Frazier	Keyes	Neely	Stanfield
Gerry	Ladd	Norris	Stanley
Hale	La Follette	Oddie	Sterling
Harreld	Lenroot	Pepper	Trammell
Harrison	Lodge	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Howell	McCormick	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Johnson, Calif.	McKellar	Sheppard	Watson
Johnson, Minn.	McKinley	Shipstead	Willis
Jones, N. Mex.	McLean	Shortridge	
Jones, Wash.	McNary	Smoot	
Kendrick	Mayfield	Spencer	

NOT VOTING—16

Couzens	Ferris	Owen	Underwood
Dill	Greene	Pittman	Warren
Elkins	Harris	Ralston	Weller
Ernst	Norbeck	Shields	Wheeler

So the amendment of Mr. REED of Missouri was rejected.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is, Shall the joint resolution pass; and the Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LODGE (when his name was called). On this vote the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] has another pair, and I am free to vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. ROBINSON. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERRIS] is necessarily absent. If he were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. GEORGE. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. HARRIS] is necessarily absent owing to illness.

Mr. GERRY. I wish to announce that the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL] and the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are paired with the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD]. If the junior Senator from Washington and the junior Senator from Montana were present they would vote "yea," and if the senior Senator from Alabama were present he would vote "nay."

I also wish to announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. RALSTON] is unavoidably absent. If present, he would vote "yea."

The roll call resulted—yeas 61, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—61

Adams	Fernald	La Follette	Robinson
Ashurst	Fess	Lenroot	Sheppard
Ball	Frazier	Lodge	Shields
Brandegee	Gerry	McCormick	Shipstead
Brookhart	Glass	McKellar	Shortridge
Bursum	Hale	McKinley	Spencer
Cameron	Harreld	McLean	Stanfield
Capper	Harrison	McNary	Stanley
Caraway	Howell	Mayfield	Sterling
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Neely	Walsh, Mass.
Copeland	Johnson, Minn.	Norbeck	Walsh, Mont.
Cummins	Jones, N. Mex.	Norris	Watson
Curtis	Jones, Wash.	Oddie	Willis
Dale	Kendrick	Pepper	
Edge	Keyes	Phipps	
Ernst	Ladd	Pittman	

NAYS—23

Bayard	Fletcher	Overman	Smoot
Borah	George	Ransdell	Stephens
Broussard	Gooding	Reed, Mo.	Swanson
Bruce	Heflin	Reed, Pa.	Trammell
Dial	King	Simmons	Wadsworth
Edwards	Moses	Smith	

NOT VOTING—12

Couzens	Ferris	Owen	Warren
Dill	Greene	Ralston	Weller
Elkins	Harris	Underwood	Wheeler

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Upon this question the yeas are 61, the nays are 23. The joint resolution, having received the votes of more than two-thirds of the Senators present and voting, is passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1898) reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service and readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

POSTMASTERS AND POSTAL EMPLOYEES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1898) to readjust the compensation of postmasters and reclassifying and readjust the salaries and compensation of employees in the Postal Service.

Mr. STERLING. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. EDGE, Mr. MOSES, and Mr. MCKELLAR conferees on the part of the Senate.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the special order, which is House bill 6941.

Mr. BURSUM. In the event that the Senate should now adjourn, I desire to ask if the bills which are the special order will become the unfinished business to-morrow at 2 o'clock?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is of the opinion that House bill 6941 will be the unfinished business at 2 o'clock to-morrow if the Senate shall adjourn.

Mr. BURSUM. There are two bills in the special order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate can not consider two bills at the same time, but House bill 6426, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors, will follow House bill 6941, 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.

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 9 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, June 3, 1924, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, *June 2, 1924*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Almighty God Thou hast bestowed upon us wonderful ministries of love, of unmerited mercy that bless the common ways of our lives. Hear the psalm of praise and gratitude which is in our hearts. Give us wisdom to understand, power to execute, and charity to constrain that we may at all times seek the best. Let strife and struggle be restrained everywhere and may the greatest good and the least harm prevail. Help us to make great gains in all those virtues that make good men and patriotic citizens. Bless Thou abundantly and richly this Congress and direct the affairs of the country they serve. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, May 31, 1924, was read and approved.

CLAIMS AGAINST UNITED STATES ON ACCOUNT OF DAMAGES TO FOREIGN SHIPS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the following claims presented by the Governments of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway against the Government of the United States on account of damages sustained by vessels owned by their nationals in collisions with vessels in the public service of the United States:

1. The claim presented by the Government of Denmark on account of losses sustained by the owners of the Danish steamship *Masnedsund* as a result of collisions between it and the United States steamship *Siboney* and the United States Army tug *No. 21* at St. Nazaire, France.

