

WASHINGTON.

Frank G. Sanford to be postmaster at Bucoda, Wash., in place of E. H. Sanford, deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Lairdy B. Legg to be postmaster at Dorothy, W. Va. Office became presidential January 1, 1921.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 5 (legislative day of April 20), 1922.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Oscar W. Jackson to be appraiser of merchandise in customs collection district No. 41, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio.

POSTMASTERS.

ARKANSAS.

George E. Owen, Conway.
Homer H. Goodman, Cotter.
Horace D. Cammack, Crossett.
Addie Gilbert, Decatur.
Carl G. Nielsen, Dermott.
Rosse G. Roberts, Fulton.
Fred H. Price, Gurdon.
Patrick F. Maskell, Hartman.
John Barnes, Leslie.
Bunyan Gilbert, McRae.
James H. Bass, Marvell.
Robert B. Landers, Melbourne.
Jack Grayson, Prescott.
Carl J. Lauderdale, Stamps.
William H. Taylor, Van Buren.
Lela L. Henderson, Waldron.
Charles W. Burford, Wilmar.

CALIFORNIA.

Edna J. Keeran, Princeton.
William L. McLaughlin, Sanger.

KANSAS.

Ella J. Starr, Scott City.

LOUISIANA.

Leroy P. Fulmer, Homer.
Mattie B. Peyton, Keatchie.
Cecilia Block, Sellers.

MISSISSIPPI.

Frank J. Barlow, Tunica.

NEBRASKA.

Bertha J. Widener, Kennard.

NEW JERSEY.

Melvin H. Roberson, Annandale.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Cecil E. Spruill, Creswell.
Charles N. Bodenheimer, Elkins.
Willie W. Seawell, Fuquay Springs.
Cleveland L. Willis, Morehead City.
William B. White, Norlina.
Overton L. Snipes, Woodland.

OHIO.

William F. Hains, Wilmington.

PENNSYLVANIA.

D. Guy Hollinger, Hanover.
Mary E. Collins, Lopez.
Ralph L. Snyder, New Tripoli.
McClellan Stock, York.

TENNESSEE.

Florence R. Ballard, Bemis.
Samuel A. Wheeler, Bolivar.
Arthur B. McCay, Copperhill.
Grant L. Landiss, Cumberland City.
Columbus L. Parrish, Hendersonville.
Hilary R. Vaughn, Hendersonville.
Christine M. Meister, Loretto.
Rennie G. Connelly, Lyles.
Clyde A. Jamison, Millington.

TEXAS.

William F. Hofmann, Carrollton.
Sidney B. Smith, Gorman.
Lucy A. Carhart, South San Antonio.

UTAH.

Claude C. McGee, Lewiston.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Daniel O. North, Coketon.
Shirley H. Mitchell, Elizabeth.

WISCONSIN.

Dena Kastein, Waupun.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 5, 1922.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O God, Thy touch is full of health and Thy heart is full of mercy. They move over the battle fields of life, guiding us along in our silent hurry. We thank Thee for these unbroken providences, which deepen the quiet that flows beneath the turbulent stream of life. O lead us behind the vision of things, setting our lives in a constantly richer soil. Help us more and more to be on earth what we hope to be hereafter. May all our homes be under the curtain of Thy refuge. Let the lights of heaven shine upon them. Bless them with the chair of peace, the cot of ease, the words of wisdom, and with the bonds of undying love. In Thy name. Amen.

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

PENSIONS.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 11427, an omnibus pension bill, and ask unanimous consent that it may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the general pension bill, H. R. 11427, be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to make this inquiry of the majority leader. My understanding was that the militia pension bill, which was unanimously reported by our committee some time ago, would be brought up to-day. If it so happens that the situation is such on account of the gentleman's program as floor leader that that can not be done to-day, I would like to inquire of him when we can bring the bill up without interfering with this program. Of course, I realize that there is great responsibility resting on the majority leader, and I do not want to interfere with that in any way, but there are many of us interested in this other bill. The measure has been pending in Congress for many years. The old militia soldiers are rapidly dying, and if we are going to do anything for them I think the time has arrived when it should be done without further delay. The bill is privileged under the rules, but I want cooperation and the help of the gentleman.

Mr. MONDELL. There is a considerable amount of public business that is crowding at this time and should be disposed of immediately. I would very much prefer to take that bill up a little later. It is not necessary to take it up on Friday; in fact, it can not be taken up. It should go to a convenient season a little later on.

Mr. LANGLEY. If I may be permitted further, does the gentleman think we might be able to find room for it some time next week?

Mr. MONDELL. I think that is altogether possible.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I very much doubt that.

Mr. LANGLEY. I am very glad to hear that assurance from the gentleman from Wyoming. With the understanding that that is likely, I will not press the matter further to-day, and I withdraw the reservation of the right to object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FULLER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the formal committee amendments may be submitted en bloc after the reading of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the committee amendments may be submitted en bloc after the reading of the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 11427) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Thomas Casey, alias Thomas Clancy, late of Company C, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Carrie A. Chaplin, helpless and dependent daughter of Nathaniel W. Chaplin, late of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Henry H. Snow, late unassigned, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month without recoupment for former alleged erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Sarah J. White, widow of John C. White, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa C. Coleman, widow of Garrett F. Coleman, late of Company B, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Voneky, widow of Louis Voneky, late major, Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Pait, widow of Jasper N. Pait, late of Company A, First Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Dawson, widow of Moses T. Dawson, late of Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and A Battalion, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Napoleon B. Corns, late of Company K and unassigned, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Georgeanna E. Howard, widow of Charles Howard, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Grace E. Howard, helpless and dependent daughter of said Georgeanna E. and Charles Howard, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Georgeanna E. Howard, the name of said Grace E. Howard shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Georgeanna E. Howard, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of William W. Cooper, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Sexton, widow of Ransom Sexton, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Richard S. Wilks, late of Company A, Seventy-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Volunteer Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Marietta Nichols, widow of Isaac M. Nichols, late of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kittle Young, widow of Jeremiah Young, late of Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lillian M. Woodard, widow of Charles C. Woodard, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Lape, widow of William Lape, late of Company G, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Margaret E. Lape, helpless and dependent daughter of said Mary E. and William Lape, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary E. Lape, the name of said Margaret E. Lape shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary E. Lape.

The name of Benjamin Jones, late of Company I, First Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteer Home Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Lucy Jane Lucke, widow of Frederick Lucke, late of Company F, One hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amos C. Tewell, helpless and dependent son of Orlestus R. Tewell, late of Company B, Ninety-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah Oswald, widow of John C. Oswald, late of Company H, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and Company C, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary C. Olson, widow of Ole Olson, late of Company C, Brackett's Battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Kate B. Shatzer, helpless and dependent daughter of John M. Baker, late hospital steward, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William J. Barr, late of Company G, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of James H. E. Guest, late of Captain Gilbreath's company, Alabama Volunteer Scouts and Guides, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Wylie, widow of Benjamin Wylie, late unassigned First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

To remove from the pension roll the name of Florence E. Williams, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry D. Williams, late private, Company F, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and discontinue payments of pension to her at the rate of \$14 per month, and to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ellen Williams, former widow of Henry D. Williams, late of Company F, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Florence E. Williams, helpless and dependent daughter of said Ellen and Henry D. Williams, \$20 per month of the pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Ellen Williams, the name of said Florence E. Williams shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Ellen Williams.

The name of Toliver Roberts, late of Samuel D. Nelson's Company E, Green County (Mo.) Home Guards, and Company H, Seventy-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Company M, Seventy-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Amelia O. Buten, widow of Benjamin C. Buten, late of Company A, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Stella D. Johnson, widow of Charles Johnson, late unassigned, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hattie Ousley, widow of Benjamin Ousley, late of Company D, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Colored Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Means, widow of Drury Means, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hannah C. Hayes, widow of Harrison Hayes, late of Companies I and H, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine A. Bartley, widow of Allen Bartley, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances A. Sapp, widow of Willis M. Sapp, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$42 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That upon the attainment of the age of 16 years by, or in the event of the death prior to the attainment of the age of 16 years of, either Paul M. Sapp or Joseph F. Sapp, minor sons of said Frances A. Sapp and Willis M. Sapp, \$6 per month of the pension herein granted shall cease and determine.

The name of Nancy Mastin, widow of John W. Mastin, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida F. Thoroman, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel H. Thoroman, late of Company E, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Amelia D. Comstock, widow of Levi H. Comstock, late unassigned, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Sneider, widow of Lewis Sneider, late of Company E, One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adelia Riter, widow of Wellington Riter, late of Company K, Forty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nellie Perry, helpless and dependent daughter of Noah H. Perry, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Elizabeth Wright, widow of Jefferson Wright, late of Company B, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Johnson, widow of Soren Johnson, late of Company A, First Battalion Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary F. Sullivan, widow of Michael Sullivan, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Phoebe Bradfute, widow of Hazlewood A. C. Bradfute, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John A. Beach, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month without recoupment for former alleged erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Mary Josephine Bell, now Beebe, former widow of Orlando Bell, late of Company B, Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Melville McConnell, widow of Thomas McConnell, late of Company I, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura M. Miller, widow of John Miller, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Risseller Everhart, widow of John Everhart, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Letitia W. Savage, widow of James C. Savage, late of Battery G, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bethena Starkey, widow of George W. Starkey, late of Company I, Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Cox, widow of Rufus D. Cox, late of Company H, Eightieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma E. Lethco, widow of Henry Lethco, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Yancy, widow of Joseph Yancy, late of Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary B. Thorpe, widow of Joshua Thorpe, late of Twenty-fourth Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Dabel, helpless and dependent daughter of Fred Dabel, late of Company B, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Ellen F. Hughes, helpless and dependent daughter of Francis Hughes, late of Company G, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Nancy E. Bruce, widow of William C. Bruce, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of James Forsyth Harrison, late of Quartermaster Department, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Brammett, helpless and dependent son of John W. Brammett, late of Company H, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Amy V. Rice, helpless and dependent daughter of John Rice, late of Company B, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Mamie E. Boatright, former widow of Wilson C. Ether-ton, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida R. Bowden, widow of William T. Bowden, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Albert M. Whipple, helpless and dependent son of Charles Whipple, late of Company M, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mark Cox, late private substitute unassigned, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Samuel Bond, late private, Twenty-eighth Regiment Unassigned Maine Volunteer Infantry, and of Battery L, Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amelia Freshla, widow of Andrew Freshla, alias Gottlieb Keller, late of Fifteenth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Joanna Craig, widow of Lyman Craig, late of Company C, Seventy-second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Leonard, former widow of Otis Leonard, late of Company E, Eighty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mattie Watts, widow of Andrew J. Watts, late of Company I, One hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Addie Pierce, widow of Joshua A. Pierce, late of Company K, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza J. Spencer, widow of William Spencer, alias William Rager, late of Company K, Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Edward Dupler, helpless and dependent son of Reuben Dupler, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Sallie W. Kennamer, widow of Jacob L. Kennamer, late of Captain John B. Kennamer's Alabama Volunteer Scouts and Guides, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Holt, widow of Ira E. Holt, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha A. Denison, widow of Aseal B. Denison, late of Company B, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Engineers and Mechanics, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda A. Lewis, widow of Andrew J. Lewis, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy J. Page, widow of Jerome B. Page, late of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella Ellsworth, widow of Allen Ellsworth, late of Company F, Sixty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and lieutenant, Company I, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month.

The name of Mary K. Wise, widow of Robert Wise, late of Company H, Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret E. Bentley, widow of Green S. Bentley, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice F. Parrigin, widow of Joseph Parrigin, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Hulen, widow of Hiram Hulen, late of Companies F and M, Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of R. T. Crews, late scout and guide, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza F. Atkinson, widow of W. J. K. Atkinson, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara Blunt, helpless and dependent daughter of James L. Blunt, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Baker, widow of Alfred Baker, late of Company K, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lora Bell Fasig, widow of Albert Fasig, late of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charles H. Fasig, helpless and dependent son of said Lora Bell and Albert Fasig, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Lora Bell Fasig, the name of said Charles H. Fasig shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Lora Bell Fasig, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Helen M. Holt, widow of Alexander H. Holt, late of Company G, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and lieutenant colonel One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ruth M. Deardoff, widow of Perry H. Deardoff, late of Company F, Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amelia C. States, widow of Oscar L. States, late of Company B, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$36 per month: *Provided*, That upon the attainment of the age of 16 years by, or in the event of the death prior to the attainment of the age of 16 years of, Lillian A. States, minor daughter of Amelia C. States and Oscar L. States, \$6 per month of the pension herein granted shall cease and determine.

To drop from the pension roll the name of Mary Arthur as guardian of Milleson M. Arthur, minor child of Stephen Arthur, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and discontinue payments of pension to her at the rate of \$30 per month as guardian of said minor child, and to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Arthur as widow of Stephen Arthur, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$36 per month as widow of said soldier: *Provided*, That upon the attainment of the age of 16 years by, or in the event of the death prior to the attainment of the age of 16 years of, Milleson M. Arthur, minor son of Mary Arthur and Stephen Arthur, \$6 per month of the pension herein granted shall cease and determine.

The name of Mary Kelly, widow of John Kelly, alias John King, late landsman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Ida A. Richardson, widow of Jefferson Richardson, late of Twenty-sixth Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucinda Viles, former widow of John H. Trent, late of Company B, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Albert Ullman, late of Company K, One hundred and fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary A. Fisher, former widow of William Chase, late of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharine Longshore, widow of Archer B. Longshore, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ruth Moss, helpless and dependent daughter of Sumers Moss, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ruth C. Weatherford, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles L. Weatherford, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Mary Shoemaker, widow of Henry Shoemaker, late of Company F, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Spilker, widow of John F. Spilker, late of Company G, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Katie Kenedy, widow of Harrison B. Kenedy, late of Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Francis E. Dunwoody, helpless and dependent daughter of Lorenzo D. Dunwoody, late of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Joseph F. Rosenberger, helpless and dependent son of Frederick Rosenberger, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Grace K. Wheelwright, widow of Charles Wheelwright, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma C. Eldridge, widow of William McK. Eldridge, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Volunteer Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Shannon, widow of Robert Shannon, late of Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Lawyer, widow of Alexander Lawyer, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of May Blunt, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas W. Blunt, late of Company A, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Mary E. Kellogg, former widow of Nathaniel Kellogg, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura A. Hoyt, widow of George G. Hoyt, late of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma D. Manson, widow of Ammi Manson, late of Company A, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Regiments Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Poe, widow of James M. Poe, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer State Militia Cavalry, and Company C, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Edwin F. Poe, helpless and dependent son of said Elizabeth and James M. Poe, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth Poe, the name of said Edwin F. Poe shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Elizabeth Poe.

The name of Miles S. Sisk, late of Company D, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and Company B, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month without recoupment for former alleged erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Mary Ely, widow of Thaddeus Ely, late of Company B, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cephas Davis, helpless and dependent son of James Davis, late of Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lavina Kerr, widow of William O. Kerr, late of Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie Keefer, widow of Benjamin F. Keefer, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Melissa J. Wells, widow of William Wells, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine Filius, widow of Eustis Filius, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Cook, widow of Andrew J. Cook, late of Company H, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Nancy A. Cook, helpless and dependent daughter of said Mary A. and Andrew J. Cook, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary A. Cook, the name of said Nancy A. Cook shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary A. Cook, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Joseph K. Lawson, late of Company J, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month without recoupment for former alleged erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Millie A. Scoggin, widow of James O. Scoggin, late of Company K, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet E. Burgess, widow of John W. Burgess, late of Company B, Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sabra W. Williams, widow of Abram D. Williams, late of Company K, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lewis C. Allentharp, helpless and dependent son of Joseph P. Allentharp, late of Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Alwilde Dobson, widow of Crawford Dobson, late of Company G, Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella J. Crosse, widow of Elliott W. Crosse, late assistant third engineer, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Olive A. Ham, widow of Moses C. Ham, late of Company B, First Regiment Maine Volunteer State Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jeff Clark, helpless and dependent son of Richard Clark, alias Dick Thurston, late of Company E, One hundred and ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Delphine Darling, widow of Thomas V. Darling, late of United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Miranda A. Vance, widow of John B. Vance, late of Company H, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Vaughn, widow of William A. Vaughn, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maggie S. Vaughn, widow of Lorenzo Schweninger, late of Company E, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine Smith, widow of William Smith, late of Company C, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah McEwen, widow of David McEwen, late unassigned Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah M. Cleveland, widow of Alexander B. Cleveland, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Darling, widow of Benjamin E. Darling, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jeremiah Hays, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Carrie B. Billman, widow of Alfred Billman, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucretia Davy, widow of William A. Davy, late of Company B, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nellie A. Storrs, widow of Hector W. Storrs, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Adams, widow of Jesse Adams, late of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Arviline Gilkison, widow of Henry Gilkison, late of Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ora Williams, helpless and dependent daughter of Larkin Williams, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Celia L. Johnson, widow of Merrill Johnson, late of Captain Clark's independent cavalry company, Missouri Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George R. Grubaugh, late of Company F, Seventy-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Volunteer Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anna E. Short, widow of John H. Short, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment, and Company H, Ninth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flora Johnson, widow of Lyman Johnson, late of Company G, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maria E. Huff, widow of Henry Huff, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John S. Nixon, helpless and dependent son of William S. Nixon, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah J. McCormick, widow of John McCormick, late of Company E, Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emeline Smith, widow of George W. Smith, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sophy Lilley, widow of Charles Lilley, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company K, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza Laport, widow of William W. Laport, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Rinehart, widow of Simon Rinehart, late of Company H, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella Heminger, helpless and dependent daughter of James M. Heminger, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Etta Rand, widow of Warren S. Rand, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sallie Blevins, helpless and dependent daughter of George Blevins, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Rosanna Moore, widow of Elias G. Moore, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Edith L. Howland, widow of Levi Howland, late major, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Ross, widow of William Ross, late of Company H, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharine Elliott, widow of Enos T. Elliott, late of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Otimer Elliott, helpless and dependent son of said Catharine and Enos T. Elliott, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Catharine Elliott, the name of said Otimer Elliott shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Catharine Elliott, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Martha E. Fry, widow of William F. Fry, late of Company G, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Gleich, helpless and dependent daughter of August Gleich, late of Companies A. and K, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Ross, widow of Jacob H. Ross, late of Company C, Fourth Battalion Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lettie W. Smith, widow of Henry Smith, late of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharine Kelley, former widow of Benjamin Ridenour, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma D. Veeder, widow of John H. Veeder, late of Company H, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Cahill, helpless and dependent daughter of John Cahill, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Nellie J. Stanton, widow of Benjamin F. Stanton, late of Company D, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Titus, widow of Francis J. M. Titus, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharine Sollenberger, widow of Seth W. Sollenberger, late of Companies K and A, Fifty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James G. Carmack, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, and Companies A and L, Sixth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Katherine Myers, helpless and dependent daughter of George H. Myers, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary E. Riley, widow of Martin V. Riley, late of Company K, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria Hill, widow of Nelson P. Hill, late of Company M, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Devany, widow of John Devany, late of Company C, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Bierly, widow of Jeremiah Bierly, late of Company C, One hundred and sixty-third Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Bushong, widow of Jacob Bushong, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie Market, widow of Vietal Market, late of Company I, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Hawkins, widow of Joseph W. Hawkins, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer State Militia Cavalry, and Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Roxey Phillips, widow of Travers Phillips, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah C. Britton, widow of Fountain E. P. Britton, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hamilton Wallace, helpless and dependent son of Daniel J. Wallace, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of J. Oscar Rust, helpless and dependent son of John D. Rust, late colonel Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Hester Cohoon, widow of William J. Cohoon, late of Company C, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura Hines, former widow of James Wingler, late of Company H, One hundred and sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Hollingsworth, widow of Russell B. Hollingsworth, late of Company B, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emeline Umfleet, widow of Jarvis J. Umfleet, late of Company I, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Ellen Umfleet, helpless and dependent daughter of said Emeline and Jarvis J. Umfleet, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Emeline Umfleet the name of said Ellen Umfleet shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Emeline Umfleet.

The name of Julia E. Good, widow of John Good, late of Ninth Unattached Company, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine O'Leary, widow of Edward O'Leary, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma A. Drake, widow of Henry Drake, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Tillie L. Mitchell, widow of Edwin Mitchell, late of Company D, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary C. Davis, widow of Elwood Davis, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Katharine Falk, widow of Albert Falk, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes Ditter, helpless and dependent daughter of George J. Ditter, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary A. Bandy, widow of Henry T. Bandy, late of Company H, Ninety-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie A. Houser, widow of Christopher Houser, late of Company G, Ninety-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy Keen, former widow of Anderson Keen, late of Company B, Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Julia M.

Keen, helpless and dependent daughter of said Nancy and Anderson Keen, the additional pension heretofore granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Nancy Keen, the name of said Julia M. Keen shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Nancy Keen, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Caroline Leasure, widow of William H. Leasure, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca Wentz, now Roberts, former widow of Augustus Wentz, late lieutenant colonel Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louella Sevey, former widow of Charles H. Sevey, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Mary E. Wright, widow of Charles T. Wright, late of Company C, Seventh Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret E. Nunley, widow of Abner P. Nunley, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy A. Nelson, widow of James H. Nelson, late of Company F, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eva F. Hussey, widow of Frank D. Hussey, late of United States Signal Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Dickinson, widow of George W. Dickinson, late of Company C, Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan Fleck, widow of Martin L. Fleck, late of Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa E. Treanor, widow of Thomas D. Treanor, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lety Wilson, widow of David M. Wilson, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza A. Nichols, widow of Amos J. Nichols, late of Company G, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hannah Spring, former widow of George H. Spring, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John Kent, helpless and dependent son of Gypson Kent, late of Company I, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Susan J. Murray, widow of Charles R. Murray, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment New Mexico Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Sophia A. Bell, widow of David W. Bell, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Abbie A. Stone, widow of Harvey S. Stone, late of Company B, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Abbie T. Holbrook, widow of Manlius Holbrook, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Stough, widow of Jacob L. Stough, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, First Battalion, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances B. Drake, widow of William B. Drake, late of Company C, Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Volunteer Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Helen Donaldson, widow of Richard Donaldson, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Josephine Timerson, widow of Harmon Timerson, late of Company C, One hundred and eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jacob H. Mertz, late of Company D, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susan J. Garland, widow of David Garland, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Martin, widow of Augustus Martin, late of Company A, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Abbie P. Haskell, widow of Joshua Haskell, late of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary F. McCaw, widow of William John McCaw, late of Company I, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Cason, widow of Nathan Cason, pensioned as Nathan Casey, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William F. Critchfield, late of Company H, One hundred and sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Benjamin Troutman, late of Captain Gowan's Company D, Veterans' Battalion, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Kate M. House, widow of Edwin J. House, late of Company H, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Horace T. Farnsworth, late of Company A, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Margaret T. Deaver, widow of George W. Deaver, late of Company A, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James R. Gray, late unassigned drafted man, third congressional district, Indiana, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Celia Hunt, former widow of Henry Hunt, alias Henry Albon, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Tenth Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet E. Hagan, widow of John Hagan, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Michael Coveny, alias Michael Dowling, late of Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment, and Company G, One hundred and fortieth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Fred E. Morehouse, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Clara C. Thomas, widow of Earl D. Thomas, late sergeant major and brigadier general, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary F. Dean, widow of Augustus Dean, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minnie McMullen, widow of Gilbert McMullen, late quartermaster, U. S. S. *Silver Cloud*, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bessie B. Waldo Howland, former widow of William L. Waldo, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Otis C. Mooney, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Jennie B. Cullum, widow of John Cullum, late of Company H, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza D. Brattain, former widow of Andrew C. Brattain, late of Company I, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Henry T. Goodhue, late of Captain Chandler's company, National Guard, New Hampshire Volunteer Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Rebecca A. Boster, widow of James A. Boster, late of Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Frank A. Boster, helpless and dependent son of said Rebecca A. and James A. Boster, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Rebecca A. Boster the name of said Frank A. Boster shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Rebecca A. Boster, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Margaret Moore, widow of William S. Moore, late of Company K, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Melissa A. Becker, widow of William H. S. Becker, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William F. Nichols, helpless and dependent son of John Nichols, late of Company D, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Sarah T. Hendrick, widow of Pleasant F. Hendrick, late of Company E, Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida M. Benson, former widow of William Brown, late of Company B, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George Hull, alias John Buchanan, late of Company D, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary Miller, widow of Emanuel Miller, late of Company G, One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara J. Hicks, widow of Owen Hicks, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment, and Company B, Fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha J. Morris, widow of Levi B. Morris, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Sansoucie, widow of Adolph Sansoucie, late of Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alonzo S. Newell, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mahala Davis, widow of Samuel Davis, late of Pioneer Corps, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Ann Cravens, widow of John Cravens, late of Company B, Eighty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Johnson, widow of Charles A. Johnson, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay

her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Creighton Bradshaw, helpless and dependent son of Thomas W. Bradshaw, late of Company H, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Martha M. Robb, widow of Elijah C. Robb, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret B. Harrington, widow of Charles Harrington, late of Company C, Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louise Schenkel, widow of Leonard Schenkel, late of Companies A and E, Third Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Eutsey, widow of Jacob Eutsey, late of Companies B and A, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mollie Cole, widow of Zachariah W. Cole, late of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Patterson, former widow of Noah F. Patterson, late of Company D, Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Sage, widow of Nathaniel S. Sage, late of Company F, One hundred and eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Samuel G. Riggs, late of Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment, and Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Elvira E. Clark, widow of Peter F. Clark, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida B. Sechler, widow of George Sechler, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. O'Neil, former widow of William O'Neil, alias William O. Nelson, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Malissa A. Hanes, widow of William A. Hanes, late of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William S. Tester, helpless and dependent son of Henry W. Tester, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

To drop from the pension roll the name of Franklin C. York, minor child of William F. York, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and discontinue payments of pension to him at the rate of \$12 per month, and to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susie C. York, widow of William F. York, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$36 per month: *Provided*, That upon the attainment of the age of 16 years by, or death prior to attainment of the age of 16 years of, Franklin C. York, \$6 per month of the pension herein granted shall cease and determine.

The name of Nellie Knight, widow of Edwin S. Knight, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John W. Heller, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Alice K. Foster, helpless and dependent daughter of Peter Kingry, late of Company G, Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Augusta L. Simpson, widow of Benjamin F. Simpson, late major, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucinda Welch, widow of Messor B. Welch, late of Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Millie Campbell, widow of Henry L. Campbell, late of Company K, Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Josephine P. Whitney, helpless and dependent daughter of Oliver C. Whitney, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James Van Vechten, late of Company F, Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Agnes Badger, widow of Ransom Badger, late of Companies F and D, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Barger, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary Bay, helpless and dependent daughter of George Bay, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Fifth Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida V. Moore, widow of Jacob D. Moore, late of Company E, Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William J. Eaton, helpless and dependent son of Henry H. Eaton, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Robinson, widow of Calvin Robinson, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay

her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minnie May Andrews, helpless and dependent daughter of John E. Andrews, late of Company E, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Company G, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda A. Runions, widow of Joseph Runions, late of Company C, Second Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah C. Croxwell, widow of Granville Croxwell, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet A. Blagg, widow of William T. Blagg, late of Company K, Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Joseph D. Hayes, helpless and dependent son of John Hayes, late of company B, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Phebe J. Burrows, widow of Charles W. Burrows, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henrietta Hyman, former widow of Thomas P. Knowland, late of Company D, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Hampton, widow of John Hampton, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Penny, widow of Andrew J. Penny, late of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Hanes, widow of John Hanes, late of Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Joseph H. Hanes, helpless and dependent son of said Sarah E. and John Hanes, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah E. Hanes, the name of said Joseph H. Hanes shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah E. Hanes.

The name of Sarah R. Spraggins, widow of Alexander W. Spraggins, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah C. Peterson, former widow of Riley C. Hodge, late of Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Robert Ashby, helpless and dependent son of John W. Ashby, late of Company I, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Eva E. Parker, widow of Francis Parker, late of Companies B and G, Thirty-fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Perry, widow of Emery Perry, late of Company A, Sixty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Maurice Perry, helpless and dependent son of said Mary A. and Emery Perry, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary A. Perry, the name of said Maurice Perry shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary A. Perry, through duly appointed guardian and conservator.

The name of Emily D. Jenkins, widow of George W. Jenkins, late first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Arta P. Beedle, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew P. Beedle, alias William Dostman, late of Company L, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Angie Caldwell, widow of James H. Caldwell, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Morrison, widow of William H. Morrison, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julia Parish, widow of Marion Parish, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Tillie R. Reeves, widow of Orange D. Reeves, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Maurer, widow of Jeremiah Maurer, late of Company E, One hundred and seventy-first Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dudley Harlan, helpless and dependent son of George W. Harlan, late of Independent Battery E, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Mahala H. Fisk, widow of William E. Fisk, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ann R. Kiger, widow of Elias D. Kiger, late of Company H, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Icenogle, widow of William J. Icenogle, late of Company A, Fifty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah M. Love, widow of John W. Love, late of Company A, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Helen J. Cook, widow of Isaac Cook, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mahala J. Stoner, widow of Joseph Stoner, late of Company H, Third Regiment, and Company D, Thirty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennett Pangle, widow of David Pangle, late of Company G, One hundred and seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fannie M. O'Linn, widow of Daniel H. O'Linn, late of Company F, Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret V. Bartlett, widow of John Bartlett, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Ward, widow of George F. Ward, late of Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Becker, widow of Jacob Becker, late of Company C, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Gray, widow of Samuel M. Gray, late of Company E, Two hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Malinda Davis, helpless and dependent daughter of William H. Davis, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Catherine J. Mock, widow of James M. Mock, late captain of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Carrie E. Jackson, widow of Alfred S. Jackson, late of Company H, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eva Shaw, widow of John J. Shaw, late captain and commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bertha M. Snow, widow of Alfred Snow, late of Company I, Fifty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month, in lieu of that she is now receiving, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Morgan A. Harris, late of Company F, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Annie E. Homan, widow of Alfred W. Homan, late of Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy M. Henderson, widow of Richard Henderson, late of Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Tyler, widow of Oliver Tyler, late of Company F, Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edna McConahy, helpless and dependent daughter of Wesley McConahy, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lurinda J. Neighbour, former widow of Levi B. Smith, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Martha J. Corrie, widow of William Corrie, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Marine United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret J. Briggs, widow of David Briggs, late of Twelfth Battery Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Ferguson, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment, and Company K, Eighteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Caroline Bast, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Bast, late of Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, through duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Angeline Tait, widow of Lionel R. Tait, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment, and Company D, First Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna B. Kimball, widow of George M. Kimball, late of Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha G. Waldron, widow of George H. Waldron, late of Company B, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emily T. Buchanan, widow of James C. Buchanan, late of Company I, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Jones, widow of George W. Jones, late of Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Enrolled Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julia Van Wicklen Jolley, widow of Uriah Jolley, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Kathryn Labonde, widow of Peter Labonde, late of Company I, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eunice A. Prettyman, widow of Leven T. Prettyman, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment, and Company E, Tenth Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie C. Bonam, former widow of John M. Lemmon, late of Company B, Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry,

and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine B. Hall, widow of James L. Hall, late of Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriett N. Chatfield, widow of Alonzo B. Chatfield, late of Company B, Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes May Taylor, widow of Henry P. Taylor, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Denison, widow of Luther L. Denison, late of Company D, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Euphemia Jones, widow of Robert S. Jones, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary F. Gay, widow of Marion Gay, late of Company F, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine Tuttle, widow of Ira C. Tuttle, late of Company G, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Rice, widow of Jacob Rice, late of Company C, One hundred and first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Anderson, widow of John Anderson, late of Companies F and A, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan M. Worthing, widow of John K. Worthing, late of Company E, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maggie Lowe, widow of John E. Lowe, late of Company G, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jessie L. Burr, widow of Edwin A. Burr, late of Company E, Nineteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Lundy, widow of Robert Lundy, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amelia Stegner, widow of Ernest Stegner, late of Company D, Third Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Boonville Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteer Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lodesca F. Wertz, widow of Cornelius Wertz, late of Company B, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice McCarty, widow of William McCarty, late of Company H, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Christiana Hoffman, widow of Joseph Hoffman, late of Company I, One hundred and ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cynthia L. Godfrey, widow of James Godfrey, late of Company K, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Delliha R. Mann, widow of Christian H. Mann, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edna Hall, widow of Phillip Hall, late of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Barbara E. Bernard, widow of James T. Bernard, late of Companies H and K, Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Wisner, widow of Jacob H. Wisner, late of Company H, Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Troop A, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucy E. Porter, widow of Myron Porter, late of Company F, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Waddell, widow of Nathan Waddell, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Johanna Staton, widow of James C. Staton, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nannie E. Scott, widow of Charles E. Scott, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet Myers, widow of William Myers, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following committee amendments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois offers the following committee amendments, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. FULLER:

Page 22, line 9, strike out the word "Eldrige" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Eldridge."

