, which is the most liberal one ever passed in any country in the world, should be followed by this bureau, and yet one month a man will be on one basis of compensation and the next month he will be on another basis of compensation. It seems to me that it is time that the bureau should begin to function. I have never been a critic of the Veterans' Bureau. I have been its defender. I had hoped that they would straighten these matters out, but the principal thing that they do is to send flying squads over the country to create false hopes in the minds of some disabled ex-service man and then leave them to write letters to the bureau.

I trust, Mr. Chairman, before long the bureau will straighten out these claims and give to these weary and long-suffering men what Congress intended they should have.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY].

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I suppose there will be no opposition whatever to the passage of this bill. I raised a question awhile ago when the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. LANGLEY] was discussing the measure, that it seems to me is capable of raising some confusion in the administration of the war risk insurance act. When we passed what is known as the decentralizing act, the Sweet bill, changing the name of the War Risk Insurance Bureau to the Veterans' Bureau and consolidating under the bureau all of the functions that pertain to the care and treatment of ex-service men, there was a provision in the law which authorized the President to transfer certain hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Public Health Service to the Veterans' Bureau. Of course, we all understand that all of the hospitals that have been erected in the past and those that now exist in the country for the care of ex-service men have been erected and are now under the jurisdiction of the Public Health Service. It has been rumored that the President is about to issue an Executive order transferring some 60 of these hospitals from the Public Health Service to the Veterans' Bureau. We provided in the Veterans' Bureau act that whenever these hospitals are transferred from the Public Health Service to the Veterans' Bureau, the personnel of the Public Health Service which is transferred shall retain all of the rank and grade, and so forth, which they possess now as members of the Public Health Service. I do not know whether this bill makes provision for giving the Director of the Veterans' Bureau absolute control over the appointment of physicians who are to be under him in these new hospitals or not. I have been told that these hospitals that are to be constructed out of the \$18,000,000 are to be upon the same basis as those which will be transferred from the Public Health Service to the Veterans' Bureau in the event they are transferred. If that is true, then all of the physicians that are to be in charge of these hospitals that are to be transferred and those that are to be erected out of the \$18,000,000, while appointed by the Public Health Service, are to be under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Bureau. I would like to know whether I am correct in that interpretation.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Does the gentleman understand that an order has been issued transferring the hospitals from the Public Health Service to the bureau?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not understand that it has been issued, but I am told that it has been prepared but that the President has not actually signed it. Whether he will sign it I am unable to say, not being one of his advisers. What I am anxious about is that there shall be no more confusion or duplication in the interpretation of the law in behalf of the ex-service men. Another thing: The gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] has just referred to a situation which, I think, we can all testify to. I do not know just where the blame lies, but I have had numbers of cases called to my attention recently where men have had their rating and compensation sud-

denly reduced without any explanation whatever from the bureau as to the reason for it. There may be some justification for that, but certainly an ex-service man who has been disabled is entitled to the courtesy of a reason by the bureau whenever his compensation is reduced and he is taken from a certain rating and reduced to another rating.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Should he not have medical examination as the basis of such action?

Mr. BARKLEY. Certainly; but in most cases they have not done it. In many cases called to my attention men have written to the bureau itself asking why they have been taken from one basis and put onto another, and they have been able to receive no information whatever. And when we write down to the bureau and ask for that information we are not much luckier than the ex-service men in obtaining information in reference to it. I do not know where the fault lies. I do not like to say it is the director of the bureau, who, while of course he is responsible for the conduct of the bureau, is not in personal charge of all the details. As I say, I do not know where the fault lies, but certainly there ought to be enough responsibility somewhere to make the bureau give the reasons which actuated it in reducing the compensation and rating of an ex-service man.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, of course my purpose is to support this bill. I have asked for this time to make an explanation for general information about another matter. Many Members of Congress have received, and are daily receiving, inquiries as to the present situation with reference to the so-called Towner-Sterling educational bill. It may be because I am a member of the Committee on Education that I received more inquiries than other gentlemen, but I know that a number of inquiries have been made of many Members on both sides of the House as to what the situation is in reference to that proposed legislation about which there is a good deal of general interest in the country. A few days ago I wrote to the chairman of the Committee on Education, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS], calling attention to the fact that there had been no meeting of the Committee on Education at this session of Congress and expressed to him my opinion that there is a great deal of general interest in the country concerning the status of this legislation, and asked him whether it was his purpose to call a meeting of the committee to pass upon the legislation at this session of Congress. My letter was as follows:

MARCH 9, 1922.

Hon. S. D. FESS,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. FESS: As the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Education, I write this to ask if it is your intention to call a meeting of the Committee on Education for the purpose of considering the Towner bill at this session of Congress. I respectfully request that the committee be called together for that purpose. I will thank you for the courtesy of informing me of your attitude with respect to this matter.

With high regard,
Yours very truly,

W. B. BANKHEAD.

I do not know whether you approve of the attitude expressed in the reply of the chairman of the committee, and I am not offering it for the purpose of criticism at all, but merely for the information of Members of the House to explain the attitude of the chairman of the committee in reference to the legislation, and I will ask the Clerk to read the letter in my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the letter will be read in the time of the gentleman.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

MARCH 11, 1922.

Hon. W. B. BANKHEAD,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: Replying to your letter of inquiry as to the consideration of the Sterling-Towner bill, I am writing to state that, as you know, several bills are now before our committee. The bill to which you refer includes the several individual bills. I have thought from the beginning that the separate bills, such as physical education and home economics, both of which have already had hearings, should not be taken up until after a decision had been reached on the larger bill. As you recall, the larger bill has had hearings and was advanced by committee action in the last Congress.

In view of the fact that the Committee on Reorganization is at work, the chairman of which has laid before the President a plan of reorganization which includes a department of education and public welfare, it would be impossible to consider the Sterling-Towner bill looking to creating a department of education until after the reorganization plan is submitted to Congress, unless that is unduly delayed. The President has had this matter before him for about 10 days. This is why I would advise against taking up the Sterling-Towner bill at this time.

Yours very truly,

S. D. FESS.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think a correct interpretation of the statement of the chairman of the committee, and I give it for

the information of the members of the committee and of the country, is that there will be no meeting of the Committee on Education to consider the bill at this session of Congress.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will.

Mr. BARKLEY. Can the gentleman give any information as to the status of the reorganization referred to in the letter?

Mr. BANKHEAD. My statement that there will probably be no meeting of the Committee on Education was predicated upon the proposition that there has been no initial meeting of the Committee on Reorganization, and that it does not seem likely there will be any, in view of the situation existing in the President's Cabinet with reference to that proposition.

Mr. BARKLEY. The gentleman is not aware of the efforts of the President to create some harmony in the Cabinet on this subject?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am not an expert on Republican harmony. I would not undertake to answer the gentleman. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] to-day very fully qualified as an expert on harmony between the Executive, the Cabinet, and the Congress, and I refer the inquiry to him.

I think it entirely proper for me to say, further, that in my opinion there is a complete understanding between the chairman of the Committee on Education [Mr. FESS], the Republican leader [Mr. MONDELL], and the Republican steering committee that the Towner bill shall not be given a chance for passage at this session of Congress.

The method of administering to it the coup de grace is very simple. It can not be reported favorably out of the committee without a meeting of the committee, and no meeting of the committee will be called by its chairman, Doctor FESS. It is one of the oldest and yet the most effective of all methods of giving the sleeping potion to a bill. The Committee on Education is an important committee of the House. It has many important bills pending before it, and yet it has not had a single meeting to transact business since the present Congress convened in April, 1921. It is very plain to me that such a situation has been inspired if not directed by those at present in authority to put the Towner-Sterling bill into a state of suspended animation. I respectfully challenge a refutation of this charge.

I want all friends of education, especially the American Educational Association, to understand why no progress has been made in the House on the Towner bill, and why, in my opinion, none will be made as long as the present group of obstructionists control the situation.

Mr. CANTRILL. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL].

Mr. CHINDBLOM. And the chairman of the committee also yields five minutes.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

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

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Chairman, like all Members of the House who have been heard thus far on this bill, I want to declare myself in favor of the proposition. But I have another matter I want to call to the attention of the Members of the House. I offered a resolution some few days ago, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, for an investigation of the Washington or Victory Memorial. For some unknown reason—to me, at least, consequently I can not criticize it—they have refused that investigation. In yesterday's news the press carried a report that the site that had been deeded or ceded to this organization was found by the Attorney General and General Harris as having a clear title, and that Lieutenant Colonel Sherrill wrote the officials instructing them that they could begin operations. Before those operations begin I want to bring to the attention of Members of the House some conditions and situations in reference to this project. In the first place, a memorial was planned to cost about \$3,000,000, to be called the George Washington Memorial. It was to take the form of a university. There was granted this organization a charter, and I wish to read from that charter the purposes of the organization:

First. The corporate name of said corporation shall be George Washington Memorial Association, and its object shall be to advance and secure the establishment in the city of Washington, D. C., of a university for the purposes, and with the objects substantially, as contemplated and set forth in and by the last will of George Washington, the first President of the United States of America, and to increase the opportunities for the higher education of the youth of said United States, and to this end to collect, take, and hold moneys, gifts, and endowments, to take and to hold by purchase, donations, or devise real estate, to erect and furnish buildings to be used by said university, when legally established, and, in advancing the object of this corporation, to sell, convey, mortgage, and exchange any real and personal estate which it may hold, and to do any and all things which may be lawfully done in carrying out the objects of this corporation.

That was the original plan—the charter was issued in 1898—but apparently they did not begin active operations until about 1912, and from 1912 to 1921 they have succeeded in collecting something in the vicinity of less than \$500,000, and in the meantime they have changed the whole plan and object. Now they propose to erect a Victory memorial, to cost between eight and ten million dollars. May I briefly describe this Victory memorial? It is an elaborate building, to contain a large convention hall. In this convention hall there is to be placed in the ceiling a star for every American soldier who was in the service during the World War, or about four and a half million stars, at \$5 per star.

Then, in addition to that there are several thousand stars, gold stars, to be placed in the ceiling or in the dome of this building, to commemorate every man who paid the supreme sacrifice, and those stars are to be retailed at \$100 per star. Those stars can be easily seen by the use of a powerful telescope from the main floor of the building, and it is the purpose of these people to go before the legislatures of the various States and ask those States to appropriate by direct issue or by bond issues enough money to supply the cost of placing the stars at \$5 apiece for the ordinary star, and \$100 apiece for those who died in the service.

They think that by so doing they can raise the \$8,000,000 that it is going to cost, but that does not include the furnishings, and I understand that they contemplate furnishings to cost \$1,000,000 or \$1,500,000 more. The American Legion has taken up this matter, and in no uncertain way they have declared against any such proposition, any such exploiting of their service and the service of their comrades, and I think the Members of the House want to know what they say. I read:

THE AMERICAN LEGION, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1922.

Hon. JOSEPH WALSH,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WALSH: The American Legion at its third national convention adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"Whereas there has been pending in Congress for some time legislation relative to the erection of the George Washington memorial; and

"Whereas it has been proposed that this memorial should be changed to include within it a memorial to all the men and women of the recent World War; and

"Whereas it is believed that this is not the proper time for the erection of a memorial until adequate legislation has been enacted for the disabled and unemployed and compensation: Be it therefore

"Resolved by the American Legion in convention assembled, That we do protest against the erection of any public building by or with the consent of our National Government on any Government land in any way designed to commemorate the men and women who served in the World War until proper and adequate legislation has been enacted for the relief of the disabled, first; the unemployed, second; and adjusted compensation, third."

I have heard it rumored that you contemplate the introduction of a bill authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to investigate this association. I want you to know that the American Legion will support such a resolution as I understand you contemplate introducing.

Sincerely,

JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR,
Vice Chairman National Legislative Committee.

Now, I want to bring to your attention the way that the half million dollars they have to start this \$10,000,000 building was raised. Back in 1917 they sent to all the little towns in my State a circular or letter which purported to state the amount which that city or town was assessed for the George Washington Memorial, and many of these little towns, thinking that it was a Government function and that the assessment was a Government or State appropriation, placed in their town warrants anywhere from \$25 to \$300, and the residents of those towns voted to contribute that amount. Now, nothing was known about it at first, but when it was found out what the purpose was, some towns tried to get their money back, but they have not succeeded. I have a list of the towns that appropriated money and also a statement of the amounts they appropriated, and likewise some remarks made by the selectmen of these various towns in connection with the appropriation and the misunderstanding that they had at the time.

The movement for raising funds was especially lively in 1917. The following statements, the truth of which does not appear to have been challenged, have been printed:

Massachusetts has raised \$32,000 for this project, of which \$16,000 has been spent in this State for promotion. The agencies of publicity and propaganda—including the cost of the Saturday evening dinner—have thus absorbed half of the money raised.

The promoters hit upon a device which the Commonwealth ought to forbid, that of assessing municipalities with certain sums, as if these appeals were in the nature of obligations. The little town of Peru, for instance, was held up for \$75, which it has appropriated and paid. Tisbury has yielded its assigned amount. In fact, a map has been issued of the towns which have responded to the ingenious form of "holdup." In this way \$8,000 has been obtained.

The chairman of the Massachusetts Advisory Council of the George Washington Memorial Association, in an official statement published February 15, 1917, said:

It is true that in the last three years of preliminary organization some \$16,000 has been expended, but not 1 cent of this will be taken from the final contribution to the fund and but a small part of it was derived from those contributions, even temporarily. * * * The \$16,000 was not all spent in Massachusetts, a part of it going toward organization work in other States. The only actual expenses met in this State thus far have been office rental, the issuance of circulars, and the organization of town and city committees. Ultimately every cent given by States, towns, or individuals will go toward the memorial and not a cent toward expenses. These latter are being covered entirely by subscriptions never intended nor made toward the memorial, but definitely given to carry on the work of raising the great patriotic fund.