2. The claim presented by the Government of Sweden on account of the losses sustained by the owners of the Swedish steamship *Olivia* as a result of a collision between it and the United States steamship *Lake Saint Clair*.

3. The claim presented by the Government of Norway on account of the losses sustained by the owners of the Norwegian steamship *John Blumer* as a result of a collision between it and a barge in tow of the United States Army tug *Britannia*.

4. The claim presented by the Government of Norway on account of the losses sustained by the owners of the Norwegian

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bark *Janna* as a result of a collision between it and the United States steamship *Westwood*.

I recommend that appropriations be made to effect a settlement of these claims in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of State.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 31, 1924*.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 3416. An act to authorize the appointment of Thomas James Camp as a major of Infantry, Regular Army; and

S. 3188. An act for the abandonment of a portion of the present channel of the south branch of the Chicago River.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to bills of the following titles:

S. 799. An act for the relief of F. A. Maron; and

S. 709. An act for the relief of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following concurrent resolution:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 12

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the laws relating to the District of Columbia and the laws of former municipal governments in said District, as recompiled, indexed, and annotated in codified form up to and including March 4, 1923, under authority of a Senate resolution of January 3, 1924, be printed as a Senate document, and that 500 additional copies be printed and bound for the use of the Senate and 1,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following concurrent resolution:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 15

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be requested to return to the Senate the enrolled bill (S. 2169) entitled "An act to amend in certain particulars the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes."

DAM ACROSS POTEAU RIVER, ARK.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the Senate:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 601) entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the city of Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Ark., to construct, maintain, and operate a dam across the Poteau River.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request of the Senate will be complied with.

There was no objection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I send to the Clerk's desk a conference report upon the bill H. R. 8839, the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and ask unanimous consent that it may be considered at this time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think that it can recognize the gentleman for that purpose.

Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota. Then, Mr. Speaker, I present the conference report for printing under the rules.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 9429, the legislative appropriation bill, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to all of the amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 9429, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to all of the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: Mr. DICKINSON of Iowa, Mr. VARE, and Mr. CARTER.

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESSES

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing therein a speech I delivered upon Memorial Day in New York City.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CULLEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted, I insert an address delivered by me May 30, 1924, Memorial Day, whcih is as follows:

SPEECH DELIVERED BY HON. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, OF NEW YORK, AT THE COMMUNITY MEMORIAL SERVICES, FOREST PARK, ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET AND MYRTLE AVENUE, RICHMOND HILL, BOROUGH OF QUEENS, N. Y., MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 30, 1924

Memorial Day, with its sad and sacred memories, comes again and sharply brings to mind the great and tragic test of the American Nation in the Civil War. This day, set apart for reverence to those who died that the Union might live, dates back to 1868, when the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Gen. John A. Logan, said, in instituting the beautiful custom of decorating the graves of the soldier dead:

> "It is our purpose to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of the departed."

This great demonstration, of which we are fortunate participants, and the thousands of similar demonstrations which are taking place to-day elsewhere throughout the country prove how faithfully the Nation has obeyed the wish and kept the trust of General Logan. True, the line of marching blue grows thinner year by year, a sad reminder that the men who saved the Union in its darkest hour are slowly but nevertheless surely being gathered to their reward. In the march of the ages more than half a century has passed since the events commemorated by this day. The titanic struggle that locked in deadly combat the hero of the North with his brother of the South is now a matter of history. The men who followed Grant and the men who followed Lee are now brothers in arms of our common country.

In grateful memory we raise our voice in gratitude to God that so many of the Union heroes have lived to see the splendid consummation for which they fought and for which so many precious lives were sacrificed. They bequeathed to us by their valor a great, glorious, and reunited people, one and inseparable now and forever. Emulating the brave example of the men of the Revolution, these soldiers of the Union assembled for the great contest; on land and on sea they lived up to the highest standard of loyalty and patriotism, and held aloft the starry banner that has never known defeat. In that great struggle we recall with veneration the soldier and sailor of the Union Army and Navy. Filled with the spirit of America, they sprang to arms, this splendid and invincible military host. All the avenues of our great cities became rivers of glistening steel with the steady tramp, tramp, tramp, as they came in solid phalanx, singing while they marched: "We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more." Then, too, could be heard the Battle Hymn of the Republic, which echoes down the corridor of the years:

> "He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
> He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat.
> Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer Him, be jubilant, my feet,
> Our God is marching on.
>
> "In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
> With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
> As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
> While God is marching on."