Page 26, line 20, strike out the word "Alwilde" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Alwidla."

Page 38, strike out the lines 18 to 22, inclusive.

Page 58, line 17, strike out the middle letter "C" in the name of the proposed beneficiary, and insert in lieu thereof the capital letter "O," so that the name will read "Sarah O. Peterson."

Page 69, strike out lines 24 and 25, and on page 70, strike out lines 1 and 2.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. FULLER, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The foregoing bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

H. R. 1666. Thomas Casey, alias Thomas Clancy	H. R. 9861. Catharine Longshore.
H. R. 1674. Carrie A. Chaplin.	H. R. 9865. Ruth Moss.
H. R. 1806. Henry H. Snow.	H. R. 9868. Ruth C. Weatherford.
H. R. 1813. Sarah J. White.	H. R. 9871. Mary Shoemaker.
H. R. 2126. Louisa C. Coleman.	H. R. 9872. Mary E. Spilker.
H. R. 3013. Elizabeth Voneky.	H. R. 9875. Katie Kenedy.
H. R. 3811. Sarah J. Pait.	H. R. 9877. Frances E. Dunwoody.
H. R. 4223. Sarah E. Dawson.	H. R. 9878. Joseph F. Rosenberger.
H. R. 4660. Napoleon B. Corns.	H. R. 9892. Grace K. Wheelwright.
H. R. 4777. Georgeanna E. Howard.	H. R. 9895. Emma C. Eldridge.
H. R. 4933. William W. Cooper.	H. R. 9896. Mary E. Shannon.
H. R. 5195. Mary Sexton.	H. R. 9897. Mary A. Lawyer.
H. R. 5555. Richard S. Wilks.	H. R. 9899. May Blunt.
H. R. 5935. Marietta Nichols.	H. R. 9902. Mary E. Kellogg.
H. R. 6705. Kittie Young.	H. R. 9903. Laura A. Hoyt.
H. R. 6922. Lillian M. Woodard.	H. R. 9910. Emma D. Manson.
H. R. 6964. Mary E. Lape.	H. R. 9918. Elizabeth Poe.
H. R. 8254. Benjamin Jones.	H. R. 9922. Miles S. Sisk.
H. R. 7309. Lucy Jane Lucke.	H. R. 9929. Mary Ely.
H. R. 7385. Amos C. Tewell.	H. R. 9939. Cephus Davis.
H. R. 7525. Sarah Oswald.	H. R. 9940. Lavina Kerr.
H. R. 7553. Mary C. Olson.	H. R. 9943. Carrie Keefer.
H. R. 7907. Kate B. Shatzer.	H. R. 9945. Melissa J. Wells.
H. R. 7929. William J. Barr.	H. R. 9957. Catherine Filius.
H. R. 8157. James H. E. Guest.	H. R. 9960. Mary A. Cook.
H. R. 8185. Mary J. Wylie.	H. R. 9966. Joseph R. Lawson.
H. R. 8230. Ellen Williams.	H. R. 9967. Millie A. Scoggin.
H. R. 8282. Toliver Roberts.	H. R. 9973. Harriet E. Burgess.
H. R. 8290. Amelia O. Buten.	H. R. 9975. Sabra W. Williams.
H. R. 8424. Stella D. Johnson.	H. R. 9982. Lewis C. Allentharp.
H. R. 8426. Hattie Ousley.	H. R. 9988. Alwilda Dobson.
H. R. 8578. Mary E. Means.	H. R. 9991. Ella J. Crosse.
H. R. 8602. Hannah C. Hayes.	H. R. 10013. Olive A. Ham.
H. R. 8603. Catherine A. Bartley.	H. R. 10016. Jeff Clark.
H. R. 8604. Frances A. Sapp.	H. R. 10018. Delphine Darling.
H. R. 8732. Nancy Mastin.	H. R. 10019. Miranda A. Vance.
H. R. 8753. Ida F. Thoroman.	H. R. 10020. Elizabeth Vaughn.
H. R. 8766. Amelia D. Comstock.	H. R. 10038. Maggie S. Vaughn.
H. R. 8865. Mary Snelder.	H. R. 10040. Catherine Smith.
H. R. 8879. Adelia Ritter.	H. R. 10044. Sarah McEwen.
H. R. 8893. Nellie Perry.	H. R. 10045. Sarah M. Cleveland.
H. R. 8979. Elizabeth Wright.	H. R. 10059. Elizabeth Darling.
H. R. 8983. Martha Johnson.	H. R. 10064. Jeremiah Hays.
H. R. 9037. Mary F. Sullivan.	H. R. 10065. Carrie B. Billman.
H. R. 9044. Phoebe Bradfute.	H. R. 10069. Lucretia Davy.
H. R. 9107. John A. Beach.	H. R. 10070. Nellie A. Storrs.
H. R. 9120. Mary Josephine Bell, now Beebe.	H. R. 10080. Elizabeth Adams.
H. R. 9127. Melville McConnell.	H. R. 10081. Arviline Gilkison.
H. R. 9182. Laura M. Miller.	H. R. 10083. Ora Williams.
H. R. 9210. Risseller Everhart.	H. R. 10085. Celia L. Johnson.
H. R. 9271. Letitia W. Savage.	H. R. 10086. George R. Grubaugh.
H. R. 9332. Bethena Starkey.	H. R. 10091. Anna E. Short.
H. R. 9333. Sarah J. Cox.	H. R. 10094. Flora Johnson.
H. R. 9373. Emma E. Lethco.	H. R. 10109. Maria E. Huff.
H. R. 9387. Mary Yancy.	H. R. 10110. John S. Nixon.
H. R. 9388. Mary B. Thorpe.	H. R. 10114. Sarah J. McCormick.
H. R. 9390. Anna Dabel.	H. R. 10125. Emeline Smith.
H. R. 9437. Ellen F. Hughes.	H. R. 10133. Sophy Lilley.
H. R. 9481. Nancy E. Bruce.	H. R. 10134. Eliza Laport.
H. R. 9501. James Forsyth Harrison.	H. R. 10137. Mary A. Rinehart.
H. R. 9502. John A. Brammett.	H. R. 10148. Ella Heminger.
H. R. 9506. Amy V. Rice.	H. R. 10149. Etta Rand.
H. R. 9550. Mamie E. Boatright.	H. R. 10170. Catharine Elliott.
H. R. 9551. Ida R. Bowden.	H. R. 10154. Sallie Blevins.
H. R. 9553. Albert M. Whipple.	H. R. 10155. Rosanna Moore.
H. R. 9562. Mark Cox.	H. R. 10167. Edith L. Howland.
H. R. 9565. Samuel Bond.	H. R. 10169. Sarah Ross.
H. R. 9612. Amelia Freshla.	H. R. 10171. Martha E. Fry.
H. R. 9613. Joanna Craig.	H. R. 10199. Mary Gleich.
H. R. 9620. Sarah A. Leonard.	H. R. 10204. Sarah J. Ross.
H. R. 9622. Mattie Watts.	H. R. 10219. Lettie W. Smith.
H. R. 9681. Addie Pierce.	H. R. 10220. Catharine Kelly.
H. R. 9694. Eliza J. Spencer.	H. R. 10221. Emma D. Veeder.
H. R. 9665. Edward Dupler.	H. R. 10224. Anna Cahill.
H. R. 9676. Sallie W. Kennamer.	H. R. 10229. Nellie J. Stanton.
H. R. 9678. Mary A. Holt.	H. R. 10250. Mary J. Titus.
H. R. 9681. Martha A. Denison.	H. R. 10260. Catharine Sollenberger.
H. R. 9696. Amanda A. Lewis.	H. R. 10262. James G. Carmack.
H. R. 9716. Nancy J. Page.	H. R. 10278. Katherine Myers.
H. R. 9734. Ella Ellsworth.	H. R. 10284. Mary E. Riley.
H. R. 9737. Mary K. Wise.	H. R. 10285. Maria Hill.
H. R. 9738. Margaret E. Bentley.	H. R. 10286. Mary Devany.
H. R. 9743. Alice F. Parrigin.	H. R. 10308. Amanda Blerly.
H. R. 9759. Mary E. Hulén.	H. R. 10310. Mary Bushong.
H. R. 9766. R. T. Crews.	H. R. 10312. Minnie Market.
H. R. 9768. Eliza F. Atkinson.	H. R. 10322. Sarah A. Hawkins.
H. R. 9770. Clara Blunt.	H. R. 10337. Roxey Phillips.
H. R. 9796. Amanda Baker.	H. R. 10338. Sarah C. Britton.
H. R. 9797. Lora Bell Fasig.	H. R. 10341. Hamilton Wallace.
H. R. 9804. Helen M. Holt.	H. R. 10347. J. Oscar Rust.
H. R. 9818. Ruth M. Deardoff.	H. R. 10355. Hester Coboon.
H. R. 9820. Amelia C. States.	H. R. 10356. Lura Hines.
H. R. 9828. Mary Arthur.	H. R. 10357. Mary E. Hollingsworth.
H. R. 9830. Mary Kelly.	H. R. 10358. Emeline Emflect.
H. R. 9835. Ida A. Richardson.	H. R. 10360. Julia E. Good.
H. R. 9842. Lucinda Viles.	H. R. 10366. Catherine O'Leary.
H. R. 9850. Albert Ullman.	H. R. 10380. Emma A. Drake.
H. R. 9860. Mary A. Fisher.	H. R. 10381. Tillie L. Mitchell.
	H. R. 10382. Mary C. Davis.
	H. R. 10383. Katharine Falk.
	H. R. 10385. Agnes Ditter.
	H. R. 10386. Mary A. Bandy.

H. R. 10387. Minnie A. Houser.
 H. R. 10393. Nancy Keen.
 H. R. 10395. Caroline Lease.
 H. R. 10397. Rebecca Wentz, now Roberts.
 H. R. 10398. Louella Sevey.
 H. R. 10401. Mary E. Wright.
 H. R. 10402. Margaret E. Nunley.
 H. R. 10403. Lucy A. Nelson.
 H. R. 10410. Eva F. Hussey.
 H. R. 10413. Sarah A. Dickinson.
 H. R. 10414. Susan Fleck.
 H. R. 10418. Louisa E. Treanor.
 H. R. 10421. Lety Wilson.
 H. R. 10423. Eliza A. Nichols.
 H. R. 10432. Hannah Spring.
 H. R. 10435. John Kent.
 H. R. 10440. Susan J. Murray.
 H. R. 10444. Sophia A. Bell.
 H. R. 10445. Abbie A. Stone.
 H. R. 10447. Abbie T. Holbrook.
 H. R. 10448. Sarah E. Stough.
 H. R. 10450. Frances E. Drake.
 H. R. 10457. Helen Donaldson.
 H. R. 10458. Josephine Timerson.
 H. R. 10486. Jacob H. Martz.
 H. R. 10489. Susan J. Garland.
 H. R. 10500. Mary E. Martin.
 H. R. 10508. Abbie P. Haskell.
 H. R. 10513. Mary F. McCaw.
 H. R. 10522. Annie Cason.
 H. R. 10524. William F. Critchfield.
 H. R. 10525. Benjamin Troutman.
 H. R. 10526. Kate M. House.
 H. R. 10527. Horace T. Farnsworth.
 H. R. 10528. Margaret T. Deaver.
 H. R. 10535. James R. Gray.
 H. R. 10536. Celia Hunt.
 H. R. 10543. Harriet E. Hagan.
 H. R. 10547. Michael Coveny, alias Michael Dowling.
 H. R. 10549. Fred E. Morehouse.
 H. R. 10550. Clara C. Thomas.
 H. R. 10553. Mary F. Dean.
 H. R. 10557. Minnie McMullen.
 H. R. 10568. Bessie B. Waldo Howland.
 H. R. 10575. Otis C. Mooney.
 H. R. 10581. Jennie B. Cullum.
 H. R. 10584. Eliza D. Brattain.
 H. R. 10588. Henry T. Goodhue.
 H. R. 10605. Rebecca A. Boster.
 H. R. 10608. Margaret Moore.
 H. R. 10631. Melissa A. Becker.
 H. R. 10639. William F. Nichols.
 H. R. 10641. Sarah T. Hendrick.
 H. R. 10650. Ida M. Benson.
 H. R. 10651. George Hull, alias John Buchanan.
 H. R. 10654. Mary Miller.
 H. R. 10655. Clara J. Hicks.
 H. R. 10656. Martha J. Morris.
 H. R. 10659. Mary Sansoucie.
 H. R. 10660. Alonzo S. Newell.
 H. R. 10661. Mahala Davis.
 H. R. 10697. Martha Ann Cravens.
 H. R. 10706. Eliza Johnson.
 H. R. 10708. Creighton Bradshaw.
 H. R. 10724. Martha M. Robb.
 H. R. 10728. Margaret B. Harrington.
 H. R. 10745. Louise Schenkel.
 H. R. 10747. Elizabeth Eutsey.
 H. R. 10748. Mollie Cole.
 H. R. 10749. Sarah Patterson.
 H. R. 10750. Mary E. Sage.
 H. R. 10759. Samuel G. Riggs.
 H. R. 10775. Elvira E. Clark.
 H. R. 10777. Ida B. Sechler.
 H. R. 10778. Mary A. O'Neil.
 H. R. 10782. Malissa A. Hanes.
 H. R. 10784. William S. Tester.
 H. R. 10796. Susie C. York.
 H. R. 10797. Nellie Knight.
 H. R. 10802. John W. Heller.
 H. R. 10804. Alice K. Foster.
 H. R. 10808. Augusta L. Simpson.
 H. R. 10811. Lucinda Welch.
 H. R. 10812. Millie Campbell.
 H. R. 10823. Josephine P. Whitney.
 H. R. 10829. James Van Vechten.
 H. R. 10835. Agnes Badger.
 H. R. 10836. Jacob Barger.
 H. R. 10849. Mary Bay.
 H. R. 10850. Ida V. Moore.
 H. R. 10851. William J. Eaton.
 H. R. 10853. Sarah E. Robinson.
 H. R. 10854. Minnie May Andrews.
 H. R. 10868. Matilda A. Runions.
 H. R. 10869. Sarah C. Croxwell.
 H. R. 10880. Harriet A. Blagg.
 H. R. 10888. Joseph D. Hayes.
 H. R. 10895. Phebe J. Burrows.
 H. R. 10897. Henrietta Hyman.
 H. R. 10898. Mary E. Hampton.
 H. R. 10905. Mary A. Penny.
 H. R. 10927. Sarah E. Hanes.
 H. R. 10929. Sarah R. Spraggins.
 H. R. 10931. Sarah C. Peterson.
 H. R. 10932. Robert Ashby.
 H. R. 10933. Eva E. Perry.
 H. R. 10948. Mary A. Ferry.
 H. R. 10954. Emily D. Jenkins.
 H. R. 10955. Arta P. Beedle.
 H. R. 10960. Angie Caldwell.
 H. R. 10961. Mary J. Morrison.
 H. R. 10970. Julia Parish.
 H. R. 10981. Tillie R. Reeves.
 H. R. 10987. Susan Maurer.
 H. R. 10988. Dudley Harlan.
 H. R. 10997. Mahala H. Flisk.
 H. R. 10999. Ann R. Kiger.
 H. R. 11000. Sarah Icenogle.
 H. R. 11009. Sarah M. Love.
 H. R. 11010. Helen J. Cook.
 H. R. 11015. Mahala J. Stoner.
 H. R. 11031. Jennett Pangle.
 H. R. 11051. Fannie M. O'Linn.
 H. R. 11064. Margaret V. Bartlett.
 H. R. 11075. Mary E. Ward.
 H. R. 11076. Mary Becker.
 H. R. 11080. Sarah J. Gray.
 H. R. 11082. Malinda Davis.
 H. R. 11084. Catherine J. Mock.
 H. R. 11085. Carrie E. Jackson.
 H. R. 11094. Eva Shaw.
 H. R. 11097. Bertha M. Snow.
 H. R. 11098. Morgan A. Harris.
 H. R. 11099. Annie E. Homan.
 H. R. 11102. Nancy M. Henderson.
 H. R. 11104. Susan Tyler.
 H. R. 11109. Edna McConahy.
 H. R. 11114. Lurinda J. Neighbour.
 H. R. 11119. Martha J. Corrie.
 H. R. 11141. Margaret J. Briggs.
 H. R. 11145. Henry C. Ferguson.
 H. R. 11146. Caroline East.
 H. R. 11151. Angeline Tait.
 H. R. 11159. Anna B. Kimball.
 H. R. 11161. Martha G. Waldron.
 H. R. 11163. Emily T. Buchanan.
 H. R. 11170. Margaret Jones.
 H. R. 11171. Julia Van Wicklen Jolley.
 H. R. 11187. Kathryn Labonde.
 H. R. 11189. Eunice A. Prettyman.
 H. R. 11196. Annie C. Bonam.
 H. R. 11200. Catharine B. Hall.
 H. R. 11205. Harriett N. Chatfield.
 H. R. 11206. Agnes May Taylor.
 H. R. 11209. Anna Denison.
 H. R. 11223. Euphemia Jones.
 H. R. 11226. Mary F. Gay.
 H. R. 11241. Catherine Tuttle.
 H. R. 11253. Sarah Rice.
 H. R. 11257. Mary A. Anderson.
 H. R. 11260. Susan M. Worthing.
 H. R. 11272. Maggie Lowe.
 H. R. 11273. Jessie L. Burr.
 H. R. 11274. Sarah E. Lundy.
 H. R. 11276. Amelia Stegner.
 H. R. 11278. Lodessa F. Wertz.
 H. R. 11284. Alice McCarty.
 H. R. 11285. Christiana Hoffman.
 H. R. 11295. Cynthia L. Godfrey.
 H. R. 11306. Delilah R. Mann.
 H. R. 11312. Edna Hall.
 H. R. 11313. Barbara E. Bernard.
 H. R. 11320. Eliza Wisber.
 H. R. 11328. Lucy E. Porter.
 H. R. 11329. Mary E. Waddell.
 H. R. 11339. Johanna Staton.
 H. R. 11343. Nannie E. Scott.
 H. R. 11384. Harriet Myers.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 11533, and ask that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman calls up the bill H. R. 11533, and asks that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 11533) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Charlotte C. Brandau, widow of Gustavus R. Brandau, late surgeon Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lois A. Bentz, widow of Lewis Bentz, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and Company I, One hundred and ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca Ann Hayes, helpless and dependent daughter of James M. Hayes, late of Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, through duly appointed guardian.

The name of Zoria B. McCrary, widow of Joseph S. McCrary, late of Company E, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Andrew J. Gouge, late of Moore's Independent Company, Stone County Missouri Home Guards, and Green's Company F, Ninth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Hattie C. Spencer, widow of Thomas D. Spencer, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Helena Whitney, widow of Alfred A. Whitney, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Menora Sweetland, former wife of William W. Sweetland, late of Company M, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Horan, widow of Patrick H. Horan, alias Henry Horron, late of Company C, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy E. Byous, widow of Dr. H. Byous, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza A. McClellan, widow of John S. McClellan, late of Company B, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary C. Agnew, widow of Erastus St. J. Agnew, late quartermaster sergeant, One hundred and ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lusutta A. Duvall, widow of Sherrod W. Duvall, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John Brantlinger, helpless and dependent son of Andrew J. Brantlinger, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through duly appointed guardian.

The name of Mary A. Ormsby, widow of John H. Ormsby, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine W. Durst, widow of Michael William Durst, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jane Gentry, widow of Charles Gentry, late of Company H, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month through duly appointed guardian.

The name of Lexie Fuller, widow of Hiram Fuller, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lottie M. Bettis, widow of John C. Bettis, late of Company F, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Cox, helpless and dependent daughter of Daniel Cox, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through duly appointed guardian.

The name of Sarah Blanton, widow of James Blanton, late of Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Roy S. Davis, helpless and dependent son of Alphonso C. Davis, late of Company G, Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through duly appointed guardian.

The name of Mary Ann Jolly, widow of Joseph Jolly, late of Company C, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henrietta Hull, widow of Henry Hull, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lorinda Sutton, widow of Richard Sutton, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Esther E. Babeock, former widow of Alonzo Clark, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lizzie E. Fender, widow of Daniel Fender, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Helen D. Craig, widow of William B. Craig, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Jane Ritchie, widow of George Ritchie, late of Company H, One hundred and twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucinda Brown, widow of Elias Brown, late of Company E, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca J. Rush, widow of Allen N. Rush, late of Company E, Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mollie Bailey, helpless and dependent daughter of Alexander J. Bailey, late of Company A, Thirty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary M. Zimmerman, former widow of Nathan Zimmerman, late of Company K, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary F. Stevenson, widow of John Stevenson, late of Company I, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer In-

fantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lottie J. Thomas, widow of Noble O. Thomas, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Green, former widow of Jonathan W. Green, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret White, widow of Jasper N. White, alias Joseph N. White, late unassigned, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Stout, widow of John Stout, late of Company C, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Morgan, widow of Samuel Morgan, late of Company H, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes E. Jones, widow of John Jones, late of Company D, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Lippert, widow of George Lippert, late musician, band, Forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Olive W. Cox, widow of John F. Cox, late of Company F, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Charlotte Wirsing, widow of James J. Wirsing, late of Company C, Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Grace Olive Jones, helpless and dependent daughter of Robert Jones, late of Company B, One hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katie Wood, widow of Jasper Wood, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucina Heath, helpless and dependent daughter of George C. Heath, late of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma W. Pohlmann, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles Pohlmann, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and Company F, Bishop's Battalion, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Fredonia Williams, widow of Andrew J. Williams, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucia M. Bartlett, widow of John Bartlett, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Weast, helpless and dependent daughter of George L. Weast, late of Company H, First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, and Company H, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, through duly appointed guardian.

The name of Lottie L. Tripp, widow of Edwin Tripp, late of Company I, One hundred and fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella M. Foll, widow of John W. Foll, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Olive W. Myrick, widow of Lewis A. Myrick, late of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LONGWORTH). The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. FULLER, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The foregoing bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

H. R. 2571. Charlotte C. Brandau.	H. R. 11239. Helen D. Craig.
H. R. 3421. Lois A. Bentz.	H. R. 11255. Anna Jane Ritchie.
H. R. 3977. Rebecca Ann Hayes.	H. R. 11258. Lucinda Brown.
H. R. 4302. Zoria B. McCrary.	H. R. 11356. Rebecca J. Rush.
H. R. 4362. Andrew J. Gouge.	H. R. 11368. Mollie Bailey.
H. R. 5780. Hattie C. Spencer.	H. R. 11372. Mary M. Zimmerman.
H. R. 5781. Helena Whitney.	H. R. 11374. Mary F. Stevenson.
H. R. 5919. Menora Sweetland.	H. R. 11391. Lottie J. Thomas.
H. R. 8982. Mary J. Horan.	H. R. 11398. Mary J. Green.
H. R. 9027. Nancy E. Byous.	H. R. 11399. Margaret White.
H. R. 9194. Eliza A. McClellan.	H. R. 11402. Elizabeth Stout.
H. R. 9278. Mary C. Agnew.	H. R. 11419. Mary J. Morgan.
H. R. 9479. Lusutta A. Duvall.	H. R. 11422. Agnes E. Jones.
H. R. 10188. John Brantlinger.	H. R. 11423. Elizabeth Lippert.
H. R. 10452. Mary A. Ormsby.	H. R. 11439. Olive W. Cox.
H. R. 10634. Catherine W. Durst.	H. R. 11445. Charlotte Wirsing.
H. R. 10683. Jane Gentry.	H. R. 11448. Grace Olive Jones.
H. R. 10806. Lexie Fuller.	H. R. 11455. Katie Wood.
H. R. 10882. Lottie M. Bettis.	H. R. 11456. Lucina Heath.
H. R. 10946. Martha Cox.	H. R. 11458. Emma W. Pohlmann.
H. R. 10998. Sarah Blanton.	H. R. 11463. Fredonia Williams.
H. R. 11032. Roy S. Davis.	H. R. 11480. Lucia M. Bartlett.
H. R. 11100. Mary Ann Jolly.	H. R. 11503. Emma Weast.
H. R. 11162. Henrietta Hul.	H. R. 11504. Lottie L. Tripp.
H. R. 11166. Lorinda Sutton.	H. R. 11507. Ella M. Foll.
H. R. 11182. Esther E. Babcock.	H. R. 11521. Olive W. Myrick.
H. R. 11201. Lizzie E. Fender.	

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kansas submits a privileged report from the Committee on Rules which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 329.

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 9103, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference with the Senate, which motion shall be agreed to without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, the House passed a bill creating some additional judges. The Senate, in the consideration of the bill, struck out all after the enacting clause and passed a bill of different import. The difference between the provision of the House and the Senate bills is material, but such as is usually worked out in conference between the conferees representing the House and the Senate. It is the desire of the majority members of the Committee on the Judiciary that the bill be sent to conference.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. Several days ago I introduced a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee for the purpose of investigating the Veterans' Bureau—

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I can not yield now for an interruption of that kind.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. I have been trying to get action on that resolution, and desire information as to progress.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I did not yield for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] to be disposed of as he may direct.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the desire of quite a number of those who have given attention to this bill creating new judges was that it should go to the Committee on the Judiciary and be there considered. As the gentleman from Kansas has stated, the Senate has changed the character of the bill, changed its fundamental character in many respects, and what we had desired was that it should go to the Committee on the Judiciary and be there again considered. When it goes to conference we have no idea what will occur. That is the position, which is not a political position; no politics occurs in regard to a judge's bill, or ought not to.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. I believe the gentleman from Tennessee is a member of the Committee on Rules. I interrupted the chairman of the Committee on Rules a moment ago for the purpose of obtaining information from him regarding the probability of action upon a resolution that I introduced several days ago seeking the appointment of a committee for the purpose of investigating the Veterans' Bureau. Perhaps the gentleman can give some information about it. You are reporting out many rules from that committee, are you not?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The committee is reporting out a good many, but you do not mean that we Democrats, innocent bystanders, are? [Laughter.]

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. Several days ago I spoke to the gentleman from Tennessee concerning the resolution, and he said he would do what he could to get action on it. I have also written to the chairman of the committee, but for some reason—the chairman seems so busy—he does not have time to reply to the letters I write. I thought he might have time to answer orally.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I took the advice of Seth Thomas. I never answer a letter when I can answer it in person. [Laughter.]

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. The trouble with the gentleman from Kansas is that he neither answers orally or by writing. [Laughter.] I trust the gentleman from Tennessee can give me some information as to what the probabilities are for receiving action through the committee on the rule.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The gentleman surely will not hold Democrats responsible for the failure of Republicans to do what he wants done?

Mr. LARSEN of Georgia. I certainly would not.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, may I interrupt the gentleman?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Certainly.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Some time ago I introduced a resolution proposing an investigation of what I consider a very outrageous transaction, the removal summarily of the responsible chiefs of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which would involve an inquiry into the character of the persons who

have been placed in the positions from which the occupants were removed. Subsequently I addressed a very respectful letter to the chairman of the Committee on Rules, asking when the resolution would be considered, to which I have received no reply, either in writing or personally.

My friend from Kansas is in a most Sphinxlike attitude. I believe the Tennyson line says that even the Sphinx becomes vocal when "smitten by the morning sun." But nothing persuades the gentleman from Kansas to become vocal about any resolution which a Democrat introduces. I would like to ask my friend whether he has ever heard the gentleman from Kansas or any of the members of the majority on that committee mention that resolution or mention the very important resolution introduced by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LARSEN]?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I will yield to the gentleman from Kansas. [Laughter.]

Mr. SNELL. He did not ask you to yield to him.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I am very grateful to my friend from Tennessee, and I thank him for returning the time, but I have time at my disposal that I shall use later on.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Well, you will answer the question in your own time?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Now, shall I be the medium for any other inquiries? [Laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS].

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. May I ask the Chair how much time is left from the various matters that have been submitted?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has 12 minutes.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, as has been said by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL], the bill which comes back to the House is very materially different from the bill which received the indorsement of the Judiciary Committee of the House and was approved by the House. This bill is what I assume may be designated, and properly designated, as an omnibus judgeship bill. It may be said to the credit of the American Congress that in its history there have been very few bills of this sort.

It will not be possible in the brief time at my disposal to discuss in detail the important differences between the Senate bill and the House bill; but, illustrative of the differences, I direct the attention of the House to the fact that with regard to five districts in the United States the legislation which comes from the Senate is entirely different from the legislation which came from the House. Two judgeships provided by the House were stricken out by the Senate and three additional and different judgeships incorporated by the Senate.

When those changes are measured proportionately with reference to this bill they may not seem important, but when Members of the House consider the proposition of dealing primarily and originally with five independent and distinct judicial districts of the United States they must realize that they have a matter before them so important that in the first instance at least the House would not undertake to pass upon it without having in advance the benefit of independent investigation and deliberation on the part of its agent, its Committee on the Judiciary of the House.

If this bill does not go to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, when you come finally to pass upon the conference report you must do it without the benefit and the persuasive force of a deliberate determination with reference to those five districts on the part of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House.

I have stated already to the gentlemen of the House that this difference that I cite is merely by way of illustration and not by way of discussion of the differences. There are differences which are fundamental between the bill of the House and the bill of the Senate; differences which have to do with the governing of the whole judicial machinery of the United States and in the most important way. But there is another reason, gentlemen of the House. It may be a reason which will present itself to the House as a belated reason perhaps, but I again direct the attention of the House to the fact with regard to this tremendously important bill that the Committee on the Judiciary of the House in presenting this bill to the House was not able to support it by a statement that this bill rested upon an independent investigation by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House or represented its deliberate judgment, based upon a knowledge of the facts.

Now, briefly, this is the history of this legislation: We had heard much with reference to the congested condition in a number of the districts of the United States. That matter had been discussed by Members of the House and discussed informally by members of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, and as a result of that discussion the matter was taken up by a special committee from the House, a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, with the Attorney General. From that time on, save for the very beneficial work of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], the chairman of the committee, and perhaps another gentleman or two, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House lost contact with that proposed legislation until it came back in the form of a bill, resting then upon an investigation conducted by a special committee named by the Attorney General of the United States, of which special committee the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was the presiding officer.

When that bill had been reported out and came before the House—I say it with due respect to the gentlemen who constitute that committee—there was not one single member of the committee who could call the roll of these districts for which these judges were provided, and state to the House that upon any investigation conducted by the House, or any information which had come to the membership of that committee, it was his solemn judgment based upon a knowledge of the facts that a judge ought to be provided for each of the districts, as provided in the bill. Now, when we consider the debate in the Senate and the debate on the floor of this House we must realize that we are placed in the position of having passed this tremendous bill, dealing with the Federal judiciary, a bill not fashioned by the Members of Congress upon their individual responsibility, based upon their independent knowledge, but a bill based upon an investigation conducted by the Attorney General and the members of the Federal judiciary, providing for the appointment of 23 judges at one time. I believe that is the number. I say that this bill ought to go to the Judiciary Committee of the House. Even though this reason may now be considered by the House, if it will, late in the proceedings on this bill, this House ought to take advantage of the opportunity which this situation presents, and legislate with regard to this important matter in a regular and orderly way. In the Senate it was developed that in the first circuit, with three judges, they were able to dispose of, and did dispose of, only 57 cases in the course of a year. Yet we are providing district judges for that same circuit. When the question was asked on the floor of the Senate, where opportunity is afforded for deliberation, when it was asked there why it was that these judges, who in the course of a year decided only 57 cases, did not relieve these circuit judges for which we were providing district judges, not a man on the floor of the Senate could answer the question. That is merely by way of illustration. That shows how in the dark we are putting this tremendous burden upon the Public Treasury, and how we are putting through this omnibus judgeship bill. There ought never to be an omnibus judgeship bill. If it can be avoided this number of judges ought never to be appointed at one time by a Democratic or a Republican President, or a President of any other political party. You, gentlemen, will remember that in the last session of the last administration some bills were presented to this body providing for some of these districts, and to the Senate one nomination of a Democrat, and every one of those cases was held up—even though the facts showed that beyond a doubt some of them were needed for the discharge of the public business—in order that the appointments might be made by a Republican President. Now, I do not mean to say that a Democratic Congress might not have done the same thing, but if it had done the same thing it would not have been the right thing, and the country ought to rebuke that sort of political traffic in Federal judgeships.