On February 18, 1917, the memorial association reported that "after four years of endeavor" it had on hand \$241,173.09 of the \$2,500,000 it purposed to raise. But this was "actual cash." According to Charles J. Bell, trustee of the "permanent building fund" and president of the American Security & Trust Co. of Washington, "more than \$500,000" had been raised. Of the cash, it was stated, "With the exception of \$10,000, this money is invested so that it is returning to the fund nearly \$1,000 in interest a month."

On May 17, 1914, the Boston Herald reported that—

The council reports that among the towns that have been unusually prompt in raising their quota of the sum are Uxbridge, Upton, Bolton, Pembroke, Charlton, Auburn, Norwell, and others. Great progress has also been made in Pittsfield, Waltham, Lawrence, Andover, Avon, Brookline, Dalton, Cheshire, East Longmeadow, and other places.

In the spring of 1917 towns on the cape found that there had been general misunderstanding as to the scheme, it being believed that both the National and State Governments had sanctioned it, made appropriations, and obligated the towns—at least morally—through patriotic appeal to vote each its "quota."

Up to that time, 80 Massachusetts towns had voted "per capita appropriations, averaging \$100," according to a statement printed in the Boston Herald of February 18, 1917. Leaflets sent out told of the "nation-wide response," and how "46 governors and former governors have indicated their approval," and "a gratifying spirit of cooperation has been shown on the part of the following States and insular possessions." Here follows a list of 46 States, with Hawaii, the Canal Zone, and the Philippines, although up to that time no State or possession had made an appropriation.

Apparently the promoters traded on the patriotic spirit and lack of knowledge of the smaller towns of Massachusetts, not one of the larger communities being led to vote a dollar. According to the plan—

The general rule is to get an appropriation by town warrant on the basis of a toll of about 6 cents per capita, so that the appropriation covers a wide range—\$10 to \$20 up to \$500.

From the map prepared by the "advisory council," the following Massachusetts towns had at that time appropriated money—although some question had been raised as to the power to do it legally, but this had been silenced by the quoting of the statute, chapter 116, acts of 1903, permitting appropriations for "monuments to soldiers and sailors":

Barnstable, Brewster, Bourne, Chatham, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Sandwich, Yarmouth, Becket, Florida, Tyngham, Washington, Acushnet, Berkeley, Raynham, Swansea, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Andover, Boxford, Groveland, Newbury, West Newbury, Swampscott, Gill, Monroe, Northfield, Warwick, Wendell, Blandford, Holland, Cummington, Goshen, Greenwich, Hadley, Huntington, Ashland, Bedford, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Lexington, North Reading, Shirley, Cohasset, Foxboro, Wellesley, Westwood, Weymouth, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Kingston, Marion, Marshfield, Norwell, Pembroke, Rochester, Rockland, Auburn, Berlin, Boylston, Bolton, Charlton, Dana, Harvard, Lancaster, Milford, Oakham, Oxford, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Southboro, Upton, Uxbridge, and Webster.

As the result of the Herald's revelations regarding the "George Washington Memorial Building," two towns on the Cape, Provincetown, and Wellfleet, are holding up payments of appropriations already voted, and are likely, at special town meetings, to rescind the appropriations. Truro will not give a cent. Neither will Dennis.

Other Cape towns, which have parted with their money, are anxiously waiting to see whether court decisions will uphold the opinions of various town counsel in other parts of the State that such appropriations are illegal, hoping, meanwhile, against hope that somehow they may get at least part of their money back.

Cape towns are not rich enough to have town counsel, but are so stirred by what is now termed "trading on their patriotism" that they are almost ready to hire one.

It is really astounding how many towns have appropriated money for this far-away building in the District of Columbia under a total misapprehension. In some cases selectmen say they understood that the governor and the legislature had set the seal of approval on the plan; that State appropriations had been made or were to be made; that each town was to "give its quota," as the literature sent out by the promoters said, and

that it was in the nature of an assessment, or at least an obligation. The appeal to patriotism and public duty had force, and the coming Pilgrim tercentenary celebration had a misty influence.

I am not here to defend the action of any of our towns or to criticize the action of some perhaps well-meaning woman or body of women in building a memorial to George Washington or a victory memorial with their own money, but with money that they can collect from the deluded public. When they come before my State and before the towns and the cities in my State and ask them to contribute money in a camouflaged way, using as a lever an appeal to be patriotic, I protest. I also protest because I know from the past experience that this organization will get along just about so far, and, judged by their past successes, it will be some 10 years before they get another \$1,000,000. They will go to work and start this building on this site given by the Government, which might be used as a site for a public building, an archives building, or some other useful building; but they do not seem to care whether the records of these soldiers are put in a safe building or not. What they want by and by is to have anybody who is interested come down and get the record off the ceiling of this memorial building. What they will do will be to get it along so far, and then they will come to Congress and ask Congress to appropriate \$5,000,000, \$6,000,000, \$7,000,000, or \$8,000,000 to finish this building. It may be that they do not have that in mind. They may think the people of this country are foolish enough to build a convention hall for the use of organizations that come here and hold conventions. But the business men of Washington a very short time ago when they wanted a convention hall succeeded in less than a month in raising more money than this organization had raised in 10 years.

The George Washington Memorial Association should surrender its charter and the money contributed for a Washington University, which was to cost \$3,000,000, or carry out the original plan. If they are to build or start a victory auditorium or something else to cost \$10,000,000 they should get a new charter. George Washington needs no additional monuments to perpetuate his greatness and fame. The tomb of the unknown soldier is a shrine that a victory memorial can not displace. [Applause.]

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

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, by agreement with my colleague from Kentucky [Mr. CANTRELL], in control of the time on the other side of the House, I was to have three minutes. I yield two minutes of that time to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. BURROUGHS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Hampshire is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. BURROUGHS. I regret I have only a few minutes. I am sorry.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I only wanted to get unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

Mr. BURROUGHS. Mr. Chairman, I am glad of an opportunity to vote for this bill. I am glad to vote to authorize an appropriation of \$17,000,000, or any other amount that may be needed, in order to provide necessary additional hospital facilities for persons who served in the World War. This, as I understand, will make a total of about \$42,000,000 either appropriated or authorized for this purpose. The Congress of the United States will gladly double this amount, if necessary, in order to give every sick or disabled ex-service man the hospital facilities he needs. I believe this bill meets a real need. I am confident it is in every sense a most meritorious measure. I hope and expect it will pass without serious opposition.

Mr. Chairman, a few days ago on the floor of this House I stated briefly some of the reasons why it was not possible for me to support or vote for the adjusted compensation bill in the form in which it was presented.

In concluding my remarks, after quoting sundry statistics showing the immense expenditures to date for the benefit of the disabled ex-service men and their dependents, I said:

I make these statements, Mr. Speaker, and quote these figures not for the purpose of showing that the Government of the United States has done its full duty, or, indeed, is doing all that should be done for its disabled ex-service men. I know that is not the fact. A great deal yet remains to be done. There is altogether too much delay in acting upon worthy claims.

It is my experience, Mr. Chairman, and I understand the experience generally of all Members who have been obliged, because of decentralization, to take up claims with the district office of the Veterans' Bureau at Boston, Mass., that there certainly has been most inexcusable and reprehensible delay at that office in acting upon worthy claims. My experience fur-

ther leads me to the conclusion that the apparent inattention and consequent delay in adjudicating the claims which I have been obliged to take up with the district manager at Boston is a chronic condition in that office, tolerated by the district manager and therefore properly chargeable to him. To date my dealings with the district manager at Boston have, with rare exceptions, been wholly unsuccessful as regards obtaining either reports on the cases or satisfactory adjudication of the claims in which I have been pleased to express an interest. My files show a great many instances where the district manager has not even taken the trouble to make reply to my letters and telegrams of inquiry as to the status of claims pending in his office. I have been forced to appeal in personal interviews and by letter to the Director of the Veterans' Bureau for corrective action on his part, so far as the district manager at Boston and his office was concerned. The director, in order to assist in obtaining reports on these long-delayed cases, has repeatedly telegraphed and written the district manager at Boston, and in many cases it is acknowledged to me that no replies are received. No matter whether the claimant has a compensable status or not, a statement of the degree of disability should be given promptly in every case. As it is now, the amount of correspondence on the many cases I have pending in the office of the district manager at Boston is enormous. The replies I receive are few and far apart. Meantime it is the claimant who suffers, and unjustly so, because of the unwarranted delay and evident inattention on the part of the district manager at Boston and his office.

I have no acquaintance with this district manager nor, so far as I know, with any of the office force under his direction. The only means I have of judging them and their fitness for the jobs they hold is by results, and that is exactly what I do not get. My sole purpose in taking up the time of the House for these few minutes is to place on record my earnest and emphatic protest against a continuance of the negligence and inattention concerning cases which I am obliged to take up with the district manager at Boston. I want to say further that officials of the American Legion, the American Red Cross, and other organizations in my State interested in the welfare of the disabled ex-service men, with whom I am constantly in communication concerning these various claims, are equally emphatic in their protest against the attitude of this same district manager.

As a basis for my protest, Mr. Chairman, I want to cite a few cases in point in order to bear out my contention that there is altogether too much delay in acting upon worthy claims and also in the hope that these claims, as well as additional ones in which I may express my interest, may be properly and promptly adjudicated.

(Case of A. A. H. C 523758.)

March 9, 1921. Initial letter taking claim up with War Risk Insurance Bureau.

March 21, 1921. Letter from acting director setting forth award under rating of temporary partial 10 per cent disability, or \$11.40 per month from May 25, 1920.

March 31, 1921. Wrote director requesting reexamination of claimant with view to increased award.

April 30, 1921. Acknowledgment from director of foregoing letter with no reference to request for reexamination, but with particular reference to increasing award on account of dependents.

July 5, 1921. Renewed request for reexamination of claimant on receiving advice from him that such action had not been taken.

July 12, 1921. Director acknowledged foregoing letter, but again made no statement as to reexamination of claimant.

October 28, 1921. Claimant advises he was reexamined on October 10, 1921.

October 29, 1921. Wrote director calling attention to fact of reexamination on October 10, 1921, and requested prompt consideration of report. No reply whatever was made to this request.

December 9, 1921. Wrote director strenuously about claim and advised that claimant had been obliged to seek charity of his home city to provide means of support of himself, wife, and child. This letter was presented to the director personally.

December 10, 1921. Director wrote advising that "Bureau records disclose claimant was examined on October 10, 1921, for the purpose of determining whether or not the compensation should be increased, but the report of this examination has not been received in this bureau. I have accordingly wired the district manager at Boston, Mass., to expedite the report of this examination for my personal attention."

On December 23, 1921, the director advised me by telephone that this claimant's compensation had been increased to 20 per cent, dating back to discharge, and that a check for the accumulated amount due would be promptly sent forward.

So that the record discloses that although the examination of the claimant was made on October 10, 1921, the report of same was apparently not received by the director from the district manager at Boston until on or about December 23, 1921, almost two weeks after the director telegraphed the district manager to send same to him personally without delay. A period of approximately nine months dragged out between the time of request for the reexamination of claimant and the date on which his award was amended, and a period of over two months passed between the date of his reexamination and the date of the amended award.

(Case of R. W. H. C 370204.)

January 22, 1921. Submitted receipted bills covering medical, surgical, hospital, and nursing expenses, together with a receipted bill for an artificial leg. These bills aggregated approximately \$675. This claimant is rated as temporary total.

February 6, 1921. Director acknowledged receipt of bills and advised: "The bills in question have been referred to the district supervisor, United States Public Health Service, Boston, Mass., for attention. When the claim, properly certified, is received from the district supervisor prompt action toward settlement will be taken by the bureau."

July 11, 1921. Having received word from the claimant that his claim for reimbursement on account of the bills in question had not been settled, addressed a letter to the director of the bureau protesting against the unwarranted delay and calling for immediate action.

July 25, 1921. Director acknowledged receipt of foregoing letter and advised: "The bills for these expenses were forwarded to the bureau's supervisor in Boston, Mass., February 7, 1921, for necessary corrections. A telegram has accordingly been sent to the supervisor requesting him to wire report of the action taken in this matter."

August 19, 1921. Claimant advises all bills had been returned to him for correction, and he had returned same to the district supervisor at Boston, Mass.

August 24, 1921. Wrote director of bureau setting forth above statement.

December 19, 1921. Claimant advises that early in October, 1921, he promptly complied with further requirements of district supervisor at Boston in regard to bills in question, but no word or payment has reached him.

December 20, 1921. Called on director personally and demanded immediate action.

December 22, 1921. Director advises by telephone that a check for \$687.62 was mailed that morning to claimant to cover reimbursement.

It will be noted, Mr. Chairman, that this claim for reimbursement of legitimate expenses incurred by the claimant was filed by me on January 22, 1921, and was not finally settled until December 22, 1921, or exactly 11 months after the date of filing. For practically 10 months of this time the claim was shelved in the office of the district supervisor at Boston with the possible exception of perhaps a week when the bills were being corrected by the claimant. The bills were not sent to the claimant for correction until seven months after filing, in the first instance, and nine months after initial presentation to the bureau for their final correction.

Note, also, that whereas the director personally telegraphed the district manager at Boston on July 25, 1921, for a wire report in order to obtain action, no attention was paid to same by the Boston office, so far as I have been advised, although the director in his letter to me of July 25, 1921, had said: "I shall write you again as soon as a reply from the supervisor has been received."

By reason of the settlement made with this claimant this case can now be considered as closed so far as his interests are concerned.

(Case of L. D. W. C264167.)

This case involves the question of a change of vocational training from machine designing work to a commercial course and my letter requesting investigation addressed to the Director of the Veterans' Bureau was dated November 3, 1921. The decision rendered in this case was adverse to the desire of the claimant, but the delay in arriving at that conclusion is fairly set forth in the following quoted letter which I presented to the director of the bureau under date of January 24, 1922:

Col. C. R. FORBES,

Director Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR COLONEL FORBES: I deem it highly important that the following statement of facts should be brought to your personal attention and receive your personal investigation and prompt action.

Mr. W. is a resident of my home city, Manchester, N. H., and his mother has for some time past been known to me through the fact that she has done housework for us. She has spoken and written to me concerning her son's case. My interest in the matter is therefore personal as well as official in an endeavor to bring about a speedy and proper adjudication of his claim.