Is it any wonder, my friends and fellow citizens, that we look with respect and reverence upon the thin line of blue which it is our privilege to gaze upon this day of each year. How tenderly we should anticipate every need of the few remaining Union veterans, and as a benevolent Government see to it that none of these men shall suffer want or privation in the sunset of their lives. In the humdrum of our busy occupations we are too prone to forget the things they did; we should ever keep in mind what the immortal Lincoln said:

> "The world will little know nor long remember what we say here, but it will never forget what they did."

Who among us can forget Gettysburg, with its Cemetery Ridge, its Missionary Ridge, and the heroic struggle between great armies of equal valor, or the great conflict that made Antietam famous? How often have we of the later generations read with awe and admiration of the Battles of Malvern Hill, Vicksburg, Chancellorsville, Shiloh, Bull Run, and Chickamauga, in all of which precious lives were sacrificed in the horror of war, taking the husband, the brother, the son, the father, and leaving the sorrowing family to mourn the loss of the loved one. Is it not fitting that we should set aside this day to commemorate the great things these men accomplished in their struggle to save the Union in order, as Lincoln said, "that this Nation under God should have a new birth of freedom"?

Following in their footsteps we were called again to defend the flag in the Spanish-American War, and the patriotism and courage of the American soldier and sailor equaled all the precedents I have already enumerated. As a result, the Republic of Cuba lives in happiness and

content among the nations, and the Philippines and Porto Rico are dependencies of the land of the free and the home of the brave. They are protected by the flag from enemies within and foes outside, and it is only a question of time when the Philippines will enjoy the right and privilege to work out their own salvation in their own way. Perhaps some might call this benevolent despotism, but I subscribe to a doctrine founded upon the proposition that all men are created free and equal and are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

We see these "far away unhappy things and battles long ago" in a gentle and tender haze of the past; our affections are moved, our admiration is roused, our pride enkindled because we can claim the high kinship of nationality with the brave men who compassed these achievements in the making of mighty America. Here among us we catch a glimpse of the "red badge of courage" of the Grand Army of the Republic shining on the breast of some aged veteran of the Civil War. There our mist-stained eyes take note of the insignia of a veteran of the Spanish-American War. But nearer, somehow, and more numerous, and equally dear to us, are the service tokens of the veterans of the World War and the colossal conflict which rocked the world and precipitated in blood and carnage a new era in the long roll of human centuries. Scepters and crowns were laid in the dust; monarchs and princelings were stripped of their garish trappings and forced to show themselves as men, humble and unafraid. At least, so did the wiser members of this outworn craft of rulers conduct themselves when confronted by the allied march of mankind to make the world safe for democracy.

As we gather here to-day under this clear sky of peace, how strange it seems that any of our own people, our Americans, should be sleeping the long sleep of death far beneath the smooth waves that roll upon the shores of western Europe; how strange it seems that our thousands of men and boys should be forever laid to rest in the hallowed fields of France under the cross of victory. What care or concern had they whether one power or another dominated Europe? After all, Europe, compared to this country, was a little place of a conglomeration of nations, happily removed from us by more than 3,000 miles of the Atlantic Ocean. Safe and prosperous within our own borders that no enemy dare with impunity cross—then, now, or hereafter—we might have left the peoples of Europe to writhe in their gory shambles until they were utterly exhausted or practically extinct. And all the time they were wasting their substance and their strength in warfare we might have been acquiring a wider control of the world's markets and indisputable mastery of the material wealth of the globe. It would even have rejoiced the heart of the arch foe of the allied powers if we had refrained from taking part in the war. But with an overreaching cunning that defeated its own purpose the German Government actually dragged us into the conflict to its own inevitable downfall.

The American Nation became of one mind that in the presence of the organized power of the German Government that then prevailed there could be "no assured security for the democratic governments of the world," and as we are the foremost exponents of democracy in the world we accepted the "challenge of hostile purpose," because, to quote the imperishable message of Woodrow Wilson:

> "The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundation of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them."

Ponder these words, and all wonder and question as to how we ever got into the war and for what purpose will vanish from your mind as an insubstantial dream. Ponder them further, and it will dawn upon you how in taking this momentous step the people of the United States of America did but follow out the traditions of their forefathers who fought that the Union might and should be preserved. One more step in this same progress of the destiny of a great Nation was taken in the Spanish-American War, when the last signs of foreign sovereignty disappeared from the Western Hemisphere and the fundamental principle of the "consent of the governed" was once more impressed on the mind of all governments. Finally in the great World War the union of these United States was once more proved and confirmed by our Army and Navy, composed in such large part of men whose fathers were born in the Old World, to which their sons went as defenders and champions of the rights and liberties cherished in the New. Side by side they set out fearlessly with the grandsons and sons of the men whose noble fame is immortalized in the victorious records of the Civil War and of the Spanish-American War. Forth they went when the backs of the allied armies were against the wall, when a despotism, the more terrible because it blasphemously claimed divine appointment, threatened to clutch all Europe by the throat, and with them went all our material and moral forces for the salvation of the threatened peoples of Europe. It is not for us even to attempt to pay adequate tribute to the marvelous valor, the patient endurance, the high heart of the American soldiers under the peerless leadership of General Pershing.