How much more time have I, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has two minutes remaining.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman state to the House whether or not, in his judgment, any places provided in the House bill are unnecessary?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Ah, Mr. Speaker, that is the point that I am trying to make. I do not know, and not a man can stand on the floor of this House and say upon his independent judgment that he does know.

Mr. DYER. If the gentleman will yield—

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Gentlemen have their own time. I have only two minutes. I just want to make this further

statement. The truth of it is, Mr. Speaker, that the Judiciary Committee of the House are not entirely to blame for this situation. I had the honor, with the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DYER], of going up to the Attorney General's office. We met the genial Attorney General. He set us down in his nice chairs, and we almost chummed a little bit, and then he sent us on back down here. We thought we were going to be called in about the thing again, but we found out pretty soon that he had taken the whole business and run off with it. Every once in a while I would ask something about it, but it was evident that the Attorney General was doing this whole business. Mr. Speaker, finally we got the bill back, and were advised that we would be told about it, and there we were in the Judiciary Committee room. The way things were fixed up it looked somewhat like the Supreme Court. Of course, we did not have on any robes, but the Attorney General came in down there before us. We were sitting up in that big high place, and he had to address us very deferentially from below. Pretty soon the Chief Justice of the United States himself in his own proper person came before us. Well, of course, we were not robed like members of the Supreme Court. It gave us a sort of insufficiently dressed feeling sitting up there without any robes and the Chief Justice down there telling us about it. He told us we needed these judges. The Attorney General told us we needed them. I am afraid we were just a bit flabbergasted, so we accepted; at least, we were much persuaded by their judgment and a very promiscuous and imposing array of figures furnished—they were somewhat secondhand—by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH]. We have not had a fair shake at this thing. We Democrats voted against reporting the bill out and also voted against it when it came up for passage here. I believe our Republican colleagues on the committee have sort of recovered now, and if you can get this bill back before the Judiciary Committee of the House, I think we can conduct an investigation and report a bill back that we can support with our own judgment based upon our own investigation. I hope the House will send the bill back to the committee. [Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding the most persuasive speech of the very able and genial gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS], I will move the previous question.

Mr. WALSH. Before the gentleman does that will he yield me five minutes?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I withhold the motion and yield five minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the courtesy of the gentleman from Kansas in yielding me five minutes, and I think I ought to make just a few statements, lest the very persuasive eloquence of our friend from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] should sink in and convince people of a few things which I think are not entirely accurate. The fact of the matter is that a number of the judges who are provided for in the House bill had been provided in individual bills which had either been reported and placed upon the calendar or passed upon by the committee and authorized to be reported.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield for an inquiry?

Mr. WALSH. Yes.

Mr. MONTAGUE. How many bills for individual judges have been approved by the Judiciary Committee of the House?

Mr. WALSH. I think there were 12.

Mr. MONTAGUE. As many as that?

Mr. WALSH. I believe so.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Approved or introduced?

Mr. WALSH. Twelve had been heard by the subcommittee.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Perhaps I did not express myself accurately. How many individual bills have been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House?

Mr. WALSH. I think six had been favorably reported, and five or six, as I recall, had been authorized to be reported and were withheld pending the introduction of the omnibus bill.

Now, I happened to have been charged with the duty of sitting as one of the subcommittee that held hearings on individual bills. I recall the conversation we had at the Attorney General's office, and I am very glad indeed if the call at the office of one of the Cabinet officers created such a deep impression on my friend from Texas, and I wish that more of his side of the House would make these calls, because I think it would be very beneficial to them. I understand that the gentleman from Texas is to be suggested as one of the conferees. I am sure his ideas will not be entirely discarded, and I think that he will find that possibly the conferees who will represent this side of the House will be in accord with them. But the

bill was not reported without consideration. Consideration was given in each individual instance in the House bill where additional judges were provided, and it was felt that it was unfair to have poor people charged with crime, without means of providing bail, kept in confinement because they could not have a speedy trial, to which they are entitled under the Constitution.

The bill provides for a designation or transfer or assignment of judges from one district to another in order that all the courts may be able to keep business fairly current.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Will the gentleman indicate what investigation was had as to each judgeship provided for in the bill?

Mr. WALSH. We had hearings, Members presented the condition of business in their districts which were affected, and they presented petitions by the members of the bar. We had a report from the Attorney General, and also information secured by the Attorney General by telegraph from each of the 86 Federal districts. They were all considered by the committee.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALSH. I will.

Mr. MONTAGUE. To give a concrete instance, does the gentleman recall that these hearings were of the same sort that was accorded to the eastern section of the Commonwealth of Virginia? The Attorney General recommended there should be an additional judge for the eastern district, and the judge for the eastern district reported that there was no necessity for a judge in that district, and that part of the bill was abandoned.

Mr. WALSH. The Attorney General presented no statistics with reference to the eastern district of Virginia.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I think they recommended a judge for that district.

Mr. WALSH. I think the gentleman is in error. He stated that the business in the district was growing in importance and it was the great admiralty section of the east coast; but as between West Virginia and Virginia, if the committee decided to recommend an additional judge, he would recommend the eastern district of Virginia, giving it the preference.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALSH. I will.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Is it not a fact that the information before the Judiciary Committee in regard to the condition of the courts was made up largely of figures—the numbers of cases, without any indication as to whether the cases were dead cases, cases that had been long on the docket, or live cases; does not the gentleman remember that when the Chief Justice came before the committee he stated it was not known by him how large a percentage of cases on the docket were dead cases?

Mr. WALSH. I do not recall any such instance. The Chief Justice may have said so; but the information from the Attorney General shows the number of cases begun for the last five years and the number of cases pending in each of these years.

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

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT].

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts a question. The gentleman from Massachusetts said, as I understood him, that there are many poor people in jail who will be relieved by the passage of this bill. Did I understand the gentleman correctly in that regard?

Mr. WALSH. Yes; I will state that in many districts the criminal business is so large and there are so many cases pending that people who are not able to furnish bond are compelled to wait their turn because the judges are not able to hear cases.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I understood the Attorney General was very much interested in keeping poor people out of jail. [Laughter.]

Mr. WALSH. Poor people?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes. Now, I want to ask the gentleman this question: If there was any particular thing in the discussion at any time about keeping some poor people out of a judgeship, or anything of that sort?

Mr. WALSH. No; not to me. Perhaps the gentleman from Texas may have had some such conversation. I do recall one instance where a certain person was kept out of a judgeship, and I speak only personally when I say that I would have been very glad if the other branch could have confirmed the nomination for judge in the State of Tennessee of a certain distinguished Democrat who I know would have adorned the bench, and I would be glad to see him receive one of the appointments under this bill.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. My understanding is that it was felt that it would be very undesirable to do that, because it was thought that the gentleman to whom he refers would be needed here to support the present administration. [Laughter.]

Mr. WALSH. The person who got that idea was somewhat bewildered. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

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

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee) there were—ayes 56, noes 34.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I move to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 9103, providing for the appointment of additional district judges for certain courts, and so forth, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Minnesota to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 9103, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference.

The motion was agreed to.

The Speaker appointed the following conferees: Mr. VOLSTEAD, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. SUMNERS of Texas.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had concurred in the amendments of the House of Representatives to bills of the following titles:

S. 1813. An act for the relief of the owner of the steamer *Mayflower*;

S. 1814. An act for the relief of the owner of the steam lighter *Cornelia*; and

S. 1817. An act for the relief of the owners of the schooner *Horatio G. Foss*.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION AND BILL SIGNED.

Mr. RICKETTS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolution and bill of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. J. Res. 268. Joint resolution extending the operation of the immigration act of May 19, 1921; and

H. R. 10730. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes.

FISCAL AFFAIRS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. TOWNER. 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. 10442, to amend an act entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for these islands," approved August 29, 1916, as amended by an act to amend said act approved July 21, 1921.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 10442, with Mr. STAFFORD in the chair.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Tennessee use some of his time?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Box].

Mr. BOX. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, many people who are interested in the immigration problem and believe in restrictive laws have urged that our examination and selection should be made in foreign ports. Steamship lines and opponents of restrictive legislation argue for foreign selection. Their reason for this contention is easily understood, but my main purpose is to explain to those who favor restriction why they can not depend upon such a system. If I am able to state these reasons in their full force I will in so doing explain why those who oppose restriction clamor for something other than rigidly restrictive laws firmly enforced at home.

First, let us understand that the maintenance of embassies and consulates in foreign countries is a matter of diplomatic

usage and treaty agreement. We could not maintain an ambassador, a consul, or any kind of an official representative in any foreign country without its agreement. Diplomatic usage sanctions the maintenance of embassies and consulates which promote ends desired by both parties to the arrangement. Their establishment and activities are wholly subject to treaty agreement with foreign powers, or their consent in some form. Their withdrawal may be demanded and enforced by such power at any time.

The scope of the activities of consuls, ministers, and ambassadors is fixed or limited by usage and agreement and can be extended only by such consent. The selection of would-be immigrants is not one of the usual functions performed by consuls or diplomatic representatives. The treaties under which such representatives are maintained do not authorize the establishment or maintenance of immigration stations of any kind, nor the performance of any of their functions, on foreign soil. Neither does diplomatic usage sanction it. These officers and the performance of these functions within the territory of a foreign sovereignty is not possible unless such countries would give their consent.

The motives which prompt them to consent to the establishment and maintenance of consulates and embassies is mutual commercial and diplomatic interest. But this mutuality of interest does not exist as to immigration. Japan, China, England, Spain, Italy, Poland, and other Old World countries usually want a place to which they can send their surplus or undesirable population. Our immigration laws are designed to prevent their unloading this surplus and burdensome population on us. We want to prevent the very thing they want to do. Instead of mutuality of interest there is conflict. Generally speaking, they will not go beyond the limits of diplomatic usage to agree with us upon our establishment upon their soil of agencies by which we can accomplish that which it is their desire to prevent. This is not merely natural and logical; it is actual.

The Immigration Commission created by the act of Congress of February 20, 1907, consisting of nine members, three of whom were appointed by President Roosevelt, three by the Vice President, and three by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, were charged with the duty of making a full investigation of the whole subject of immigration. It was given full authority and provided ample means to travel either in the United States or in any foreign country and otherwise to carry on its investigation. Its membership consisted of such men as Senator Dillingham, Senator Lodge, Senator McLaurin, and Hon. John L. Burnett, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, and other men of legislative experience, great learning, and familiarity with immigration problems and legislation.

Among the questions which it studied and upon which it reported was the one now under discussion. On pages 26 and 27 the commission discussed this problem. I ask to have the Clerk read what it said on the point.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

It has been strongly urged by immigration officials and other students of the question that the embarkation at foreign ports of persons not admissible to the United States because of their physical condition would be more effectually prevented by a medical inspection by American officers at such ports. This plan was so strongly urged that this Government a few years ago made official inquiry respecting the probable attitude of European Governments toward it. At that time one or two Governments expressed a willingness to permit such an inspection by American officials; others made indefinite replies to the inquiry, while others were positively opposed. No attempt was thereafter made to further the plan. After an investigation by the commission of the situation at all the principal ports of Europe it is clear that even were its consummation possible such an arrangement would not materially improve conditions.

It has been suggested that some system ought to be devised by which intending emigrants could be physically examined as to their admissibility to the United States before leaving their homes for ports of embarkation. While an effective arrangement of that nature would be of great benefit to the many thousands annually who are turned back at foreign ports of embarkation, it is a matter over which our Government has no jurisdiction. (Reports of the Immigration Commission, Vol. I, pp. 26-27, presented December 5, 1910.)

Mr. BOX. The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization has given much consideration to this subject, continuing its investigation and study from time to time. In its report to the Sixty-seventh Congress (No. 710) accompanying House Joint Resolution No. 263, the following appears, which I desire to have read from the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will read. There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

OBJECTIONS TO EXAMINATIONS OVERSEAS.

The hearings of the committee have covered all phases of the subject. Considerable time was spent in attempting to develop a plan of examination of immigrants at ports of embarkation, but these efforts were met with a letter from the Secretary of State as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 28, 1921.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: I inclose copy of a memorandum of September 15 from the chargé d'affaires ad interim of Italy, in which he discusses certain bills which have been introduced in Congress providing for the examination in American consulates of aliens desiring to emigrate to the United States.

Informal objections to the proposed legislation have been made by representatives of other countries, and I shall endeavor to keep you informed as to any further objections which may be received by this department from representatives of interested foreign countries.

As this matter touches upon the foreign relations of the United States, I would ask that you be so kind as to keep me informed concerning the progress of the proposed legislation.

I am, my dear Mr. JOHNSON, sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

MEMORANDUM FROM ROYAL ITALIAN EMBASSY.

The royal chargé d'affaires for Italy presents his compliments to his excellency the Secretary of State and has the honor of bringing the following to his attention:

During the special session of this Congress there have been presented bills—one in the Senate and two in the House of Representatives—by the terms of which, among other provisions, it is proposed to have United States medical and immigration officials in the United States consulates, or elsewhere, to exercise functions not purely informative in character but of direct action in the medical examination and definite selection of the emigrants, connecting such functions with that of the granting of the consular visé to passports.

Such action, even if exercised in the interior of the consulate offices, would go beyond the usual consular functions recognized by treaties and pertaining, as it does, to interests connected with emigration whose regulation is reserved to the sovereignty of each State could not be considered as conforming with either treaty or law on emigration in Italy.

It is true that this is a matter relating merely to proposed legislation; nevertheless, the intense desire to avoid later any possible motive for discussion between our two countries inspires the friendly intention of the present recommendation, especially since it has been stated to the Secretary of State that the Italian Government would be most willing to meet the wishes of the United States in conforming the action of its emigratory services so as to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the American regulations if both can be made the subject of a specific agreement beforehand, as already suggested.

The embassy would certainly have hesitated to approach the Secretary of State on this matter were it not that the Secretary of Labor, in recommending the above-quoted bills according to public press statements, had not made it felt that the measures before Congress probably expressed views not contradictory to those entertained by the United States Government, whereupon any assurance on the subject, if possible, on the part of the Department of State, so that in time it be forwarded to the Italian Government, would be highly appreciated by the Italian Embassy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1921.

The committee in this connection was reminded that the Immigration Commission of Congress, after exhaustive investigation, dropped the matter of inspection at foreign ports. (See p. 26, vol. 1, Abstracts and Reports of the Immigration Commission, 1911.)

Mr. BOX. It will be noted that Mr. Secretary Hughes, in the second paragraph of his letter to Chairman JOHNSON, informs him that "informal objections to the proposed legislation have been made by other countries," which is in line with the statement made by the Immigration Commission in the quotation given above. It must not be understood that Italy is the only country making these objections. The country which does not make them is an exception.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOX. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. If the gentleman will permit me to say so, as chairman of the present House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization I congratulate the membership on the work the gentleman from Texas has done on the committee and the study which he has given to this particular phase of the matter. I would suggest that he do not omit from his present discussion the fact that other Governments are at this time making protests quite similar to the one that he has just read from the Italian Government, against proposed provisions in the so-called shipping bill, clauses of which would authorize investigation overseas. I am told that these present protests against that new legislation, now being considered before another committee, are much stronger than have been made heretofore.

Mr. BOX. I think the gentleman for his suggestion, because it helps to present the problem which I want the House to see.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. And, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit, in that connection I would say that, as I recall now our hearings on the passport control bill, it developed that practically all of the foreign countries' objected to the setting up in their countries of agencies for the investigation and examination of immigrants.

Mr. BOX. I thank the gentleman from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY]. The viewpoint of these people on our immigration policies is very different from ours.

America is the last country where there is room and opportunity. They nearly all want to get rid of their surplus population. That is and has been the cause of trouble. We have the land to which they want to come. Nations and races have

struggled for a place in which to exist and enlarge since before the years covered by human history. We are trying to maintain a place here for us and our children to which the crowded-out, hungry, unhappy millions of the Old World are struggling to come. Our right to guard it must not be impaired. That would be perilous. It would be ruinous. If we make treaties at all we will have to make them on terms satisfactory to the people who want to unload their surplus population on America. The regulation and control of this world-wide movement toward America must be retained unimpaired by Congress.

I invite special attention to the polite, diplomatic phraseology used by the representatives of the Italian Government in which it says that the Government of Italy would be "most willing to meet the wishes of the United States in conforming the action of its emigratory services so as to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the American regulations if both can be made the subject of a specific agreement beforehand, as already suggested." Note the requirement that our regulations must be made the subject of a specific agreement with Italy beforehand. This makes it plain that any effort to bargain with foreign powers about foreign inspection and selection, if inaugurated, would at once place them in a position to claim a voice in the making of our immigration regulations. That is the very thing that America must not do. That is the very thing that the friends of restriction do not want. Even the opponents of restriction certainly would not favor the adoption of a policy by which we surrendered our right to deal with the subject in our own way. The right once lost would be hard to regain. The permanent loss of that right would be an irreparable calamity to America.

Very definite conclusions necessarily follow the existence of this situation. Since we can not maintain such agencies in foreign countries without their consent, and such consent has not been and probably can not be obtained, it is vain to depend upon foreign examinations.

If possible and desirable, such examinations would be impracticable because of the expense and other administrative difficulties attendant upon an effort to maintain immigration stations or an immigration inspection force at all the sources of immigration. The immigrants come from 10,000 places—throughout Mexico, Canada, and beyond, for myriads come from those countries and through them. Can we maintain immigration stations or agencies at the door of every would-be immigrant? Such a plan would be like the effort of a farmer, whose field was surrounded by an open range, trying to build inclosures around the live stock on all the range to avoid maintaining a fence around his own field. From Japan, China, India, much of Asia, much of Africa, and from all of Europe men are coming to Mexico and Canada for the purpose of gaining access to the United States. Where would you establish your stations and guard lines against them? At their homes? At a thousand places in Mexico and Canada?

Immigrants come to America on irregular and tramp ships from all the ports of the world. This, and their coming through Canada and Mexico, would force us to maintain our seaport and land frontier stations and to turn back many from them. Establishing foreign stations would merely add a great system of distant stations without eliminating home stations or avoiding the necessity of rejecting great numbers of immigrants at them. If foreign countries would permit it, which we have found they will not do, the plan is impossible. Of course, the only place for our stations and guards is at our own ports and on our own frontiers.

It is urged that if prospective immigrants were inspected and selected abroad, they would be protected from the hardship resulting from their selling their effects and breaking themselves loose from their homes and sources of livelihood, expecting to be admitted to the United States only to find themselves denied admission and be thrown adrift penniless, friendless, and far from home. Unless the stations were located, at prohibitive cost, in hundreds of places, the prospective immigrants could not be selected near their present homes. The establishment of immigration stations in a few great cities on the coasts in Europe, Asia, and Africa would not meet this difficulty. These seaports are hundreds of miles from the present homes of most of the immigrants and in countries foreign and strange to them. They would have to go in families hundreds of miles, often across national boundaries, necessitating passports, and a great part of the travel, expense, and difficulty which they now meet.

The average immigrant can not, without selling all, carry his family from the center of Europe to the seacoast for examination. If he could, he would not know how long it would require him to return to his home with his family to sell out and return to the immigration station on the coast. The uncertainty, delay,

expense, and other difficulties of such a course would forbid its adoption by the immigrant, who usually has little or nothing. He sells all, and even under the proposed plan would sell all and break up completely, before leaving his old home to go to the place of inspection and embarkation. The risk and loss of this breaking up would have to be incurred under any system except one that sent the inspector to the prospective immigrant at or near his present home, which is manifestly impossible.

The steamship companies, relatives, and other opponents of restriction are all talking much of regulating immigration by treaty agreements. I have shown that this plan of foreign inspection depends upon treaty agreements. I suspect that their agitation for foreign inspection is prompted by the desire to have the control of immigration away from Congress and give it to the treaty-making power. It is certain that the adoption of the system of foreign inspection would have that very effect. Treaties establishing such a system, if made at all, could be made only upon such conditions as were satisfactory to foreign Governments, so that the whole system of immigration control would pass to the treaty-making power. Treaties made on the subject would become the supreme law of the land. Immigration regulation would pass to the President as the treaty-making power, subject to the ratification or the rejection of the Senate. The House would lose all voice in this question of the greatest importance to the people, who are most directly and truly represented in the House, and whose desires on this subject they have so much more frequently and truly voiced.

I have stated other vital reasons why we must never let the control of immigration become a matter of treaty making. For that involves the surrender by us of our present sole right and power to regulate it. Confessedly, we now have this right and power regardless of the wishes of foreign countries. When immigration control is passed to the treaty-making power we will have surrendered this right and consented that we must consult foreign countries in fixing our immigration regulations. Foreign countries such as Germany, Japan, Italy, Poland, and Spain want to unload their unfortunate, starving surplus population on America. When through the surrender of our sovereign right to control it we agree to make it subject to the approval of foreign countries, they get the right to reject our plan for dealing with it. We will thereby become helpless to prevent their hungry and wretched millions from coming to America at will. Our complete and overwhelming ruin would follow inevitably and soon.

Moreover, our experience as to the attitude of our Presidents toward this problem should warn us of the great danger of passing absolute or chief control of it to him.

The President's constant contact with delicate and difficult questions of our foreign relations and the necessity of maintaining cordial diplomatic relations with foreign countries expose him and his advisors and agencies to the constant tendency toward too great liberality in immigration regulations.

Our own people now almost uniformly confess that we have in the past been liberal to the point of ruinous looseness in our immigration policies, but even such restrictive measures as have been adopted in the past have nearly all been enacted in the face of Executive opposition. Nearly every step forward in the policy of restriction has been taken by overstepping the President's veto of restrictive laws.

In 1879 President Hayes vetoed the first Chinese-exclusion act (2 L. C. R. 580). In 1882 President Arthur vetoed an act suspending Chinese immigration for a period of 20 years (2 L. C. R. 581). On March 3, 1897, President Cleveland vetoed an immigration act excluding illiterates (2 L. C. R. 573). President Taft vetoed an immigration bill in 1913 containing a restriction against the admission of illiterates (p. 101, Rec., special sess., 59th Cong.). In 1917 President Wilson vetoed an act excluding illiterates, but Congress passed it over his veto.

In 1868 the Burlingame treaty between the United States and China declared it to be the inalienable right of men to migrate and emigrate at will. California had then been, for 15 years, alarmed and in trouble on account of the coming of great numbers of Chinese. The California Legislature had passed laws in efforts to protect the State. Pacific coast cities had passed ordinances for the same purpose. Congress itself, in 1862, had taken note of the degradation and slavery of Chinese coolie laborers, and had forbidden American ships to transport them. This was seven years before the Burlingame treaty was made by the President and ratified by the Senate, declaring the right of such people to migrate to the United States to be "inalienable." So aptly did the treaty-making power deal with the problem in that instance.

Conditions in California and on the Pacific coast were then and soon afterwards so bad that, in 1872, California was pleading with Congress for the exclusion of the Chinese; that is,

for the deprivation of the "inalienable right" of Chinese to come to America in tens or even hundreds of millions.

A congressional committee was sent to California, where it found conditions very bad. In 1879 Congress passed what was practically a Chinese exclusion act and undertook to abrogate the obnoxious sections of the Burlingame treaty of 1868.

Here another unfortunate incident to immigration regulation by treaty developed.

President Hayes vetoed the exclusion act, giving as one reason his contention that Congress had no right to abrogate a treaty. His action illustrated the fact that the President can nullify an exclusion act of Congress passed by any majority less than two-thirds, and that Congress has no power to relieve the country of a treaty so dangerous as was that one by any majority less than two-thirds of both branches. President Hayes claimed that Congress had no power to abrogate a treaty at all.

The President can make such a treaty with the approval of two-thirds of one branch of Congress.

A new treaty was made by the United States and China in 1880, in which China succeeded in limiting the freedom of the United States to deal with Chinese immigration in its own way. This treaty stipulated that the United States might limit or suspend the coming of laborers only and prohibited the United States to forbid general Chinese immigration.

In 1880 Congress passed an act suspending Chinese immigration for 20 years. President Arthur vetoed the act, chiefly on the ground that a 20-year suspension of Chinese immigration was not "reasonable" within the meaning of that term in the clause of our treaty with China permitting the United States to limit or suspend the coming of laborers in such a manner and to such extent as "shall be reasonable."

It was soon found that this immigration treaty was unwise, and the United States asked China to agree to its abrogation. She objected and delayed until Congress passed a drastic Chinese exclusion law, from which the President withheld his approval until he became convinced that China would not enter a new treaty abrogating the treaty of 1880, of which the United States was now anxious to be rid.

President Roosevelt made an agreement, which he insisted on having treated as valid and binding, as being supreme law, without even consulting the Senate about it. He called it a "treaty."

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOX. I will.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Is there, or is there not, some embarrassment at this time due to the fact that an agreement exists between this country and another nation in respect to immigration, and is not that a fact that has impeded the committee in bringing in permanent legislation on this subject?

Mr. BOX. I will answer the gentleman first by saying it presents a very knotty problem which will nevertheless have to be solved.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman allow me to answer?

Mr. BOX. Let me dispose of this and then I will be glad to yield. I doubt, if I may be permitted to say so, whether the gentleman's agreement made by President Roosevelt, to which the gentleman evidently refers, has any force or has ever had any force that America ought to recognize. To say that the President can by some secret understanding hidden in his bosom or by some written memorandum hidden in the archives of the Department of State, never submitted to the Senate, establish a law, a supreme law of the land binding on the legislatures of States, binding on this body and the whole country would be most extraordinary. That is the construction given to the gentleman's agreement. President Roosevelt, who made it, based his action on the facts as he saw them then. He would unquestionably say now that it did not work properly. I ask that in my time a statement by President Roosevelt in his memoirs on this subject be read by the Clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will read.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

ROOSEVELT ON THE GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT.

After a good deal of discussion, we came to an entirely satisfactory conclusion. The obnoxious school legislation was abandoned, and I secured an arrangement with Japan under which the Japanese themselves prevented any emigration to our country of their laboring people, it being distinctly understood that if there was such emigration the United States would at once pass an exclusion law. It was, of course, infinitely better that the Japanese should stop their own people from coming rather than we should have to stop them, but it was necessary for us to hold this power in reserve.

Unfortunately, after I left office, a most mistaken and ill-advised policy was pursued toward Japan, combining irritation and inefficiency, which culminated in a treaty under which we surrendered this im-

portant and necessary right. It was alleged in excuse that the treaty provided for its own abrogation; but, of course, it is infinitely better to have a treaty under which the power to exercise a necessary right is explicitly retained rather than a treaty so drawn that recourse must be had to the extreme step of abrogating if it ever becomes necessary to exercise the right in question. (Theodore Roosevelt; An Autobiography, p. 414.)

Mr. BOX. The facts are now plain that the Japanese did settle in mass in California, and the California people know it, and we can say as much as we please about their not being there; but the things we can proclaim in this House do not change the facts as they exist, and the capable, hard-headed people of California know the facts. So they have come. He said that if these terms were not met that the country would be free to legislate on the subject and that it would be our duty to do it. He said himself that the terms on which the President met the situation and on which California relied and acted have been changed by subsequent treaty made by President Taft in 1911. The original agreement was evidently different from the arrangement now in force, because it was said to be designed to prevent exactly what has occurred. I quote from President Roosevelt's letter to Speaker Stanley of the lower house of the California Legislature under date of February 8, 1909. (Autobiography, pp. 416-417.) Note that President Roosevelt called this a "treaty":

I trust there will be no misunderstanding of the Federal Government's attitude. We are zealously endeavoring to guard the interests of California and of the entire West in accordance with the desires of our western people. By friendly agreement with Japan we are now carrying out a policy which, while meeting the interests and desires of the Pacific slope, is yet compatible not merely with mutual self-respect, but with mutual esteem and admiration between the Americans and the Japanese.

The Japanese Government is loyally and in good faith doing its part to carry out this policy precisely as the American Government is doing. The policy aims at mutuality of obligation and harmony.

In accordance with it the purpose is that the Japanese shall come here exactly as Americans go to Japan, which is in effect that travelers, students, persons engaged in international business, men who sojourn for pleasure or study, and the like, shall have the freest access from one country to the other, and shall be sure of the best treatment, but that there shall be no settlement en masse by the people of either country in the other.

During the last six months under this policy more Japanese have left the country than have come in, and the total number in the United States has diminished by over 2,000. These figures are absolutely accurate, and need not be impeached. In other words, if the present policy is consistently followed, and works as well in the future as it is now working all difficulties and causes for friction will disappear, while at the same time each nation will retain its self-respect and the good will of the other.

But such a bill as this school bill accomplishes literally nothing whatever in the line of the object aimed at, and gives just cause for irritation; while in addition the United States Government would be obliged immediately to take action in the Federal courts to test such legislation, as we hold it to be clearly a violation of the treaty.

On this point I refer you to the numerous decisions of the United States Supreme Court in regard to State laws which violate treaty obligations of the United States. The legislation would accomplish nothing beneficial and would certainly cause some mischief, and might cause very grave mischief. In short, the policy of the administration is to combine the maximum of efficiency in achieving the real object which the people of the Pacific slope have at heart with the minimum friction and trouble, while misguided men who advocate such action as this against which I protest are following a policy which combines the very minimum of efficiency with the maximum of insult, and which, while totally failing to achieve any real result for good, yet might accomplish an infinity of harm.

If in the next year or two the action of the Federal Government fails to achieve what it is now achieving, then through the further action of the President and Congress it can be made entirely efficient.

I am sure that the sound judgment of the people of California will support you, Mr. Speaker, in your efforts. Let me repeat, that at present we are actually doing the very thing which the people of California wish to be done, and to upset the arrangement under which this is being done can do no good and may do harm. If in the next year or two the figures of immigration prove that the arrangement which has worked so successfully during the last six months is no longer working successfully, then there would be good ground for grievance and for the reversal by the National Government of its policy. But at present the policy is working well, and until it works badly it would be a grave misfortune to change it; and when changed, it can only be changed effectually by the National Government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The conditions which President Roosevelt said would furnish good ground for a different course if they should thereafter come into existence have arisen, and his expectation that the "United States would at once pass an exclusion law" in such event has been disappointed.

The plain truth is, California and the Western States are now getting a bad deal, just as they once before got the worst of it because of complicating agreements in treaties with foreign powers who are bent on placing the children of their races where Americans want theirs to live.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I yield the gentleman five minutes more time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for five additional minutes.

Mr. BOX. This is the result of the operation of the treaty-making power in dealing with this problem. There are other instances; in one case during President Johnson's administration a treaty was made with China which solemnly recited that the people of one nation had an inalienable right to move into any other nation when they saw proper. That applied to 400,000,000 Chinese.

I now call attention to a new proposition, which is made in the interest of the Shipping Board, or of the people who are to buy our ships from the Shipping Board and be subsidized in their operation. It is solemnly proposed in that bill to give the Shipping Board a voice in our immigration policy, when its only possible interest would be to enable it, or the subsidized private purchasers of ships, to get financial returns from the handling of immigration. I have no objection to American ships handling their share of such immigration as comes to the United States. I hope the volume of that business will not be large. I do not want to put the United States, nor any agency belonging to it, where it will be tempted to increase its financial returns by increasing the volume of immigration.

Managers of the Shipping Board apparently know nothing about shipping. The shipping bill which they are sponsoring proves that they know nothing about our immigration laws. The pending shipping bill contains a provision that they can do certain things in handling immigrants "anything in the immigration law of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding." It gives the United States Shipping Board, whose only interest is in financial returns from handling immigrants, a voice in making of the rules and regulations governing immigration, some of which may be made "anything in the immigration law of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding."

Immigration legislation should be handled by Congress, through the agency of its appropriate committees, and by itself. It will be dangerous, indeed, to turn over this important subject to a committee not familiar with its difficult details and to the Shipping Board and others, whose knowledge of the subject is superficial and whose interests are divergent from the great public interest to be served by proper immigration legislation.