It appears that Mr. W. has been in training at Providence, R. I., for about two years. On November 1, 1921, he wrote me concerning his condition and I quote you a portion of his letter (also set forth in my letter to you dated November 3, 1921):

"I have been in training here for about two years and have been constantly bothered with my leg. I have been going to the doctors about every week and they do not seem to be able to help me at all. About six months ago a Doctor Mahoney, who is a specialist here, wrote a letter to the Federal board office requesting that I be given a special board at school. I am taking machine design and that necessitates quite a lot of standing. The board was given me, and about a month ago the same doctor recommended that I be given a different line of training. He suggested accounting. * * * He wrote this request to the Federal board people here over a month ago and I can not get any action on it at all. The doctor of the public health office also called up the local supervisor here and gave the same opinion as Doctor Mahoney. He suggested that I be transferred to the Bryant & Stratton school here in Providence.

"My disability is a compound fracture of both bones of the right leg, upper and middle third. I also have a foot drop. On account of extensive injury to the muscles and tissues my leg tires easily and causes pain when it is tired."

I have recited fully Mr. W.'s disability, in order that it may be seen that his present training as machine designer is in fact a handicap, as testified to by Doctor Mahoney, as well as by the public health physician.

In writing you concerning this matter it is with the idea of bringing to your attention, for appropriate action, the unwarranted and absurd situation which has developed in connection with your district office at Boston, Mass., as will be seen by the following statements.

On November 28, 1921, you wrote me as follows:

"We note his (W.'s) desire to be transferred from machine designing to a commercial course. As records on file do not bear upon the point in question, we are referring the matter to our representative at the district office in Boston, with the direction that his request be taken into consideration and report submitted. Upon its receipt we shall be pleased to inform you accordingly."

On that date you wrote the district manager at Boston for investigation and report concerning this case, and your records will also show that you have further written for the report in question on the following dates: December 12, 1921; December 29, 1921; January 13, 1922; January 23, 1922. Your records will also show that urgent telegrams were sent by your bureau to the district manager at Boston on this case on the following dates: December 16, 1921; December 19, 1921; January 4, 1922; and January 9, 1922.

And yet to date the medical report in question has not been furnished you as directed, even in the face of five official letters and four official telegrams.

As a matter of fact, the report of medical examination of Mr. W., made at Providence, R. I., by the public health physicians, left Providence for your Boston office on November 18, 1921.

In order to supplement the efforts of your bureau to obtain from Doctor Brides the medical report of examination in question, I telegraphed him on January 9, 1922, as follows:

"Have been for days pressing Veterans' Bureau for immediate action on application L. D. W., C-264167, for transfer vocational training from machine designing to commercial course, due to poor physical condition. Bureau advises no reply received to several official telegrams sent you this matter. Bureau awaits medical report furnished your office by Providence office last November 18. This matter important and justifies your personal attention by forwarding immediately report in question. Wire reply."

Note the reply I received by telegraph the next day (January 10, 1922), signed "Brides"—

"Re tel December 9 case L. D. W. Telephoned Providence to-day to send medical report to-morrow."

And, in confirmation of this telegram, Doctor Brides wrote me under date of January 12, 1922, in part, as follows:

"Immediately upon receipt of duplicate medical report from Providence, copy will be forwarded to Washington for action."

On January 21, 1922, having been advised on the morning of that day by your office that the medical report in question had not been received, I again telegraphed Doctor Brides as follows:

"You telegraphed me January 10, case L. D. W., you had telephoned Providence that day to send medical report. Your letter 12th stated immediately upon receipt duplicate medical report copy will be sent to Washington. Report not yet received. I consider situation ridiculous. That medical report rendered November 18 must reach Washington Monday with copy to me."

Up to this morning your bureau has not received the medical report in question, and neither have I received a copy, nor any further word from Doctor Brides concerning it.

* * * In the past there has been much well-founded criticism placed at the doors of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, but as time went on conditions were expected, and have, improved, and it was hoped that with the passage of the act creating the Veterans' Bureau conditions under its terms would be so improved as to do away with unnecessary delay in the settlement of the claims of meritorious nature. The very establishment of the regional or district offices was for that sole purpose.

But under the conditions set forth in this letter you can not uphold the present management of your district office at Boston. At present this is a matter for your personal attention as Director of the Veterans' Bureau, in order that remedial steps may be immediately taken to correct the unwarranted and serious mismanagement herein complained of.

So, in the consideration of this matter it is my desire, first, that W.'s case be immediately and satisfactorily adjudicated, and, second, in order to prevent similar conditions in other cases, that you make such changes in your district office at Boston as may bring about proper efficiency in management as well as expeditious handling of these deserving cases.

At the present time I have pending before the office of the district manager at Boston, in various stages of neglect and delay, some 20 cases, in each of which I have long ago recorded my interest and urged prompt action. On many of them no reply whatever has reached me to date.

It is not the fault of the law, Mr. Chairman, that delays occur. It is the fault of incompetent men administering the law that delays occur. I am glad to say that many, in fact most, of the officials with whom I come in contact appear to be courteous and conscientious and reasonably efficient in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them. I want to make all reasonable allowances on account of the great number of claims pressing for attention and a certain amount of confusion naturally attendant upon the processes of decentralization. But when all that has been taken into account I must still insist that the action or nonaction at the Boston office, as shown in the cases cited, is without any sort of justification or excuse. More flagrant and utter disregard of the plain, ordinary rights of claimants would be hard to imagine. I see no occasion for weeks and months of vexatious delay in getting the simplest sort of medical report necessary as a basis of adjudication.

When these boys, most of whom are maimed and sick in body or in mind, and many of whom are wholly without funds, keep writing in desperation to me for help, and I know that the Government of the United States has made provision to meet their needs, as in most cases it has done, I have little patience with any official who can not find a way to acknowledge, if not to answer, my letter or telegram of inquiry. If the district manager at Boston can not do this, it is high time for the district manager at Boston to give place to some one who can. I call upon him now to wake up and see to it that these plain, ordi-

nary duties of his office are performed. I call upon the Director of the Veterans' Bureau to see that he does this or demand his resignation without delay. [Applause.]

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

Mr. BURROUGHS. Yes.

Mr. CHALMERS. Does not the gentleman think the cure will be to abolish the regional offices?

Mr. BURROUGHS. Well, I had some question originally as to the wisdom of decentralizing this work, but it was the desire of the American Legion, and we passed the Sweet bill accomplishing that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Hampshire has expired.

Mr. BURROUGHS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 17 minutes remaining.

Mr. CANTRILL. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GRIFFIN]. [Applause.]

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my interest in this bill is a sort of legacy coming down from my former membership of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. In 1919 I had the honor to report the first bill for the hospitalization of the wounded and disabled soldiers of the World War. That carried with it an appropriation of \$9,500,000. Since that date we have appropriated \$20,000,000, and, with the present appropriation of \$17,000,000, we will have appropriated \$46,000,000 for the construction of hospitals and for the hospitalization of disabled soldiers, sailors, marines, and so forth. In addition to that, I want to put on record, so as to give a general survey and bird's-eye view of what Congress has done, the appropriations made by Congress for the relief of the ex-service men. I do that in order to combat by figures the wild statements that are given currency to the effect that Congress is neglecting or has neglected the ex-service men, particularly the disabled soldiers.

To account for the numerous complaints which are heard respecting the administration of the war risk insurance act, we must go back to the very beginning. I have the fullest appreciation of the fidelity and patriotism of the draft boards, but I can not help but believe that in their zeal they unconsciously put upon the country a tremendous burden of financial responsibility. They inducted many men into the Army who had been rejected by the Regular Army surgeons upon their offer of voluntary enlistment.

In their zeal to get men they often drafted men without discrimination. They took strong men who could, would, and did fight, but they also drafted men physically unfit for the duties of a soldier. They selected men with rheumatism, flat feet, and other organic troubles, with the inevitable result that the efficiency of the Army was seriously impaired and the hospital facilities taxed to the utmost in caring for men who were wholly unfitted for Army work. The boards seemed to think unwillingness to fight was a just provocation to make them fight. I hope posterity will profit by their error, and if we should ever have another war and the selective draft is resorted to, I hope the questionnaire will culminate with the supreme question, "Do you want to fight for your country?" If the answer were in the negative, I would not honor such a man by placing him in a combat corps, but immediately assign him to the labor corps and detail him to work in the munition factories, shipbuilding plants, and in the transportation service. I would give him soldiers' pay.

Unfortunately, there was no authority for such a course upon our entrance into the World War. Many things were left to chance, and the selection of soldiers was one of them. The result of our mistaken policy has been to create a long train of unpleasant consequences.

In the first place, the men who escaped military service were permitted to enter munition factories, shipbuilding plants, and other war-time industrial occupations and draw wages far greater than the country was paying its soldiers on the fighting line. This disparity provoked a great deal of the discontent which was behind the movement for adjusted compensation.

The zeal of the draft boards in sending men into the combat corps with organic troubles which unfitted them for Army work was almost immediately reflected in a large hospitalization list. Many of these men barely gave a month's service. They had one trouble or another and were in many cases discharged within a few days of their arrival at the training camps. Many others lingered on for months. They were a burden to the country then and they are going to be a burden for many years to come.

There is hardly one of them who does not want compensation. The word seems to be passed along that Uncle Sam is paying out money to ex-soldiers and they all feel that they ought to get what is coming to them. It is with these that I have found most difficulty. Many make application for compensation, setting forth certain disabilities. The Veterans' Bureau justly requires that they should connect their disability with their Army service with adequate proof. This is only what any self-respecting honest man would require where he is intrusted with the expenditure of other peoples' money. We should not complain of the Veterans' Bureau because it seeks to protect the United States Treasury.

Another criticism that I have heard here to-day is that the decentralization of the Veterans' Bureau was a mistake. I do not agree to that proposition. The idea of creating 14 divisional offices in the United States for the care of the veterans' claims, in my opinion, was a good one. It enables the veteran to file his application and be examined in his own vicinity and ought to result in the expeditious handling of his claim. It avoids the long delay involved in correspondence with Washington. Before undertaking to criticize the Sweet bill, we ought to give it a fair trial. The American Legion advocated the modification of the law, and I believe in the end it will justify their judgment.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRIFFIN. If the gentleman will pardon me I can not yield now, because I have so little time.

In addition to the appropriations for hospitalization, Congress has appropriated for compensation for disabled veterans and expended since the passage of the act \$256,063,428. Then, for vocational education, which you know goes only to the disabled or debilitated veterans, we have appropriated and there had been laid out, to December 15, 1921, \$249,000,000. The total altogether in the way of appropriations for the benefit of the ex-service men of the World War is \$551,208,428, or over half a billion dollars.

Now, gentlemen, this is not a party question. There is no room here for demagoguery or partisanship. I say that Congress has done its full and complete duty toward the ex-service men.

It may be that in the administration of the act there have been some instances of inefficiency, carelessness, neglect, and delay; but I want to say that in so far as my dealings with the Veterans' Bureau are concerned, I have found its officials courteous, diligent, prompt, and efficient. Now, that may seem a strange thing for a man from this side of the aisle to say, but I believe it is due to the men at the head of the Veterans' Bureau to say that they are doing honestly the best that they can. [Applause.]

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—Appropriations for hospitalization.

Date of approval.	Amounts appropriated.	Amounts expended.	Unexpended balance.
Act of Mar. 3, 1919.....	\$9,050,000		
Deficiency act of Mar. 6, 1920.....	500,000	\$5,575,769	\$1,440,239
Sundry civil act for 1921, June 5, 1920.....	400,000	3,528,992	
Sundry civil act for 1922, Mar. 4, 1921.....	285,000		
Act of Mar. 4, 1921.....	300,000		
	18,000,000	4,161,343	14,438,657
Total.....	29,145,000	13,266,104	15,878,896
Present bill.....	17,000,000		
	46,145,000		

¹ In connection with the apparently large balance, amounting to \$14,438,657, above shown as unexpended from the appropriation of Mar. 4, 1921, it should be stated that up to Feb. 13, 1922, this had all been allotted for hospital construction except \$805,727.83, which amount is to be kept available as a reserve fund to be used in providing for emergencies in which allotments do not cover the projects, or for providing or changes occasioned by the addition of new beds.

TABLE II.—Statement showing amounts, expenditures, and unexpended balances of all appropriations for vocational rehabilitation as of January 31, 1922.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION.

Date of Approval.	Amounts appropriated.	Amounts expended.	Unexpended balances Jan. 31, 1922.
Act of June 27, 1919.....	\$8,000,000	\$7,132,989.95	\$867,010.05
Sundry civil act for 1920, July 19, 1919.....	8,000,000		
Deficiency act of November 4, 1919.....	5,000,000		
Deficiency act of March 6, 1920.....	11,000,000	30,980,936.47	39,063.53
Deficiency act of June 5, 1920.....	7,000,000		
Sundry civil act for 1921, June 5, 1920.....	90,000,000	101,729,705.66	3,270,293.34
Deficiency act of June 16, 1921.....	15,000,000		
Sundry civil act for 1922, March 4, 1921.....	65,000,000	86,709,015.71	18,290,984.29
Deficiency act of December 15, 1921.....	40,000,000		
Total.....	249,000,000	226,532,648.79	22,467,351.21

TABLE III.—Vocational Training.

Number of students.

In 48 United States vocational schools.....	5,011
In placement training in industrial institutions.....	40,003
In colleges and other educational institutions.....	60,000
Total.....	105,011

TABLE IV.—HOSPITALIZATION.

Summary of all hospitals built or leased and now under the control of the United States Veterans' Bureau, with bed accommodations and patients under treatment as of January 31, 1922.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

The United States Army has allocated a certain number of beds in military hospitals for the use of the United States Veterans' Bureau. Funds are allotted to the United States Army to cover the cost of Veterans' Bureau patients in these hospitals, the cost being based upon the percentage of Veterans' Bureau patients to the total patients in each hospital. The facilities available in military hospitals are as follows:

Location of hospital.	Total available beds.	Patients under treatment.
Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.....	750	410
Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.....	1,221	759
Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.....	288	97
Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex.....	200	111
Post Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	300	273
Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....	171	84
Total.....	2,930	1,734

UNITED STATES NAVY.