Only in the true perspective of time will their deeds be seen in true dimension and the real story be told of their prowess in the historic fields of France. Through them we have been victorious in war. Shall we through ourselves and in their memory be victorious in peace? Let us hearken to the innermost counsel of our conscience as we recall their message from the battle ground:

> "We are the dead. Short days ago
> We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
> Loved and were loved; and now we lie
> In Flanders fields.
>
> Take up our quarrel with the foe,
> To you from failing hands we throw
> The torch; be yours to hold it high.
> If ye break faith with us who die
> We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
> In Flanders fields."

But, you will ask, who is the foe we must fight to-day? And I answer that this foe is one more to be dreaded even than the enemy our soldiers faced and vanquished in France. Their enemy was plain to their view. Ours is a skulking and surreptitious antagonist.

What is worse, no skill of arms or device of invention has been sufficient to keep this foe—the spirit of cynic distrust of all governments—from finding its way into American hearths and homes. It prowls about the land in sundry and various disguises. Now it appears in the person of some strange alien who has left his country for his country's good. He is an Ishmael of the new day, and his hand is raised against every man and every government. Now it confronts our amazed eyes in the person of some egoistic crank who prates of his lineage, which he can trace back to the days of the American Revolution. In his cracked brain the only way to bring the work of the founders of our country to the stage of perfection is to begin by smashing it to pieces. But whether this malign spirit makes its presence known in foreign or native guise, the great need of the hour is to be able to recognize it and fight against it with all the grit and determination our men revealed in France.

As we remember what this Nation has lived through since the armistice of 1918 and all that is needed of courage and toil and endurance to do our share in restoring order in a wrecked world, it is well that we keep in mind the slow struggle toward the achievement of a complete and fruitful peace. The men who died without a murmur that we might live free and unthralled must be honored by our acts of true patriotic service on all days of the year. As the Minute Men of 1776, we must be ever on guard and ready. Our praise of them and our grief that they are gone is not what is craved by those who have crossed the dark threshold. Their prayer to us is that we remain earnest, faithful, and tireless in the task of sealing their victory of war with a victory of a new and enlightened peace that shall make war impossible. "Treasure the store of liberty and peace that we have won for you," they say, "and add to it the harvest of your own striving and steadfastness in duty that 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.'"

Let us nerve our hearts to resolute action with their message and let us open our souls to the rays of that eternal light which shines upon them in everlasting rest.

Mr. CULLEN. Mr. Speaker, the 30th of May is more than a national holiday; it is a day that has become sacred in the Nation. Every civilized people have some particular days set aside to commemorate the cardinal events of their history. If it be fitting to celebrate the achievements of those blessings which the living enjoy, it is equally becoming to revive the memory and decorate the graves of those who achieved them.

It is just seven years since the United States made its declaration of war and entered the great conflict, and thus the last great power had thrown its forces into the struggle—in a war to end wars. The whole civilized world was now wrapped in the flames of war. Modern science was made use of, and war became more effective—more horrible and destructive than ever before. It was during these times that over 4,000,000 American youths forfeited their positions at home to throw their services and their lives into the struggle. All gave their unselfish and patriotic devotion to the cause and made victory possible in that darkest hour of the world's peril.

I am glad to bear the news that Congress has at last given these soldiers a recognition which we owe them, and it was my great pleasure to work and vote for the adjusted compensation law which recently was enacted into law by the Congress over President Coolidge's veto. The compensation bill is not just what it ought to be, but the friends of the bonus were faced with the alternative of accepting that as better than no adjustment at all. We were faced with the proposition of "a half a loaf is better than no loaf at all," and while I favored a cash

option, I supported this plan as better than nothing. I have no patience with the weak and false argument by the opponents of this measure that adjusted compensation places a price on patriotism. When we recall the horrors and dangers of war and the sacrifices made by the soldiers in that war, we know that they can never be paid in money for their services in that conflict.

Decoration Day at this time finds us at peace with the outside world. But while there is tranquillity in our relationship with all other powers we find ourselves faced with a grave menace within our own borders. There is even an organized defiance against some of the most sacred guaranties of the Constitution. Trial by jury, protection of the home, and religious freedom are attacked by this group who hide behind their cowardly masks of white robe garb and dare not commit their crimes in the open. This is a government of laws not of men. Never since law has become a tool for the enforcement of human rights has it been necessary for a law-abiding man to mask himself and shield his identity. Bandits and outlaws who murder and defy all human rights have from the first been identified with the use of masks, but never before has so large a group organized themselves and made use of masks as a cloak to shield defiance of law and attempt to direct the affairs of men by mob organization instead of even-handed justice by a court of law.