The statement just made by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON] to the effect that the provisions of the shipping bill relating to immigration have provoked emphatic protests from foreign Governments is not surprising. Orderly legislation can be obtained and the best public interest promoted by having immigration legislation reported by the proper committee. The policies behind it should be prompted by the public interest, and not by the financial gains of Shipping Board vessels or of subsidized American shipping.

Mr. Chairman, I insist that Congress must retain unimpaired its full power to deal with this great problem. It must not be admitted that foreign powers have any right to a voice in dealing with it through a policy of treaty making. Foreign inspection necessarily involves that idea. This great question must not be, wholly or partly, passed to the Shipping Board or to subsidized American vessels to be handled for the purpose of money-making. The present and future welfare of American men and women, of this and future generations, must be the supreme consideration in the mind of all who deal with it. Congress must not lose its supreme control over it. [Applause.]

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KETCHAM].

Mr. KETCHAM. Mr. Chairman, the biennial battle for political control of the House of Representatives is rapidly getting under way if we may judge by the strong political flavor noticeable in debates on the floor or by banquet utterances of leaders of the respective major parties. I realize fully the desperate situation of the minority in settling upon an issue that will create more than passing interest in the country, but I particularly protest against two utterances of Democratic leaders made recently seeking to fasten the blame for the economic depression of the past two years upon the Republican Party. The first was made by the distinguished minority leader in the course of a bitter attack on the majority in the minority report on the adjusted compensation bill. Said he:

Incapable of dealing with the economic situation, they—the Republicans—have directly brought upon the American people the worst depression that ever came upon them.

The second was made by the chairman of the Democratic National Committee at a dinner given in his honor recently by the women members of his organization. Said he:

When the Democrats went out in 1920 we left 100 per cent employment at high wages, farmers thriving with wheat bringing high prices, commerce flourishing, and prosperity on all sides.

These are serious charges, indeed, and coming from such outstanding and responsible leaders of the minority should be fairly met and answered. Naturally, three questions arise in attempting to ascertain where the truth in this whole matter lies:

1. When did the depression begin?
2. To what extent did it go?
3. Where does the blame really lie?

Addressing ourselves to the first of these questions, attention is invited to the price situation in the early months of 1920. From late January to early May there was a general increase in commodity prices. Corn at Chicago averaged \$1.47 in January and advanced to \$1.98 in May. Wheat advanced from \$2.63 in January to \$2.97 in May. Cotton maintained its level at \$0.40. Cotton yarn advanced from \$0.72 to \$0.76 per pound. Copper was fairly steady. Beginning with May disquieting reports began to be spread as to the deflation policies to be put into operation by the Federal Reserve Board and the downward slide in prices began to get under way. Corn, which had averaged \$1.98 in May, declined to \$1.53 in August, and this proved to be but a beginning of the later and more disastrous price drop in this great crop. Cotton dropped from \$0.403 in May to \$0.338 in August. Wheat dropped from \$2.97 in May to \$2.47 in August. Wool, which averaged \$1.16 in May, dropped to \$0.87 in August. Various other commodities such as hides, cotton yarns, and leather barely held their own; in fact, shaded off in price slightly.

It may fairly be said, in view of these facts, that the depression deplored by the distinguished Democratic leaders began in May, 1920, 10 months before the administrative functions of the Government were assumed by the Republicans. The second question, to what extent did the depression go, is exceedingly interesting. I have prepared a diagram (see p. 6413) which shows this matter clearly, and also indicates with equal clearness in which administration most of it occurred. The inspiration for this diagram comes from a poster recently distributed to Members of Congress, entitled "The tragedy of artificial 'deflation,'" which was compiled from official sources by Hon. John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, whose authority, I take it, will not be disputed by the minority because of his holding so prominent a place in the official family of former President Wilson.

Mr. Williams selected 16 commodities for the purpose of his argument. He carried his comparisons from the beginning of the period of deflation, in May, 1920, down to August, 1921. His figures were secured from the Federal Reserve Bulletin, a monthly publication issued by the Federal Reserve Board. This publication carries tables of various kinds of interest to the business world. The particular one used in preparing this diagram is "The average monthly wholesale prices of commodities." For the purposes of comparison I have carried the figures in Mr. Williams's chart down to January, 1922. This, it will be observed, will afford a 10-month period in each administration, which, in my opinion, makes the comparison a fair one. Corn, it will be observed, was quoted at \$1.98 in May, 1920. It reached \$0.61 in March, 1921, and dropped to the lowest point in the whole 20-month period in October, 1921, when it reached \$0.46. It will readily be observed, therefore, that 90 per cent of the depression in corn occurred before the expiration of the term of President Wilson, while 9 per cent plus took place after the Republicans assumed power. A slight increase had taken place in the price of corn before January, 1922. Cotton is exceedingly interesting. In May, 1920, the price on middling New Orleans was \$0.403. It reached its low point, curiously enough, in March, 1921, when the quotation was \$0.11 per pound. In January, 1922, this price had advanced to \$0.165. In terms of percentage, therefore, 100 per cent of the deflation in cotton occurred during the Democratic administration, while an 18 per cent increase, using the same basis of reckoning, has occurred during the Republican administration. Sugar was quoted at \$0.2247 in May, 1920. In March, 1921, it had reached \$0.078, and finally touched its low point in January, 1922, the price at that time being \$0.048. The percentage of deflation in sugar was, therefore, 83 per cent under Democratic administration and 16 per cent under Republican. No. 2 red wheat was quoted at \$2.97 in Chicago in May, 1920. It reached \$1.67 in March, 1921, and struck its lowest level for the 20-month period in January, 1922. The percentage of deflation for the respective administrations was 73 per cent Democratic and 27 per cent Republican.

Chicago cattle were quoted at \$12.60 in May, 1920. They dropped to \$9.56 by March, 1921, and reached their low level, at \$8.15, in January, 1922. The percentage of deflation here is 68 per cent for the Democratic administration and 32 per cent

for the Republican. Hides, packers' heavy native steers, which were quoted at \$0.35 in May, 1920, dropped to \$0.11 in March, 1921. They reached their low point in April, 1921, which was \$0.10, when they advanced to \$0.165 in January, 1922. In terms of percentage, therefore, 96 per cent of the deflation in hides occurred during Democratic administration and 4 per cent under Republican administration. An increase of 26 per cent occurred during Republican administration, after the low point was reached. Light hogs sold for \$14.75 in Chicago in May, 1920. They were quoted at \$10.30 in March, 1921, having gone down to \$9.66 in the preceding December. They reached their low point of \$6.86 in November of 1921, from which they advanced to \$8.15 in January, 1922. In terms of percentage 56 per cent of the deflation in this commodity occurred during the Democratic administration and 43 per cent during the Republican administration. The advance registered under the Republican administration from the low point reached in November is 16 per cent. Ohio grades of wool were quoted at \$1.16 in May, 1920. This price dropped to \$0.52 in March, 1921, and to the low point of \$0.47 in August, 1921. They were quoted at \$0.58 in January, 1922. Ninety-three per cent of the deflation occurred during the Democratic administration and 7 per cent during the Republican administration. Using the same basis of reckoning, the recovery under Republican administration is 16 per cent.

The New York price on yellow-pine flooring in May, 1920, was \$160 per thousand. The quotation in March of 1921 was \$95 and that of January, 1922, was \$95.50, while the low point was reached in October of 1921, when the quotation was \$90 per thousand. The deflation here in terms of percentage was 93 per cent under the Democratic administration and 7 per cent under the Republican administration. The advance in price from the low point upon the same basis of calculation is 7 per cent. Cotton yarns, Boston, were quoted at \$0.76 in May, 1920, \$0.24 in March, 1921, and \$0.23 in April of 1921, when they reached their low point. In January of 1922 they were quoted at \$0.325. In terms of percentage the deflation was 98 per cent during the Democratic administration and 2 per cent during the Republican administration, while the advance in price from the low point amounts to 18 per cent. Sole hemlock leather was quoted at \$0.57 in Chicago in May, 1920, reached \$0.37 in March, 1921, and \$0.34 in August, 1921, at which price it has remained constant to the end of the 20-month period. Eighty-seven per cent of the deflation took place during the Democratic administration and 13 per cent during the Republican administration. Bessemer steel billets were quoted at \$60 per ton at Pittsburgh in May, 1920. They dropped to \$38.40 in March, 1921, and reached their lowest level, at \$28, in January, 1922. Sixty-seven per cent of the deflation in this commodity took place under the Democratic administration and 32 per cent under the Republican administration. Copper was quoted at \$0.19 per pound in New York in May, 1920. It dropped to \$0.122 in March, 1921, and reached its low point of \$0.117 in August, 1921. The price in January, 1922, was \$0.135. Ninety-three per cent of the deflation, therefore, occurred during the Democratic administration and 7 per cent during the Republican administration. Since the low point was reached in this commodity an increase of 24 per cent of the total deflation has taken place. Lead was quoted at \$0.085 in May, 1920. Its low point was reached in March, 1921, when the quotation was \$0.04. An increase to \$0.047 occurred up to January, 1922. One hundred per cent of the deflation here is marked against the Democratic administration, while an increase of 17 per cent has been registered since the Republicans have been in power. Petroleum was quoted at \$6.10 in May, 1920. It dropped to \$3 in March, 1921, reached its low point in August, 1921, when the quotation was \$2.25. The price in January, 1922, was \$3.30. The percentage of deflation was 80 per cent for the Democratic administration and 19 per cent for the Republican administration, while the advance in price since August, 1921, is 24 per cent of the total deflation.

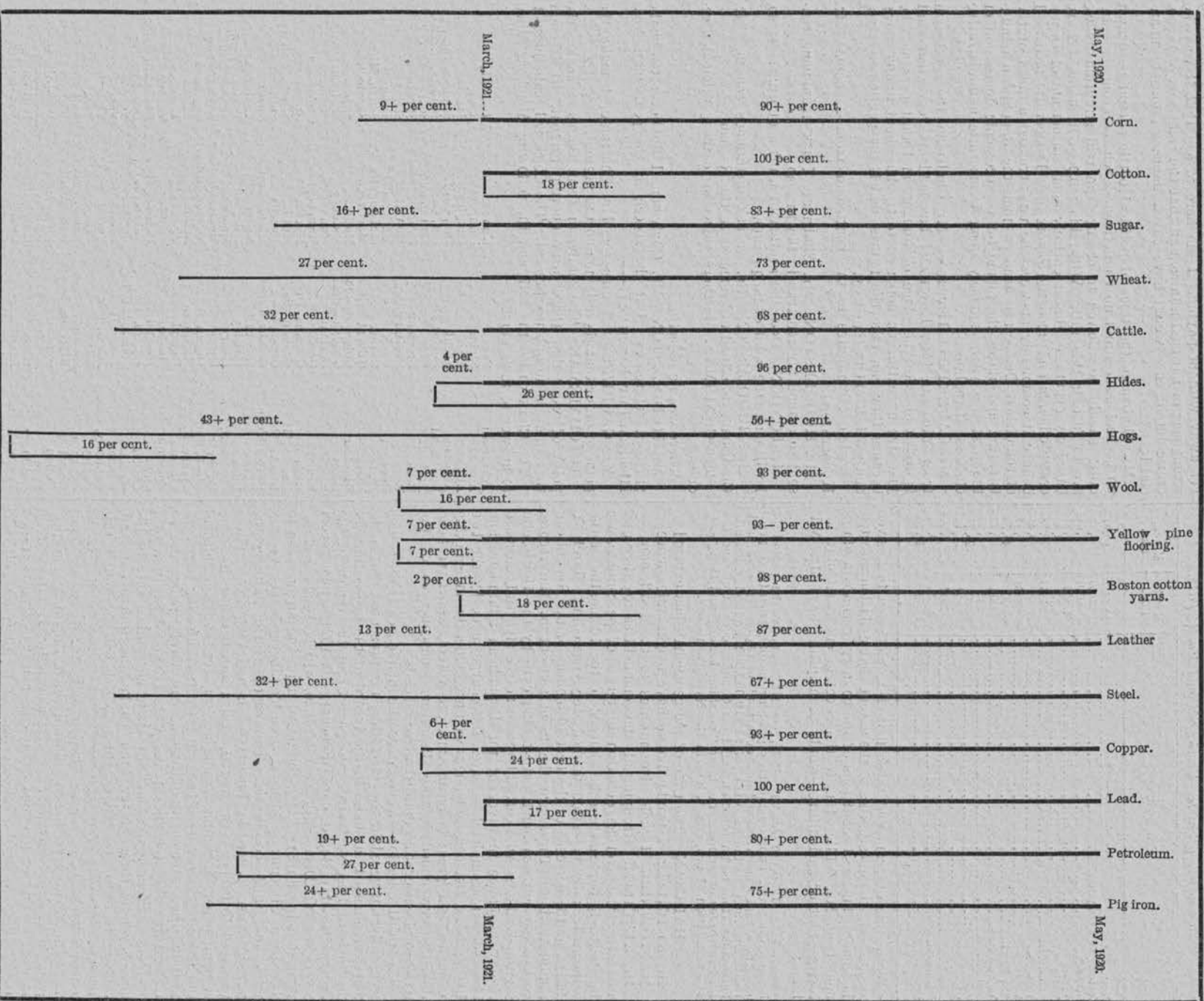
Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KETCHAM. I can not yield.

Pig iron, one of the most representative commodities, was quoted at \$43.25 at the furnace in May, 1920. It dropped to \$24.20 in March, 1921, and reached its low point at \$18.15 in January, 1922. The deflation here is 75 per cent for the Democratic administration and 24 per cent for the Republican administration.

While the comparative prices have been limited to those reported for January, 1922, in order to cover comparable periods of time in the Republican and Democratic administrations it may be of interest to the committee to know the commodity prices for March, 1922, which are the latest procurable

Diagram representing comparative deflation and increases in various commodities from May, 1920, to January, 1922.



Prices on certain commodities as quoted in Federal Reserve Bulletin for May, 1920, March, 1921, and January, 1922.

Commodity	May, 1920	March, 1921	January, 1922
Corn	\$1.98	.61	.47
Cotton	\$0.403	.11	.105
Sugar	\$0.2247	.078	.045
Wheat	\$2.97	1.67	1.196
Cattle	\$12.60	9.33	8.13
Hides	\$0.35	.11	.165
Hogs	\$14.75	10.30	8.16
Wool	\$1.16	.52	.58
Yellow pine flooring	\$160.00	95.00	95.00
Cotton yarns	\$0.76	.24	.325
Leather	\$0.57	.37	.34
Steel	\$90.00	88.40	88.00
Copper	\$0.19	.122	.135
Lead	\$0.085	.04	.047
Petroleum	\$0.10	3.00	3.30
Pig iron	\$43.35	24.30	18.13

from the Federal Reserve Bulletin. I also include prices for 1913:

Commodity prices for March, 1922, and March, 1913.

Commodity.	March, 1922.	March, 1913.
Corn.....	\$0.56	\$0.61
Cotton (New Orleans).....	.1669	.12
Sugar.....	.0516	.042
Wheat.....	1.356	8.57
Cattle.....	8.73	8.50
Hides.....	.1388	.18
Hogs.....	10.58	8.45
Wool.....	.7273	.47
Pine flooring.....	95.50	44.59
Cotton yarns.....	.313	.22
Leather.....	.35	.28
Steel.....	28.00	25.78
Copper.....	.127	.15
Lead.....	.047	.044
Petroleum.....	3.25	2.45
Pig iron.....	17.73	14.70

While this diagram and these figures would seem to answer conclusively the question as to the extent that deflation affected the general business conditions of the country, perhaps a statement from Mr. Williams as to the effect in one particular industry—that of agriculture—would be helpful. Says Mr. Williams:

From May, 1920, to August, 1921, covering exactly the period of the appalling and unprecedented drop in prices of agricultural products, the actual "contraction" or "deflation" of regional reserve bank credits amounted to the huge sum of \$1,410,000,000, and coincidentally the country from ocean to ocean and from Canada to the Gulf and the Mexican border experienced the most "crushing losses" and the greatest annihilation of property values in the Nation's history.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. Mr. KETCHAM. I would like to have five minutes more. Mr. TOWNER. I yield five minutes to the gentleman. Mr. KETCHAM. Grouping all the commodities together and calculating the average deflation in terms of percentage, we find that 84½ per cent can be charged to the 10 months of the Democratic administration immediately preceding March 4, 1921, and 15½ per cent to the first 10 months of the Republican administration. These are the facts set out by the record, worked out with so much painstaking care by the Hon. John Skelton Williams, who certainly could not be rightfully accused of any prejudice in favor of the Republican administration. They seem to completely answer the charge made by the two distinguished Democratic leaders who are evidently undertaking to mislead the great body of American voters, who have been almost overwhelmed by the disastrous consequences of the action of Democratic administrative officials.

The third question—where does the blame really lie?—has been fully answered in the facts thus far presented, but additional emphasis is at hand in the record of the proceedings of the Federal Reserve Board. On page 57 of the report of the Federal Reserve Board, dated February 16, 1921, which report covers the full Democratic year of 1920, will be found a statement that in January, 1920, the board approved an increase in the rate of discount on loans secured by Liberty bonds, Victory notes, and trade acceptances. Toward the end of January the rate on paper secured by Liberty bonds and Victory notes was advanced to 5½ per cent, and the rates on all classes of commercial paper, including trade acceptances and agricultural and live-stock paper, to 6 per cent. On the following page will be found the statement that rates on commercial paper and on agricultural and live-stock paper were advanced in June to 7 per cent by four banks, and the trade acceptance rate to the same level by three of the same banks, the fourth bank advancing it to 6½ per cent. On page 59 will be found this increased discount rate referred to as a means of "credit control," which is, of course, another name for deflation. That the Federal Reserve Board did not start this deflation program in ignorance of its effects is shown by a statement on page 11, in which the board says that it "has never failed to take account of the consequences of its discount policies." Thus, we see that the board began its increase of discount rates early in 1920, and had raised the discount rates on commercial, agricultural, and live-stock paper to 6½ or 7 per cent in June of that year.

It should be borne in mind that this action was taken by the Federal Reserve Board, the chairman of which was Hon. CARTER GLASS, Secretary of the Treasury, and the members, appointees of President Wilson.

Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, commenting on the action of the Federal Reserve Board which led to the drastic deflation, is reported to have said, "One of the slogans of

the last campaign was deflation. We got it. Everybody has been getting it. You can not play with finance and expect to get away without paying. I am here to say that it was the wrong sort of national affairs, and that the right sort of Democratic intelligence would have saved immense sums of financial loss."

Mr. Chairman, the lines of political battle should be drawn up on real issues, and no vindictiveness, vituperation, or volubility should be allowed to obscure the real situation as we are to face it this fall. With this purpose in mind, I have based my argument almost entirely upon statements of Democratic officials and upon the report of a Democratic board. I believe it completely answers the unwarranted attacks of the distinguished Democratic leaders upon the Republican administration and places the blame for the economic depression of the past two years squarely upon Democratic administrative officials. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KETCHAM] has made it very clear that figures can take the place of hunger, and that persons who just live by eating do not need to trouble about it any more, because they can take the figures which the gentleman gives and work it out in that way.

I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON].

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

Mr. LONDON. Does the gentleman want a quorum? If so, I will make the point of no quorum.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. No. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection. Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, I do not often make partisan references. But the speech of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KETCHAM]—

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. It is clear that there is no quorum present. The Clerk will call the roll.

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

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Ackerman | Fess | Kunz | Rossdale |
| Ansorge | Fields | Lampert | Ryan |
| Appleby | Fish | Langley | Sabath |
| Atkeson | Focht | Lea, Calif. | Sanders, Ind. |
| Bankhead | Foster | Lee, Ga. | Sanders, N. Y. |
| Barbour | Free | Linthicum | Sears |
| Beck | Freeman | Lyon | Shreve |
| Begg | Frothingham | McArthur | Siegel |
| Benham | Funk | McCormick | Slemp |
| Bixler | Garner | McLaughlin, Pa. | Smith, Mich. |
| Black | Gilbert | MacGregor | Smithwick |
| Blanton | Goldsborough | Madden | Snyder |
| Boles | Goodykoontz | Maloney | Stedman |
| Bowers | Gorman | Mann | Stevens |
| Brand | Gould | Mansfield | Stevenson |
| Britten | Graham, Ill. | Martin | Stiness |
| Brooks, Ill. | Graham, Pa. | Mead | Strong, Pa. |
| Brooks, Pa. | Green, Iowa | Merritt | Sullivan |
| Brown, Tenn. | Greene, Vt. | Michaelson | Sweet |
| Burke | Hawes | Miller | Taylor, Ark. |
| Butler | Hawley | Mills | Taylor, Colo. |
| Campbell, Pa. | Henry | Moore, Ill. | Taylor, N. J. |
| Carew | Hicks | Moore, Ind. | Taylor, Tenn. |
| Clark, Fla. | Hogan | Newton, Minn. | Ten Eyck |
| Clarke, N. Y. | Hudspeth | Nolan | Tilson |
| Classon | Humphreys | Olpp | Treadway |
| Cockran | Husted | Osborne | Tucker |
| Codd | Ireland | Paige | Underhill |
| Collier | Jeffers, Ala. | Parker, N. Y. | Upshaw |
| Collins | Johnson, S. Dak. | Perlman | Vare |
| Connell | Jones, Pa. | Petersen | Vestal |
| Connolly, Pa. | Jones, Tex. | Porter | Vinson |
| Copley | Kahn | Pringey | Voigt |
| Coughlin | Kearns | Rainey, Ala. | Volk |
| Cramton | Kelly, Pa. | Rainey, Ill. | Walters |
| Cullen | Kendall | Ramsayer | Ward, N. Y. |
| Dale | Kennedy | Ransley | Williams |
| Dallinger | Kless | Reavis | Wilson |
| Dartow | Kindred | Reber | Winslow |
| Davis, Minn. | Kinkaid | Reece | Wood, Ind. |
| Dempsey | Kirkpatrick | Reed, N. Y. | Woods, Va. |
| Dominick | Kitchin | Riddick | Woodyard |
| Drane | Klecza | Riordan | Wurzback |
| Drewry | Kline, N. Y. | Robertson | Zwyant |
| Ellis | Knight | Rodenberg | Zihlman |
| Fairchild | Kopp | Rogers | |
| Fenn | Kreider | Rosenbloom | |

Thereupon the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. STAFFORD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having under consideration the bill (H. R. 10442) to amend an act entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the

people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for these islands," approved August 29, 1916, as amended by an act to amend said act approved July 21, 1921, and finding itself without a quorum, he had caused the roll to be called, whereupon 242 Members answered to their names, and he submitted a list of the names of the absentees for printing in the Journal.

The committee resumed its session.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON] is recognized for 19 minutes remaining.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, partisan controversy is distasteful to me. I do not usually make partisan references in my speeches. But the speech of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KETCHAM] reminds me of a striking dissimilarity between the recent Democratic administration and the present Republican administration.

The country is now in the throes of the greatest coal strike in its history. The way in which the present administration has confronted that situation is in the sharpest contrast with the spirit of the Wilson administration under similar circumstances. We had a threatened coal strike in the fall of 1919. All the powers of the administration were brought into play to prevent the strike. Some of the things which were done I do not approve. I approve the action of President Wilson in inviting the contending forces into a conference and the pressure which was brought to bear to bring that meeting about. I approve of the influences which were then put afoot to induce an amicable settlement. The same spirit characterized the operators then that inspires them now. They successfully resisted efforts of the administration for an amicable settlement. The strike was called. Steps were taken by the Government to throttle it, which, in my judgment, were un-American, and I might well say unconstitutional. But, after all, the influence of the administration was subsequently brought to bear for a peaceable settlement. So that in March, 1920, an agreement was made between the mine workers and the operators; a harmonious agreement covering the period up to April 1, 1922. And under that agreement there was peace. No man, whether he approves the policy of the Wilson administration or not, can say that the administration was not earnestly and sincerely devoting itself to the prevention of the strike, which then would have been what this strike is now proving to be, but little short of a national disaster.

The dark tragedy of the miners' strike is now in its second phase. The supply of coal above ground is greatly reduced and in some sections will soon be exhausted. The operators are growing anxious for developments; not that they are yet suffering in any way, but because they are irritated by the miners' show of courage and endurance. The slender savings of the workers are much depleted. Hunger is already knocking at the door of thousands of homes. The great, dull, stupid public is waking somewhat from its indifference and begins to express its sense of injury and grievance. A universal tension is appearing and the time is not distant when may be heard the rumblings which may mark the threat of storm and disaster.

The stage for the strike has been set for months. It has long been obvious to those informed in industrial matters that the coal operators have been seeking an opportunity to "go to the mat" with the miners' organization. As a backwash from the war has come a resurgence of the old reactionary and illiberal feeling of the employer class toward those who labor with their hands. With it has come an intense class consciousness and the determination upon the part of the employers to stand together in behalf of what the employer calls his "right to run his own business as he chooses." Having made tremendous sacrifices to strike down Prussianism in world politics, our soldiers have returned to find the spirit of Prussianism dominating American industry. Democracy, victorious overseas, has been defeated at home.

PART OF "OPEN SHOP MOVEMENT."

The "open shop movement" is the deceitful name given by its propagandists to the conspiracy to break down and destroy all labor organizations. It seeks to drive men who work for wages into submission to industrial conditions which will soon mark the workers as belonging to a social order which shall have no rights which will interfere with the profits and development of industry. The spirit of this movement is that of the old times of lordly baron and humble serf. It does not belong to this age but to the era of Wat Tyler and John Ball.

The purpose of the coal operators to destroy the miners' organization is merely an aspect of the "open shop movement." This fact is universally recognized by the classes supporting the "open shop." They stand like one man behind the

operators. Whatever influence they have is thrown on the operators' side. Whatever they may do toward shaping a public opinion hostile to the mine workers, that they are doing. Their parasites of politicians, lawyers, and so forth, are strident. Their servile press is backing them. Their tools in public office are watching for their opportunity. Always lustily decrying class consciousness, the affiliated "open shoppers" show an intense class consciousness. They thereby produce a workers' class consciousness, the very thing that their selfish interests prompt them to prevent.

The solidarity of the employers and their affiliations is so obvious that it is being noted by the wage earners, and is operating toward producing a similar solidarity among the working classes. In a recent editorial in the organ of the American Federation of Labor, referring to the strike, it was said: "All labor is in the fight with the miners to the last, and to victory." Soon the situation will be recognized by all organized laborers.

But labor is always at a disadvantage in such matters, for vast numbers are unorganized and remain uninformed as to the issues, and the vast unclassified masses, whose interests after all are identical with those of the wage earners, are frequently misled by the propaganda and deceitful slogans of their own oppressors.

ISSUES OF THE STRIKE.

Technically speaking, the coal "strike" is not a strike at all. The miners, through their chosen agents, made a working contract with their employers. The contract expired by its terms on April 1. For months prior to that time the miners sought to get the operators to enter into a new contract, but the latter declined even to discuss the matter. When April 1 arrived, the miners' contract of employment having terminated, they stopped work. The operators having been chiefly instrumental in bringing it about, the suspension of work partakes more of the nature of a lockout than a strike.

The working contract which expired on April 1 carried a provision under which it was agreed that, prior to that time, the operators and miners should meet and negotiate a new contract. However, the operators refused to perform this clause of their agreement. From time to time the miners invited the operators to meet with them. The operators either declined or ignored the invitation. It has been evident for months that they had no intention of keeping their agreement. Therefore, placing the blame for the strike, it is clear that the operators are guilty.

The issue between the miners and the operators is not one of wages or working conditions. This is shown by the refusal of the operators to meet with the miners or to discuss such matters. The miners did not want a strike. They realized that, because of the depression, they were at a great disadvantage. Their strike resources were slender. They would have made any reasonable concessions. The chief thing that the miners want is work, steady work, not a mere desultory employment. They want work every day instead of an average of about 125 days per year as at present.

But the operators are not interested in details of wages and working conditions. They want to destroy the union. The charge that the operators are aiming at the destruction of the miners' organization is proven: First, by their refusal to negotiate touching wages and conditions; second, by the unanimous support which they are receiving from the "open shoppers," such support obviously having a union-hating basis; third, by the propaganda issued by the operators which is aimed at union practices, such as the "check-off," and is almost wholly devoted to trying to show the miners' union to be an oppressive, dictatorial, and even lawless organization.

The coal strike is the first great battle of the "open shop" campaign. If the employers win with it to-day, the battle will move to the railroad yards to-morrow and thence to the mills and shops, and so on and on as the "open shoppers" may meet with success, until every labor union in America is crushed and destroyed.

CENTRAL COMPETITIVE FIELD.

What is known as the central competitive field is composed of the bituminous mines of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and one district in Pennsylvania. The working contract, which ended on April 1, covered this field and fixed the wages and working conditions for all mines.

Coal from this field includes the greater part of the entire bituminous production of the United States, and the mine operatives comprise probably three-fourths of the membership of the United Mine Workers. Coal produced in this field comes into sharp competition. Therefore wages and conditions at one mine affect the ability of that mine to compete with other mines in the field. It therefore becomes necessary that the op-

erators should produce coal under fairly equal conditions in order to find a market for their product.

The operators' plea that they can not afford to make a new contract with the miners' organization because such a contract will render them unable to compete with the nonunion West Virginia and Pennsylvania districts discloses at once their purpose to destroy the organization. They wish to place the central competitive field upon the same basis of wages and conditions as the nonunion districts. On the other hand, it is to the interest of the mine workers to include the entire field in a single working agreement, for if separate agreements are made in the various mining districts, each district may be played off against the other, just as the nonunion West Virginia districts are played against the unionized central competitive field. This principle is recognized by the operators. One of their leaders, by way of explaining the miners' object, recently said:

Settlement by States or districts would lessen the effect of their strike weapon, which they do not intend to allow under any circumstances.

WORKERS NEVER WANT TO STRIKE.

Of course the reference to strike is pure "bunk." Miners never want to strike. A strike always costs them more in sufferings and deprivation than it can possibly cost the operator. At its best it costs the miner his time, a segment of his limited period of earning usefulness, a part of his life lost beyond recall. At its worst the strike costs him food and shelter for his family, perhaps even the very lives of himself, his wife, and his little ones. Miners never want a strike for its own sake. It is entered upon even as would be a dangerous surgical operation. A strike is war and may be justified only upon the same ground as other wars, that it is necessary in defense of liberty. Miners strike merely to show that there is a limit to what they will endure, a point beyond which they will not be driven. They strike as a punishment to their employers and in order to show them that they will not submit to oppression even though resistance shall cost them everything. Strikes are conceived of as only in part beneficial to the strikers. In the large way they are for the benefit of all labor and are based upon an outraged class consciousness.

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

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 16 minutes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I yield 10 minutes more to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. The desire of the operator to deal with the mine workers by separate districts means that the operator intends to play off his district against his competing district—means that he wishes to place his employees in competition for employment in his service with the workers of other districts. This desire of the operator is based upon the same principle as the opposition of the "open shoppers" to all labor unions. The real consideration back of it all is to enable the employer to force separate individual workers into competition with each other in seeking to serve him, so that employment may go to the worker who will accept the smallest return. The philosophy of the "open shoppers" is to get the greatest possible amount of labor for the least possible return. That is the ultimate aim and end of their efforts.

That this end is actually achieved is illustrated by a comparison between mine workers' earnings in union and nonunion districts. I refer to the article "Wages and hours of labor in bituminous coal mining," in the Department of Labor publication, Monthly Labor Review for April, 1922, which shows the average tonnage worker's hourly earnings in the Alabama non-union district as 46 cents per hour, while the average of \$1.03 per hour is earned in the union districts of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

PHILOSOPHY OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

If there were as many employers as workers they might meet upon terms of rough equality, it being borne in mind that the need of the worker to sell his labor is always more pressing than is the occasion of the employer to buy. But apart from this inequality, if workers and employers were equal in number there would be little reason for labor unions. But to the extent that employers are fewer in number as compared with workers, the necessity for organization and solidarity among the workers increases.

In a simple state of industry the employer worked alongside of his hired man. Each knew the other and his problems. There were bonds of sympathy between them and a certain rough justice obtained. The worker could bargain on some sort of fair terms for the sale of his labor. When they disagreed, the worker went to some neighbor's shop and there

secured employment from a man whom he knew. There was competition among employers in hiring to a similar degree that the workers were forced to compete in seeking jobs.