The United States Navy has allocated a certain number of beds in naval hospitals for the use of the United States Veterans' Bureau. Funds are allotted to the United States Navy to cover the cost of Veterans' Bureau patients in these hospitals, the cost being based upon the percentage of Veterans' Bureau patients to the total patients in each hospital. The facilities available in military hospitals are as follows:

Location of hospital.	Total available beds.	Patients under treatment.
U. S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.....	539	369
U. S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.....	217	4
U. S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.....	266	4
U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	250	209
U. S. Naval Hospital, League Island, Pa.....	250	91
U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.....	250	103
U. S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.....	94	8
U. S. Naval Hospital, Charleston, S. C.....	216	22
U. S. Naval Hospital, Key West, Fla.....	40	4
U. S. Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.....	25	2
U. S. Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.....	600	560
U. S. Naval Hospital, Fort Lyons, Colo.....	395	408
U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.....	12	12
U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.....	7	7
U. S. Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.....	1	1
Total.....	3,362	1,804

NATIONAL HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Of the hospitals of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers where facilities have been allotted to the United States Veterans' Bureau, two hospitals are operated entirely for the use of the United States Veterans' Bureau, namely, the National Sanatorium at Johnson City, Tenn., and the sanatorium at Marion, Ind. At the other branches the facilities are only in part available to the United States Veterans' Bureau. Funds are allotted to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers as they are to the United States Army and to the United States Navy. The branches of the National Soldiers' Home making hospital facilities available to the United States Veterans' Bureau are as follows:

Location of hospital.	Total available beds.	Patients under treatment.
Togus, Me.....	151	9
Johnson City, Tenn.....	936	936
Dayton, Ohio.....	533	521
Marion, Ind.....	962	810
Danville, Ill.....	14	14
Milwaukee, Wis.....	107	39
Leavenworth, Kans.....	188	127
Hot Springs, S. Dak.....	136	124
Sawtelle, Calif.....	300	271
Total.....	3,327	2,851

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Location of hospital.	Total available beds.	Patients under treatment.
St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C.....	827	827

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

All hospitals operated by the United States Public Health Service are available in total or in part to the United States Veterans' Bureau. However, certain of these hospitals, namely, the marine hospitals and three other hospitals, are operated entirely out of funds appropriated to the United States Public Health Service and that service is reimbursed by the United States Veterans' Bureau at a rate of \$3.50 per day for the treatment of Veterans' Bureau beneficiaries treated in those hospitals. The other hospitals operated by the United States Public Health Service are the United States Veterans' Bureau hospitals, and these hospitals are maintained entirely out of funds allotted by the United States Veterans' Bureau to the United States Public Health Service. The hospitals operated out of Public Health Service funds and available in part to the United States Veterans' Bureau are as follows:

Location of hospital.	Total available beds.	Patients under treatment.
U. S. Marine Hospital No. 2, Boston, Mass.....	27	13
Marine Hospital No. 3, Buffalo, N. Y.....	25	18
Marine Hospital No. 5, Chicago, Ill.....	48	48
Marine Hospital No. 6, Cleveland, Ohio.....	60	42
Marine Hospital No. 7, Detroit, Mich.....	41	41
Marine Hospital No. 8, Evansville, Ind.....	41	41
Marine Hospital No. 10, Key West, Fla.....	29	5
Marine Hospital No. 11, Louisville, Ky.....	40	29
Marine Hospital No. 12, Memphis, Tenn.....	66	54
Marine Hospital No. 13, Mobile, Ala.....	82	70
Marine Hospital No. 14, New Orleans, La.....	376	289
Marine Hospital No. 15, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	45	45
Marine Hospital No. 16, Portland, Me.....	16	16
Marine Hospital No. 17, Port Townsend, Wash.....	42	42
Marine Hospital No. 18, St. Louis, Mo.....	63	63
Marine Hospital No. 19, San Francisco, Calif.....	79	61
Marine Hospital No. 20, Savannah, Ga.....	80	66
Marine Hospital No. 21, Stapleton, N. Y.....	77	36
Marine Hospital No. 22, Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	11	0
U. S. Public Health Service No. 29, Norfolk, Va.....	146	62
U. S. Public Health Service No. 66, Carville, La.....	1,102	3
U. S. Public Health Service No. 70, New York City.....	2	2
Total.....	1,401	1,046

¹ These beds available only to patients suffering from leprosy and can not be considered generally available, consequently these vacant beds have been subtracted from the total available beds for this class of hospital.

² This hospital is used largely for the examination and treatment of nonhospitalized beneficiaries.

The hospitals operated by the United States Public Health Service which are maintained out of funds provided by the United States Veterans' Bureau are as follows:

Location of hospital.	Total available beds.	Patients under treatment.
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 24, Palo Alto, Calif.....	521	416
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 25, Houston, Tex.....	650	502
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 26, Greenville, S. C.....	640	492
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 27, Alexandria, La.....	497	497
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 30, Chicago, Ill.....	577	535
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 32, Washington, D. C.....	197	178
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 34, East Norfolk, Mass.....	1,226	118
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 35, St. Louis, Mo.....	578	485
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 36, Boston, Mass.....	503	444
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 37, Waukegan, Wis.....	218	218
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 38, New York, N. Y.....	250	98
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 41, New Haven, Conn.....	481	410
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 42, Perryville, Md.....	414	391
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 44, West Roxbury, Mass.....	228	222
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 45, Baltimore, N. C.....	325	293
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 48, Atlanta, Ga.....	105	82

¹ Available to epileptic patients only.

Location of hospital.	Total available beds.	Patients under treatment.
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 49, Philadelphia, Pa.....	396	380
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 50, Prescott, Ariz.....	750	626
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 51, Tucson, Ariz.....	269	251
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 52, Boise, Idaho.....	212	186
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 53, Dwight, Ill.....	225	199
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 54, Arrowhead Springs, Calif.....	153	151
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 55, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.....	1,094	959
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 56, Baltimore, Md.....	637	526
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 57, Knoxville, Iowa.....	170	170
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 59, Tacoma, Wash.....	265	265
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 60, Oteen, N. C.....	1,084	953
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 61, Staten Island, N. Y.....	840	645
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 62, Augusta, Ga.....	246	242
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 63, Lake City, Fla.....	128	114
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 64, Camp Kearney, Calif.....	502	301
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 65, St. Paul, Minn.....	272	242
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 67, Kansas City, Mo.....	128	123
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 68, Minneapolis, Minn.....	315	281
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 69, Fort Thomas, Ky.....	139	107
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 71, Sterling Junction, Mass.....	53	24
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 72, Helena, Mont.....	129	119
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 74, Gulfport, Miss.....	157	127
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 75, Colfax, Iowa.....	97	89
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 76, Maywood, Ill.....	898	869
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 77, Portland, Oreg.....	93	81
U. S. Veterans' Bureau No. 78, North Little Rock, Ark.....	79	79
Total.....	15,741	13,405

RECAPITULATION AS OF JANUARY 31, 1922.

Branch of service.	Number of hospitals.	Total beds available.	Number of patients under treatment.
Army.....	6	2,930	1,734
Navy.....	15	3,362	1,804
National homes.....	9	3,327	2,851
Interior Department.....	1	827	827
United States Public Health Service.....	22	1,401	1,046
United States Public Health Service (Veterans' Bureau).....	42	15,741	13,405
Total.....	95	27,588	21,667
Beds occupied.....		21,667	
Surplus beds.....		5,921	

CONTRACT INSTITUTIONS.

(January 31, 1922.)

Tuberculosis.....	2,893
Neuropsychiatric.....	4,236
General medical and surgical.....	1,973
Total.....	9,107
Total patients under treatment.....	30,774

Mr. LANGLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BROWNE].

Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of this bill. I have heard no objections raised to it, and believe that it will be passed unanimously. I desire to call your attention and the people of this country to the threatened coal strike, and place the blame where I believe it rests.

THE THREATENED COAL STRIKE.

Because of a drastic cut in their wages, amounting to one-fourth of the present wage, 500,000 coal miners will go out on a strike April 1, which gives promise of being one of the largest and most bitter industrial struggles in the history of this Nation. These striking miners are now getting less than a living wage.

The Department of Labor, through its division of conciliation, has offered its good offices in an effort to get the operators of the coal mines to arbitrate their differences and avert a great industrial struggle which will shake this country from center to circumference, and which will cause great suffering among our people. This strike will injure the public millions of dollars a day and will engender intense and bitter class hatred with all of its attending dangers. The miners have informed the Commissioner of Labor that they are ready and willing to meet with the Bureau of Conciliation and the operators, as requested by the Department of Labor. The coal-mine operators refuse.

On March 10, 1920, the miners and operators entered into a contract, made at the solicitation of the United States Government, settling their differences as to wages and hours, and providing that the parties to this agreement should get together and have an interstate joint conference prior to April 1, 1922, for the purpose of settling any differences between them.

SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVIS BLAMES OPERATORS.

Secretary of Labor Davis, a member of the President's Cabinet, and who presumably speaks for the administration, says in regard to the refusal of the operators of the bituminous coal mines to keep their agreement with their employees:

I have always believed, and every citizen is with me in the belief, that employers and employees who have signed a wage agreement or contract should observe it in spirit and to the letter. If the two parties to a trade dispute get together it is always possible to work out a satisfactory settlement and maintain peace.

In fairness it must be said that the miners' officials were willing and ready to go into the conference agreed upon, but some of the operators declined to meet.

The operators and miners were bound to a conference; that this conference might have led to a new agreement, and the country might not have been confronted with a stoppage of coal production, a suspension avoided, ample supplies of coal and a gradual reduction in prices would have resulted.

I can not but express keen disappointment at the failure of certain operators to fulfill the terms of their obligation to meet in conference with a view to peace in the coal industry for two years more.

The Secretary of Labor says further:

There may be faults on both sides of this bituminous dispute, but the side that openly repudiates its written and signed obligations has crippled its case before the bar of public opinion.

The agreement signed by the parties regarding a future conference is as follows:

Resolved, That an interstate joint conference should be held prior to April 1, 1922, the time and place for holding such meeting to be referred to a committee of two operators and two members from each State herein represented, together with the international officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

The mine operators, notwithstanding this solemn agreement, which both parties entered into at the instance of the Government, now absolutely refuse to keep their agreement, and are taking advantage of the fact that there are millions of men out of employment and give notice that April 1, 1922, they will reduce the wages of their employees one-fourth of the present wage.

MINERS NOW GETTING LESS THAN A LIVING WAGE.

The miners now are getting less than a living wage, and are engaged in one of the most hazardous and unhealthy employments of any class of labor. In any of the leading coal-mining districts in the United States, excepting certain anthracite districts, the miners are not employed on an average of to exceed three days a week. I herewith give a table showing the number of days the miners were employed in 1921 and their average earnings:

District.	Average days worked in 1921.	Average annual earnings.
Pittsburgh.....	123	\$762
Ohio.....	118	550
Indiana.....	148
Illinois.....	159
Western Kentucky.....	180
West Virginia.....	80	500

Tennessee, approximately one-third of the miners worked one-third time, averaging \$105 a month per man for the time they worked.

CONSUMER WOULD NOT BE AFFECTED BY REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT ON MINERS' WAGES.

The average retail selling price of bituminous coal March 1 was \$10.41, of which the coal miners received not to exceed \$1.97. If the operators of the mines are successful in reducing the wages of the miners 25 per cent, the maximum reduction the consumer would get would be 49 cents on the ton. But the operators are not going to put themselves to the trouble of conducting a labor war just for the sake of saving the public some money. They will keep a large share of the 49 cents for themselves. If the coal operators were generous enough to divide the wage cut on a 50-50 basis with the public we would get our coal 25 cents per ton less than we do now, while the miner who now earns too little to live decently will be deprived of one-fourth of his wages.

ACTION OF OPERATORS UNJUSTIFIABLE.

In a time like this, when we are recovering from the effects of the World War, when there is widespread industrial depression, with 5,000,000 men out of employment, is it right for the operators of the mines to take advantage of the necessities of their employees, ignore the request of the Government of the United States to meet its Conciliation Board, repudiate a written contract with their employees, and cause widespread suffering to the consumers of coal throughout the United States?

POWERFUL FINANCIAL INTERESTS BACK OF MINE OPERATORS.

What great interests are back of the mine operators that are powerful and arrogant enough to defy the Government itself? In other words, who own the coal mines? I answer, the railroads and the United States Steel Co. own over 75 per cent of

the coal mines in the United States, both anthracite and bituminous, and completely control the output of coal. What large financial institutions own the stock in these railroads and, therefore, own these coal mines and coal railroads? I answer again, they are owned by the following financial institutions:

1. J. P. Morgan Co.
2. First National Bank of New York.
3. Equitable Trust Co.
4. Guaranty Trust Co.
5. Equitable Life Assurance Association of the United States.
6. Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.
7. American Surety Co.
8. Mechanical & Metals National Bank.
9. National City Bank.
10. National Surety Co.
11. New York Trust Co.
12. Chase National Bank.
13. United States Steel Co.

As an illustration as to how the various coal companies doing business before the public in their own names, but in reality are controlled by one of the large aggregations of capital mentioned, take the United States Coal & Coke Co. All of the stock of this company, amounting to \$2,000,000, is owned by the Illinois Steel Co. (capital stock \$18,650,600), which is owned by the Federal Steel Co. of New Jersey (capitalization \$46,484,300 common and \$53,260,900 preferred). All of the capital stock of the Federal Steel Corporation is owned by the United States Steel Corporation. (Brief for the United States (pp. 755-756), U. S. of A., appellant, v. U. S. S. Co. et al., Supreme Court, October term, 1916, No. 481.)

In the same way the United States Steel Co. owns the Pocahontas Coal & Coke Co., and going further we find that J. P. Morgan Co. and the financial institution just named hold a majority of stock in the United States Steel Corporation.