It is the plain and unmistakable duty of every decent citizen to throw the weight of his disapproval against flagrant violators of the law, in whatever garb they may be found. I favor the reaffirming of the Democratic platform of 1856, which pronounced against the Know-Nothings of that era—and the Ku-Klux Klan is the Know-Nothing Klan of to-day.

This Government was born out of rebellion from the tyranny of a king. Shall it be said now that it must be born anew out of rebellion from a group lacking religious tolerance?

Never did I think that it would be necessary for a Member of Congress to rise in defense of religious freedom in this country. And never did I believe that an organization would spring up in this country and be so bold as to attempt to deny this innate American birthright. The time has come when steps must be taken to unmask this contemptible band of outlaws and teach them that America is not yet ready to abandon the Constitution, the law of trial by jury, the protection of property and of home, and the absolute freedom of religious worship. When that time arrives civilized government will have failed, and civilized government will not fail. No parasitic weed ever struggled more to overtop the garden plant than does the pernicious principles of klanism struggle to choke the nascent Republic. Klanism and Americanism can not mix. They are opposed to each other. One of them must fail, and America is here to stand. Decoration Day brings to our minds clearly that this is true.

We gather every year to pay our tribute to those who fought and died for American principles and to perpetuate its institutions, and every year the principles for which they fought become more strongly embedded in our lives. The American Republic is yet young. The history of our armies is brief, but it is honorable. Our military record, I think, is unsurpassed by any, either ancient or modern. Our capacity for war has been well tested in five bloody ordeals—on five fields which history will always bear witness to have been severe tests of a brave Army and a united people. When we were only a handful of colonists pursuing the peaceful arts in a new world, the American soldier wrested freedom from the strongest world power.

In the American soldier's record there is nothing the American historian need ever wish to suppress or palliate. It ranks high in the history of armies, and, like everything of genuine worth, rests secure on the merits of its own achievements. It is no small honor to say that the American armies have known how to fight their own battles, and how to fight them well. But when the eulogist would fill the tribute of praise which belongs to the fallen heroes of the Republic, let him not forget to tell the world that the American soldiers battled only when the rights of men were trampled under the feet of tyrants; and that the American soldier's grave has always been dug in a free soil. The first is the highest and holiest cause for which the sword was ever drawn; the latter is the highest tribute that can be paid to valor. Those two qualities involve bravery and justice, and will ever shine above the grave of the soldier like stars of the first magnitude.

Decoration Day is the national recognition that we give to memorialize those who laid down their lives for the preservation of our principles of government and for the continuation of this great Republic. So it is fitting and proper that we should assemble each year and show by our presence that we have not forgotten.

We have gathered here to do honor to the memory of those who fell in the defense of their country, to perform a solemn duty. And yet those whom we would honor to-day require little at our hands. We call them our dead, but we know that they can never die. They live over again in the memories of their families and friends and in the hearts of a grateful country to the latest generation. The memory of their services will grow brighter through the coming ages, and at the altar of their devotion will kindred spirits hereafter light the torch of liberty.

PROHIBITION

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. COOPER] and I may have the privilege of extending our remarks in the RECORD by printing therein articles which we have written, published in a late number of the Forum.

The SPEAKER. Written by the gentlemen themselves?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Certainly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do these remarks include the remarks of anyone else?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. No; they are the remarks of Mr. COOPER and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the following article was published in The Forum for June, 1924, with the following editorial note:

EDITORIAL NOTE

Lincoln, the greatest Republican of all, emphatically upheld the doctrine of State rights—a fact which is sufficient answer to the claim that it is a peculiarly Democratic doctrine. This Republican Congressman from Maryland argues that an attempt to modify the Volstead Act is not a nullification of the Constitution, and that the Republican Party in 1924 can as safely leave domestic matters to the States as it could in 1861. He favors a substitution of 2.75 per cent for the present figure.

JOHN PHILIP HILL has had a very active career in law, business, and politics. In 1918 he was decorated with the croix de guerre with silver star for most distinguished services in operations to the north of Verdun. He is a Congressman from Maryland and the author of several books dealing with the national and international matters.

PROHIBITION AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

(JOHN PHILIP HILL)

On the 4th of March, 1861, Abraham Lincoln, in compliance, as he said, with a custom as old as the Government itself, appeared before "his fellow citizens of the United States," as he denominated them, to make his first inaugural address and to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution to be taken by a President before he enters on the execution of his office. Lincoln was a Republican. Sometimes in the dark and bitter days of the Civil War, he was called a "black" Republican, and more often perhaps some other epithet was prefixed to the word "Republican," but since the foundation of the Republican Party, Lincoln has always been its personification.