The Steel Corporation employs roughly an average of probably 175,000 men. The management of this great concern is in a small group of men. They sit around a table in a banking house and there decide what the wages of their employees shall be. The execution of their decision is probably in the hands of one man. This great interest, with its vast wealth and consequent economic social and political power, is directed by a single head. In its labor aspect it is as though its 175,000 employees had organized into perfect solidarity and submitted themselves absolutely to the direction of a single leader. The manager of this great interest gives his orders, thousands of subordinates respond and devote their energies to carrying out his will. The manager never saw the worker. Perhaps he never even saw the mill, yet he gives the word which determines what house the worker and his family shall live in, what clothes they shall wear, what food they shall eat, indeed whether they shall have shelter, clothes and food at all. Upon his word may depend the fate of thousands of men, women, and children, what shall be their present, what hope of the future they may dare entertain, indeed whether they shall live or die. There is no bargaining either collective or individual; there is only the ukase of an industrial czar.

It is for this power, for the opportunity for autocratic rule over other men, that the antiunionist operators are battling. It is against this dread might of autocracy that the ragged and half-starved mine workers are struggling.

MINERS COULD NOT GIVE UP THEIR UNION.

The mine workers did not want the strike. They had all to lose and nothing to gain. But the operators demanded of them the one thing that they could not afford to give up. They could starve on, they could wear rags, they could live in tents, they might, if need be, tramp the highways and sleep in fence corners, depending upon charity—they might endure all temporarily.

They might not have bread temporarily, but their organization they could not surrender—that would have been a permanent loss. They have been years building it. It has been the shield of their defense. It has protected them from oppression. It has brought fairer wages and better conditions. Thousands who were not members of the union have been benefited. To give it up meant to lose all. It meant a slip back into conditions which remain an awful tradition.

For miners have always been an oppressed class of workers, always poorly paid, always exploited, always the victims of heartlessness and rapacity. Recruited in the main from the alien born, the illiterate, the unfortunate, and the poor, always there has been a surplus of labor. The surplus has been created deliberately by the operators. They have overmanned the industry for their own purposes. There is never enough work for all. Even under the best union conditions, favoritism in the distribution of cars and desirable places to work and other similar matters may be practiced to reward the operator's tools. In districts where the law permits company stores, the miner buys his family supplies from the operator. Usually he rents his dwelling from him. All this, as a rule, means big profits. The more families in the mining camp the more trade for the company store and the more dwellings to be occupied and at a higher rent. There is always a surplus of mine labor whenever the operator can contrive to bring it about. It means more profit to the operator, but not cheaper coal to the consumer.

PROLOGUE SPOKEN BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

The tragedy of the strike moves on. Its prologue was spoken by the Secretary of Commerce on January 20 last. The stage was then set. The operators had expressed their determination not to negotiate a new contract. The Secretary then announced that the administration did not purpose to try to do anything to avert the strike. I was shocked by the complacency which characterized his statement. It was amazing in its implication that the administration regarded with indifference the prospect of this great labor controversy. I was bewildered. I wondered if Mr. Hoover and the advisors of the administration visualized what might be the outcome. I was shocked to realize what a possibly awful price the administration was willing for the Nation to pay for the operators' success in destroying the miners' organization. I lifted my faint voice in a plea that the President might intervene, that he might use the influence of his great office with the powerful interests affiliated with the operators to induce them to negotiate with the workers and to endeavor to make a new contract.

But the pleas of those who sought to avert the struggle were ignored. No real effort was made to stop the strike. The Secretary of Labor gestured in the direction of the central competitive field. But he had no program. The influence of the administration was not behind him. His passes in the air had no effect unless it might be to cause the credulous to believe that the administration deplored the strike. Over against the gestures of the Secretary of Labor were heard the rumblings of the Attorney General talking of "the preservation of order." The miners knew what the Attorney General meant in so far as he meant anything. His threat was not against operators' gunmen nor coal and iron police nor deputies nor the other private armies kept by the operators. It was not against those who would deny to the miners and their friends their constitutional rights of free speech and of assemblage. It was intended to intimidate the miners.

WAGERED UPON OPERATORS TO WIN.

The administration has wagered upon the operators to win, that the miners will not hold out long, that industry will not be seriously disturbed, that the folly and obstinacy of the operators will not greatly harm themselves. But what if the operators do not win? What if the strike goes on and on until industry is quenched and transportation halts for lack of fuel? What if the miners hold out too long? Will the administration continue hands off? Oh, no doubt the operators will be glad enough to have the Government intervene then. Efforts will be made to drag in governmental agencies to their rescue. The courts will be prostituted to miner-baiting. Will the administration use the military for their intimidation?

The tragedy of the strike moves in its second act. What will be its climax? The great, stupid public is awakening. Probably it may soon realize its peril. Will it continue to allow the great coal-mining industry—one of the chiefest in public importance, one upon which depends the very economic life of the Nation—to be manipulated, played with, and arbitrarily directed by weak and foolish men who have shown themselves incapable of performing the trust? Or will the public assert its neglected interest in this vital industry to the end that those who control it shall be made to respond to the general public welfare?

The mine workers may lose the strike, their organization may be destroyed, they may be forced to seek other callings, their sacrifices and their sufferings may gain nothing for themselves, yet they will have won a victory if as the result of the strike the public has been made to learn its lesson—if out of their sufferings and defeat there shall come a solution of the question presented in the coal-mining industry. [Applause.]

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

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

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to continue the coal strike discussion. We have, as I pointed out two days ago, in the bituminous industry nearly 10,000 mines owned by about 2,000 operators competing among themselves in exploiting the workers and the Nation. Bad as conditions are in those mines where they had collective agreements heretofore, conditions are altogether impossible in the nonunion fields. There the worker is deprived of all human rights. There we have in effect a feudal system, except that the coal lord is not a nobleman, is not a knight leading his hosts into honorable battle and defending his vassals against oppression, but is a mere exploiter, a moneybag, with gold as his only god, his only religion. It is almost impossible to believe if what one reads is going on in West Virginia is true that West Virginia is in the United States. What distresses me is the utter lack of intelligence with which supposedly intelligent men treat this question. Here you are, 435 Members of the House of Representatives, legislating for the common good of 105,000,000 people. The time when legislating consisted in laying down moral principles is gone. All our legislation is industrial in character. We either promote business or interfere with business. Protection and free trade are economic questions. Subsidies to shipping industries are economic problems. The coal question is an economic question, a bread and butter question for the Nation, for the people. What remedy has been proposed either on the Democratic side or the Republican side to deal with the strike in the coal industry? If you were to-day to begin framing a Constitution of the United States for the present and for future generations, would you, with the experience that you have to-day, permit the coal industry to become the property of private individuals?

Would you permit an unintelligent, selfish, greedy, petty crowd of money makers to control the greatest natural resource we possess? That is what they are—mere money makers. They are incapable even of giving employment. If they make no

profits, as they claim, then they are incompetent even as business men. They can not in any event be intrusted with the national wealth of the United States.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Would the gentleman rather turn it over to Lenin and Trotski than to leave it in the United States, as it is to-day?

Mr. LONDON. I would turn it over to a man with an idea rather than to a fellow whose only desire is to make money. The man with an idea may be wrong, but as long as he is inspired by an ideal to serve humanity he will ultimately adopt the right methods, while if he is only animated by the desire to make money—and your coal dealers and owners have shown that during the war, during the world crisis, their only desire was to rob the people and the Government of the United States—if the man is moved, I say, only by a desire to make money, then nothing but disaster can follow. During the war you established a Fuel Administration because you did not trust those rascals and you wanted to control them. I refuse to trust them in time of peace.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. If a fellow got busy with an idea and did not give us any coal, then what would we do?

Mr. LONDON. If a fellow got busy with an idea and did not give you any coal, you would not get anywhere; but the man who has an idea, the man whose mind works, the man who applies himself to solve the problems of to-day in the light of modern principles, is bound to get you somewhere. You Democrats offer no remedy. You content yourselves with criticizing the Republicans. You know who they are; you should know that you can not expect anything from them. The Republican Party is a plutocratic soviet. The leaders of it know what they want. The difference between the Republicans and the Democrats is that the Republicans know what they want and the Democrats do not. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yet I heard the gentleman announce a few weeks ago that he was a super-Republican.

Mr. LONDON. A super-Republican or a super-Democrat—both. The Democratic instincts are all right, but they have no intelligence. [Laughter.]

My position is that the Democrats are incompetent for good, and the other fellows are competent for evil only. The Republican side is the conscious organized force of the money power to destroy every vestige of democracy in the United States. That is what the Republicans are. The only trouble they have is how to conceal from the people the truth. So far as the Democrats are concerned, they mean well, but they do not know how to go about it and they are afraid to think. They go to Thomas Jefferson's grave to find what Thomas Jefferson said about 1922, whereas Thomas Jefferson trusted that a Democrat in 1922 would have some ideas of his own, and he did not advise them what to do in 1922. [Laughter and applause.] So we find such an able, such a brilliant, such a brave and really genuine Democrat as HUDDLESTON of Alabama bringing forth as his only remedy that we have a conference.

The wolf and the sheep will meet in conference. Wall Street and Lazarus will meet in conference. They will confer, and they will negotiate, and the wolf will say to the sheep, "I want to eat you up"; and what will the poor sheep do? It will bleat.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. If the gentleman will permit, I desire to say that my remedy is not so meager as the gentleman ascribes to me. I have other remedies.

Mr. LONDON. Now, as to the remedy—

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. What is it?

Mr. LONDON. The remedy is national control of the mining industry. The remedy is to bring the bituminous mines, which underlie a territory embracing 450,000 square miles of the soil of the United States—to bring them under the control of the collective agency known as the Government of the United States. We are the trustees of the American people—

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. They have nationalized their coal mines in Russia. How does the gentleman like the situation there?

Mr. LONDON. What a silly comparison. [Laughter.] I do not like to use strong language, but any man who tries to compare those two countries, the United States, the greatest experiment in democracy, with 400 years of democratic institutions behind it, on the one hand, and unfortunate Russia, with a thousand years of Czardom, struggling from revolution to

revolution toward the light—any man who compares those two things is hopeless.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. I yield the gentleman three minutes.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Did not we become the great country to which the gentleman pays a tribute by doing exactly what the people of the United States are doing under the Constitution?

Mr. LONDON. The difficulty with the gentleman from Kansas is that he attributes the glory and greatness of the United States in the past to the fact that he is living to-day. He does not know what an impediment he is to the future progress of the United States. [Laughter.] That is all.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back one minute.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANKFORD].

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Chairman, some very important questions arise from time to time as to the relative rights of transportation lines and as to whether or not the public can be best served by one line or by a different line. These questions arise as the country develops and new methods of transportation are brought about. The railroads during the past half century have provided the most important rapid method of transportation, and communities, towns, and even great cities owe their phenomenal growth to the railroads. Our Nation owes much of its development to the extension of railroads to every nook and corner of our country.

The short lines of railroads have brought about a most splendid development of the sections of the country where they have been extended. This is especially true in sections of the country where railroads are easily built and where many have been built. This condition exists along the Atlantic coastal plain. A great development in south Georgia is the result of the building of short lines of railroads and of their operation, and I look with great alarm upon the general tendency of railroad legislation, which means the destruction of the short lines in Georgia and elsewhere. The junking of short lines of railroads means a tremendous loss to the sections traversed by the roads so destroyed. Congress and the country should do everything reasonably possible in behalf of the short-line railroads.

Hon. J. A. J. Henderson, of Ocilla, Ga., president of the Georgia Short Line Railroad Association, has devoted much of his useful time to the building of railroads, and through his service to his people in this way he has helped very much in the building of numerous most splendid communities, thriving towns, and cities. His most splendid efforts have benefited many of his fellow citizens, and his State generally, and will live long into the future. Mr. Henderson is devoted to the development of short-line railroads and to their success, and is a close student of all questions concerning them. Any suggestion made by him is worthy of the most careful consideration by the country and the Congress. I am just in receipt of a letter from Mr. Henderson discussing a most important question which I wish to submit for the careful consideration of all, and which letter is as follows:

ATLANTA, GA., May 1, 1922.

Hon. W. C. LANKFORD,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The Georgia Short Line Railroad Association, at a meeting held here recently, passed a resolution protesting against the establishment of mail routes which will result in taking away from the railroads of Georgia the transportation of mails, and against changes in existing mail routes so as to allow individuals or bus lines to carry the mail where the service can be performed by the railroads.

There are in Georgia 39 short-line railroads, traversing 96 counties of the State and having an aggregate mileage of 2,934 miles, serving a very large percentage of the population of our State.

We are sure that you have kept up with the situation and that you realize that a large number of these railroads are at present facing a serious situation, and that if they are not accorded fair and even generous treatment that a great number of them will inevitably have to be dismantled. Should this be done the owners of the railroads would, of course, be heavy losers, but by far the greater loss would fall upon the citizens of the State who are served by the railroads but not directly financially interested in them. Many towns, and even small cities, are served by the short lines only, and these are the railroads which serve the people of the rural communities where the trunk lines do not care to, or can not afford to, go.

A number of railroads in this State have already been junked, and others are certain to be if the conditions do not improve.

Recently, and since the public highways have been paved or improved, a very large number of what are commonly called bus lines have sprung into existence, and these lines have entered into active competition with the railroads, and especially the short line railroads, as carriers of freight and passengers. They charge identically the same rates which the railroads are permitted to charge where they compete with the railroads, and much higher rates where there is no railroad competition. They pay no taxes in the counties through which they operate, although the railroads are required to pay heavy taxes wherever they do business.

We understand that the owners of these bus lines are now making an active effort to secure contracts for the carriage of the mail which is now being carried by the railroads. We do not think that this is fair or right, so long as the railroads furnish convenient and adequate service in this respect.

We ask that you investigate this matter, and if you can consistently do so that you use your efforts to prevent contracts for the carriage of the mails being awarded to the bus lines where adequate service is, or can be, furnished by the rail carriers.

We would be glad to have a letter from you regarding your attitude in this matter.

Yours very truly,

GEORGIA SHORT LINE RAILROAD ASSOCIATION,
By J. A. J. HENDERSON, President.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, this bill provides for an extension of the limit of indebtedness of the Philippine Islands from the present limit of \$30,000,000 to a limit of 10 per cent on the assessed valuation of the islands, which would mean an increase to about \$75,000,000.

In stating the reasons for this request, it may be of advantage to the committee if I state something generally with regard to the present conditions of affairs in the Philippine Islands.

The Filipinos are, as a rule, exceptionally intelligent and eager to learn. They have made unprecedented progress during the short period of American control. Their support and enthusiasm in building up their public-school system is remarkable. They are naturally an orderly and law-abiding people, and easily adjust themselves to existing conditions. They are for the most part frugal and industrious. At the commencement of American occupancy economically the islanders were poor. Some idea of their progress may be given by some figures:

A postal savings bank was started in 1907. In 1913 it had 40,000 depositors and \$1,240,000 in deposits. In 1920 it had 107,000 depositors and \$3,327,000 in deposits.

The business of the islands was estimated at \$200,000,000 in 1907. In 1920 it was \$863,000,000.

The resources of commercial banks were \$15,000,000 in 1906 and are now \$215,000,000.

Two-thirds of the business of the Philippines is with the United States. In 1920 they sent to this country, measured in value, sugar, \$49,619,260; hemp, \$35,862,000; coconut oil, \$23,268,000; tobacco, \$19,927,000; embroideries, \$7,811,000; copra, \$3,716,870.

Our sales of American products in the Philippines in 1918 was \$52,975,000; in 1920, \$90,830,000. The total trade with the United States in 1920 was \$197,506,000.

In 1915 the revenues of the Philippine Government were \$13,905,000; in 1920 they were \$43,500,000.

The total assessed value of property in the islands is now about \$740,000,000.

The population of the islands is about 11,000,000. There are about 3,000 islands in the archipelago, with a total area of 115,026 square miles. Only about 10 per cent of the land is under cultivation.

The natural resources of the Philippine Islands are great and are largely undeveloped. It is doubtful if anywhere else in the world is to be found a like wealth of undeveloped resources.

Coming now to a consideration of their financial condition and the necessity for the present legislation, we find that the first bonded indebtedness incurred by the Philippine Government was for the purchase of the friar lands in the amount of \$7,000,000. This is secured by provisions for repayment by sale of the lands. By the organic act of 1916, the limit of the public debt, exclusive of the friar land bonds, was fixed at \$15,000,000. It is proposed by this bill to increase the limit to 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property, which would place the limit at about \$74,000,000.

The justification for this legislation may be briefly explained. The Philippines, as did the United States, prospered greatly commercially during the late war. There was general employment of labor and wages were higher than ever before. Prices of all the principal products were also higher than ever before. Every project seemed to succeed, and general prosperity prevailed all over the islands. Following the war for a time those conditions continued, but the reaction came there, as it did here, and indeed all over the world. Depression came. The prices of their products rapidly fell. In many instances there, as here, the prices at which they were compelled to sell their products were below the cost of production. Laborers were discharged and many enterprises were abandoned.

These conditions still largely exist. There is some improvement, and if their finances can be placed on a safe and sound basis there is an early prospect of a return to normal prosperous conditions.

An encouraging sign is that notwithstanding the depression and uncertain financial status there is a remarkable state of

hopefulness among the people. They are in an optimistic mood. Everybody seems to think the depression but temporary, and that plenty of work, high prices, and better conditions will follow.

Unfortunately, during the period of prosperity the government embarked in business. It bought a railway, built sugar centrals, invested in coal mines, and financed other commercial enterprises.

The Philippine National Bank was established and was made the financial branch and arm of the government. A law was passed making it the government depository and compelling all provincial and municipal governments to deposit their funds in it. The sinking funds, and reserves for the security of the currency, and the proceeds of bonds issued for public works were all deposited in the bank. These funds were used to purchase and finance the government's business enterprises, and much was loaned for uncertain enterprises without adequate security.

When the depression set in the bank became insolvent. It owes the insular government about \$45,000,000. It has an outstanding paper currency of over \$16,000,000, with nothing to redeem it with. Its securities can not be disposed of, and the property financed or owned can not be sold except at great sacrifice.

When something of these conditions became known a general panic of an extremely disastrous character seemed inevitable. The peso was depreciated in value 17 per cent. An appeal was made for help, and banking experts were sent from the United States to take charge of the bank. This probably arrested the panic. As an immediate necessity and to prevent further depreciation of the currency the experts advised an extension of credit from fifteen to thirty millions. It was thought then that perhaps an early liquidation of some of the bank's assets might be secured and that the extension then granted might be sufficient. The extension granted did greatly strengthen and stabilize the situation. But when Governor General Wood, with his financial advisers and the banking experts he called to his assistance, had made a careful and complete examination of the general financial situation of the government as well as the bank it was found a much larger extension of the limit of indebtedness must be granted in order to liquidate or save the bank and to place the government's finances on a sound basis. The leaders of the Filipino people were called into counsel, and when fully apprised of the situation agreed that it demanded a complete reorganization of Philippine finances. This reorganization required the passage by the Philippine Legislature of several bills which were prepared, agreed upon, and passed almost without opposition. A concurrent resolution was adopted, as follows:

FIFTH PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE,
Special session of 1922.

Began and held at the city of Manila on Monday, the 13th day of February, 1922.

Concurrent resolution 36, urging upon the President and Congress of the United States the advisability of increasing the debt limit of the islands in order to make it possible to issue bonds for certain purposes.

Whereas it is essential to the welfare of the government of the Philippine Islands that its currency system be placed on a firm basis, and to that end that there shall now be established and hereafter maintained a treasury certificate fund which shall at all times equal 100 per cent of the face amount of outstanding treasury certificates in circulation, and in addition thereto a gold-standard fund, which at the minimum shall amount to 15 per cent of all outstanding government currency, whether coin or treasury certificates; and

Whereas it is also advisable that certain sums advanced to the government by the Government of the United States be reimbursed and that certain other current obligations of the Philippine government be discharged; and

Whereas it is also essential to the welfare of the government that certain funds heretofore created under Act No. 2908, for Manila port improvements, etc., and Act No. 2940, for irrigation systems and other public works of a permanent character, be made available for the purposes described therein; and

Whereas for all the objects above described the following sums will be needed:

	Pesos.
(1) For the treasury certificate fund, approximately.....	36,500,000
(2) For the gold-standard fund, approximately.....	10,000,000
(3) To reimburse the United States Government, etc.....	10,500,000
(4) For Manila port improvements, etc.....	12,000,000
(5) For irrigation systems, etc.....	20,000,000
Total.....	89,000,000

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by act approved August 29, 1916, as amended, has provided that the entire indebtedness of the Philippine government, exclusive of so-called friar land bonds and other secured obligations, shall not exceed at any one time the sum of 60,000,000 pesos; and

Whereas with the issue of bonds in the sum of 10,000,000 pesos, authorized by act of the legislature No. 2999, approved February 2, 1922, such indebtedness will amount to 60,000,000 pesos: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Philippine Senate concurring), That the advisability of immediately increasing the debt limit of the islands from 60,000,000 pesos to 150,000,000 pesos, so that bonds

may be issued to provide funds for the above purposes, in the order stated, should be, and the same hereby is, urged upon the President and the Congress of the United States.

Adopted February 17, 1922.

FRANCISCO ENAGE,
President pro tempore of the Senate,
SERGIO OSMEÑA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Finally adopted by the senate on February 17, 1922.

F. MA. GUERRERO,
Secretary of the Senate.

This resolution, which originated in the house of representatives, was finally adopted by the same on February 13, 1922.

RAFAEL VILLANUEVA,
Secretary of the House of Representatives.

Approved.

LEONARD WOOD,
Governor General.

Acts were also passed making it obligatory to deposit all insular revenues in the insular treasury instead of the Philippine National Bank; providing a 100 per cent reserve against outstanding government paper currency and a gold reserve of 15 per cent for outstanding silver and paper currency; restoring reserves and sinking funds and avails of bonds issued for public works and municipalities.

This and other legislation has been carefully worked out with the cooperation of all those interested. It must not be understood that there is any considerable opposition on the part of the Filipino people to this reorganization plan. Their leaders are lending it their most hearty cooperation and giving it their entire approval.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOWNER. Certainly.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. It is true, is it not, that during the Harrison administration precisely this same thing in principle was recommended and in part adopted?

Mr. TOWNER. The reorganization of the affairs of the government?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. TOWNER. In part it has been considered necessary for some time. I do not know to what extent Governor Harrison recommended reorganization, but a full realization of its necessity has not been brought to light until within the year.

I believe we all are anxious to avoid any partisan issue arising in the consideration of this question. As long as we have assumed control over the limit of their indebtedness we are responsible for what is done. Our action should be governed solely by what is best for the islands. If at their officially expressed request we should refuse what is reasonable and what is necessary and disaster should follow, it would clearly be our fault and not theirs. On the controverted question of independence it will be necessary and best from either viewpoint that this legislation be enacted. If independence be granted them speedily it will be for their manifest advantage that their finances be placed on a sound foundation. If they are to remain in some relation with the United States for a long, indefinite period the same is true. From either standpoint panic and financial chaos would be disastrous and a permanent injury to the islands.

Mr. MAPES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOWNER. Yes.

Mr. MAPES. Does not your bill provide for an unusually heavy indebtedness? Is not 10 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation more than the limit placed upon most of the municipalities of the United States?

Mr. TOWNER. I think not. I think many of the States have the same limit we have placed upon the Philippine Islands.

Mr. MAPES. Ten per cent of the valuation?

Mr. TOWNER. Yes; of the assessed valuation.

Mr. MAPES. Are not municipalities limited to less than that as a rule?

Mr. TOWNER. My information is that many municipalities have the same limitation—10 per cent. Under this law all municipalities in the Philippines have a 7 per cent limit except Manila, to which we have extended the limit to 10 per cent.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I observe that under the bill the friar land bonds are not to be considered as part of the indebtedness authorized. Has the gentleman any information as to what per cent of the assessed valuation of the property in the Philippines the friar land bonds would amount to?

Mr. TOWNER. Only a very small per cent, I think. The gentleman will remember that when we took possession of the Philippine Islands we purchased the friar lands from their owners and turned them over to the Philippine Government, to be sold by them to the people for farms and homes. These bonds were issued for the purchase price of the lands, and as they are sold the amount received is applied to the payment of the bonds. The amount received from the sale of these bonds will much more than pay for the indebtedness.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. So, as a matter of fact, no assessment will be required in order to pay for these bonds?

Mr. TOWNER. No. Those bonds ought not to be considered as part of the national indebtedness.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. What provision, if any, is there for the retirement of the proposed increase of the bonded indebtedness of the islands?

Mr. TOWNER. In the legislation passed by the Philippine Legislature the most careful provision is made for a sinking fund and for the preservation of the reserves.

Governor General Wood called the legislature in special session to consider the bills that were to carry into effect this reconstruction arrangement and they were all promptly passed. The one which amends the existing law, with complete guarantees for the protection of the reserves and currency, and which establishes a gold standard fund with which to maintain the parity of the Philippine silver and paper peso with the gold standard peso; of establishing a treasury certificate fund to redeem the treasury certificates; and to provide for the issue of bonds for those purposes, has been passed, subject not only to the approval of the Governor General, but also subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

When Congress has acted and the President has approved this legislation the Philippines will have as well devised and carefully guarded a system of governmental finance as can be found anywhere in the world.

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

Mr. TOWNER. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. To what extent is the Philippine currency now depreciated, and will the sale of additional bonds provided for materially help to bring such currency back to par?

Mr. TOWNER. The currency was at one time at about 17 per cent discount. After the passage of the first extension act the discount was reduced to 6 per cent. Upon putting into operation these laws it will be at par and as good as any money in the world.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. TOWNER. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. Was this depreciation over there the result of the mismanagement of the Philippine bank?

Mr. TOWNER. Certainly; that was one of the causes.

Mr. EDMONDS. Was any of it dishonest?

Mr. TOWNER. Yes; part of it was dishonest. A branch of the bank was established at Shanghai and large losses occurred there because of dishonest practices. The managers of other branches and the president of the principal bank at Manila were prosecuted and convicted for dishonest practices.

Mr. EDMONDS. Who were they? Were they political factors in the Philippines?

Mr. TOWNER. I know the names of very few of them, and do not know whether they were political factors or not.

Mr. EDMONDS. Were they Filipinos or Americans?

Mr. TOWNER. Most of them were Filipinos, as I am informed.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Can the gentleman give us the approximate amount of the loss sustained by the Philippine Government as a result of the mismanagement of the bank?

Mr. TOWNER. At present the loss is about 89,000,000 pesos, or about \$45,000,000, as reported by Governor General Wood; but payments are being made from time to time by the bank to the government. The property and security held by the bank can not now be disposed of at its cost or value. It will probably take years to realize on the bank's assets, which are certainly not available now, and eventually when disposed of there will be a considerable loss. How much, it would be impossible now to estimate.

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

Mr. TOWNER. Yes.

Mr. MAPES. The report says the limit of indebtedness has already been raised from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000?

Mr. TOWNER. Yes.

Mr. MAPES. What would be the limit if this bill were passed?

Mr. TOWNER. Probably \$73,000,000 or \$74,000,000.

Mr. MAPES. More than twice the present limit?

Mr. TOWNER. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOWNER. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. My information is that the managers of the bank were Americans.

Mr. TOWNER. I understand they were mostly, at least, Filipinos.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. I think that is very material.

Mr. DE VEYRA. The manager was Mr. Miller, an American. Mr. TOWNER. The manager of the branch established at Shanghai was an American, a Mr. Miller. The president of the central bank at Manila, General Concepcion, was a Filipino. The managers of other branch banks were Filipinos. Seven or eight have already been tried and convicted, including both Miller and Concepcion.

Mr. EDMONDS. I would like to ask the gentleman further whether there was any connection between the political affairs of the Philippine Islands and the losses of these banks?

Mr. TOWNER. I could not answer.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman does not know that?

Mr. TOWNER. I do not know that.

Mr. EDMONDS. The government was not responsible for this loss on the part of the bank?

Mr. TOWNER. The bank was; but, of course, the government owned 90 per cent of the stock of the bank.

Mr. EDMONDS. And in that case it would be responsible for 90 per cent of the loss.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Insular Affairs have gone into all these matters very carefully before reporting this bill. We had extended hearings. We had before us General McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who has had intimate knowledge of the financial affairs of the islands for years. We had before us Mr. Herrick, of Boston, a very able lawyer, whose practice has been largely confined to banking and financial matters.

At the request of the Secretary of War he went to the Philippines while in the Far East and advised with and assisted in arranging the details of this reconstruction program. Mr. Herrick was of great assistance to the committee in arriving at a knowledge of the true conditions now existing in the Philippines and as to the necessity for this legislation. All sources of information were sought. The detailed statements and reports of Governor General Wood were before the committee. The committee became convinced that the proposed action was not only wise but necessary.

In a cablegram sent by Governor General Wood, of date April 1, he said:

Strongly urge you to ask Congress to fix limit indebtedness in the Philippine Islands as it is now fixed for Porto Rico as quickly as possible. Am embarrassed by inability to take advantage of bonds for Manila port works and irrigation works, which were started under approval of former debt limit, and sale of bonds which, due to policy of previous administration, were diverted to currency reserves. Work has been stopped on many necessary public improvements, and others carried on in restricted manner from general fund, which is now overdrawn approximately 10,000,000 pesos, due principally to inability to recover deposits in national bank. Several important irrigation projects nearing completion should be finished during present dry season. Otherwise great loss and damage will be incurred by coming rainy season. Impossible to proceed with other essential approved projects, contracts for which should be made immediately or work will be delayed one year more. Sanitary and other humanitarian work seriously curtailed and impaired. Action of Congress along lines recommended in my telegram of December 19, as modified by your suggestion giving islands same status as Porto Rico, will enable me to carry on necessary public works and place government on sound financial basis by the end of this year and restore credit and confidence both here and abroad. Without such action untold harm will be done, and the possibility of restoring satisfactory conditions, financial and otherwise, will be greatly endangered.

Throughout all these negotiations and arrangements in the preparation of the necessary legislation the leadership, skill, and tact displayed by Governor General Wood have been conspicuous. He has rendered a great service to the Philippines as well as to the United States in thus averting what might have been a catastrophe seriously injuring the Filipinos and greatly discrediting the Americans. We are jointly, perhaps primarily, responsible, and can not avoid discredit if we do not now do our part as promptly and as thoroughly as the Filipinos have done theirs.

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

Mr. TOWNER. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Is it the purpose of the present government of the Philippines to continue this bank in which the government owns 90 per cent of the stock?

Mr. TOWNER. The future of the bank can not be determined now. It would not be wise to attempt to wind up its affairs at present. To attempt to realize by forced sale on the assets would occasion great losses. It seems to be the general thought that it will be best to continue its existence at least for a time, until some advantageous disposition of its assets can be made or some method of reorganization agreed upon. If it is continued under its present management, it is safe and its future can be worked out later to the best advantage of all concerned. The funds of the government will no longer be deposited in the bank, as under the new legislation they are required to be deposited and kept in the insular treasury, so they are safe. I think we need not have any

particular apprehension regarding the future, so far as the bank is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] has five minutes remaining, which he has left in charge of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE].

Mr. TOWNER. Will the gentleman yield to me two minutes? I want to make one closing statement.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The bank is now under the management of Americans?

Mr. TOWNER. Yes. Gentlemen of the committee, everyone who has gone into this question at all carefully approves this legislation. It is not only important, it is essential and absolutely necessary.

The limitation now asked is a reasonable one, especially so for a growing country with a great wealth of undeveloped resources. The Philippines have unlimited iron, unlimited timber, coal in almost every important island, great fisheries, vegetable oils without end, hemp such as is found nowhere else in the world, sugar to an undefined limit, great production and still greater possibilities of tobacco—all the riches of the Tropics and many of the products of the Temperate Zones are theirs. Seventy-one per cent of the land is still public land and subject to settlement and development. Governor General Wood, who knows the islands as well or better than any other American, says the Philippines can easily sustain a population of from fifty to sixty millions of people. To such a people and for such a land a 10 per cent limit of indebtedness is perfectly safe. Since we have assumed the responsibility of limiting their indebtedness, we should be sure that the limit we place does not hinder or prevent the development of their resources and the prosperity of their people. So I believe there ought not to be any hesitancy on the part of the committee in making a favorable recommendation nor on the part of the House in passing the bill.