The men who control these great financial institutions control these coal railroads.

The coal railroads controlled by these great financial institutions are:

- Norfolk & Western Railway.
- Western Maryland Railway.
- Berwind-White Coal Mining Co.
- Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation.
- Pennsylvania Railroad.
- Erie Railroad.
- Pennsylvania Coal Co.
- Reading Co.
- Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
- Philadelphia & Reading Coal Co.
- Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
- Central Railroad of New Jersey.
- Lehigh Valley Railroad.
- Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
- Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.
- Delaware & Hudson Co.
- Coxe Bros. & Co.
- New York, Ontario & Western Railroad.
- Maryland Coal Co. of West Virginia.
- Pittsburgh Coal Co.
- Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.
- Chesapeake & Ohio.
- Virginian Railway.

MEN WHO CONTROL THE RAILROADS.

A group of 25 men control 82 per cent of the country's steam transportation system, operating 211,280 miles of railroad. These 25 men divide between them 193 directorships. This means that they averaged nearly eight directorships apiece. These 25 men sit together on the board of directors of 99 class 1 railroads. The names of these 25 men are as follows:

1. Robert S. Lovett.
2. William Rockefeller.
3. H. W. De Forest.
4. A. H. Smith.
5. G. F. Baker.
6. H. S. Vanderbilt.
7. Samuel Rea.
8. L. P. Loree.
9. A. J. Conny.
10. A. W. Krech.
11. F. N. Davis.
12. Fairfax Harrison.
13. W. W. Atterbury.
14. J. E. Reynolds.
15. Charles Steele.
16. Howard Elliott.
17. M. H. Smith.
18. Charles Hayden.
19. A. H. Harris.
20. Julius Kruttschnitt.
21. Charles E. Ingersoll.
22. E. T. Stotesbury.
23. E. V. R. Thayer.
24. T. De Witt Cuyler.
25. H. Walters.

A SUPERCORPORATION.

It should be noted that the first eight men referred to all belong to the inner banking circle, centering around the house of Morgan and the National City Bank of New York.

I have thus shown that the men that I have named own our coal and our railroads and control financial institutions strong enough to dominate our entire banking system. I will place in

the RECORD a chart which will illustrate how our coal mines, railroads, and a dozen New York City banks are practically one large supercorporation dominating the industrial life of the Nation.

(Chart omitted from the RECORD.)

This same group of capitalists not only own the coal and the railroads but they also control iron, steel, copper, petroleum oil, cement, water transportation, and a large part of the developed water powers of the United States.

The Lockwood committee of the New York Legislature has shown clearly the existence of a conspiracy dominated by the Morgan steel combine to hold up the prices of building materials. In this case these same interests took advantage of the people's necessities for homes, which conditions were caused by the war, when all building was stopped, to exact an exorbitant and unconscionable profit. As a result, building has seriously been interfered with and rents raised so high as to take at least one-half of the average wage earner's income.

EXORBITANT PROFITS OF COAL COMPANIES DURING THE WAR.

Senator CAPPER, in a speech before the Senate, made the statement that the American people paid for the coal mines and steel mills during the war by paying these concerns in excess profits more than their entire net wealth. He proved this by official figures.

When William G. McAdoo was Secretary of the Treasury and had possession of the income returns of these companies, he made the statement that the profits of the coal operators ranged as high as 2,000 per cent and that profits as high as 100 per cent on capital stock was not uncommon. The Treasury reports for the year 1917 show that 185 coal companies reported upon earned profits on their capital stock of over 100 per cent net incomes.

The United States Steel Corporation, which I have shown was extensively interested in coal, with a capital stock of \$868,583,600, that same year received a net income of \$478,204,342, according to their own report.

My colleague from Minnesota [Mr. NEWTON], in an able address, placed some tables in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—March 7, page 3528—taken from reliable sources, showing that the anthracite coal companies made an increase in their net profits during the war averaging 83 per cent over the pre-war period. He also shows that their pre-war profits were excessive.

At the signing of the armistice, November, 1918, anthracite coal, according to the operators' own figures, sold at the mouth of the mine for \$6.10. October, 1920, two years afterwards, when farm produce had deflated so that it was selling for less than the cost of production, anthracite coal sold at the mouth of the mine for \$7.95, \$1.85 per ton in advance of two years previous, and \$2.90 more than it did December 1, 1917, when we were engaged in war and when the companies were making over 100 per cent profits.

The following are figures furnished by the anthracite operators themselves:

In 1902 anthracite sold for \$3.75 per ton at the mouth of the mine. The price stayed about the same when it was raised to \$4 per ton in 1912. The following gives the cost of coal at the mouth of the mine:

	Per ton.
June, 1912	\$4.00
May, 1916	4.40
May, 1917	4.70
December, 1917	5.05
November, 1918	6.10
August, 1919	6.60
April, 1920	7.45
October, 1920	7.95

DEFY THE GOVERNMENT.

These same interests that defy the Government now defied it during the war, regarding the Government's right to make prices. The Government fixed the price of almost all of the commodities we produced but did not succeed in fixing the price of steel, copper, gasoline, or coal, although the Government used millions of dollars' worth of these products a day.

ROOSEVELT COMPELLED THE COAL COMPANIES TO SUBMIT TO A CONFERENCE.

In 1902 when these same companies under similar conditions refused to confer, Theodore Roosevelt threatened to take over the coal mines and have the Government operate them if they did not comply with his order. The coal companies complied. A commission of seven men were appointed by the President, the strike was stopped, and the coal famine relieved, and there was no further refusal on the part of the coal operators to confer with their employees for 20 years. With the many great accomplishments of the Roosevelt administration, none was applauded more by the American people than his bold and fearless stand against these the most powerful combinations of capital when they attempted to substitute war for conference as a method of government in industry.

The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate and make an award were: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Mr. E. W. Parker, Judge George Gray, Mr. E. E. Clark, Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, and Bishop John L. Spaulding, with Hon. Carroll D. Wright as statistician.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The unjustifiable and arbitrary action of the coal operators will throw over half a million men out of employment to join an army of unemployed that the Assistant Secretary of Labor informs me to-day is now 5,000,000. Figuring three persons dependent upon each one of the unemployed, which is a very conservative estimate, we have 16,500,000 people without means of support, the most serious industrial crisis this Nation has ever faced.

UNEMPLOYMENT AFFECTS PUBLIC HEALTH.

One of the most interesting documents bearing upon the significance to the country of widespread unemployment is the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. under the caption, "Will unemployment affect public health?" It proceeds to show that the effect of unemployment upon the health of the Nation is so immediate as to be a matter of very grave concern.

Referring to the high wages during the war, this bulletin relates:

Despite popular misconception that wage earners spend their higher incomes in wasteful ways, the real evidence is that much of the increased income was expended wisely in securing a more wholesome home environment. Department-store records show that wage earners bought heavily of such useful goods as furniture, bedding, carpets, and other lines of household equipment. Both industrial and ordinary insurance companies report unprecedented sales of higher-priced plans of insurance to wage earners. The "industrial" or weekly premium applicant became a candidate for "immediate" and "ordinary" insurance.

Savings banks reported record-breaking deposits from this group of the population. Lodges and other fraternal associations gained largely in membership. Vacation resorts gave testimony that the wage earner took advantage of his increased earnings to provide healthful outdoor recreation for his family. Skilled medical and nursing care became available to many persons who heretofore relied upon free clinic and hospital facilities. All these factors helped to lower the death rate of the industrial population of the United States and Canada.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES CRIME.

Unemployment tends to weaken the natural bonds which unite society and which cause the individual unconsciously to act for the best interest of society as a whole. These periods are marked by increase of crime and is one of the causes to-day of the crime wave. The business depression of 1893, which marks a period of great unemployment, also marked a period of increase of crime. A report of the general superintendent of police of Chicago for the year ending December 31, 1893, is as follows, and statistics from other cities show the same conditions:

Report of general superintendent of police of Chicago for year ended December 31, 1893, pages 70-71.

Classification of offenses.	1893	1892	1891
Assault	3,874	2,539	1,493
Burglary	2,965	1,629	1,479
Doing business without license	1,807	159	146
Extortion by threats	40	1	3
Inmates of opium dens	363	154	85
Murder	40	20	19
Robbery	1,062	818	585

I believe that it is the duty of this Congress to investigate this matter at once, and upon ascertaining the facts pass legislation that in the future will prevent the American people from being victimized and made dependent upon any person or corporation for a great basic necessity like coal. I believe that our President should follow the precedent set by his great predecessor, Roosevelt, and compel the coal operators to operate their coal mines or the Government of the United States operate them itself.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, there is a responsibility to the ex-service men which forms an issue that none of us can escape when we face these men on the hustings this year. The last Sweet bill that was passed contained a provision which authorized the expenditure of \$20 a month to employ a special nurse when a disabled ex-service man was on his back unable to help himself. The distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] went before that committee having that bill in charge and pleaded with tears in his eyes for at least \$50 a month to employ a nurse under such circumstances, and he was turned down absolutely. The committee gave him hardly any hearing, and when he begged for time on the floor of this House even to speak on the matter he was denied the opportunity. He got up and asked unanimous consent to show the

necessity of it, and asked that he might proceed for five minutes, and the RECORD shows that he was denied even that request. When he placed the matter before this House by amendment proposing to allow as much as \$50 a month to employ a nurse for a disabled ex-soldier on his back and unable to care for himself, this House turned him down by an overwhelming vote. We can not escape that responsibility. That is a matter for which Members must answer to the ex-service men of this country. If there is on earth a pitiable sight it is a disabled soldier in a hospital or somewhere else on his back, unable even to brush the flies away, and dependent upon Congress for a nurse, while we provide only a measly little old pittance of \$20 a month. Why, there is no opportunity on earth to employ a nurse for \$20 a month, and we know it, and the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] is here on the floor, and I call upon him now to say if it is not a fact that he has been before that subcommittee having such legislation in charge, and been urging them to bring a measure to increase this amount to as much as \$50 a month. Is not that so?

Mr. FISH. That is the fact.

Mr. BLANTON. And the gentleman has not been able to get a hearing on the matter. He has been put off and put off and put off. Yet you say we have done our full duty. Have you ever been on your back, absolutely helpless, unable to care for yourself, unable to have the benefit of some loving hand to care for you, dependent absolutely upon the gratuity of your own Government, for which you fought, and then have your Government say, "We will give you \$20 a month to employ a nurse," when some nurses these days in some instances make as much as \$20 a day? To allow only \$20 a month for a nurse for a disabled soldier under such helpless circumstances is an absolute denial of the benefit of a nurse to such a soldier. I have one rule in my office that is absolute. That is that when a soldier calls on me to assist him I do not ask where he lives or who is his Congressman, I assist him without asking any questions. [Applause.]

Mr. CANTRILL. I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SWANK].

Mr. SWANK. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am for the bill under consideration which authorizes an appropriation of \$17,000,000 for the construction of additional hospital facilities for our soldiers of the World War. Ample provisions for these boys should be provided and all adequate assistance given to the sick and wounded. I am glad always to speak for them and to vote for their benefit and protection.

I wish to use the time allotted me to discuss to some extent the conditions in some of our fraternal insurance organizations. A short time ago I prepared a resolution asking for an investigation into the management of the Woodmen of the World. Before that resolution was introduced I found that House Resolution 291 had been introduced February 21, 1922, providing for a congressional investigation into the affairs of this order, and my resolution was abandoned. I am, therefore, supporting House Resolution 291.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWANK. Yes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Upon what theory does the gentleman base the jurisdiction of Congress to investigate this organization?

Mr. SWANK. On the ground that Congress has jurisdiction to inquire into the affairs of any order of this nature when the rights of a large number of people are affected. I think it has made investigations in the past of insurance organizations.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Of private insurance organizations?

Mr. SWANK. Yes; when in this condition.

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman will yield, I will tell the gentleman upon what it is based—on the basis that the officers in this company are absolutely robbing 900,000 policyholders in almost every State in the Union.

Mr. SWANK. I can not yield further.

When the membership in such an organization loses confidence in their officers something is wrong, and it is time for the lawmakers to pause and think for a remedy. The different States have laws for the protection of policyholders, but laws are enacted to meet conditions, and future conditions can not always be foreseen. With changed conditions, there is sometimes a need for a change of law. At least, no law has yet been found adequate for the protection of the members of the Woodmen of the World. There is no law to-day that meets the situation, and when this condition exists the lawmaking body of the country should do something for the protection of the great number of its citizens affected. The fraternal societies have done much good for the country. They have furnished a system of insurance for the man and the woman who could not pay

a premium for one year in advance. The fraternal system furnishes them with a plan whereby they can make a small monthly payment and lay aside a legacy for the protection of their loved ones. It furnishes a plan for the poor man and the wage earner to provide for their families. The fraternal work of some of these societies is excelled by none. Remove that fraternal feeling from mankind and Bolshevism will stalk abroad in the land and the anarchist will have found his ideal state. God makes no distinction between classes. It is not the money that makes the man but, as Pope said, "Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow."

The two chief objects of these societies are fraternity and protection. As fraternalists we do not provide ourselves with an insurance policy as an investment but as a protection for our loved ones, to provide them with food and clothing and with some of the comforts of life. The protection of home and family is our most sacred pledge with our loyalty to God. The great membership in these societies, therefore, have rendered an invaluable service to their Government and to society by protecting their homes and their families. A good home and proper living conditions for all of our citizens are the best safeguards for the future security of this Republic. Therefore I think it entirely proper at this time to direct the attention of the Members of Congress on this floor to some of the conditions that exist and methods used in perpetuating abuses in the administration of the affairs of one of these societies, namely, the Woodmen of the World, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebr.

In 1899 I joined this order, and it was a great order until the present management came into power. This was the first secret order with which I affiliated. I have promptly paid my dues since that time to the present. I have sung the praises of woodcraft in every section of the State where I live and in other States. It has done a wonderful amount of good, and that record would still be unbroken with the proper management of its affairs. No man should be bigger than the membership whom he is supposed to serve. When he becomes a dictator, with the laws so manipulated as to give him absolute control with an effort to destroy every member who does not submit to his dictation, then I believe it is time for Congress to take a hand.