James Bryce, afterwards Lord Bryce, and an ambassador to the United States from Great Britain, who still remains the greatest authority on the American Government, writing in 1893 about the party system of the American Commonwealth, in reference to the two great parties—the Republican and the Democratic—asked these questions, "What are their principles, their distinctive tenets, their tendencies?" He answered his own questions by stating that "neither party has any clean-cut principles, any distinctive tenets." After explaining in full his reasons for this statement, he added that "tenets and policies, points of political doctrine and points of political practice have all but vanished."

The doctrine of State rights is popularly supposed to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic Party, while centralization of power in the Federal Government is also popularly supposed to be a fundamental Republican doctrine. In 1917, however, a Congress dominated by the Democrats passed the eighteenth amendment, thus embodying in the fabric of the American Constitution the first great negation of the doctrine of State rights.

In 1893 Bryce said that one of the questions which most interested the American people was the regulation or extinction of the liquor traffic. "On this," he said, "neither party has committed itself, or will commit itself." That statement is as true to-day as it was in 1893.

I am writing on Thursday, the 24th of April. Very soon after this article is published, the conventions of the two great parties will have met and will have ignored the question of the liquor traffic, will have declared for strict enforcement of the Volstead Act, or possibly will have attained sufficient courage to declare for a modification of that unfortunate attempt to enforce the eighteenth amendment. I am writing to-day, however, on prohibition and the Republican Party to suggest that in spite of the alleged lack of principles belonging to parties to-day, the Republican Party was itself founded on the theory of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and that both as a

matter of principle and as a matter of expediency the Republican Party should attempt to restore the control of the liquor traffic to the States, and pending such action, to modify the Volstead Act.

I speak from the point of view of an individual member of the Republican Party on the subject of modification of the Volstead Act in the interests of law enforcement, true temperance, and reestablishment of the principle of local government in the United States. As a preliminary, I shall say a few words on the subject of the eighteenth amendment, on the oft-repeated charge that any attempt to modify the Volstead Act is an attempt to nullify the Constitution, and on the general subject of the relative powers of the Federal Government and the individual States under the Constitution.

In 1903 I said to my students at Harvard that "The old cry of 'State rights' may occasionally be raised as a political slogan, but the ancient jealousy of the Union no longer plays an important part in the promulgation of political policies." What I said then was but an echo of what Bryce had said 10 years before, that "The States fear no serious infringement of their rights." Neither Bryce's nor my own statements could to-day be repeated with truth. The eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act have gone further into the personal life of the individual citizen than any previous growth of Federal power. To-morrow, in the House of Representatives, an amendment to the Constitution providing for the Federal control of all child labor throughout the Nation will be considered, and when this article is published such a constitutional amendment will very probably have been passed by Congress. If a child-labor amendment to the Constitution is passed, it will probably be followed by a similar amendment putting upon the Federal Government the duty and power of regulating such domestic relations as marriage and divorce. Therefore, to-day the great question of the rights of the States which underlies the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act is of the most vital and immediate importance to the American people, entirely aside from the specific question with which the Volstead Act deals.

To the Republican Party, in its consideration of this question, I desire to recall what Lincoln said on March 4, 1861, in his inaugural address. He stated that those who nominated and elected him did so with full knowledge of his many declarations on the rights of the States, which he said he had never recanted. He then added, "And, more than this, they (the Republicans) placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

> "*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

The above statement was fundamentally Republican doctrine in 1861. It should be fundamentally Republican doctrine in 1924. As a matter of principle, the Republican Party is a party dedicated to the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States.

The resolution submitting the eighteenth amendment to the States for ratification was finally passed in the House and in the Senate and signed by the Speaker of the House and the Vice President on December 18, 1917. At that time the United States was engaged in the greatest war in the history of the world. The American people were making and were prepared to make every possible sacrifice of personal convenience, personal comfort, and personal liberty which the American Government considered necessary for winning the war. The prohibitionists to-day become hotly angry at the suggestion that the eighteenth amendment was passed by a propaganda masquerading under the cloak of war patriotism. The prohibitionists to-day bitterly deny the statement that the eighteenth amendment would never have been adopted unless the eyes of the American people had been focused on the trenches of France rather than on the lobbies of American legislatures. In reference to the eighteenth amendment I need only say here that it violates the spirit of the American Constitution, that although its passage had been agitated by the Prohibition Party long before the war, no one had seriously considered that it would become part of the Constitution until the dark war days were upon us, and that the eighteenth amendment violates the fundamental principles of the Republican Party as approved by Lincoln that each State has a right to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively.