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

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the Resident Commissioner from the Philippines [Mr. DE VEYRA] such time as he desires.

Mr. DE VEYRA. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an illuminating comment made by Professor Kalaw, of our Philippine University, on the veto power exercised by Governor Wood. I consider it a very educational document, which ought to be called to the attention of Members of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from the Philippine Islands asked unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing the address indicated. Is there objection? There was no objection.

VETOS BY GENERAL WOOD ARE DEATHBLOW TO PHILIPPINE AUTONOMY.

Mr. DE VEYRA. Mr. Chairman, Philippine autonomy is threatened by the promiscuous use of vetoes by General Wood, and in this connection I desire to insert in the RECORD an article by Maximo M. Kalaw, dean, College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines, as printed in The Philippines Herald on March 19, 1922.

The article is as follows:

[From The Philippines Herald, Mar. 19, 1922.]

GOVERNOR WOOD'S VETOS A DEATHBLOW TO PHILIPPINE AUTONOMY.
(By Maximo M. Kalaw, dean, College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines.)

The present government of the Philippines is no longer the government of two years ago. The same law governs us, but in practice and in its workings an entirely different machinery now obtains. One of the factors which has changed the government from an autonomous to an almost autocratic one is the use of the veto power recently exercised by the Governor General in disapproving no less than 16 bills. It certainly is contrary to the spirit of the Jones law.

The Jones law, in the words of its preamble, confers upon the people of the Philippine Islands as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without in the meantime impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States. It creates an entirely Philippinized legislature, leaving in the hands of the Filipinos ample legislative powers. Quoting the author of the bill himself, the late Representative Jones, the act "practically confers all legislative powers upon that people, thus giving to them the control of their domestic affairs in all essential particulars."

The Governor General, on the other hand, is given a limited power to veto legislation, and recently he has exercised this power in vetoing 16 bills. It is evident from their titles that most if not all the bills vetoed are of purely local interest. They do not impair the exercise of American sovereignty. The Governor General himself recognizes this fact in his explanations. Nobody doubts that he has good intentions.

DID WOOD EXCEED AUTHORITY?

It is not our purpose to discuss the merits of the bills vetoed. Nor do we for a second doubt the motives of the Governor General. In the exercise of his veto power the Governor General has really two capacities. When he vetoes a bill which he believes may impair the exercise of the rights of American sovereignty, he is exercising that power as

the representative of the American Government in the islands; but if he vetoes a bill of purely domestic concern, he is considering himself a part of the legislative machine. It is evident that the recent vetoes are made in a capacity as legislator. Now, the question arises, How far should the Governor General, as a matter of policy, exercise his veto power in matters of purely local interest? Should he consider himself at all a part of the legislative machine?

We may at the outset safely assume that the veto provision in the Jones Act is an imitation of the presidential veto in America. The original purpose of the presidential veto was not to make of the President a part of the legislative branch. On the contrary, the framers of the American Constitution were so enamored with the theory of the division of powers that they would not have dared have the Executive actively participate in legislation. The veto provision was included "for the sake of protecting the Constitution, and, in particular, the Executive, from congressional encroachments." (Bryce, American Commonwealth, p. 59.) Consequently, the veto power was not intended to be often exercised, and in the early history of America it was very sparsely used. Washington used the veto only twice. It was never used by John Adams, Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, or Van Buren, who served full terms, or by W. H. Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore, or Garfield. In signing bills Presidents have sometimes indicated objections, which Congress has afterwards remedied by supplementary legislation.

HISTORY OF THE VETO.

The use of the veto as an active part of legislation is of but recent date. It took place only after the transformation of the Presidency from a nonrepresentative institution into a representative one. It should be remembered that the framers of the American Constitution did not intend to make the President elected by the people. He was to be elected by a nonpartisan body of men—the electors, the chosen few. The extensive use of the veto was begun by Jackson when he asserted that the Congress was not as amenable to the people as the President, for the President "is the direct representative of the people elected by the people and is responsible to them." From that time on the veto power exercised by the American Executive has been sanctioned by public opinion.

The presidential veto has succeeded because, quoting Bryce, "the President, being an elective and not a hereditary magistrate, is responsible to the people, and has the weight of the people behind him." The veto as an institution has always failed or has become obsolete whenever it is exercised by an authority not responsible to the people. The King of England, ever since the time of Queen Anne, more than 200 years ago, has never exercised it, although theoretically he has still this power. The only probable occasion in which he may veto acts passed by Parliament is when he is so advised by his responsible ministry. This will happen only when the Cabinet is at odds with Parliament. But we do not want to bring an analogy between England and the Philippines.

England is an independent country and her Parliament is a sovereign body. An analogy is closer between the Philippines and an English self-governing colony. In English self-governing colonies the governor represents the sovereignty of the metropolis, England. He has, like our own governor, veto power in legislation. Quoting the rules and regulations issued by the colonial office on legislative councils and assemblies in English self-governing colonies, "in every colony the governor has authority either to give or to withhold his assent to laws passed by the other branches or members of the legislature, and until that assent is given no such law is valid or binding." The colonial legislature, like our own legislature, is limited by the charter, equivalent to our Jones Act.

The extent of the autonomy granted the English self-governing colonies and that given the Filipinos under the preamble of the Jones Act is strangely similar; in English self-governing colonies the rule is that, in all matters of local concern, the local authorities should be given a free hand, and in matters of impartial concern the metropolis, represented by the governor, should act. In the Philippines the purpose is to give the Filipinos as large a control of their domestic affairs as will not impair the exercise of American sovereignty. In pursuance of the English principle, an English governor has refrained from vetoing legislation of purely local concern. Yet it must not be supposed that he is not often tempted to use his veto power when he sees faulty legislation. The mode of correcting legislation in an English colony is different. Says Todd: "Since the concession of responsible colonies of Great Britain, as well as formerly, the Imperial Government, while seldom resorting to the extreme measure of disallowing colonial acts, has repeatedly pointed out, in dispatches from the secretary of state for the colonies to the governor of the colony, errors, defects, or omissions in colonial laws, which required to be remedied by further legislation, and has cautioned the colonial government as to the spirit in which certain exceptional powers, granted by a colonial act, which had been approved by the Imperial Government, should be made use of, so as to avoid abuse or oppression. In this way the paternal oversight of Her Majesty's Government has frequently been exercised for the benefit of the colonies without encroachment."

VETO SHOULD BE USED ONLY TO PROTECT AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY.

We venture to suggest that our Governor General is not justified, as a matter of policy, to use his veto as an active instrument of legislation. It is the purpose of the Jones Act to give complete legislative power to the Filipino people in their domestic affairs. The Governor's veto is intended to be used only on extraordinary occasions, when the rights of American sovereignty are at stake. To use it as the President of the United States uses his veto power is tantamount to making the Governor General a veritable autocrat. It must be remembered that the President's present influence on American legislation is primarily due to his veto power. In fact, his recognized leadership has been brought about mainly through the exercise of that power. "The President," says Woodrow Wilson, "is no greater than his prerogative of veto makes him." But the success of his exercise of that power has been made possible only by his popular representation; he is the people's national representative. His veto is indirectly the people's own veto. The case of our Governor General is different. He represents external control, foreign to and not representative of the people. Unless advised by responsible Filipino counselors or by an overwhelming Filipino public opinion, his veto can not be said to be the people's veto. Consequently it should be very sparsely used. It would be more fitting for him to adhere to the practice of the early American Presidents who used that power only to protect the Executive and the Constitution from congressional encroachments. Such a practice would be entirely in consonance with the purpose of the Jones Act and totally in accord with the modern exercise of the veto by an executive irresponsible to the people.

The foregoing considerations were undoubtedly the reasons why Governor General Harrison did not often exercise his veto power.

Throughout the five years of his rule under the Jones law he vetoed only five bills. During his first year he vetoed three which were of a domestic nature, but the leaders made such a fight that afterwards he realized the necessity of refraining from vetoing domestic bills. In 1921, just before he left, he vetoed two bills, one providing for compulsory education for children in the mountain Province and the other for the investment of sinking funds of friar lands estates, the bonds of which are held by American investors. It thus appears that Governor General Harrison tried to confine himself to the spirit of the Jones law.

VIOLATION OF SPIRIT OF JONES LAW.

The recent vetoing of the 16 bills by Governor General Wood is decidedly a violation of the spirit of the Jones law. He can not convince us that worse laws have been recently passed than two or three years ago. Some of the 16 laws vetoed carry splendid ideas, as he himself admits, like the laws creating cities. There may be one or two faulty parts, which may be corrected by subsequent legislation.

Our legislature, on the other hand, would do well to have more care in drafting and passing bills. It is often hard to resist the temptations of individual members in favor of local, petty, nonnational legislation. The 48 American legislatures found it so; hence the people got tired of them and began tying their hands. Many States limited the sessions of the legislature to do the least evil. Others limited their functions to certain subjects specified in the Constitution. Still others welcomed the veto of the governor, because the governor represents national interests and sentiments better. Everywhere there seems to be a distrust in legislatures, except in the Philippines, for the simple reason that in the Philippines our legislators are the only elective officials and they represent the national aspirations. This is the more reason why it is absolutely necessary that the proper procedure and care in framing legislative programs should be adopted to avoid the passage of bad laws.

PRINCIPLE OF AUTONOMY DEAR TO FILIPINOS.

But the principle which the Filipinos above all things fight for is autonomy. If the governor does not see his way clear to sign bills without approving every line of them, surely the Jones law should be changed. We believe that he is sincere, but mistakes the spirit of the Jones law; and if he is not in principle against autonomy but simply believes that the Jones law places upon him the responsibility of one-man government, then he should be the first one to recommend for a change. Certainly the present situation can not be tolerated, and with the present rate of the governor's vetoing of bills our autonomy becomes nothing but a shadow, because in matters pertaining to the executive departments he is also a one-man ruler. A great many of the old practices, whereby each secretary is given sufficient freedom of action, is also abolished.

ABUSE OF VETO MAY CAUSE REACTION IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Nothing but the embers of the old autonomy now remain. Many of the practices and understandings which form the warp and woof of our past autonomous government are now gone. We have been forced to take backward steps, and unless something extraordinary is done in Washington, we fear a reaction by the people. That is why it has always appeared to the writer that the fight on leadership was a fight over a shadow, with the substance gone. There was plenty of ground to fight in the time of Harrison's administration, but with this new order of things what is left to our representatives is not worthy of the tremendous upheaval the leadership fight has produced. What is needed, if Governor Wood believes that the Jones law gives him powers which he must perforce exercise, is a change of the organic law, with independence, if possible; without independence, if we must.

The present situation can not long remain without arousing the tremendous opposition of the people.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I shall support this bill, and it will doubtless be generally supported by the Members upon this side. I had hoped that my friend, the chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs [Mr. TOWNER], would by this time have found an opportunity to deal with the question which is so much broader than the question presented by this bill, the question of granting to the people of the Philippine Islands their independence. I recall the fact that six years ago a Virginia Representative, William A. Jones, a stainless gentleman and a very able statesman, threw his intellect and soul into the effort to have a declaration made by Congress, which was made almost unanimously, that when a stable government is established in the Philippines the people of those islands shall be granted their independence.

Mr. TOWNER. If the gentleman will allow me, an opportunity will be given for discussing that matter very soon and doubtless it will be discussed at that time.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. What time does my friend fix for that?

Mr. TOWNER. Within a month. The commission will be here about the 1st of June.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. The declaration to which I have referred was made in 1916. Two years before that declaration was made a great American, Mr. Roosevelt, stated his strong desire that, because of the circumstances he detailed, the Filipinos should be given their independence. He said, "The Philippines, from a military standpoint, are a source of weakness to us." I have no doubt that he was considering, first, the possibility of being involved in war with some other power, and then another possibility which we trust will never materialize. As to the latter possibility his thought was perhaps in line with the thought of Edmund Burke, who said of a condition which we all remember, "We should reflect how we are going to govern a people who think they ought to be free and think they are not."

The dream of Philippine independence that was expressed in the Jones Act of 1916 now seems to be fading away, and instead of the prospect of that dream being soon fulfilled

we find, unfortunately, that there appears to be a sentiment growing in the opposite direction. Yet I believe the evidence fairly shows that what the Jones law anticipated has occurred and that the Filipinos are now entitled to expect a realization of the promise that we made to them six years ago. The best testimony seems to be to that effect. We have all of us received lately recent books containing a discussion of the subject by Burton Harrison and Charles Edward Russell, which is to that effect.

Every bill of this character tends to strengthen the adverse influences, because every such bill when enacted assures a further investment in the Philippine Islands by those who will thus acquire a motive to resist the policy advocated by Mr. Jones, by Roosevelt, and by Mr. Wilson, who during the last Congress, I believe, on two occasions sent a message to Congress urging that the promise of 1916 be performed. I have great confidence in my friend the chairman of the committee. I am glad of his assurance, and I earnestly trust that the result of the investigation which he forecasts will be that the United States should say to these people, "You have a government that justifies and warrants you in calling upon this Government to surrender the control which it now exercises over you." [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired. All time has expired.

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

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

There was no objection.

The extension of remarks referred to are here printed in full as follows:

Mr. KING. Mr. Chairman, in support of H. R. 293, a bill to provide for the independence of the Philippine Islands, introduced by me in the House on April 11, 1921, and now before the Committee on Insular Affairs, I desire to insert an article on "The Philippines: Independent or vassal?", written by Charles Edward Russell and published in the Nation on April 26, 1922.

The article is as follows:

NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The Herald, a daily newspaper of Manila, owned and conducted by Filipinos, printed a cartoon in which Governor General Wood was depicted as about to stab with a dagger labeled "Veto" a lady labeled "P. I. (Philippine Island) Autonomy." The American colony resented this, deeming it seditious and libelous. Prosecution was threatened. The editor apologized. The incident closed. Give yourselves no concern about it, good people in America. It was but the extravagance of a few hot-headed, misguided youths. All is still well with us in our island dominions.

Thus the dispatches allaying uneasiness and seeking to renew our pleasant belief that aside from a few noisy politicians the Filipinos are blissfully content with their dependent State. Unfortunately the blithesome spirit that seems to animate these dispatch writers is unwarranted. Not all goes well with us in the Philippines. The incident of the cartoon was not a negligible outburst of youth. It was a symptom of a condition, profound and disquieting. Other such symptoms have protruded for our noting. As a rule we have chosen to ignore them. Still other manifestations will follow of the same order. If we choose we can ignore them also. But what we are likely to meet if we press upon that path promises nothing for optimism.

"The Emperor of the French" walked his own wild road whither that led him," observes McCarthy, describing the exploits in Mexico of Napoleon III. In spite of so many warnings, so many solemn facts that pointed him backward, Sedan and ruin were the ending of that road. We might profitably remember that there are moral no less than physical and imperial Sedans. After all our professions of altruism and the better ideals, what shall be our position before the world when we come to the pass of retaining only by superior brute force and the pointed rifles an unwilling nation that shall thrust into our faces meanwhile the dishonor of broken covenants and pledges travestied for the lust of profits and territory?

Toward some such disaster the signs now point us as plainly as those Louis Napoleon disregarded. Yet it is to be assumed that if we progress along a wild road of our own we walk more blindly than deliberately. Very likely the Nation has never considered with attention what is going on in the Philippines; very likely it has had little chance for such considering. As to this judge for yourselves:

The people of the Philippines received with deep resentment the news of the findings of the Wood-Forbes mission. The substance of that report consists, in plain terms, of reasons discovered why we should disregard our promises and should keep the islands. When this fact was understood by the natives, only the swift and skillful efforts of their leaders prevented a popular demonstration that would have left the people of the United States in no uncertainty as to the real temper of the islanders. Of this menacing situation the regular news channels carried not a word. To this day the masses of Americans have no reason to doubt that the Filipinos acquiesced graciously in the unfavorable verdicts of the Woods-Forbes report. The facts as to the popular resentment and its meaning reached Washington in a cable dispatch to the Philippine Commissioners. When because of its grave significance this was offered to the news bureaus none of them would handle it. Yet it was more important to the American people than any news the bureaus sent out that day.

Thus, intentionally or unintentionally, most of the information from the Philippines comes to us filtered, censored, or distorted. A few days ago one of the most reputable newspapers published a special cable dispatch from Manila about the delegation the Philippine Legislature is

about to send to Washington to protest against the Wood-Forbes report and to ask for independence. This dispatch observed sneeringly that the delegation was to be composed of politicians only; that in spite of the bankrupt condition of the country great sums of money were to be spent for its luxurious transport and accommodations; that the people had no interest in the mission and none in independence. It would be hard to say which of these assertions was the hardest adventure in error. We may judge of all by searching as a sample the allegation of Philippine bankruptcy. There is no such thing. The country is rich, resourceful, prosperous. Taxes there are among the lowest in the world. In 1919 they were less than 6 per cent per capita as against 21.41 per cent in the United States and 33.08 per cent in Canada. There is no real shortage of public revenues, and if there were it could easily be remedied by an almost imperceptible increase in taxation and without borrowing a dollar.

The assertion that only politicians desire independence is perilous stuff to be circulating in this country. It is untrue and viciously misleading. These people have a background of 350 years of struggle for liberty. They have their historic heroes of that struggle dear to them as Winkelried to the Swiss and Emmet to the Irish. They have their records of brave deeds, wonderful sacrifices, during revolutions. American history, taught in their schools for 22 years, has fortified and deepened the lessons of their own. They have set their hearts upon freedom and nationality. They will never be satisfied with anything else. We may, if we please, shoot them into submission. We can not kill their aspirations. For all our guns and all our troops they will be henceforth our most reluctant subjects.

Even the Wood-Forbes mission, unfriendly to independence, recorded the evidences it found everywhere, except in the Moro country, of this seated conviction. It was evidence not needed. Since 1916 the Government has been in the hands chiefly of a legislature elected by the people. At every session it has demanded independence and appropriated the people's money to get it. At each succeeding election the legislators that have done the most for independence have won the largest popular votes. No opposition has appeared anywhere to separation; the only criticism of the party in power has been for not doing enough for it.

It is true that the franchise is not universal. As yet women do not vote, and the male suffrage has some moderate limitations for literacy and tax paying. But at the last general election 635,000 votes were cast, and of those that did not vote it is impossible that any considerable number was opposed to independence.

If, then, we believe in popular mandates, here is one from which we have no escape, for it is flawless and final.

Against this is flaunted the terrible Moro, pictured as furious against separation and devoted to American rule. Viewed impartially the portrait has never been convincing to me. When I was in the Moro country I could never detect that the general feeling about independence was different from that in the northern provinces, and I have letters from representative Moros assuring me that it is not. At Zamboanga in the beautiful public square they were building a monument to Rizal as handsome as any other in the country; in all ways they seemed to have for his memory no less of reverence than their northern fellow countrymen. Rizal is the national hero of the independence cause; hence I am obliged to regard this fact as more significant than any off-hand statements.

But even if it is true that leading Moros are opposed to independence we are to remember that in a total population of 10,500,000 all the Moros number fewer than 400,000. Of these, many live on distant islands or in remote regions, so that their views on the subject have never been learned, and nobody can speak with authority about them. Most important fact of all, the Moros are not racially different from the other Filipinos. We are likely to think they are from what we read about them, but they are not. They are all Filipinos together. The only differences among them are religious. The Moros are Mohammedans (after a modified style of Islam), and most of the rest are Christians; 9,463,751 Christians against 886,999 non-Christians of all varieties—Mohammedans, pagans, Buddhists. It appears, then, that the prominence given to the ideas of the Moros on this subject is fictitious. By no possibility can they number more than 4 per cent of the population, and it would make no difference if they were all antiseparatists.

Of a piece with this is the stress laid on the supposed financial difficulties of the islanders. It is proposed to have Congress raise the debt limit that a new issue of bonds may relieve the stringency—\$25,000,000 worth. No country, judged by its resources, is less in need of such help. Yet when the governor general vetoes 16 bills, most of them appropriating money, the fact is used to illustrate the poverty into which the native Government has plunged the country. Plainly, they are unfitted to govern themselves; look at the mess they have made of their finances. One of the vetoed bills happens to be for the benefit of the University of the Philippines, a native institution with more than 4,000 students and an excellent record. This fact is not exploited in the United States, but to the native mind has a certain peculiar sting. The university has long been a target for attack by the American colony, because it trains young men and women not to manual labor but to intellectual pursuits. Here, then, is the same mingling of race hatred and caste prejudice that we have shown so plainly in our dealings with Haiti and Santo Domingo. In the view of the average American in the Philippines the office of the Filipino is menial. The university has thus become to both sides a symbol of combat. It was this blow at the plexus of their ambitions that incited the Filipinos to the "veto" cartoon and will probably incite them to still other reprisals.

One phase of the contest Americans at home will easily understand if they will look beneath the arguments urged against independence. Nothing could be simpler. Under American rule Philippine products are admitted to the United States duty free, with the result that a large trade has been developed in Philippine staples. With independence American tariff duties would be effective against all these, and American capital invested in them would suffer loss. And what are these staples? Tobacco, sugar, hemp, lumber, vegetable oil. And to what doors do these investments lead? To the greatest and most powerful financial interests in America. And how far off are the interests that induced us to intervene in Haiti? Not a block. Should not this open all eyes?

Of two other facts in our relations with these people we can now be reasonably sure: First, the agitation for independence will grow until we can no longer ignore or belittle it; second, if that crisis shall require the armed forces of the United States again to confront a people struggling to be free, it will be no excursion in pleasure. An ill country is this for white men to fight in.

Before long we shall have to come to some definite decision as to these issues. The Filipinos are no fools, but people of swift and alert reasoning powers. They know well enough that all discussion in this

country as to whether they are fitted for self-government, whether they govern well, whether the Moros think this or that, is idle and irrelevant. By the act of August 29, 1916, the United States pledged itself to grant independence to the Philippine Islands "as soon as a stable government can be established therein." Of any other condition, not a word, not a syllable, not a hint. For more than five years the people of the Philippines have conducted a government that rests upon their own mandate. Has it been stable? Upon this question and this alone the whole controversy must be judged. Apply to the government thus established and conducted any test of stability known to international practice. Apply the definitions given by President McKinley, by Mr. Root when he was Secretary of State, and note the result.

President McKinley said a stable government was "one capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own."

Mr. Root said it was one "elected by the suffrages of its people and supported by them, capable of maintaining order and of fulfilling its international obligations."

Judged by these standards, no more stable government has existed anywhere in these five years.

As to security of life and property, but for the shame involved, I should urge comparison of Philippine conditions with the homicide record of Chicago, 141 in six months, with New York undergoing a crime wave, with conditions in any great American city.

The Filipinos have fulfilled their part of the contract. We must fulfill ours or violate it, and that in short order.

But if for the sake of profits and imperial ambition we purpose to keep the Philippines, contract or no contract, why not say so frankly and prepare to turn to the world's derision whatsoever of brazen brow we can manage? To pretend that we are keeping them for the glory of God and the welfare of the Filipino soul is the style of nauseous hypocrisy at which a disillusioned world now heaves the gorge. Of this pious cocking of one eye to heaven while the other busily scans the balance sheet it has had enough with overmeasure. In such exploits of the commercial Tartuffe it recognizes now the very root and essence of the cause of war—if we care about that. And if our professed aversion to war concerns only war with peoples of our own complexion and we have no objection to bringing it upon brown, yellow, and black men, why not be candid enough to acknowledge that likewise?

The Clerk read the bill for amendment, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for these islands," approved August 29, 1916, as amended by an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for these islands,'" approved July 21, 1921, be further amended as follows:

That the proviso of section 11 of said act as amended be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

"Provided, however, That the entire indebtedness of the Philippine Government created by the authority conferred herein, exclusive of those obligations known as friar land bonds, shall not exceed at any one time 10 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of its property, nor that of the city of Manila 10 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of its property, nor that of any Province or municipality a sum in excess of 7 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of its property at any one time. In computing the indebtedness of the Philippine Government, bonds not to exceed \$10,000,000 in amount, issued by that government, secured by an equivalent amount of bonds issued by the Provinces or municipalities thereof, shall not be counted."

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill to the House, with the recommendation that it be agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. STAFFORD, 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. 10442) to amend an act entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for these islands," approved August 29, 1916, as amended by an act to amend said act approved July 21, 1921, and had directed him to report it back with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION—UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 11547, for the construction of additional hospital facilities for the United States Veterans' Bureau.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 11547. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the bill H. R. 11547, making an appropriation for additional hospital facilities for patients of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. TOWNER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 11547) making an appropriation for additional hospital facilities for patients of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

Be it enacted, etc., That for carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act 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, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, and the Boxer rebellion, and are patients of the United States Veterans' Bureau," approved April 20, 1922, there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$12,000,000, and in addition to this amount the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, subject to the approval of the President, may incur obligations for the purposes herein set forth not to exceed in the aggregate \$5,000,000.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, Congress passed an act, which was approved April 20, 1922, authorizing an expenditure of \$17,000,000 for additions and hospitalization facilities now at the disposal of the veterans of all the previous wars. In the consideration of the appropriation bill which is now pending it was ascertained that to-day we have 8,464 general and surgical cases that are being treated under the present hospital facilities; neuropsychiatric cases, 9,104; tuberculosis cases, 11,469; making a total of 29,037. The number of cases in each class expected to be reached in 1926, which is said by those who have experience to be the period of the peak, is as follows: General cases, 7,000, so that there will be a reduced number; neuropsychiatric cases, 15,000, an increase over the number we have now; and tuberculosis cases, 13,000; making a total of 35,000.

Congress authorized 14 months ago the expenditure of \$18,600,000 to provide facilities for the care of sick and wounded soldiers. There is \$9,161,000 of that \$18,000,000 unexpended. That does not mean that the money is not obligated, because contracts have been let which will consume the entire amount. But there is \$9,161,000 unexpended. For the period of the last 14 months progress that should have been made in the preparation of facilities for the care of these men has not been made. It is said by the Director of the Veterans' Bureau that if this appropriation should be made he will at once begin the preparation of plans under which contracts will be let, and that within 12 months from the time the appropriation becomes available he will have every facility to meet the needs of the soldiers, and that he will make much more rapid progress in the future than has been made in the past.

The provision for facilities to be placed at the disposal of the wounded veterans under the \$18,600,000 appropriation has been under the jurisdiction of a board. That board seems not to have made the progress which it should have made, and hence it is we are short of facilities, particularly for neuropsychiatric and tuberculosis cases. We have all the facilities and more than we need for general and surgical cases.

There are many facilities now at the disposal of the Government which are in temporary buildings—some of them old, ordinary cantonment buildings in a bad condition; inconvenient, old wooden buildings under the jurisdiction of the Marine Hospital Service. Others are in contract hospitals, many uninviting, and in many such cases the men are not able to get the treatment which the Government wishes to give to them. There are a great many men being cared for in the Naval and Army hospitals. They do not like to go to the Army and Naval hospitals, as the director of the bureau says, because the discipline in these hospitals is more rigid than in the hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Public Health Service. They object to the discipline. The part of the discipline they object to is that which requires them to scrub or polish the floor. They think they are there as patients and not as employees of the Navy, and the director of the bureau thinks that they are justified in that objection. So, while we have many beds vacant in Naval and Army hospitals, it is impossible to get the men to go to these places. Hence the necessity for new and better facilities for their care.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I understand that the bill appropriates \$17,000,000.

Mr. MADDEN. The bill appropriates \$12,000,000 now and authorizes that contracts may be let for the entire \$17,000,000.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. That is what I wanted to ask.

What is the \$5,000,000 for? Is that for the construction of new hospitals?

Mr. MADDEN. The whole \$17,000,000 is for the construction of new hospitals, but the director of the bureau says that he will not be able to use more than \$12,000,000 of it during the next fiscal year.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Is no portion of the \$17,000,000 to be expended, or can it not be expended for the purchase of hospitals already in existence?

Mr. MADDEN. Let me read what the law provides:

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 out-patient dispensary facilities for persons who served in the World War and are patients of the United States Veterans' Bureau, by purchase and remodeling or extension of existing plants, and by construction on sites now owned by the Government or on sites to be acquired by purchase, condemnation, gift, or otherwise, such hospitals and out-patient 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 also to provide proper and suitable recreational centers; and the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau is authorized to accept gifts or donations for any of the purposes named herein.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. The word "purchase" answers what I had in mind. It allows him to purchase a hospital.

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. What is the \$5,000,000 specifically appropriated for? How do you divide it up into \$12,000,000 and \$5,000,000?

Mr. MADDEN. We do not divide it up. We simply authorize the whole \$17,000,000, except that we give them only \$12,000,000 of cash at this time and \$5,000,000 contract authorization.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Then he can do as he pleases with the \$12,000,000?

Mr. MADDEN. He can do as he pleases with the \$17,000,000.

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

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I presume \$12,000,000 would be available until expended?

Mr. MADDEN. Oh, yes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. And it is expected that the \$12,000,000 will cover all of the expenditures during the next fiscal year?

Mr. MADDEN. We are so advised by the director of the bureau.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Then the director does not expect to have all of these hospitals finished within the course of the year, as he told us?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; he expects to have them all finished within the course of a year, but he will not be required to make all of the payments within the year. He expects to have them all completed, and he says definitely that he will have them completed.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Does the gentleman know how he proposes to proceed, whether he is going to establish an architectural department of his own or let contracts for architectural work, or get that done by the other departments of the Government?

Mr. MADDEN. We have his word to this effect on that question. We definitely have his reply to a question asked by me. We were very anxious that he should not under any circumstances establish a new construction division of the Government, and we wanted to know whether he was going to use the facilities the Government already has or was going to establish a new construction bureau. He promised us positively that he would use the facilities which the Government now has, use them all if it was necessary, through which they will be able to make plans, both in the Army and in the Navy and in the Treasury Department, and to the extent that he can use them, expedite the work. He proposes to use them without putting an additional man on the pay roll anywhere.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Does he propose to let any of the work of the preparation of plans and specifications and supervision of construction to outside architects?

Mr. MADDEN. None at all.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I will say to the gentleman if that had been made clear before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds we would have saved some time in the consideration of the bill.

Mr. MADDEN. We have his absolute pledge that no part of this money will be used to create any new organization within the Government, and that all of the work to be done, not only as to making plans and specifications, but superintending the work of construction and making the contracts, will be done by the agencies already in existence.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I am glad the Committee on Appropriations got better assurance than the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds could get on those points.

Mr. MADDEN. If we had not had that assurance, we would have written it into the bill.

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

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. LOWREY. The gentleman says there is room, quite a good deal, in the Army and the Navy hospitals.

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. LOWREY. Since we are now cutting down the Army and the Navy, it seems to me that some of those hospitals might be turned to this purpose without enforcing the discipline of which they complain. Has there been any discussion of that?

Mr. MADDEN. That has not been taken up by our committee, but we suggested that we would like very much to take the present facilities and utilize them to the fullest possible extent. We have been assured by the Director of the Veterans' Bureau that it is not possible to use the facilities to a greater extent than they are now being used, and he also says that 13,000 of the beds now available in the hospitals owned by the Government will probably have to be relinquished for the reasons:

(a) Marine hospitals which will probably have to be vacated to make room for beneficiaries of the United States Public Health Service, now hospitalized by the United States Veterans' Bureau.

(b) Leased hospitals which will probably have to be given up upon the expiration of the lease, and hospitals of temporary wooden construction, which in time will have to be evacuated. We have 13,000 beds available that by the time the proposed buildings are completed will probably have to be given up in any case, and hence the necessity for early, immediate, and expeditious action on the work under the bill now proposed.

Mr. LOWREY. My idea is this: Suppose there are three Army and Navy hospitals and that there are patients enough to fill only two of them. If you can not use them, why not temporarily turn over one of them to the Veterans' Bureau and fill the other two?

Mr. MADDEN. There is one more thing that may be said in connection with this, and that is that in many cases where vacant beds exist they are not so located as to be available without compelling the patient to travel from one end of the country to the other.

Vacant beds are not always what they seem, because they are not where they can be used, and while we have a number of vacant beds in a number of places they are so scattered they are really not available.

Mr. LOWREY. And evidently it would not do to transport them an unreasonable distance.

Mr. MADDEN. It looks as if something must be done and be done quickly to meet the present needs.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman will permit, during the consideration of the War Department appropriation bill the Army officer in charge of appropriations for Army hospitals testified that there was then and have been for more than a year past 1,200 beds available.