The Woodmen of the World was not organized for profit nor the enrichment of its officers, but for the protection of the homes of the members, with a rate that the wage earner could afford to pay. When I became a member my policy was for \$2,000, which I still carry. My rate was \$1.30 per month on this amount, exclusive of the war tax and local camp dues. The constitution provides that in addition to the monthly rate extra assessments can be levied, and that is one of the reasons the rate can be lower than that of the old-line companies. No member would object to an extra assessment when necessary to relieve some extraordinary occasion. As I now remember, but two of these extra assessments have been collected since my membership in the society.

I have had the honor of being head consul of the jurisdiction of Oklahoma and therefore a delegate to two of our sovereign camps or national conventions. I attended the sovereign camp at Jacksonville, Fla., in July, 1913. That was the last sovereign camp presided over by that great fraternalist, our first sovereign commander and founder of the order, Joseph Cullen Root. At that time in his report to the sovereign camp he gave it as his opinion that it would not be necessary to raise the rates. That was preached all over the country by the officers of the order, but as soon as Sovereign Commander Root died the present sovereign commander began laying his plans for a raise in rates. The first raise after that time came in July, 1915, during the sovereign camp at St. Paul, Minn., where I was again a delegate. Not a word of the proposed raise in rates was uttered until after the convention assembled. Again it was stated that no further raise was contemplated, but at the sovereign camp in Atlanta, Ga., in July, 1917, another raise was made. Again it was stated that there would be no further raise in rates, but lo and behold, the greatest raise was yet to come. At Chicago, Ill., July, 1919, the most unjustifiable raise of all was put into effect at this convention. Before the sovereign camp convened in Chicago the present sovereign commander stated that there would be no raise in rates.

At the Chicago sovereign camp in 1919 the sovereign commander, W. A. Fraser, said that the order was insolvent some 60 per cent. What would you think of a bank or any other business establishment doubling the salary of its chief officers when the institution was in an insolvent condition? You know that no company or firm would be permitted to do such a thing. The salary of the sovereign commander of the Woodmen of the World has been increased from \$7,500 per year in 1900 to \$25,000 in 1919. But that does not tell it all. At the sovereign camp in St. Paul in 1915 the convention increased the allowance

for the sovereign commander by \$2,500 per year for "entertainment purposes." Now, whom was he going to entertain but W. A. Fraser. He could use that money in any way he wished, without any accounting, and it is therefore nothing but additional salary? Therefore instead of receiving \$25,000 per year salary he receives \$27,500 per year.

Think of it. Almost four times as much as the salary of a United States Senator, and more than twice as much as is received by a Cabinet officer of the United States. Gentlemen of the committee, think of paying \$27,500 salary per year to a man as head of a fraternal organization, and when he is neither an actuary, an insurance man, nor a fraternalist. Had the founder of the order lived he would never have permitted the order to pay him any such an exorbitant amount, contributed, as it was, largely by poor men. He was in the order for the benefit of the membership and not for the purpose of enriching himself. The present sovereign commander has a peculiar brand of fraternalism. Fraternalism has changed in the order since the election of W. A. Fraser. Our first sovereign commander was an insurance man, an able actuary, and a fraternalist.

Some people evidently prefer the dark to the light "on account of their evil deeds." At the sovereign camp at St. Paul in 1915, as a delegate from Oklahoma and past head consul, I introduced a resolution requiring the salaries of the sovereign officers to be published in each issue of the Sovereign Visitor, our official paper, and the sovereign commander, W. A. Fraser, said at that time that such a requirement had no place in the laws of the order. Why did he oppose the resolution except for the reason that he wanted to keep the members in the dark as he had done up to that time? He knew that if the membership found out what enormous salaries were being paid to their officers that they would rise in rebellion against such management.

He wanted the salary and got it, but wanted the members kept in the dark as much as possible. Why should not the people who employ and pay a man know the amount of his salary? At that convention I predicted that at the next sovereign camp W. A. Fraser would be out for another increase in salary. He had gained more power in the order and was not so modest now, and his salary was raised to \$25,000 per year, and he still received the \$2,500 for "entertainment purposes." He tells the boys that he is a big man and worth more than that. His extravagant management of the affairs of the order has almost brought it to ruin. By his autocracy, extravagance, and mismanagement he has ruined many a home and blasted the last fond hope of many dying fathers when, by the impossible rates, he caused them to lapse their insurance. He has brought more tears to the eyes of widowed mothers and caused more hungry children to cry for bread than any man I ever knew. Yet he is not satisfied. He admits that the rates are too high when he advertises a "second cash refund to our members." No man ever joined the Woodmen of the World with a view of having anything refunded except the full face of his policy at his death. It was his, for the contract was as sacred as ever bound honest men, but W. A. Fraser took from his wife and children that which was intended to assist in keeping the "wolf from the door" after he started for that "everlasting camp." In the printed advertising of the sovereign commander he says: "Insurance at cost—society 100 per cent solvent plus." Now, that can mean nothing but that we are collecting more than necessary, even with our exorbitant salaries, to pay all cost of running the order and in addition pay all death losses.

Mr. Chairman, my policy was issued December 18, 1899, in the order for \$2,000. My rate up to the raise in 1915, on the \$2,000 policy, was \$1.30 per month. With the war tax I paid \$1.40 per month on this policy for \$2,000. This was in addition to the local camp dues. The order contracted to pay my beneficiaries \$2,000 at my death and, in addition, to erect a monument at my grave. Now, what has the present ruler of all "he surveys" done in my case? In a letter from the sovereign clerk, dated November 30, 1921, was sent me a "statement of rates," and so forth. It says:

You are now paying a monthly rate of \$1.40, and have a lien of \$290 charged against your certificate, being continued in force for the death benefit, subject to the lien, but not for the monument and disabilities benefits.

Privilege No. 4 says:

If you do not wish to have a lien charged against your certificate you can re-rate on this privilege and exchange your old certificate for the universal certificate, which will be in full force and effect, for the death and modified disability benefits, but without the monument benefit. Your rate will be \$64.76 per year, or \$5.62 per month.

Privilege No. 5 says:

If you wish to have your certificate in full force and effect for the death, monument, and disability benefits, and not have a lien charged against it, your rate will be \$71.08 annually, or \$6.16 monthly, and no lien will be charged against your certificate.

Privilege No. 5 contains the same benefits that were promised me in my original policy. This is only one concrete case, and there are thousands of others, where the increase is greater and more unjustifiable.

Now, gentlemen of the committee, just think of that increase in my case. Before 1915 I was paying \$16.80 per year on \$2,000 for my insurance in the Woodmen of the World, and am now required to pay for the same benefits the sum of \$71.08 per year on the \$2,000, or an increase of over 323 per cent. Who will deny the fact that such an increase is unjustifiable? As I said before, many policies were raised more than this. It is nothing but confiscation and putting money into the pockets of W. A. Fraser and other sovereign officers from the sorrow of widowed mothers and orphaned children.

The sovereign commander was present at a special head camp of the Oklahoma Woodmen in the fall of 1919 at Oklahoma City, and before arriving he sent word ahead that he and the general attorney would spend the whole day in explaining the new rates. When he landed he soon found out that some of the other members knew something about the affairs of the order, and when members know of the excessive extravagance and reckless management of the affairs of the Woodmen of the World by the sovereign officers they denounce that management as they did in Oklahoma. At the head camp in Enid, Okla., in March, 1921, none of the sovereign officers attended, and did not even try to elect a ticket, as was done in most of the other States. Since 1900 the membership of the order has paid to its sovereign commander the enormous sum of \$254,500, and to the sovereign clerk the sum of \$182,300, and in addition large sums as mileage and per diem. The other sovereign officers received large amounts in salaries and per diem. The present sovereign commander, W. A. Fraser, as such officer has drawn as salary alone the past six years the sum of \$115,000, and in addition to this amount he was sovereign adviser of the order for many years, and in that capacity received a large salary. The sovereign camp in New York City, July, 1921, paid its delegates the sum of \$30 per diem and mileage in the amount of 20 cents for each mile traveled in attending the convention. That amount was, of course, favored by the sovereign commander, for otherwise it would not have carried for such a large amount. As soon as old Sovereign Commander Root died, the present commander, W. A. Fraser, had another coin made with the image of himself instead of the founder of the order, as formerly was done.

Mr. Chairman, we sought to remedy the situation at the last sovereign camp, but the sovereign commander controlled that convention as before by questionable methods, and changed the constitution which required head camps and sovereign camps to meet every two years. In New York it was changed, and unless this Congress can find a way out there will be no sovereign camp until 1925. Why did he want to put off for four years? There is but one answer, and that is that he was afraid that the members would "get him" in two years and thought that we could not keep up the fight for four years. But Mr. Fraser, the membership is thoroughly aroused and more determined than ever.

The members know that the order can not survive under your management, and we are still "after you." [Laughter.] Many members are remaining in the order hoping that its affairs will be readjusted and that it may be brought back to the principles of fraternalism and protection. Mr. Fraser, you have grown rich, wealthy, and powerful out of the funds of the Woodmen of the World. The membership have lost confidence in you, as you well know, and you should heed the cries of the widow and orphan for protection. We can never return to the principles upon which the order was founded until the removal of W. A. Fraser as sovereign commander, and we intend to keep up the fight until that time.

Mr. Chairman, the resolution under consideration asks that the House give the Speaker authority to appoint a committee of seven members to investigate the affairs of the Woodmen of the World and ascertain whether there is any way whereby the sovereign commander can be forced to call head camp meetings in the different States and a sovereign camp convention that the membership may have a fair voice in its management.

I think the resolution in itself, and which can be substantiated amply, is sufficient to warrant an investigation. A short time ago we had a membership of 900,000, which in the past two years has been greatly decreased. This membership constitutes a great number of our citizens, home builders, and those who want to provide protection for their families. An investigation is the most effective relief that can be granted. I know that Congress has much to occupy its time, but this is something that Congress should take cognizance of and start a probe.

The present sovereign commander has so changed the constitution of the order that any member of the society who, in the judgment of the sovereign commander, says anything derogatory about any of the sovereign officers may be dragged across the United States at his own expense to be tried before the sovereign commander, W. A. Fraser, in Omaha, Nebr. [Laughter.] In no civilized country of the world would the people stand for a law like that. That is the law of the king and emperor, but can not prevail in free America. He has already sent a summons to a Member of this House to appear before him in Omaha, Nebr., to stand trial because he charges that said Member made statements in the House derogatory to the sovereign officers. That is the method used by W. A. Fraser, the head of the order at this time. He is threatening to cancel the insurance of said Member, on which he has paid for 20 years, and to expel him from the order.

Mr. Chairman, I may be next, but propose to set forth the facts in the management of the affairs of the order. I wish to inquire from the membership of this House if you will permit a Member to be threatened with expulsion from any order for the reason that said Member calls the attention of the House to the management of such order? We can not afford to let this threat go unnoticed. Who is W. A. Fraser that he assumes more authority than the Constitution gives any other citizen, officer, organization, or court? Section 6 of the Constitution of the United States provides that "for any speech or debate in either House they—the Members—shall not be questioned in any other place." Yet W. A. Fraser would set this provision aside and expel a Member of this House and cancel his insurance for criticizing the management of the Woodmen of the World. Are we going to submit in that manner and be driven by threats from any officer of any organization from an investigation of the affairs of such order? On that insurance policy that I have been paying for more than 22 years I am laying myself liable to expulsion from the order and having my policy canceled for citing the facts in this speech. W. A. Fraser defies the law and sets himself up greater than Congress itself and assumes more power by so questioning a Member of the House for his "speech or debate." Mr. Chairman, if you or any other Member of this House should ask for an investigation of the affairs and management of the Woodmen of the World or should make a speech in the House criticizing any of the sovereign officers, you would face expulsion and have your insurance canceled, no matter how long you had paid, and your wife and children would be deprived of that which is rightfully theirs, all to satisfy the autocracy of one man.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWANK. I will.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Does the gentleman, in view of what he has said, want to make 12 members of the committee on Rules put themselves in contempt of this august person? Nay, nay. [Laughter.]

Mr. SWANK. That is what I want to find out, whether he is bigger than Congress. [Laughter.]

This is not the first investigation that has been asked in this House. Many investigations have been made in the different States. This is a question of such magnitude that Congress should order an investigation, and should do it now. Thousands of good people, though poor, would have their rights preserved. A national convention or sovereign camp should be called at some central place in the United States and an election had by regularly elected delegates selected at the different head camps. I feel sure that Congress would order an election and the sovereign camp convened after making an investigation. This is a case of national importance and should have the attention of Congress. We would not be here with this resolution and urging its adoption had not the sovereign commander moved the next sovereign camp up from two to four years, and thereby providing himself with \$110,000 more salary before another sovereign camp convened. If another sovereign camp convened in 1923, as the constitution of the order provided before the national convention of 1921 changed it to four years on request of the sovereign commander, then in that event we would not ask the adoption of this resolution. The great membership have lost confidence in the present management. I am sure if another convention could be held in the near future and the members given an opportunity to express themselves, that the troubles confronting the order would be adjusted satisfactorily to all except to those sovereign officers who have fattened on the money taken from widows and children of deceased members. It is a reasonable resolution and one that contains the greatest merit. Has it come to pass in the history of the American Congress when a Member elected by the people does not dare to talk about the affairs of any order unless his talk is first approved by the head officer of

that society? Ah, but some one says why not settle the matter in court? Mr. Chairman, the sovereign commander uses the funds of the membership with which to fight them. It is a sacred trust fund, but not so considered by him. In conducting the fight for the membership we have been compelled to spend our own money in connection with that collected from other members. I have spent much time and money for just a humble member in fighting to have a fair settlement of the affairs of the order. If a sovereign camp could be convened, with delegates fairly elected, then all would abide the result. The head of no order or organization should be permitted to threaten a Member of this House for calling the attention of Congress to conditions in such organization and for requesting an investigation.