The eighteenth amendment is to-day part of the Constitution. The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments have been nullified by popular assent. Those who clamor for what they call "law enforcement" have nothing to say about either. The problem to-day is, Shall the eighteenth amendment be nullified or shall an honest effort be made for its enforcement?

Pending a possible but highly improbable repeal of the eighteenth amendment, a sincere attempt at its enforcement must be made. The position, however, is taken by the professional prohibitionists that any modification of the Volstead Act is a direct violation of the eighteenth amendment. But this is not the case. The Volstead Act is one of many possible efforts at enforcement. The Volstead Act is a failure, and it is a failure because it is not founded on the principle of truth which must underlie any permanent law.

On December 8, 1922, President Harding said to Congress that the questions relating to prohibition were "the most demoralizing factor in our public life." On January 16, 1924, Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, stated that in the last two years arrests for drunkenness have enormously increased, the population of jails and institutions is rising; that withdrawals of whisky continue to increase; and, "most significant of all, withdrawals of alcohol to be denatured have nearly trebled in two years." On April 10, 1924, the Federal Prohibition Commissioner, speaking before the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, in Washington, stated that the "so-called higher social groups" more flagrantly disregarded the prohibition law in letter and spirit than any group of our citizens. Such statements as these are enough to show the failure of the Volstead Act. There must be either something fundamentally wrong with the morals of certain large and important groups of American citizens or there must be something fundamentally wrong with the Volstead Act itself. Since we do not find widespread violations of other Federal laws, there must be something fundamentally wrong with the Volstead Act. The American people through their Congress have the right to modify any existing law as long as such action conforms to the Constitution. The Supreme Court has expressly recognized the power of Congress to define what is an "intoxicating liquor" prohibited by the eighteenth amendment. The definition of one-half of 1 per cent contained in the Volstead Act is untrue and therefore wrong. It is the duty of Congress to change it. Change may be a true attempt at enforcement and is not nullification of the Constitution.

As long as the eighteenth amendment is part of the Constitution, is there any way by which the pledge of the Republican Party in the platform of 1861 may be revived in order to restore "the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively"? I submit that there is a partial remedy, and I propose the following substitute for the Volstead Act. Repeal it and enact the following:

> "SECTION 1. Each State shall for itself define the meaning of the words 'intoxicating liquors,' as used in section 1 of Article XVIII of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or by a fine of its own laws on this subject.
>
> "SEC. 2. Any person who transports or causes to be transported into any State any beverage prohibited by such State as being an 'intoxicating liquor' shall be punished by the United States by imprisonmen for not more than 10 years or by a fine of not less than $10,000 nor more than $100,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The first section of this proposed enforcement act is based on the theory of local option; the second is based on the Webb-Kenyon Act, by which the United States guarantees the States from outside interference. The proposed substitute, taken as a whole, permits concurrent action each in their own sphere by the United States and by the individual States to carry out the provisions of the eighteenth amendment.

Any legislation passed by any State must of necessity be in accordance with the Supreme Court's interpretation of the eighteenth amendment. The passage of such legislation would in a measure restore State control of the liquor traffic. I should be glad to see such a provision part of the Republican platform, and I should be doubly glad if it were part of the platforms of both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Perhaps, however, the time has not yet arrived when either of the great parties will take a definite stand in accordance with the theory of State rights on the prohibition question. There is, however, an immediate modification which may be made under the Volstead Act and which I hope will have been made by the time this article is published.

On April 21 the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives began to hold hearings on 59 identical bills introduced by 59 Members of the House of Representatives providing that for the definition contained in the Volstead Act that one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume is intoxicating, there be substituted a provision that 2.75 per cent of alcohol by volume be permitted in cider, beer, or other similar beverages to be consumed otherwise than at the place of sale. On Friday, June 10, 1921, before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives, discussing cider and homemade wine, Representative Cantrill asked Representative Volstead the following question: "According to your construction, it was not the intent of Congress that it would be a violation of law if wine was made at home containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol?" To this Representative Volstead replied: "No; my contention is this, that it might contain 1 or 2 or possibly 3 per cent without being intoxicating."

On May 2, 1922, Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes wrote me officially "that under the provisions of section 29, Title 2, of the Volstead Act, cider and other nonintoxicating fruit juices manufactured exclusively for use in the home of the maker are not necessarily limited to less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, but must be intoxicating in fact to be in violation of the Volstead Act." He also stated that "no specific alcoholic limit has been fixed," and that his office "was not disposed to take action against the manufacture for use in the home of the maker of cider or other fruit juices containing not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol by volume." An alcoholic percentage of 2.75 is not in fact intoxicating. We need no higher authority for this statement than that given above by the man from whom the Volstead Act takes its name.