The gentleman has stated one of the reasons why the veterans do not care to go into these Army hospitals is because they are obliged to do charwomen's service, like scrubbing the floor. I wish to inquire whether the committee considered the removal of that objection so as to save money by providing that war veterans in an Army hospital should be relieved of charwomen's service so there would not be any excuse for not being sent to the Army hospitals?

Mr. MADDEN. The Committee on Appropriations not having legislative jurisdiction did not feel that it had the right to report legislation granting that relief; but I think, however, that the act under which the appropriation is contemplated is sufficiently broad to enable the President of the United States to issue any order that he may think proper to issue. I believe we ought not to invade the President's jurisdiction inasmuch as it is set out definitely and clearly in the act itself.

Mr. EDMONDS. I would like to ask the gentleman why the third district seems to be neglected in this matter?

Mr. MADDEN. I will say to the gentleman that I have nothing to do with the fixing of the districts nor had we anything to do with making the table indicating where the buildings are to be constructed.

Mr. EDMONDS. Who did fix them?

Mr. MADDEN. They are fixed by the President and the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, and it is a matter of information which they gave to us.

Mr. EDMONDS. Does the gentleman think the third district is more healthy than the eighth district, which the gentleman represents?

Mr. MADDEN. I have not the faintest idea. I have no more idea where they were to go than the man in the moon. We simply bring to you the information which was given to us by those who are charged with the responsibility of adjusting and locating these buildings and construction.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman would not like to state that the third district is more healthy than the eighth?

Mr. MADDEN. I would not think it is. I do not know anything about the districts. I do not know what district I am located in.

Mr. EDMONDS. In the eighth.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Can the gentleman tell us if it is the policy, where the Government owns ample ground and a well located hospital already established, and additional hospitals are needed in that district, whether these grounds will be utilized or whether new hospitals will be built?

Mr. MADDEN. My understanding from the Director of the Veterans' Bureau is that he has already practically decided upon the location of the hospitals; that every one except one, as far as I am able to say, is to be erected on ground owned by the Government of the United States or on ground to be donated by private individuals, but whether he wants to enlarge existing facilities I do not know, but I should judge not from what he says.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Well, for instance, on ample ground where a hospital is already established, would it be considered advisable that the facilities be distributed or be kept somewhat concentrated in the center of the district?

Mr. MADDEN. I judge from what the Director of the Veterans' Bureau says that he will endeavor to distribute the hospital facilities at the most convenient points, and not to concentrate them in some given place.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. That is what I wanted to know, if the Government already owns the site and a hospital is in the center of the district—

Mr. MADDEN. The director says he is going to erect the buildings on Government lands wherever they are owned, except in one case.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The authority is in the President and the Director of the Veterans' Bureau?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. And they will locate them where they think best.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS] asked a question of the gentleman about the eighth district getting a larger amount—

Mr. MADDEN. He did not say that. He asked if it was more healthy.

Mr. STAFFORD. The fact is, as the gentleman knows, that as far as Wisconsin and Michigan are concerned they had more casualties in the service than any other district. That means the Director of the Veterans' Bureau would provide additional hospitals?

Mr. MADDEN. I do not think he will locate any building except where he believes the necessity is the greatest.

I think I have said all I care to say concerning the bill.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that I have requests from this side for 45 minutes, of which I would like to have 20 minutes myself.

Mr. MADDEN. I will yield all the time I have to the gentleman from Tennessee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for one hour.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, there is no objection from any member of the committee, or, I am sure, from any Member of the House, to this bill as reported from the Committee on Appropriations. The committee in presenting this bill has simply carried out the mandate of the House and of the Congress expressed the other day in authorizing the construction of additional hospitals in the sum of \$17,000,000 for the disabled veterans of the World War. As explained by the gentleman from Illinois, this bill provides for \$12,000,000 in cash and gives to the Director of the Veterans' Bureau full authority to contract for the construction of hospitals to the full extent of \$17,000,000, by and with the approval of the President. It does not appropriate the entire \$17,000,000 in cash at this time because the Director of the Veterans' Bureau stated that \$12,000,000 would be ample for present purposes.

There should never be any hesitancy or delay in providing ample appropriations for the disabled soldier. He is entitled to the very best care and treatment that a grateful Government and country can give him. He freely and patriotically offered his life in behalf of his country, and now that he is disabled as a result of wounds or disease incurred by reason of his service,

it should never be permitted to be said that his country was either ungrateful or unmindful of his sacrifices and that it failed to provide for him the very best hospital accommodations and treatment and proper compensation. The American people desire that they be given the very best care and treatment possible, and their Representatives in Congress will, I am quite sure, vote every dollar that is necessary for that purpose without regard to cost. The Director of the Veterans' Bureau states that it is his purpose to begin the construction of these hospitals without delay and that they will be ready for occupancy within nine months after the contracts are let. Only about one-half of the previous hospital appropriation of \$18,000,000 has been expended up to this time, the remaining hospitals being now under way.

Colonel Forbes, who has been given direct charge of this appropriation, assures the committee that greater speed will be made under this appropriation. He very fully appreciates the importance of speedy action and is anxious, of course, to see that the disabled veteran is provided with proper hospitalization and that every consideration is given to his comfort. I am glad to give my hearty support to this bill, and I am happy to believe that when the hospitals now under way are completed, and those here authorized are provided, that there will be full and ample accommodations provided for every disabled veteran of the war. If not it is quite certain that additional appropriations will be forthcoming.

I regret personally that this bill was called up at this time without previous notice, because there is no particular urgency for its passage to-day. It could have been passed on Monday or Tuesday, or on to-morrow, without the slightest detriment to the service. In fact, I had understood that it would not be called up for several days, and only yesterday the majority leader stated that there would be only two measures which would be called up to-day. And I want now to protest as earnestly as I can against this calling up of bills without at least consulting or, rather, indicating or giving notice to minority Members that bills will be called up. It so happened when the unanimous consent was requested for the consideration of this bill that I had just left the Chamber for a moment.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. And I had no knowledge of the fact that it was to be called up at this time, and I think I was entitled to the courtesy of being notified that this request was to be made.

Mr. MADDEN. I had not any idea myself that we were going to get to it until I saw there was likely to be an opening this afternoon, and the House is likely not to meet to-morrow, and I assume all responsibility for anything that has been done, without any intention whatever, as I am sure the gentleman from Tennessee knows, of ignoring anybody.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I am quite sure of it, and I certainly acquit the gentleman from Illinois of any intention to ignore any minority member of the committee. But I simply have stated what I have for the future, because there are a number of Members who have spoken to me with reference to getting time on this particular bill. And I am put in a rather embarrassing position by the fact that this bill was called up without previous notice to me, so that I could have notified those gentlemen and attempted to secure for them the right to discuss some matters they wanted to present when this bill was taken up. And I have said what I have said more by way of defense of myself and of explanation to them than for any other reason.

As I have stated, there is absolutely no objection to this bill. We are all for it, and of course it will pass without any objection upon the part of any Member of the House. I want to take advantage of the latitude allowed under general debate to discuss for a very few minutes another subject.

On April 14 the Secretary of the Treasury in a letter to the Finance Committee of the Senate stated that a deficit at the end of the present fiscal year would only be avoided by the postponement of certain railroad obligations until the fiscal year 1923, and that by such postponement there would be a surplus on June 30 of about \$47,000,000. If these payments were not postponed the deficit would amount to about \$153,000,000. In the same letter he stated that next year the deficit in the Treasury would amount to \$484,000,000, which includes \$125,000,000 accumulated interest on war savings certificates. This is a stupendous sum. It is nearly as much as was required to pay the entire annual expenses of the Government a little over 20 years ago. The Secretary makes it plain that in figuring this deficit his estimate is based on the estimates of expenditures which appear in the Budget submitted last December. He did not include, therefore, charges on the Treasury for 1923 which have been imposed by act of Congress and

otherwise since the December Budget was submitted, or those which are prospective and which will probably be later imposed. His statement did not include \$15,000,000 extra appropriation for rivers and harbors; \$65,000,000 for the construction of roads; \$17,000,000 for additional hospitals; \$77,000,000 as the initial payment on soldiers' compensation, which it is stated will go into effect January 1, and the \$5,000,000 which it is proposed to loan to Liberia. Neither did it include the \$50,000,000 which is proposed for a ship subsidy or the extra appropriation which the administration proposes for the Navy and which it has been estimated will amount to \$60,000,000. Nor does it include something like \$35,000,000 for the payment of a bonus to civilian employees next year, which Republican leaders tell us will be passed if the reclassification bill is not passed prior to July 1. When these figures are added it will be seen that the deficit next year will amount to at least \$758,000,000, and it should be said that certain legislation now pending such as increases in the Army, increased pay of officers, and other legislation which we are told it is proposed to pass will still further increase this deficit. The question naturally arises where the revenues to take care of this deficit are to come from.

In transmitting the estimates for the pending appropriations the President failed to comply, or to even make an attempt to comply, with the plain, positive provisions of the Budget law. Section 203 of that law authorizes the transmission to Congress of supplemental or deficiency estimates, and subdivision B of that section reads as follows:

Whenever such supplemental or deficiency estimates reach an aggregate which if they had been contained in the Budget would have required the President to make a recommendation under subdivision (a) of section 202, he shall thereupon make such recommendation.

Subdivision (a) of section 202 reads as follows:

If the estimated receipts for the ensuing fiscal year contained in the Budget, on the basis of laws existing at the time the Budget is transmitted, plus the estimated amounts in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year in progress, available for expenditures in the ensuing fiscal year, are less than the estimated expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year contained in the Budget, the President in the Budget shall make recommendation to Congress for new taxes, loans, or other appropriate action to meet the estimated deficiency.

The President has wholly ignored this express provision of the statute which made it his plain duty to give Congress the information and recommendations referred to. This particular estimate adds to the stupendous deficit with which our Treasury will be faced next year, but there is not a line of suggestion or recommendation as to what steps Congress shall take to meet it. It is true the Washington Post, the recognized mouthpiece of the administration, has stated that it is understood that some kind of additional taxes will have to be levied upon the people to take care of this deficit, and we can probably accept this as an expression of the views of the President, but the point I am making is that the President should have given this information to Congress when he sent forward this estimate. Are we to understand by his silence that it is intended to permit this immense deficit to drag along until after the election in November, with no effort to make proper provision for it, and that when Congress assembles in December these additional taxes will be imposed? We are told by recognized authority that this deficit will surely occur. The people know that the money must be raised to meet the obligations of the Government. And let me say to my Republican friends that the people will not be deceived, for they will easily see through the ill-conceived purpose in deferring the levying of these additional taxes until after the election in November.

I submit that this is an astounding record for the second year of Republican administration, and in face of the repeated declarations and promises that economies would be instituted and that taxes would be reduced.

The Republican administration and this Congress has claimed entire credit for the enactment of the Budget law, in spite of the plain fact that it was repeatedly urged by the last administration and was voted for by all the Democrats in Congress. But let me say that little credit can be claimed for its enactment by those responsible for its administration if they ignore its plain, positive provisions, as has been done in the present instance.

It will be recalled that last December, when the President transmitted the annual Budget estimates, he forecasted a deficit of over \$167,000,000 for the next fiscal year. At that time he failed to submit recommendations as to how it should be taken care of, except to say that it could be easily absorbed by the economies to be effected by the administration and by Congress. It would now appear that in less than six months these so-called economies have served to increase the Treasury deficit for the next year from \$167,000,000 to over \$758,000,000.

Early in this year the President, with blind confidence, but I am sure with the best of faith, accepted the figures of the Director of the Budget, whose chief business it seems has been to publish to the people how much money the administration is going to save, announced in most general terms that \$136,000,000 had been saved in the first six months of the present fiscal year. This statement was published broadcast over the country, and coming as it did from the President, it was, of course, given the fullest credence. On February 9 I introduced a resolution asking the President to specify just where these savings had been made. The resolution was forwarded for reply, but no answer was made. After a period of several weeks, I took occasion on the floor of the House to call attention to the failure to give Congress and the people this information, and I said at the time that it was quite evident that such savings had not been made or that the information would have been promptly forthcoming. On the very next day the Washington Post published, under big headlines, a letter from the President to the Director of the Budget, directing him to forward this information at once. But from that good day to this nothing has been heard from it. I repeat that there is only one inference that can be drawn, for if these savings had been actually made, the figures were undoubtedly on the records of the Bureau of the Budget and could have been forwarded within 24 hours or less, and every reasonable man knows that the administration would have hastened to verify the facts which had been promptly challenged.

Savings by the administration can only consist of funds which have not been expended out of the appropriations previously made by Congress for governmental purposes during the fiscal year. And now the Secretary of the Treasury positively confirms the suspicion that these alleged savings were not made by his statement that a deficit can only be avoided during this year by carrying over into the next fiscal year governmental obligations amounting to some two hundred millions of dollars. By this method he tells us there will be a surplus in the Treasury of \$47,000,000 on July 1; and I dare say when that time comes Republican newspapers will have much to say about it, but the people will not forget just how that surplus was brought about.

I have stated that the figures show that with the obligations incurred since the December estimates were submitted by acts of Congress and otherwise, and taking into consideration prospective obligations, those which I understand are to be put through before this Congress adjourns, there will be a deficit, taking the figures of the Secretary of the Treasury as a basis, of over \$758,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

Mr. DUNBAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. DUNBAR. Does that deficit of \$700,000,000 include next year the payment of the amount we owe the railroads?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Yes; it includes it.

Mr. DUNBAR. And which is estimated we should have paid this year?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Yes; it includes that; and the Secretary of the Treasury was particular in the letter to which I have referred to say that it is an express governmental obligation and must be taken care of next year as a governmental obligation.

Mr. McSWAIN. Does the gentleman take into consideration the fact that the Attorney General some weeks ago gave out an interview that there would be obligations imposed on the Government in the way of judgments or claims arising out of war contracts that must be paid in the next 12 months of something like a billion dollars?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I will say to the gentleman I have not taken that into consideration.

Mr. McSWAIN. The gentleman remembers that he gave that out?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I remember some statement of the kind, but not the exact figures. And any obligation of that sort, or any claim of that kind, which becomes a charge against the Government in 1923 must be added to the figures given by the Secretary of the Treasury and those which I have just given.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. The gentleman, of course, is aware that the \$50,000,000 appropriation for the payment of claims against the Shipping Board does not include such claims as are pending in the Court of Claims, admiralty courts, and so forth, aggregating about \$200,000,000, and for which additional appropriations will have to be made.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. The gentleman is correct, and, of course, appropriations necessary to pay those claims adjudicated during the next fiscal year must be added to the figures which I gave as the deficit that will undoubtedly occur, according to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury himself.

And Mr. Lasker, of the Shipping Board, has stated, I believe, that he hopes to close up all of these claims during the next year.

Now, I have referred to this for the purpose, in the first place, of showing just to what extent Congress is creating obligations which the people must take care of, and how little is being done toward making proper provision to meet this deficit next year. We have got to greatly reduce expenditures or raise taxes. The Washington Post was clearly correct, because everybody knows that you can not pay debts without the revenues, and there is only one way that the Government can get the revenues, and that is by taking them out of the pockets of the taxpayers of this country.

Is it the intention to say as little as possible and to do nothing until next December, when, after the election, Congress will be called upon to pass additional tax legislation and increase the taxes which the people were told in the fall of 1920 were going to be reduced? What steps will Congress take? Will it raise taxes or will it issue bonds and make loans to cover this deficit?

That is just the point which I wish to emphasize again, that the Budget law by its plain provisions made it the duty of the President of the United States in a situation of this kind to inform Congress and the people and submit a recommendation as to what steps should be taken to meet the deficit which everyone admits will exist. And that is just what has not been done in this particular instance. I think the people are entitled to know, and certainly Congress is entitled to the benefit of any recommendations that the Chief Executive may have to make with reference to the manner in which we shall take care of this great deficit, which may amount to a billion dollars, as has been demonstrated, before the close of the next fiscal year if something is not done. And I want to say that will inevitably result, unless Congress shall put its foot down on the creation of new offices like the 22 Federal judgeships which are about to be created and the creation of 10 additional revenue collectors at an annual expense of over \$500,000, and the increasing of salaries, as has been proposed, and as was actually done in an appropriation bill here the other day, when some 11 men who are bureau chiefs or who hold less responsible positions were given salaries ranging from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

It is a serious situation, a very serious situation, because while the people are now burdened with debt they are actually confronted with a deficit next year which is practically as much as the amount that was required to run the Government of the United States for all its purposes, civil and military, in the year 1916, only six years ago, under a Democratic administration, and certainly this should be given attention by Congress and by the Executive of the Nation. [Applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DUNBAR].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. DUNBAR. Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of the Treasury in his various interviews and estimates leads Members of Congress and the country into an error, in that he is always predicting a deficit in our revenue and does not call to our attention on what he bases his estimate. So unless his report is investigated and an accounting made of the amount of reduction of public debt due to purchase and cancellation of Government bonds, and charged to operating expenses, one will be misled. The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with provisions of law, comes into possession of Government bonds, which are canceled and whatever the amount of bonds so canceled, notwithstanding it results in a reduction of Government debt, all is charged in the ordinary operating expenses.

I remember a year ago he predicted that the deficit in the United States Treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1921 would be something like \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000, and instead of there being one dollar of deficiency there was a surplus of over \$500,000,000. It is predicted that this year or next we shall have another deficit. I claim that there is nothing to justify the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury that there will be a deficit, either this year or next.

I have in my hand the daily statement of the United States Treasury under date of April 29, 1922, which covers the governmental operations for 10 months during this fiscal year, and in those 10 months the excess of the ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures is \$609,000,000.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will my friend yield to a question?

Mr. DUNBAR. I will.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. The gentleman stated a moment ago that the Secretary of the Treasury had not given information as to just how this deficit will occur. Has the gentleman

read the letter which was sent to the Senate Committee on Finance by the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. DUNBAR. I will tell you what the Secretary of the Treasury overlooked.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I wanted to know if the gentleman had read that letter?

Mr. DUNBAR. I have not.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. If the gentleman will get a printed copy of that letter as published on the Senate side and read it he will find four or five pages of figures in which the Secretary of the Treasury goes very fully into the whole matter and gives specifically, figure by figure, just how that deficit will occur.

Mr. DUNBAR. I will tell you what you will find in his letter, because it has occurred in every report. He has included in his ordinary expenditures all money paid into the sinking fund, all of the bonds that are canceled which are received for estate taxes, all of the cancellation of bonds that are received from Europe, all of the cancellation of bonds due to receipts from the Federal reserve bank. During the fiscal year 1921 there was counted as ordinary expenditures the money provided for the purchase and cancellation of more than \$422,000,000 worth of bonds. In 1922 there will be canceled something like \$400,000,000 worth of Government bonds. In the Treasury statement of April 29 there appears at one place that to date the excess of ordinary receipts over our expenditures and the public-debt expenditures amount to \$247,000,000. Then there appears in ordinary expenditures \$362,000,000 that have been used for the purpose of redeeming bonds. Both of these items make our ordinary receipts in excess of ordinary expenses for the 10 months of this fiscal year \$609,000,000. So that the Secretary of the Treasury, when he makes an estimate of ordinary expenditures for a given year, always estimates in those expenditures all of the money that goes to the sinking fund and money that is used to cancel about \$400,000,000 worth of our indebtedness.

The gentleman says that next year we will have a deficit of \$600,000,000 or \$700,000,000, because next year we will have to pay the money that we owe to the railroads. I want to say that at the beginning of this fiscal year we owed the railroads something like \$500,000,000. We do not owe them now more than half of that amount, due to the fact that securities owned by the railroads and held by the Treasury have been sold and used in liquidation of the Government's indebtedness to the railroads.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman means securities owned by the railroads held by the Government.

Mr. DUNBAR. I mean securities owned by the railroads, but put up with the Government as collateral, and these securities have been sold and used to liquidate the Government indebtedness to the railroads. Now, we will owe to the railroads next year about \$200,000,000. In the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for next year he estimates as ordinary expenditures the cancellation of \$370,000,000 worth of bonds. So that while that \$700,000,000 may be estimated as a deficit, an allowance must be made for \$370,000,000 worth of bonds which are to be canceled. Next year there will be expended for our railroad debt but \$200,000,000.

So, according to the Secretary's method of estimating, if our deficit does not amount to more than \$700,000,000 there will be no deficit. The Secretary of the Treasury fails to take the public into his confidence and call their attention to the items upon which he bases his figures. Payment due the railroads ought not to be counted in next year's business, because we owe the money now, and according to the figures that we have here we will go through this year and we will have a surplus at the end of the year of nearly \$500,000,000. If we paid our railroad debt we would have cash in our Treasury at the end of the fiscal year of \$300,000,000. So that if the railroads were paid the amount this year which we ought to pay them it would simply reduce the amount of cash in the Treasury, and next year, even admitting the gentleman's figures to be true, we being relieved of payment to railroads, our revenues, with cash in the Treasury, would meet our expenditures, and there would be no deficit in the finances of the Government.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. How does the gentleman account for the statement made by the President, even assuming now that he is correct and that the Secretary of the Treasury is entirely wrong in his statement? How does the gentleman reconcile the statement he has just made with the statement made by the President of the United States last December, when he said at that time that there would be a deficit of over \$167,000,000?

Mr. DUNBAR. Does the gentleman mean for the coming fiscal year?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Yes. Was the gentleman speaking of this year?

Mr. DUNBAR. No; I was speaking of 1923.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Well, I was speaking of 1923.

Mr. DUNBAR. The deficit of \$167,000,000 which he estimated provided for a reduction of the public debt amounting to \$370,000,000. Including that, there was an estimate of a deficit of \$167,000,000. But we will not now have to pay the railroads the \$400,000,000 of indebtedness which some time back it was thought we would have to pay them during the coming fiscal year, because the securities of the railroads which the Government held as collateral have been sold, and those have been applied to a reduction of the debt which we owe to the railroads.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. The Secretary of the Treasury is one of the greatest business men in the country, and I am sure the gentleman will agree to that. The Secretary is widely—

Mr. DUNBAR. I do not know how widely he is quoted or how good a business man he is. He presumes sometimes on our ignorance, and he presumes on our ignorance when he reduces the public debt \$400,000,000 and has it in as ordinary expenditures.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. The gentleman does not mean to intimate that the Secretary of the Treasury has not acted in entire good faith?

Mr. DUNBAR. I think the Secretary of the Treasury has acted in entire good faith, but he thinks by scaring us and sounding an alarm that perhaps he will cause us to be more economical, more cautious, and proceed more within our income and thereby obtain better results.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. In other words, the gentleman takes this position that the Secretary of the Treasury is not only justified but has actually been guilty of misrepresenting to Congress for the purpose of insuring that Congress proceed economically?

Mr. DUNBAR. No; he is not chargeable with misrepresentation, because if you will look in his estimates submitted to Congress in December, 1921, you will find that for the fiscal year 1923, when he estimated a deficit of \$167,000,000, the sinking fund will receive \$283,000,000. You will find in the estimates that the purchase of Liberty bonds from Europe amounts to \$30,000,000, which are to be canceled and charged to ordinary operating expenses. You will find in the estimates the redemption of bonds and notes from estate taxes amounting to \$25,000,000, which bonds are to be canceled and charged to ordinary operating expenses. If you will look into the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury you will find that the retirement from the Federal reserve bank franchise tax receipts amount to \$30,000,000, which bonds will be canceled. If you will look in the estimates, you will find he has provided for the cancellation of \$369,333,800 worth of bonds next year, and then, according to his estimate as made at that time, there would be a deficit of \$167,000,000. You will be misled unless you know all items contained in the estimates.

Mr. BYRNS of South Carolina. If the gentleman believes that there is going to be a surplus, is he in favor of reducing the taxes or of declaring a dividend?

Mr. DUNBAR. We have already reduced the taxes.

Mr. BYRNS of South Carolina. If you have a surplus, are you in favor of declaring a dividend?

Mr. DUNBAR. It has been anticipated in the reduction of taxes to the amount of \$900,000,000. [Applause.]

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GRIFFIN].

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this hospital situation has been the subject of much discussion, and there has developed considerable misapprehension. When I discussed the bill, authorizing the appropriation of \$17,000,000, of which this present bill is the sequel carrying out that authorization, I printed in my remarks a summary of the hospital situation in the United States.

Ninety-five hospitals in the United States under the Veterans' Bureau have a total of 27,588 available beds. There are in these 95 hospitals 21,067 patients, which would show on the face of it that there are 5,921 surplus beds; that is, beds unoccupied. Why, then, is there any necessity for the building of these additional hospitals? If the 95 hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Board have over 5,000 empty beds, what is the necessity for this bill?

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. The director of the bureau says—

Mr. GRIFFIN. I thought the gentleman wanted to ask a question. If he wants to anticipate, I will say that I asked the question in order to answer it myself. The answer is that the hospitals are so situated and of such character that it is impossible to satisfy the demands of the men or meet the conditions of their ailments. For instance, where the ex-service patient declines to accept hospitalization at a place remote from his home and there are no Government hospital accommodations in his neighborhood, an effort is made by the Veterans' Bureau to place him in a hospital in his vicinity under a contract with its management. In that way veterans of the World War to the number of 9,107 have been assigned to these so-called contract hospitals, and on January 31, 1922, they were distributed as follows: Tuberculosis patients 2,893, neuropsychiatric patients 4,236, and general and surgical 1,978.

CONTRACT HOSPITALS.

Therein lies the basis of the complaints which have been hurled against the Veterans' Bureau and against Congress that there are 9,000 soldiers of the last war who are distributed about the country in contract hospitals. For the care of these men the Government is paying out all the way from \$3 to \$5.50. In Saranac, where tuberculosis patients are assigned, the Government is paying \$3 to \$5.50 daily aside from their medical attention.

While it is regrettable that the Government has not the facilities to handle the hospitalization of patients in every case at points convenient to their homes, it is only fair to state that it had to meet conditions which could hardly have been anticipated. The number of surplus beds shows that the Government has the hospital facilities. The trouble is that those facilities are not distributed to the best advantage. It was to cure this defect that we passed the bill on March 30 authorizing an appropriation of \$17,000,000 to enable the Director of the Veterans' Bureau to provide new hospitals to meet the situation. The bill before us is the result, and when it is signed by the President it will put \$17,000,000 at the disposition of the Veterans' Bureau to build hospitals and sanatoria wherever needed.

THE PROBLEM OF LOCATION.

In deciding that question he has to confront a very difficult problem, chiefly in the location of the tuberculosis hospitals. While the experts say that that dread disease may be successfully treated near the sea, as well as in mountain districts, it is the consensus of opinion among the sufferers—often supported by their family medical advisers—that a high and dry situation is the more effectual. The experts may be right, but, however that may be, there is a deeply rooted conviction among those most vitally interested, namely the patients themselves, that they can obtain the surest relief by securing treatment in a high and dry climate. The psychological effect of this state of mind can not and should not be neglected. There is no sense in compelling a patient to combat his own prejudices as well as his physical and mental ailments. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, in the allocation of the hospitals to be built under this appropriation, will respect this attitude of the patients. The experts say that, for the treatment of tuberculosis, fresh air, pure food, rest, and proper medical supervision are the four vital prerequisites. The patients, and also frequently their doctors, say that the air should not only be fresh but dry. This is the bone of contention. The patients may in other ways have wet leanings, but in the matter of air they are "extra" dry.

New York City has put the expert view to the test by establishing a tuberculosis hospital at Sea View, Staten Island, overlooking New York Bay. It was started in 1905 to provide a place for recoverable cases who were averse to being treated a long way from their homes, out of reach of their families. It was recognized that the family tie was an important factor in promoting the peace of mind of the patient—itsself one of the main prerequisites to recovery. The hospital has been treating tuberculosis cases since 1913, and, I am informed, has accomplished very satisfactory results.

SEA VIEW HOSPITAL.

When the Fox Hills Hospital was abandoned by the Veterans' Bureau, its patients, upward of 500, were distributed around to various institutions. Where the patients were averse to being sent to the West for treatment, an effort was made to find accommodations for them in the vicinity of New York, and 128 ex-service patients were sent to Sea View Hospital.

Since these men have been there I have received many complaints, mostly from friends of the ex-service men, and have read criticisms of the institution and of its management in the public press.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?
Mr. GRIFFIN. Yes.

Mr. LANGLEY. The gentleman from New York was formerly a member of the committee which reported the bill authorizing this appropriation?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Yes.

Mr. LANGLEY. The gentleman may be going to bring this point out, but I suggest that some of the hearings took place before the gentleman changed his committee assignment, and they indicated that most of the so-called surplus beds were not suited for the treatment of tubercular and neuropsychiatric patients.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I think I said that. I merely asked the question in order to emphasize the answer.

Mr. LANGLEY. As I understand the gentleman's attitude, he is opposed to contract hospitals?

Mr. GRIFFIN. Not at all. There is no way of handling the situation except to assign the men to the contract hospitals, and I am coming now to the Sea View Hospital in New York City, against which there have been hurled some very virulent and unjust criticisms. I received letters from former soldiers and their friends stating that the Sea View Hospital was a pauper hospital; that the food was cooked and served by tubercular patients; that the canteen of the hospital was operated by the superintendent for the benefit of himself personally; and that altogether the living conditions were unwholesome and unsuitable.

Last week I felt it to be my duty to examine the basis of these complaints and I made a personal visit to the institution. This is what I found: Upon an elevation, 400 feet above the sea level, the highest point, I am informed, on the Atlantic coast—I beheld an aggregation of the most magnificent structures that were ever designed anywhere in the world for the treatment of the ills of humanity. The buildings are gracefully spaced in a tract of 367 acres, with ample drives, walks, and shady groves.

I went down there expecting to behold a ramshackle structure, with perhaps a series of wooden dormitories unsuitable for the proper care of the sufferers. Instead, to my surprise, when the auto drove up to the entrance I thought for a moment that I was at the portal of some palatial hotel. The grounds are tastefully embellished, with an eye to beauty as well as to utility. There are pagodas and corridors, ample flowers and foliage, and the eight large ward structures reach out in a semicircle over a quarter of a mile in extent, so that every room in every ward of each of the structures is open to the sunlight all day long for the whole period during which the sun shines. I found the wards, halls, and corridors clean and orderly; the kitchen sanitary and in first-rate condition. There are four doctors, I was informed, assigned to the building devoted to the ex-service men. There are five wards in each structure, and each ward has three women nurses. I found the men apparently contented, with a few exceptions.

The tubercular patients are segregated in building No. 8, and each building of the series is separated from every other. Of the 128 patients in the War Veteran Building, perhaps 60 are ambulant; that is, able to walk around. For the ambulant patients there is also in process of preparation 12 splendid pavilions, the last word in the medical profession for the treatment of tuberculosis.

COMPLAINTS UNFOUNDED.

I am satisfied that many of the complaints and charges to which I refer were made without a personal examination of the institution. I believe it to be my duty to put on the record what my personal examination disclosed. My report may appear to be rosy, but I have the maps and pictures here, and I think they will bear out my statements—at least as to the magnitude, the generosity, and the scientific knowledge with which the establishment was planned.

The city of New York has spent \$5,000,000 upon this undertaking. Perhaps size and expenditure are not so important to dwell upon, in view of the fact that there are only 128 patients of the Veterans' Bureau in the entire establishment. One of the criticisms, which I have just mentioned, is that the Veterans' Bureau patients are assigned to a pauper institution. This is unjust. The Sea View Hospital is not a pauper institution. A large number of the patients pay for their board and medical attention. The institution is free to those who can not afford to pay, but those who can afford to pay make compensation to the city for their keep. The only plausible basis for the charge is that on the westerly half of the tract—so far away from the hospital that I could see no sign of it—there is a home farm for the aged. There is no possible way for the patients of the hospital to come in contact with inmates of the poor farm, unless they go deliberately outside the bounds of their own establishment looking for something to worry about. But what they can not do their meddling friends can do, and having discovered the poor farm hidden away in the woods,

they have dragged it out from its seclusion and have given the soldier boys the idea that the atmosphere is polluted by the contamination of paupers right under their very noses.

I found the food plentiful, wholesome, and well cooked. It is not touched by any patient except the one who eats it. The evening meal on the day I visited the hospital consisted of roast beef, potatoes, bread and butter, cold slaw, tea, milk, and apples. There was no stinting of the portions.