I hope that the Committee on Rules will report the resolution favorably, and that it will be adopted by this House in the name of humanity and fraternity. [Applause.]

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that I am going to yield for one more speech which will exhaust all the time, and at the conclusion of that speech I think the Clerk should read the first section of the bill and immediately after that I will move that the committee rise. I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KOPP].

Mr. KOPP. Mr. Chairman, when we entered the World War hospitalization became one of the most important subjects for the consideration of the American people. It could not be otherwise, for war means destruction. Wounds of every kind and diseases of every nature are the inevitable result. War takes the flower of youth and robs it of health and strength and hope and reason.

We are a rich Nation—the richest in all the world. Our duty to the disabled ex-service men is in direct proportion to our wealth. We shall be recreant to that duty if we do not expend for them every dollar that will in any way contribute to their health and happiness. Science has made great advancement. Medical skill can do many marvelous things that were not dreamed of when our fathers fought the Civil War. The disabled ex-service men are entitled to the benefit of every advance in science and to all the skill that the medical profession can exercise. They are the Nation's wards, and in dealing with them we can not be too generous.

Heretofore several appropriations have been made by Congress for hospital facilities, totaling over \$25,000,000. It was thought that these appropriations would prove sufficient. It was thought that they would provide adequate hospital facilities. We now know that these appropriations have proven insufficient. We now know that they have not provided adequate hospital facilities.

Many ex-service men have been unable to obtain hospital treatment. Many others have been treated in contract hospitals, where the treatment accorded them has been entirely unworthy of ex-service men. Some contract hospitals, indeed, have been of a very high order, but many of them have neglected the ex-service men intrusted to their care and have been wholly indifferent to their welfare. The facts would justify criticism much more severe.

In another respect the hospital facilities have failed to meet the needs of the ex-service men. From among the disabled ex-service men two great classes have emerged—those suffering from tuberculosis and those suffering from mental trouble. The disabled ex-service men may now all be divided into three classes—the tubercular, the mental, and those having general and surgical disabilities. Each class numbers about one-third. It is apparent to everyone that tubercular and mental patients should be placed in hospitals built especially for them. In many cases this has not been done because it has not been possible.

Some of our hospitals are unfit even for those afflicted with general and surgical disabilities. Some of them are comprised of temporary war shacks. They can neither be heated nor ventilated properly. In some instances the location of hospitals is undesirable and even unhealthful. Some of the hospitals are not fireproof. Disabled ex-service men should not be kept in any building that is not fireproof. Especially is this true of those who are suffering from mental troubles, for if fire should occur many of these would be completely at the mercy of the flames. The American people would never forgive those in authority if hospitalized ex-service men should be burned to death in a fire trap.

The President of the United States has been keenly interested in this subject. He has realized that more adequate provision must be made. In order to coordinate the different hospitalization activities and bring about unity of purpose he created a board, known as the Federal Board of Hospitalization, composed of the following officials: The Surgeon General of

the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, the Board of Managers for the Home of Volunteer Soldiers, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, and an official designated by the President, known as the chief coordinator, who is president of the board. This board made a complete and thorough investigation of this entire subject and determined that the amount named in this bill, to wit, \$17,000,000, would make it possible to do full and complete justice in hospitalization to the disabled ex-service men. Your Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, after extended hearings, came to the same conclusion. This amount will make it possible to dispense with every doubtful contract hospital. With this amount it will be possible to build sufficient special hospitals for the tubercular and mental patients.

On March 1 of this year there were 30,879 ex-service men in the hospitals. A large number have heretofore been in the hospitals for varying periods. The total number of ex-service men who had been admitted to hospitals up to March 1 of this year was 220,654. The peak of hospitalization, however, has not yet been reached. That will probably come in three or four years, when there will likely be 35,000 ex-service men in the hospitals. It is feared that tubercular and mental cases as a direct result of the war will develop for several years to come. It is thought that many of those who have been in the hospitals and have been discharged will find it necessary to return from time to time.

Of the total number given above as being in the hospitals on March 1 of this year, 12,274 were tubercular patients. Ex-service men suffering from tuberculosis are, of course, found in all parts of the country. Proportionately, the most are found in the Southwestern States, where the climate is beneficial for this disease and whither many have gone in the hope of being cured. It is now well established, though rather contrary to current opinion, that cures of tuberculosis, especially of incipient tuberculosis, are possible in every State in the Union, and hence, while proper provision will be made for the Southwest, tubercular hospitals will be established in all parts of the country. The hospitals, in any event, must be taken to the people as well as the people to the hospitals. On account of family ties and other sentimental reasons many people will not go far from home in order to take treatment. With the care that can be given to the tubercular ex-service men, after the passage of this bill, it is reasonable to hope that many of them will be completely restored to health.

On March 1 there were 9,069 mental patients in the hospitals. All classes of disabled ex-service men evoke our sympathies, but none more so than those having mental trouble. According to Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, one of the distinguished alienists of this country, "the ratio of insanity among the ex-service men is practically three times what it is among civilians of the same age." This means that of the 9,069 mental patients in the hospitals on March 1, two-thirds, or over 6,000, were afflicted with mental trouble solely on account of the war. The toll taken by war is, indeed, terrible. Of these mental patients, over 4,000 are in contract hospitals. This is a most unfortunate condition. Some of the contract hospitals are wholly unfit for mental patients. In some cases the buildings are in no way adapted to their needs. In some instances the physicians and nurses in charge of them have not had training or experience along these lines and do not know how to treat mental diseases. The importance of this can not be emphasized too strongly. The patients are practically all young men. Many of them can be cured if promptly given the proper care and attention. They are entitled to the best and should have it without delay. Again quoting Doctor Salmon, "Every day of delay means that some man who is now on the borderland between curability and incurability passes over into the incurable stage." How important, then, that everyone who is connected with this problem should take prompt action.

According to modern authority, institutions for mental patients should not consist of one large building, but rather of a group of detached buildings, each building housing from 150 to 250 patients. These buildings will not be useless even when the time for hospitalization has passed. Unfortunately, many of these mental patients can never be cured. Many of them, I regret to say, will be shrouded in mental darkness as long as life lasts. When every attempt has been made to cure them and when every effort has failed, it will still be necessary to house them. They will become permanent wards of the Government. The hospitals to be erected under the provisions of this bill can later be utilized as domiciles for the incurables. These incurables will need our solicitous care through all their remaining years. How helpless we feel when we contemplate

their sad condition. How anxious we are to serve them, and yet how little we can really do for them. Would that we could do more.

When the previous hospitalization bill was passed the Veterans' Bureau was still a part of the Treasury Department. Since then, by a change in the law, it has become an independent bureau, and the director now reports to the President instead of to the Secretary of the Treasury. Under the law as it now stands the Director of the Veterans' Bureau is responsible for the care and treatment of the disabled ex-service men, and for that reason this bill gives him the power to erect the hospitals. The committee took the position that as the director had the responsibility he should also have the authority. This is likewise the view of the Federal Board of Hospitalization and has been approved in writing by President Harding. Furthermore, the commander of the American Legion, Col. Hanford MacNider, in strong and vigorous language, on behalf of the American Legion, has expressly approved this provision of the bill. Colonel MacNider, a brave soldier who won renown on the field of battle, and who, I am proud to say, is a citizen of my own State, is devoting himself to the cause of the American Legion and knows the sentiments and wishes of that great organization. In this matter of hospitalization, which is so close to the hearts of the ex-service men, I believe in following their wishes. We need these hospitals without delay. Therefore let there be no divided authority.

Let us speed the passage of this bill. Let us hasten the day when every disabled ex-service man will have the best care that a grateful and generous Nation can give him. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired. All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, subject to the approval of the President, is hereby authorized to provide additional hospital and outpatient dispensary facilities for persons who served in the World War and are patients of the United States Veterans' Bureau, by construction on sites now owned by the Government or on sites to be acquired by purchase, condemnation, gift, or otherwise, such hospitals and outpatient dispensary facilities to include the necessary buildings and auxiliary structures, mechanical equipment, approach work, roads, and trackage facilities leading thereto, vehicles, live stock, furniture, equipment and accessories, and also to provide accommodations for officers, nurses, and attending personnel; and the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau is authorized to accept gifts or donations for any of the purposes named herein. Such hospital plants shall be of fireproof construction and the location and nature thereof, whether for the treatment of tuberculosis, neuropsychiatric, or general medical and surgical cases, shall be in the discretion of the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now arise.

Mr. MADDEN. But I have an amendment that I want to have pending for the information of the House.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The section will be open for amendment to-morrow.

Mr. MADDEN. I think it is only fair to have this amendment pending for the information of the House so that Members can read it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kentucky yield for that purpose?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; because other amendments are to be offered. There is no reason why we should take up all of this time in recognizing one amendment when there are others who desire to have theirs pending.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky moves that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GREEN of Iowa, 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. 10864 and had come to no resolution thereon.

GEORGE W. TURNER.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes to present certain facts and reasons to the Members of the House why the name of a good soldier, George W. Turner, with an honorable record, should be removed from the so-called slacker list, published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 6, 1922, on page 3858, in the first column—about the middle of the column—under the subhead "Local board for

county of Davis, State of Iowa," the last name appearing there is that of George W. Turner, of Belknap, Iowa. The facts in the case are that George W. Turner went into the first draft in September, 1917. He was in the service with an honorable record until June 16, 1919, and over half of that time he served in France. On June 16, 1919, he received an honorable discharge at Camp Dodge. He then went back to the farm, where he had been before he went into the Army. He knew nothing about anything being against his record until last January, when notices were posted in the post offices of Davis County, Iowa, offering \$50 reward for his arrest as a deserter from the Army. On January 20 of this year he wrote me a letter and gave me his whole record, when he went in the Army, when and where he served, the dates of his transfers to different organizations, and so forth, and many other details of his Army service, stating that on July 14, 1918, he was placed in the Fifty-ninth Infantry, Fourth Division, which fought at Chateau-Thierry, and so forth. I shall not read the letter. I submitted this letter to the War Department, and on February 4 the War Department wrote me and explained and apologized for the error through which his name appeared on the list of alleged deserters and said:

However, it is evident that Mr. Turner was not a draft evader in any sense of the term, and that the publication of his name as a deserter from the draft was a mistake. The department regrets that this error has been made, and desires to assure you, and also Mr. Turner, that every step possible will be taken to give wide publicity to the fact that the name appeared upon the list through error. His name has been removed from the list, and will not be included in the list to be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Notwithstanding this assurance to me and to Mr. Turner, his name did appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 6, this month. On the 8th day of March I called the War Department on the phone and called their attention to what had occurred. The same day The Adjutant General wrote me a letter, a few sentences from which I desire to read at this time:

With further reference to the case of George W. Turner, who was reported as a draft deserter, and it was subsequently ascertained that his name did not properly belong on the deserter list, he having served honorably and received an honorable discharge, and whose name was, nevertheless, published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a draft deserter, it is very much regretted that, through oversight in this office, his name was not removed from the list of draft deserters published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

In closing, The Adjutant General says:

Thanking you for bringing the case to my attention, and with apologies for the inexcusable oversight of this office, as you had specifically brought the case to attention, I am, yours very truly.

The situation is this: His name had been removed from the list of alleged draft deserters in the War Department before his name was published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

His name appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by an oversight. Now, it is true next month his name will likely appear among the list of those whose names were removed from the list in the War Department. But the trouble with the list in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is that, under the present unanimous agreement given the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] to publish the names of alleged deserters in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, when a man's name once gets in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD it stays there forever unless corrected in the manner I shall ask in a moment.

Mr. MADDEN. It ought to be removed from the permanent RECORD.

Mr. RAMSEYER. That is what I am coming to. Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove and omit from the permanent RECORD the last line under the subhead "Local board for the county of Davis, State of Iowa," on page 3858 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 6, about the middle of the first column, reading as follows:

90. Geo. W. Turner (George Turner), Belknap, Iowa.

I ask unanimous consent that that line be omitted from the permanent CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to change the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the purpose indicated. Is there objection?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what date was this list published?

Mr. RAMSEYER. March 6—this month.

Mr. MONDELL. Then the permanent RECORD has not been published?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I understand it has not yet been made up. I am not absolutely sure about that.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing the letters from which I have quoted.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The letters are as follows:

FLORIS, DAVIS COUNTY, IOWA, January 20, 1922.

Congressman C. W. RAMSEYER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to ask if you will help me to get my service record straightened out. I am on the list of deserters and my name is in every post office in the county with \$50 reward for my arrest.

Now, Mr. RAMSEYER, I'll tell you a little about my Army service. I answered the call and went in the first bunch from Bloomfield, September 22, 1917, to Camp Dodge. I was transferred October 30 to the One hundred and thirty-third Infantry of the Thirty-fourth Division. Was sent to France in a casualty outfit for replacement. I sailed from Boston June 30, 1918, landed in Liverpool, England, July 14, crossed to France and was placed in the Fifty-ninth Infantry, of the Fourth Division, on or about July 18.

The Fourth Division was driving on the point of that horseshoe bend just above Chateau-Thierry and was in the lines when I was placed in the Fifty-ninth Infantry. We were fighting the Prussian Guards, driving them away from Paris, and I believe that was the most severe fighting of the whole war. We were relieved by the Seventy-seventh Division August 16, and the Fourth had lost nearly 7,000 men since I had been placed in the division.

August 27 I was sent to the field hospital, was taken from there to Base Hospital No. 18, and later was sent to Hospital No. 22, at Bordeaux, in southern France. Was discharged from the hospital at Bordeaux in October, was on special duty at a replacement camp and did guard duty for "Hard-Boiled Smith" at a prison farm near Paris for about two or three weeks. I was then transferred to Company I, One hundred and forty-fourth Infantry, Thirty-sixth Division, which division I was with until we landed in New York, June 6, 1919. Was sent to Camp Dodge and given an honorable discharge the 16th day of June, 1919. My discharge is marked "No A. W. O. L.; no absence under G. O. 31114 or under G. O. 45. Character excellent." I was one of the first ones called from this county and about the last one home.