There is a liaison officer assigned to the institution by the Veterans' Bureau—a Dr. R. W. C. Francis—a genial, kindly man who seems to have the interest of the soldier patients foremost in his mind. He inspects the kitchens before each meal, tastes the food prepared to satisfy himself of its proper character and preparation, and is at all times ready to listen to complaints and to see that the soldier patients are treated generously. That is what he is there for—that is the meaning of the term "liaison officer." The Veterans' Bureau pays the city for the treatment of the soldier patients, and Doctor Francis is assigned to the institution to see that they are treated kindly and properly.

There is a canteen attached to the institution. One of the complaints was that it was run by Doctor Kremer, the superintendent, for his own profit. The fact is, it is run by a board of officers, and the profits go toward the purchase of vocational educational supplies, moving pictures, and other comforts and conveniences for the patients.

Another complaint was with respect to leaves of absence or furloughs. The men and their families forget that they are patients under treatment. A very vital part of their treatment is rest, regular hours, and proper diet. If long or frequent leaves were permitted there would be a disturbance of their regular mode of life which would inevitably retard their recovery. A gentle discipline and regularity of living are just as essential to the welfare of the men as they are to the effective management of the institution.

The effectiveness of the treatment is shown by the results. In 1921 there were treated 2,414 patients; of these, 27 were completely cured and 732 were discharged on the road to recovery.

Of course, it is no pleasant lot in life for a young American to find himself an inmate of any institution where his liberties are curtailed, even though the restraints are established for his own ultimate good. But to make discipline bearable there are vocational studies provided—a commercial course, consisting of shorthand, typewriting, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, penmanship, French, commercial art, and mechanical drawing. In addition to this, instructions are given in lamp-shade painting, cabinetmaking, weaving, basket work, dyeing, toy making, metal work, bookbinding, and so forth. Those who do not want to study or work can read to their heart's content. There is a library of 3,200 volumes. Moving pictures are provided twice a week and a vaudeville show is given twice a month in addition to concerts and minstrel shows. On the whole the institution seems to be making a sincere effort to accomplish its purpose, and is entitled to support and encouragement instead of condemnation.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McSWAIN].

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Chairman, I shall not detain the committee, and I merely desire to have unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD pertinent to this bill.

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

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY].

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I desire to commend the committee for presenting this bill appropriating \$17,000,000 for the erection of additional hospital facilities for ex-service men. It seems to me that if there is one duty that rests upon us more heavily than all others it is the duty to care for the disabled and the wounded soldiers of the World War. I believe that the Government should provide its own hospitals for the treatment of its veteran patients. While I am sure there are many private hospitals throughout the country in which good treatment could be secured, yet I am of opinion that the best results can only be obtained in Government institutions. Under private and independent management the Government can not in all cases fix the responsibility for the treatment of its soldier patients as it can in hospitals directly managed by those appointed by and under the control of the Government.

It has been said that republics are ungrateful. I trust that that charge shall never be justly and truly made by the wounded or disabled veterans of America against the Government and people for whom they fought. All that stands between this

Government and destruction are the lives of those who are willing to serve it and are willing to fight for it.

There are now approximately 9,000 veterans being treated in private hospitals at Government expense. I am glad that the Veterans' Bureau intends to use the money appropriated in this bill to provide Government facilities to care for those 9,000 men. The Government must build and maintain hospitals large enough and numerous enough to treat every disabled or wounded soldier within the broad borders of this Republic. So far Congress has always placed at the disposal of the Veterans' Bureau all the money necessary for allowances, compensation, insurance, hospitalization, vocational training, and other activities of the Veterans' Bureau.

If there is a single disabled or wounded veteran anywhere who has not received what is due him by a grateful country it is not the fault of Congress. If fault there be, it belongs to those whom Congress has directed to execute the law and to whom has been given all the money which has been necessary to carry on the noble and splendid work of relief to the disabled defenders of America.

It is interesting to refer to a statement issued to-day concerning expenditures for Veterans' Bureau purposes.

The expenditures to April 1, 1922, specified, are as follows:

Military and naval family allowances.....	\$298,615,000
Military and naval compensation.....	557,150,000
Insurance.....	23,000,000
Administration.....	83,896,880
Hospitalization.....	224,729,402
Hospital construction.....	47,095,000
Vocational training.....	469,123,370
Disposition of remains.....	33,473,782
Bonus allowance.....	248,682,200
Payments to beneficiaries of Army men and officers.....	10,495,000
Total.....	1,996,260,634

In addition to the above Congress has already appropriated for the fiscal year 1923 \$406,038,842 for the above purposes, and it is probable that this sum will be increased. It is estimated that \$500,000,000, or a half billion dollars, each year will be necessary for these purposes.

The number of former service men receiving vocational training is 108,200.

Other figures on wounded and disabled men are as follows:

Approximately 30,000 are now in hospitals.
 The total number wounded is 208,526.
 The total number discharged for disability is 251,916.
 The Government is paying compensation on 50,420 death claims and 156,539 disability cases.
 The amount paid last month for this compensation was \$10,340,000.
 The Government is paying insurance on 134,550 death claims and 6,299 disability claims.
 The amount paid in war-risk term insurance last month was \$8,454,069.17.
 The commuted value of war-risk term insurance allowed by the Government is \$1,326,985,835.70.

Whatever amount may be required to properly care for the wounded, disabled, and their dependents will be cheerfully provided by the American people.

Of the greatest importance, however, is the establishment of hospitals under the direct supervision of the Government in which the soldier and sailor can receive the finest possible medical and surgical attention and every comfort and convenience. In such a hospital, under Government control, the veteran may complain to his Representatives and Senators against the conduct of that institution or as to any mistreatment. Again I congratulate the House on its opportunity to enact this bill, and I trust that the Veterans' Bureau will be prompt to utilize these appropriations in providing hospital facilities which Congress has made it possible to provide, and I trust that it may be a little more diligent in this respect than it has been in some other of its activities. [Applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, we have heard quite a bit this afternoon in regard to the very important question of Treasury deficits—suggested, probable, and improbable. I do not think anyone can say definitely or with assurance at this time just what the condition of affairs may be in regard to our revenues and expenditures for the present fiscal year, certainly not for the coming fiscal year. It is quite proper from their standpoint that the Treasury, in estimating the condition of their balances, shall charge up all of the outgo, whatever the purpose of expenditure may be; but in making up balances of income and outgo fairly, we should not charge up against current revenues large sums expended on war obligations and to reduce the sum total of the public debt. So far as the current expenditures are concerned—that is, expenditures for purposes necessary to the maintenance of the Government and its establishment this year as compared with current revenues—there will be quite a considerable favorable balance; and that,

in my opinion, is likely to be the case for the coming fiscal year unless we shall assume obligations not assumed up to this time.

The overhang of the war has been greater and has continued longer than we anticipated. It is not fair to charge it against the current revenues. At this distance from the days of war the people should not be expected to pay out of current revenues on the war debt and the war obligations, except to the extent necessary to meet interest charges and the obligations of sinking-fund arrangements. From that viewpoint and on the basis of that policy our Treasury is in a most excellent condition. I want to thank the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DUNBAR] for the very valuable contribution he made to the facts with regard to the situation.

Mr. Chairman, with regard to the bill before us, I am sure we are all glad to have the opportunity of making abundant provision—and it seems to me that it is abundant provision—for the care of the disabled veterans of the World War. The country has been very generous in its treatment of these men. It should be; it should continue to be. And these hospitals should be erected and extended until we shall have sufficient beds in Government-owned hospitals to meet the need of the injured and incapacitated men of the late war.

Having read with some care the statement made before the committee by the Director of the Veterans' Bureau and officials of that bureau and the statement contained in the report of the committee—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. May I have two minutes more?

Mr. MADDEN. I yield two minutes more to the gentleman.

Mr. MONDELL. I am reminded that we should remember that these estimates of the place of expenditure are wholly tentative. My opinion is that it will be found that the expenditures should be and will be made in somewhat different proportion as to districts than indicated by the suggestion made to the committee.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. These are not suggestions. They are only information that we obtained, and we put it into the report for the information of the House.

Mr. MONDELL. I am not criticizing it at all.

Mr. MADDEN. I am sure about that; but I want to say to the gentleman that they are not suggestions, and it is simply carried in the report as a matter of information.

Mr. MONDELL. I am told they embody, in a general way, the views of the officials of the bureau—that is, the medical staff of the bureau—at this time as to the probable distribution of the funds. It strikes me as altogether likely that after the matter has been further considered and the plans have been approved by the President, the distribution may be somewhat different than suggested in the testimony given to the committee. At any rate, Mr. Chairman, we are hopeful that the money will be wisely expended and the hospitals started and completed at an early date. That is all-important. The construction of hospitals under the appropriations last made for these purposes has been scandalously slow, and if the Veterans' Bureau can carry on these building operations with good judgment, promptness, and economy they will have made a most enviable record. I hope they will make such a record.

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas makes the same request. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sisson].

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Chairman, this bill reported by this committee is for the purpose of carrying out the law passed some time ago known as the Langley law. In other words, the first bill we passed carried \$18,500,000, and of that amount perhaps 50 per cent is not yet expended, and this \$17,000,000 is to supplement that amount of money, which makes available for this and the coming fiscal year \$35,500,000 for hospitals to care for disabled soldiers. I think the committee acted wisely in making available at this time only \$12,000,000 of the \$17,000,000, because the authorities felt that that is all they could use within the next and current fiscal year. But in order that there

might be no embarrassment about it the committee authorized contracts to be made to the full limit of \$17,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, there is one thing that is noticeable to me in the House and in the Senate, as well as throughout the entire country, and that is that whatever objection there may be on the part of the citizenship of the Nation or the individual Member of Congress or of the Senate as to a bonus bill to pay able-bodied soldiers, I do not know of a single Member of the House or a Member of the Senate, nor have I heard a word of objection from the citizenship of America, objecting to taking care of the lame and halt and blind and those that have received any sort of injury by virtue of their military service. I am willing to go the limit to care for those that are crippled or who have suffered physical ailments by reason of their service in the Army here or in France.

It shows a splendid attitude on the part of the people of America and on the part of their Representatives toward those who were willing to serve their country and who by virtue of that service were injured. I think that is the highest test of real good citizenship on the part of our people when the man that served his country or attempted to serve his country and lost an eye or a limb or his health finds such a unanimous vote among all the people of America to care for the boys disabled by service in war and when they all answer, "You have served your country and by doing it you have lost some of that ability which you had to care for yourself in the battle of life; we will now step in and supplement your energies and efforts because you have been impaired in your earning capacity by serving us." It is fair, it is just, it is right; and in that there is no difference of opinion. There is no political division along this line. It is absolutely nonpolitical, and nonsectarian, and nonsectarian. Everybody in America wants to do the right thing for the lame, the wounded, and the injured soldier. [Applause.] As a member of this subcommittee I was glad to help make up and report this bill and trust that it will pass just as we reported it.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTER].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for one minute.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech made by ex-Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, before the Oklahoma Society in New York.

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

There was no objection.

The extension of remarks referred to are here printed in full as follows:

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave given me to print, I submit herewith the address to the Oklahoma Society of New York, made by ex-Gov. Charles N. Haskell, which was done at the request of Hon. Scott Ferris. Mr. Haskell said:

Near 90 years have passed since the sages in our American Congress met and solved the question as to the immediate future of the Five Civilized Tribes of American Indians. Then the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and the Seminoles inhabited their various reservations in the Southeastern States, adhering to their choice of community ownership and community mode of life. These had become objectionable to the surrounding white settlers, and demand was made upon Congress to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes to the end that these reservations might be obtained for settlement by white people and by communities in harmony with the white man's idea of land ownership and government.

SECTION ONCE CALLED REMOTE.

Looking about to effect a new treaty with the Five Civilized Tribes, Congress looked to the uninhabited region of the extreme Southwest. Then the Red River was the border line between the Empire of Mexico and our own Republic. Then the Empire of Mexico extended northward almost to the mouth of the Columbia River, and our own Pacific coast line was little more than 500 miles extent. The present State of Kansas and all States to the north and west thereof did not exist and their areas were but the home of the wild Indian and the wild coyote. Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, and numerous other now prosperous cities were unknown to the map of our country. The area from southwest Missouri and western Arkansas to the Mexican boundary line was practically uninhabited except for roving bands of wild Indians. And in view of the present populous, refined, and developed condition of that area to-day it may be remarkable and hardly complimentary to the foresight of the sages of 1833 when we find the most notable statesmen of our American Congress approving the contemplated adjustment of territorial difficulties with the Five Civilized Tribes wherein they say, "This area is so remote from the habitation of civilized people that in giving it over to the Five Civilized Tribes it will remove them so far away as to avoid any controversies in the future between them and any white neighbors."

Thus it was done, and the great Indian Territory, covering approximately 70,000 square miles, for the purpose of both home creation and Government policy, was ceded to the Five Civilized Tribes. They became its inhabitants, established their homes, established their government, and during the succeeding fifty odd years made such

progress in education, in religious endeavor, in home building, and local government as to do credit to the people of any country.

BEGINNING OF CIVILIZATION.

But this was the beginning of civilization in this area, and by 1889 the prophecies of congressional sages before quoted had been most emphatically refuted. Contrary to that prophecy, in little more than 50 years that area became completely surrounded by well-organized, prosperous, and populous States. The Empire of Mexico had been compelled to withdraw its border lines, leaving room for the Empire of Texas on the south, and this extended the United States direct to the Pacific, whereon our coast line had been extended more than 1,000 miles.

And again Congress was confronting the old controversy; that is, shall there exist in this country a government within a government and civilized but noncitizen people of such distinct difference as to make harmony of action impossible? The Five Civilized Tribes removed from the South Atlantic States to this new country still maintained their community policies, community ownership of lands, and distinct form of government. The end of this condition was in sight. Our country had no more remote and uninhabited areas to offer in exchange. Dismembering these independent governments, shaping the policies of their people to harmonize with the general policies of the United States, first the sparsely settled areas of the western part of the Indian Territory were acquired from the Five Civilized Tribes by Congress and opened to settlement. The Territory of Oklahoma was formed and these lands released to the Government by the Five Civilized Tribes were made subject to settlement.

This may be termed the beginning of the creation of a new Commonwealth and affording opportunity for home building by people of our country.

THE DAY OF AWAKENING.

This brings us to the beautiful April morning 33 years ago, when the Great Creator may be said to have finished his part of the work and presented it to humanity as man's opportunity to enjoy and develop God's bountiful blessings. This was the day of transformation. The sun rising in all its glory, lighting the way over boundless prairie made beautiful by the verdure of spring. Countless seasons had come and gone likened to this with the waving grass and flowers bloom kissed by the morning sun, an invitation to the hand of industry and the ambition of all who would build for themselves, their children, and their children's children, habitations of comfort and happiness. But it was reserved for this particular spring morning to announce that the moment had arrived when God's benevolence should become man's opportunity. Thousands were in line waiting, the signal was given, and from that moment to this we must account for our own stewardship.

Until 1907 the dismembered Indian Territory* continued a separate governmental existence, the western area as organized Oklahoma Territory, and the eastern area remained as the home of the governments and the people of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Then November 16, 1907, the final elimination of the governments and policies of the Five Civilized Tribes. They then became citizens of the United States and their areas became a part of the United States, subject to our uniform plan of government. The two Territories were united and the proclamation of the President proclaimed the forty-sixth State of the American Union, the State of Oklahoma; the "baby State," so called, for all last admitted States are baby States. But Oklahoma came into the American Union as a State without a precedent. By special Federal census of that time the new State showed a population of 1,411,000 people, more than four times the population of any other new State ever coming from territorial government to statehood, and although forty-sixth in number that morning, it ranked as the twenty-third State in population; the seventeenth State, according to Federal statistics, in wealth production; the ninth State in railroad mileage operated within its borders; the fifth State in cotton production; the eighth State in wheat and corn production; the second State in oil production.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS.

With this important standing in population and commerce the new State of Oklahoma was embarrassed from the fact that all of the Indian Territory area was without municipal, county, or district organization, and with the advent of the new State there was also the advent of 45 new counties whose organization began with the organization of State government. With the immense population and the immense property interests there was corresponding immensity of controversy by strong interests all seeking to get the best of constitutional provision and governmental policy. There was the usual demand for education and eleemosynary institutions, but in the face of all of these conditions the new State was blessed with a population the overwhelming majority of whom were for the welfare of Oklahoma first and above all other considerations. For one, I remember with deep gratitude and sincere affection that love for their new State made our people patriots before they were partisans, and by this harmony of action and almost universal cooperation the strenuous work of State organization was made easy and results were produced at such an economic cost as to stand almost without precedent on any hand.

But government, we are reminded by past observations, will be what the people make it, and we must be mindful of the fact that domestic comfort and domestic happiness are based largely upon the results of government. If our Government is oppressive, you can easily count the days when individual and family life will become but a sullen, dissatisfied, and disorganized condition. We hope to see Oklahoma become from year to year a State of great consequence, great prosperity, and great happiness.

STATES ONE COMMUNITY.

But States of this Union can not pursue distinctly different policies nor enjoy distinctly different results. There is that community of interest among all our States that makes harmony of action indispensable. One State can not long enjoy comfort and happiness when other States are denied these blessings. But while we thank the Great Creator for the opportunities by Him provided to make this, the so-called land of liberty and home of the free, at the same time the home of plenty and the home of happiness, from that point we must take upon ourselves the responsibility for government that will avail our people of these opportunities. We do not need to look into the future for plans of government or diagrams of policy. The teachings of our noted and revered men of the past are a sufficient guide for the present if we are mindful of what they have said. If this land of ours is in fact to be longer styled the land of liberty, let us realize that a minimum of centralized government and a maximum of local self-government must be

the basis. We must realize that individual respect for the laws and governmental policies of our country is absolutely essential to the development of individual patriotic sentiment and love of country in the minds and the hearts of our people. That happiness can not abide in any land where tax oppressions so deplete the home production as to deprive that home of reasonable provision for comfortable maintenance. With these three propositions before every citizen of our United States we may as well calmly and intelligently analyze our present policies and conditions and the results thereof.

Of the invasion of individual rights and the sacred privilege of local self-government, President Washington warned us: "For this, though it may in one instance be the extreme of good, is the original weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

SURRENDER TO THEORISTS.

Quoting our Abraham Lincoln, he said: "To maintain inviolate the right of the States to order and control under the Constitution their own affairs by their own judgment exclusively, such maintenance is essential for the preservation of the balance of power on which our institutions rest."

Fellow citizens, do we realize that in recent years by our own voluntary vote and act we have so completely surrendered the affairs of government into the hands of the theorist and the dreamer, whose good intentions have not been blessed by the guiding hand of practical experience; that such declarations of patriotic and unselfish leaders as Washington and Lincoln have been forgotten and their policies so completely subordinated that our so-called glorious land of liberty is but a dream of years ago; that the terms "inherent right of the citizen," "individual privilege of the citizen," "local self-government by the local people," are things of yesterday not countenanced nor enjoyed to-day? That legislative activity has completely eliminated the sacred, inherent right of the individual, and centralized government completely restricts and overwhelms local self-government?

For a time the judiciary of our country was the bulwark of defense against these invasions. And let us not be blind to the fact that to-day the judiciary is constantly yielding its solemn privileges and duty to legislative invasion, and the rights of the individuals and the community that were sacred yesterday are forgotten and denied to-day. And this restrictive policy brings with it attendant extravagance in government and evil in administration.

42,000 SPIES IN UNITED STATES PAY.

Less than a quarter of a century ago, in the greater enjoyment of individual rights and local self-government, our Federal authorities found it necessary to have upon the pay roll of the Federal Government fewer than 200 sleuths and special agents and inspectors to aid in the enforcement of Federal laws. Will any one defend the policy of the Federal Government which to-day employs more than 42,000 inspectors, sleuths, and inquisitorial agents to dog the footsteps of him who should be, in the exercise of his constitutional rights, enjoying the hitherto dignity and freedom of an honest American citizen? Such policy is an invasion of the inherent rights of the American citizen, of the rights of the local people to self-government, and of the rights of the country to limit its taxation to public necessity.

We regret that limited time on this occasion does not permit us to go into greater detail. We are but adding our voice to the note of warning that others are sounding throughout the land. In the exercise of individual business sense no argument is required to sustain the assertion that prosperity and comfort can not result from the reckless expenditure of two dollars where but one is earned. Apply this, if you like, to private life or to public affairs and the rule is equally true. Yet our country has blindly and recklessly bowled along until \$8,000,000,000 will not meet the demands the taxing authorities will make in the year 1922 on the wealth-producing class of our country. From the district up to the State authorities, inclusive, approximately one-half this enormous expenditure will be required. The Federal authorities will exact as much more, and it matters not by what ingenious device this sum may be levied—whether by direct taxation or other demand, it matters not—it must all come from the producing element of our people. Against this enormous demand the entire crop products of the United States, which, in fact, is our great wealth-producing resource, will not provide this amount; indeed, we would find a deficiency of more than \$1,000,000,000.

AN ORGY OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

What brought about this wild orgy of extravagance? Let us not be partisans when the needs of our country call for patriots. All political parties that have participated in the affairs of government for the last 30 years have their own share in the responsibility for this unfortunate condition. We recall the occasional warning by those who had the courage to cry out against the pork-barrel policy of legislative conduct—that is, the assembling of votes to enact legislative propositions, whether in the State legislature or the Federal Congress, wherein mutual aid was the result of mutual voting.

Unmindful of the sacred right of the taxpayer to have the demands for revenue limited to actual necessity, the pork-barrel policy aimed to build personal popularity and perpetual tenure of office for those participating therein. But the milk has been spilt. All political parties have their share in the disastrous results, and all political parties owe it to the sacred rights of our people and the future glory of our country to right these wrongs and return to a policy of economic government so well within the earning capacity of our people that mortgages will not be the only possible opportunity for prosperity. Indeed, it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us.

But the other day I heard a substantial, honorable citizen speak of recent service as a grand juror, saying: "We, the grand jury, decided as a policy not to indict those charged with violation of certain of our sumptuary Federal laws, excepting only those charged with a certain class of offenses."

Fellow citizens, do you realize the meaning of this statement? Simply this: The grand jury, feeling the extreme impropriety of the law enacted by Congress, had taken it unto themselves to be the lawmaker as well as the law enforcer.

A DANGER TO THE REPUBLIC.

There is the most imminent danger in the enactment of laws, whether they be to restrict individual conduct and limit inherent rights, or whether they be to bankrupt the taxpayer by exacting more revenue than he can earn, or whether they be to collect these revenues by such extravagantly expensive and inquisitorial methods—they all make for a condition of the public mind destructive of love for the country. Their only product can be a general disrespect for law destructive of patriotic sentiment. Nor should we deceive ourselves nor lull to sleep the thoughtful and conscientious citizens who, too, in time, will join in

general condemnation of the policy to centralize government, disregard inherent rights of individuals, and bankrupt our country. And the day is not in the dim distance when popular clamor will demand these essential reforms.

These evils exist. Why delay return to the policies of government contemplated by our Constitution and to economic government that recognizes that home building and home furnishing is a more sacred demand upon the fruits of industry than unwarranted extravagance in the government of the District, State, or Nation?

But these reforms are not automatic. They may not be realized without popular demand. Nor may we depend upon those who have brought about these conditions to effect these reforms for us. I appeal to every citizen in the State of Oklahoma, as well as to those who are sojourning in this distant city, to disregard every selfish political sentiment and unite their efforts in solid phalanx and with unwavering determination to effectuate a complete return to the just recognition of inherent rights of the individual and complete return to local self-government wherein the community may express its wishes for local administration as distinctly, if desired, in the different localities as the climate of Florida may be distinct from the climate of Minnesota. Recognizing that the will of the governed should not be overcome by majorities entertaining different views, but inhabiting vastly different localities with different needs and different desires; recalling the language of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, when he said, on the subject of specie payment: "The way to resume is to resume." And I say, with like determination, in the wild governmental extravagances, that the way to retrench, by the eternal, is to retrench, and begin retrenching the instant you find retrenchment necessary to the comfort, yea, to the life and living now apparent throughout the land.

WOULD LIMIT EXPENDITURES.

Our official agencies having the power to disburse public funds and declare appropriations to that end have no more right than the weakest citizen to incur obligations that are beyond the earning power of our people to pay. Limits must be fixed beyond which appropriations shall not pass, and when these principles on the three subjects heretofore outlined have been established and recognition enforced, you may then expect to hear with fervor and the deepest reverence again being proclaimed throughout our land: This is the land of the free, the cradle of liberty, where individual rights are respected—government of the people and by the people recognized in every separate State of the Union—and where he who toils may surely and safely expect to reserve for himself and his family for their comfort and happiness a fair share of the fruits of his industry.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The bill was again read.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill with favorable recommendation to the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois moves that the committee do now rise and report the bill with favorable recommendation to the House. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TOWNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having under consideration the bill (H. R. 11547) making an appropriation for additional hospital facilities for patients of the United States Veterans' Bureau, had directed him to report the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MADDEN, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. PATTERSON of New Jersey, for one week, on account of important business.

ADJOURNMENT OVER UNTIL MONDAY.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, May 8, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

599. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination and survey of Neuse and Trent Rivers, N. C., with a view to securing a channel depth of 12 feet in Neuse River up to New Bern; thence a depth of 12 feet in Trent River up to Pollockville and 8 feet up

to Trenton (H. Doc. No. 299), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. McFADDEN: Committee on Banking and Currency. S. 2775. An act to extend for one year the powers of the War Finance Corporation to make advances under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to amend the War Finance Corporation act, approved April 5, 1918, as amended, to provide relief for producers of and dealers in agricultural products, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1921; with an amendment (Rept. No. 981). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana: Committee on Labor. H. R. 11022. A bill to establish a commission to inquire into labor conditions in the coal industry; with an amendment (Rept. No. 984). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HAUGEN: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 11452. A bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the purchase of seed grain and live stock to be supplied to farmers in overflowed areas of the United States, said amount to be expended under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; with amendments (Rept. No. 987). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. SNELL: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 11528. A bill to allow credits in the accounts of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States; with an amendment (Rept. No. 980). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EDMONDS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 8553. A bill for the relief of D. V. Bussie; with an amendment (Rept. No. 983). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EDMONDS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 7322. A bill for the relief of John F. Homen; with an amendment (Rept. No. 985). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. REED of New York: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 9944. A bill for the relief of Vincent L. Keating; with an amendment (Rept. No. 986). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on War Claims was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11545) for the relief of Warren & Cribbs, and the same was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

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

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 11559) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Sawtooth National Forest; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H. R. 11560) to provide for the establishment in the State of Texas of a subsidiary fish-cultural station to the San Marcos, Tex., fisheries station, to be under the direction of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MOORE of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 11561) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to abrogate a contract lease of land and water power on the Muskingum River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCLINTIC: A bill (H. R. 11562) extending the operation of the immigration act of May 19, 1921, and amending section 2 and section 12 of the act of February 5, 1917, regulating immigration of aliens, aliens to, and residence of aliens in the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. VOLSTEAD: A bill (H. R. 11563) to amend paragraph 24 of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended December 21, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLOUSE: A bill (H. R. 11564) authorizing the erection of a public building in the city of Watertown, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MILLS: A bill (H. R. 11565) to amend the act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MILLSPAUGH: A bill (H. R. 11566) appropriating \$50,000 to the Gregory Drainage District, in Lewis and Clark Counties, Mo., for losses sustained by flood; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 11567) to amend the act of February 13, 1893, entitled "An act relating to navigation of vessels, bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage of property"; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. COLTON: A bill (H. R. 11568) to provide for the erection of a public building at Price, Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. BRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 11569) for the relief of the United Dredging Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 11570) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to St. Johns Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 11571) for the relief of the Clyde Steamship Co., of New York, N. Y.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 11572) to entitle Edward C. Scovel and Mary C. Scovel to receive the benefits of the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. McPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 11573) for the relief of Jacob Scott; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11574) granting an increase of pension to Rhoda A. Savage; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBSION: A bill (H. R. 11575) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. L. R. Standley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHAW: A bill (H. R. 11576) granting a pension to Jennie J. Dickey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 11577) granting a pension to Elmira Pariseaux; 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:

5470. By Mr. ANDREW of Massachusetts: Petition adopted by Massachusetts Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, favoring personnel of 96,000 enlisted men for the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

5471. Also, petition of Massachusetts Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, favoring enlisted strength of 150,000 enlisted men for United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

5472. By Mr. COOPER of Ohio: Memorial of the Presbytery of Mahoning Presbyterian Church, indorsing Senate Joint Resolution 31, authorizing Congress to enact uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5473. Also, memorial of the Presbytery of Mahoning, Presbyterian Church, indorsing House Joint Resolution 131, proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5474. Also, memorial of the Presbytery of Mahoning, Presbyterian Church, indorsing House bill 9753, to secure Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5475. By Mr. GENSMAN: Petitions of 37 residents of Jefferson County, Okla., protesting against the enactment of House bills 9753, 4388, and Senate bill 1948, known as the Sunday laws; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5476. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of the Grain Trade Association of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Calif., for light wines and beer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5477. Also, petition of the United Mine Workers Journal, Washington, D. C., relative to certain publications on the subject of labor; to the Committee on Labor.

5478. By Mr. MEAD: Petition of Bommer Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y., urging support of the Jones-Miller narcotic bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5479. Also, resolutions adopted by the Salesman's Association of the American Chemical Industry, New York City, urging the adoption of the tariff schedules based on American valuation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5480. Also, petition of the Gemaco Co., of New York City, opposing the increase of 60 per cent in the tariff on Cuban sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5481. Also, petition of the Civil Service Forum, New York, urging the passage of S. 2932 and H. R. 9756, to increase the salary of customs laborers to not more than \$1,300 per annum; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5482. By Mr. RAKER: Petition of Paul Rieger & Co., of San Francisco, Calif., protesting against the continuation of the dye and chemical control act as far as it relates to the handling of perfume materials; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5483. Also, petition of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, by Mrs. William A. Fitzgerald, president, indorsing the minimum estimate of \$90,000 for the conduct and maintenance of hostess houses, in the Army appropriation bill; and petition of the California State Automobile Association, by C. C. Cottrell, San Francisco, Calif., urging additional appropriations for Federal aid for forest roads; to the Committee on Appropriations.

5484. Also, petition of Mare Island Local, American National Association of Supervisors, Vallejo, Calif., urging support of House bills 10967 and 11212; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

5485. By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of 13 residents of Eaton Rapids, Mich., protesting against the passage of House bill 4388 providing for the regulation of Sunday observance by civil force under penalty for District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

5486. By Mr. SNYDER: Petition of F. W. Cristman, Charles J. Hartigan, Herkimer, N. Y.; Claude Temple, G. Minch, Humphrey Griffith, F. G. Ireland, A. W. Pickard, and F. A. Schump, Utica, N. Y., favoring the passage of the Chandler pension bill (H. R. 9198) increasing the pensions of volunteers serving in the war with Spain or China or Philippine expeditions; to the Committee on Pensions.

5487. By Mr. TAGUE: Resolution adopted by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, for the maintenance of the United States Navy on the 5-5-3 ratio with Great Britain and Japan, respectively; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

5488. Also, resolution adopted by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military and Naval Order of the Spanish-American War, protesting against the reduction of the numerical strength of the United States Army below 150,000 men; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, May 6, 1922.

(Legislative day of Thursday, April 20, 1922.)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, 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:

Ashurst	Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Robinson
Ball	Gerry	McCumber	Sheppard
Borah	Glass	McKellar	Simmons
Brandegee	Gooding	McKinley	Smoot
Broussard	Hale	McLean	Spencer
Bursum	Harrell	McNary	Stanley
Calder	Harris	Moses	Sutherland
Capper	Harrison	Nelson	Swanson
Caraway	Heflin	Newberry	Townsend
Culberson	Hitchcock	Nicholson	Trammell
Cummins	Johnson	Norris	Underwood
Curtis	Jones, N. Mex.	Oddie	Walsh, Mass.
Dial	Jones, Wash.	Overman	Warren
Dillingham	Kellogg	Page	Watson, Ga.
du Pont	Kendrick	Phipps	Watson, Ind.
Ernst	King	Pointdexter	Willis
Fletcher	Lodge	Pomerene	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-seven Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present.

MR. BORIS BAKHMETEFF, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR (S. DOC. NO. 200).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting, for the consideration of the Senate, a statement re-