Now, you see, through some mistake, they stick my name up in every post office in the county and offer \$50 for my arrest. I do not like to have this against me on my record, so if you will help me get this thing fixed up I'll be very thankful to you. My grade was private first class, No. 1412914.

Yours truly,

GEORGE W. TURNER.

P. S.—My address was Belknap at the time I entered the service.

Mr. RAMSEYER, will you please look into this thing for me and get the War Department to take my name from that list. The charges are that I never was in the service at all; that I did not report for duty when called. I think the fault started here at Bloomfield with the local board.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE W. TURNER,
Floris, Iowa.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 4, 1922.

HON. C. WILLIAM RAMSEYER,

House of Representatives.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to the letter herewith from Mr. George W. Turner, of R. F. D. No. 3, Floris, Iowa, which was left at this office by you in connection with a letter to you from this office of the 27th ultimo, relative to the publication of Mr. Turner's name in the list of alleged draft deserters of the local board for Davis County, Iowa, which list appears to have been recently posted in the post offices of Davis County, and referring especially to Mr. Turner's request that his draft record be straightened out in view of his record of service in the Army, I have the honor to advise you as follows:

The list of alleged draft deserters of the local board for the county of Davis, State of Iowa, was dated January 17, 1922, and was to be released to the morning papers of January 27, 1922. In connection with your call upon this office in the interests of Mr. Turner, a telegram was sent to the commanding general of the Seventh Corps Area, at Fort Crook, Nebr., on January 26, 1922, just as soon as the fact was discovered that Mr. Turner's name should not be included in the list, which telegram instructed the commanding general to hold up the list from publication until further instructions. A reply from the commanding general at Fort Crook set forth that the telegram from this office was received by him too late to stop the publication of the list which had already been released for the morning newspapers of January 27, 1922. It is regretted, therefore, that the department was too late in preventing the publication of the list in the newspapers on the 27th ultimo. It appears that some of the postmasters in Davis County posted the list prior to January 27, 1922.

An investigation of the draft records in the case of George W. Turner, Serial No. 760, Order No. 90, a registrant of the local board for the county of Davis, State of Iowa, shows that he was reported as a delinquent through error on the part of the local board. The local board in a letter dated September 14, 1917, to the adjutant general of the State explained its action in this respect as follows:

"I want to make an explanation in regard to George Turner, serial No. 760, who was reported to you on Form 146-A. On August 8 we received notice from Mr. Turner, who was in North Dakota, wanting a permit to be examined by the local board at the place where he was located. We gave him permit by telegram to be examined by another local board, but did not get the result of his examination until we had reported him on Form 146-A.

"Mr. Turner is not a slacker, and wants to go when his turn comes. Mr. Turner was in my office to-day and showed me a letter he had received from you asking him to report to you on September 15. I would like to have Mr. Turner to remain here and go with our next bunch, if you will permit him to do so. We thought after this explanation of his case was made to you it would be all right to send him next week with the other boys. Mr. Turner wants to do the right thing, and will do whatever you insist."

Notwithstanding this explanation on the part of the local board, the State adjutant general included the name of George Turner on the list of final delinquents and deserters of the local board for Davis County, Iowa, which list was forwarded to the department. When the names

were transcribed from the final list to the list to be released for publication the construction placed upon certain remarks appearing opposite the name of George Turner was such that it was not deemed necessary to refer to the individual record of the registrant, with which the above quoted matter was filed. The final lists of delinquents and deserters were separate records from the individual records, to which individual records reference was made only in such cases where it was deemed necessary in order to ascertain the true status of the case. However, it is evident that Mr. Turner was not a draft evader in any sense of the term, and that the publication of his name as a deserter from the draft was a mistake. The department regrets that this error has been made, and desires to assure you, and also Mr. Turner, that every step possible will be taken to give wide publicity to the fact that the name appeared upon the list through error. His name has been removed from the list and will not be included in the list to be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Turner was regularly inducted into the military service by his local board on September 21, 1917. The local board for Davis County, Iowa, sent its first contingent of four men to Camp Dodge on September 5, 1917. Mr. Turner went with the second contingent of 29 men, which was entrained at Bloomfield, Iowa, on September 22, 1917. The military records show that he served overseas from June 20, 1918, to June 6, 1919, and was honorably discharged on June 16, 1919, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Very respectfully,

(1 inclosure.)

P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 8, 1922.

Hon. C. W. RAMSEYER,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. RAMSEYER: With further reference to the case of George W. Turner, who was reported as a draft deserter and it was subsequently ascertained that his name did not properly belong on the deserter list, he having served honorably and received an honorable discharge, and whose name was, nevertheless, published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a draft deserter, it is very much regretted that, through oversight in this office, his name was not removed from the list of draft deserters published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Effort was made to remove his name from the list sent to the commanding general Seventh Corps Area, but the list was published by him before receipt of the telegram from this office directing removal of Turner's name. The notice of removal of his name from the list was given the same publicity as the original list, but, as stated above, the removal of his name from the list for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD was overlooked. In the next publication of draft deserters in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement will be inserted that Turner's name has been removed.

Thanking you for bringing the case to my attention, and with apologies for the inexcusable oversight of this office, as you had specifically brought the case to attention, I am,

Very truly yours,

P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 53 minutes) the House adjourned to meet to-morrow, Friday, March 31, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

578. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a tentative draft of a bill for the relief of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Tex., was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. LEATHERWOOD: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 9411. A bill to provide for the payment of claims of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for back annuities; with an amendment (Rept. No. 858). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. UNDERHILL: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6967. A bill for the relief of Claude L. Seiler (Rept. No. 859). Laid on the table.

Mr. BOX: Committee on Claims. H. R. 9453. A bill for the relief of the owners of the steamboat *Kanawha* (Rept. No. 860). Laid on the table.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. MONTAGUE: A bill (H. R. 11106) for the construction of a wharf and a walk at Jamestown, Va.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FULMER: A bill (H. R. 11107) to authorize the building of a bridge across the Congaree River in South Carolina; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 11108) to extend the provisions of section 127a of the national defense act as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANGLEY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 298) authorizing the transfer to the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library of certain reservations in the District of Columbia for use in connection with the Botanic Garden; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 299) authorizing the Chief of Engineers to make an examination and survey of the banks of the Potomac River from Washington, D. C., to and beyond Great Falls; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SWING: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 300) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan cots, mattresses, and blankets for the use of the Grand Army of the Republic at the California and Nevada State encampment, to be held at Riverside, Calif., in May, 1922; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MACGREGOR (by request): A resolution (H. Res. 312) expressing a favorable opinion of proposed Senate resolution to establish the united nations of the world, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS: A resolution (H. Res. 313) with reference to the feasibility of examining, prior to their departure, persons intending to emigrate to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A resolution (H. Res. 314) authorizing an investigation into the operations and accounts of the Radio Corporation of America, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., the General Electric Co., and the United Fruit Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. COLE of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 11109) granting a pension to Edna McConahy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLLINS: A bill (H. R. 11110) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the legal heirs of W. H. McCarty and Sallie McGee McCarty the south half of the south half of sec. 9, T. 15 N., R. 1 E., C. 70 east meridian, Holmes County, Miss.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GERNERD: A bill (H. R. 11111) granting a pension to Kate S. Good; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUDSPETH: A bill (H. R. 11112) granting a pension to Mark Y. Judd; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KUNZ: A bill (H. R. 11113) for the relief of Charles Emmet Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHAW: A bill (H. R. 11114) granting an increase of pension to Lurinda Jane Neighbors; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

4897. By Mr. DOMINICK: Petition of S. C. Smith and others relative to the Georgia-Carolina boundary line dispute; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4898. By Mr. EDMONDS: Petition of Philadelphia Board of Trade relative to amending merchant marine act of 1920; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

4899. By Mr. FRENCH: Petition of citizens of Culdesac, Idaho, protesting against the enactment of House bill 9753 and other Sunday bills; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

4900. Also, petition of citizens of Moscow, Idaho, protesting against the enactment of House bill 9753 or any other Sunday bills; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

4901. Also, petition of citizens of Rathdrum, Idaho, protesting against enactment of House bill 9753, etc.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

4902. By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the First Presbyterian Church and congregation and the Methodist Episcopal Church and congregation, both of Mendota, Ill., opposing any modification of the prohibition law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4903. Also, petition of the Rockford (Ill.) Varnish Co. favoring House bill 10159 to protect interstate and foreign commerce against bribery and other corrupt trade practices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4904. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass., urging the adoption of the American valuation plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4905. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of Flatbush Chamber of Commerce (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., relative to the Brooklyn Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

4906. Also, petition of A. C. Hegeman, Esq., New York City, N. Y., relative to the Fitzgerald bill (H. R. 10034); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

4907. By Mr. LARSON of Minnesota: Petition of certain citizens of the eighth congressional district of the State of Minnesota in opposition to the compulsory Sunday observance bill, H. R. 4388; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

4908. By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of the H. B. Davis Co., of Baltimore, Md., favoring House bill 10159; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4909. Also, petitions of William Booth Price, of Baltimore, Md., and E. A. Krause, 537 North Lakewood Avenue, Baltimore, Md., favoring passage of Towner-Sterling bill; to the Committee on Education.

4910. Also, petition of Maryland Uniform Co., of Baltimore, Md., favoring the McKenzie bill (H. R. 10972); to the Committee on Adjustment of Pay, etc.

4911. By Mr. A. P. NELSON: Petition of Citizens' Civic Council of Milwaukee County, Wis., heartily and unqualifiedly approving the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep-waterway project; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4912. Also, petition of citizens of Douglas County, Wis., and of Hines, Wis., protesting against the passage of House bill 9753; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

4913. By Mr. PAIGE: Petition of citizens of Massachusetts, relative to conditions in Austria, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4914. By Mr. PATTERSON of New Jersey: Petition of 24 residents of the first congressional district of New Jersey favoring suspension of the payment of the debt of Austria for 20 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4915. By Mr. RIDDICK: Petition of farmers of Montana, endorsing the Pittman bill to amend the farm loan act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

4916. Also, petition of farmers of Montana, urging revival of the United States Grain Corporation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

4917. Also, petition of citizens of Billings and Gildford, Mont., protesting against passage of any bill for Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

4918. By Mr. SINCLAIR: Petition of Mat Sloan and 14 others of Killdeer, N. Dak., urging the revival of the United States Grain Corporation and a stabilized price on farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

4919. Also, petitions of J. L. Corrigan and 28 others of Sherwood, N. Dak.; George Peterson and 22 others of Fairmead, Calif.; and A. E. Peterson and 2 others of Gascoyne, N. Dak., urging the revival of the United States Grain Corporation and a stabilized price on farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

4920. Also, petitions of Mike C. Petrick and 4 others of Pisek, and J. P. Husa and 19 others of Belden, both in the State of North Dakota, urging the revival of the United States Grain Corporation and a stabilized price on farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

4921. By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of the Albion College faculty, against the provision of Fordney tariff bill relative to certain provisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 31, 1922.

The chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, we turn our thoughts toward Thee this morning, gratefully recognizing Thy goodness and Thy grace so continually bestowed upon us. We thank Thee for recent accomplishments and what they may mean to the world at large as well as to our own loved country and its institutions.

The Lord give guidance and wisdom supreme to-day, so that everything may meet with Thine approval, and when the night comes that there may be had satisfaction in heart and life that work nobly accomplished has met with Thine own gracious acceptance. We ask in Christ Jesus' name. Amen.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Thursday, March 16, 1922, when, on request of Mr. WARREN and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

TRAVEL PAY OF DISCHARGED ENLISTED MEN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate, a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation amending section 126 of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916, as amended, with respect to the payment of travel pay of enlisted men on discharge, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CALL OF THE ROLL.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, when we adjourned last night we were in the midst of a roll call on a conference report. I think we now should have a quorum. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Harrell	Nicholson	Spencer
Borah	Harris	Norbeck	Sterling
Broussard	Heflin	Norris	Sutherland
Cameron	Hitchcock	Oddie	Swanson
Capper	Johnson	Overman	Townsend
Caraway	Jones, Wash.	Owen	Trammell
Colt	Kendrick	Page	Underwood
Culberson	Keyes	Pepper	Wadsworth
Cummins	Ladd	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Dial	Lenroot	Pittman	Walsh, Mont.
Fernald	Lodge	Polindexter	Warren
Fletcher	McKinley	Ransdell	Watson, Ga.
France	McNary	Rawson	Williams
Gerry	Moses	Sheppard	Willis
Glass	Myers	Shields	
Gooding	Nelson	Shortridge	
Hale	New	Simmons	

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I was requested to announce that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER], the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON], the Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. FREELINGHUYSEN] are detained at a meeting of the Committee on Finance.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present. The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order.

REGISTRATION AND VOTING IN RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a letter in regard to registration and voting, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letter is as follows:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27, 1922.

HON. PETER G. GERRY,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Can anything be done to right a great wrong that is going on year after year in Rhode Island by keeping a great number of honest working men and women from voting at the election?

Here in Providence everybody who wants to register as a voter has to go to the city hall between 9 o'clock in the morning and 5 in the afternoon. This is just the time when laboring people are at work, and they can not go and register without losing their time or their jobs, or both. It is not so in other States. Why must it be so here?

If men and women do not register before the end of June, they can not vote in November. If they can not vote, they are at the mercy of those who can.

We want justice, not mercy.

Your friend,

EUGENE L. DONAIS.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. STERLING presented a petition of sundry citizens of Plankinton and Stickney, in the State of South Dakota, praying for the revival of the United States Grain Corporation, so as to stabilize the prices of certain farm products, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. SPENCER presented memorials of sundry citizens and members of women's clubs of St. Joseph, Mo., remonstrating against inclusion in the pending tariff bill of increased duties on women's leather gloves, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CAPPER presented memorials of sundry citizens of Labette County, Kans., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for compulsory Sunday observance in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILLIS presented a resolution of the Twinsburg (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce, favoring the enactment of legislation providing a fivefold plan of adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War, the funds therefor to be raised by a sales tax, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented, in the nature of a memorial, a letter from the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, giving their views