During the war, as a war measure, the people of the United States drank 2.75 per cent beer and were not intoxicated. To-day they are drinking all sorts of hard liquors in the place of mild beer, cider, and wines. The one-half of 1 per cent definitions is false and a breeder of crime. The Republican Party should provide in its platform for a substitution of 2.75 per cent. It should do this not only as a matter of principle but as a matter of political expediency—expediency, however, founded on truth.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the following article was published in The Forum for June, 1924, with the following editorial note:

EDITORIAL NOTE

Despite all obstacles set up against the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment, prohibition has already accomplished incalculable reforms, social, economic, and industrial, says this Congressman from Ohio. In the last four years the death rate of this country has fallen, many penal institutions have closed, arrests for drunkenness have dropped by 500,000 a year, and deposits in savings banks have increased. Regulation, in place of prohibition, would, he believes, enormously stimulate the illicit liquor traffic.

JOHN GORDON COOPER was born in England, but came to America at the age of 8. Since 1915 he has represented the ninteenth district of Ohio in Congress.

THE BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION
(JOHN GORDON COOPER)

That prohibition should be strictly enforced as long as it is a part of the Constitution of the United States, and that as part of the Constitution it is deserving of the respect and support of the citizens of the United States, is not a debatable question. Our whole system of government, our greatness as a Nation, and the unequaled benefits, opportunities, and privileges which we enjoy as individual Americans, are all based on the Constitution. A blow at the Constitution is a blow at all that is near and dear to us. The eighteenth amendment, phohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquor as a beverage, is an integral part of the Constitution, and as such is as much entitled to respect and obedience as any other part of the fundamental law of the land. Disregard of the eighteenth amendment is just as serious as disregard of the guarantee that life, liberty, and property may not be taken from a citizen without due process of law. Disobedience of one law inevitably breeds disobedience of other laws and leads to anarchy. We may change the Constitution, but we can not nullify it.

Even the most active enemies of prohibition do not openly advocate disobedience to the Constitution. They propose instead that the sale of beer and wine be legalized on the claim that such beverages are not intoxicating. It is not within the scope of this article to go at length into this phase of the subject, but experience has amply proved that the liquor traffic can not be regulated, that when it is granted an inch it will take a mile; that the only way to meet the evil is to place it outside the law and then enforce the law. To legalize the sale and traffic in wine and beer would enormously increase illicit traffic in "hard" liquor.

The extent to which prohibition is effective to-day depends on the point of view. To contend that it is entirely effective in parts of some of our great cities, where the entire population is of foreign extraction and where the law officers wink at violations, is, of course, useless. But it is just as far from the fact to argue, as do some liquor advocates, that prohibition has increased drinking and intemperance throughout the country. Relatively, prohibition is effective, and it will advance toward complete effectiveness just as rapidly as citizens come to a full realization that it is a vital part of the fundamental law of the land and to the degree that enforcement officers are selected because of fitness and determination to do their duty instead of because of political influence and "pull." Of course, it will become more effective as a new generation, which never knew the open saloon, takes the place of those who can not forget their appetites for strong drink.

The effectiveness of prohibition has been a varying quantity. When war-time prohibition went into effect July 1, 1919, it was obeyed even by the hardened bootleggers and moonshiners to a remarkable degree, because the people were still living under the influence of the discipline and unselfish zeal of war days. Our police statistics mirror this condition. Then came the reaction from the strain of the war, such reaction as has always followed war. There was a moral let down. Violations of the prohibition law were the result, not the cause, of this moral reaction and a turn toward the pursuit of selfish pleasure and desires.

The liquor interests soon saw what they believed to be a chance to resurrect their outlawed business. They began their smuggling operations and encouraged moonshining in order to secure supplies of intoxicating beverages for the thoughtless and the indifferent. They revived their slimy tactics of graft and bribery, so that they might secure permits to withdraw bonded liquor and secure the protection of officers sworn to enforce the law. They formed alliances with corrupt politicians, and the whole country has been subjected to an unceasing propaganda aimed at law and order and a sober and decent America. Unfortunately, this propaganda was aided by the leniency of the courts. Petty fines practically licensed the bootleg trade and the law's delay made conviction impossible in many cases.

But the American people have again demonstrated their essential soundness and the truth of Lincoln's wise adage that the people can not be fooled. Each Congress that has been elected has a larger dry majority, and popular elections in many States have resulted in increased votes for law enforcement. The Christian people of America, the legal profession, the newly enfranchised women, and many other elements have joined together to urge more sincerity of purpose in law enforcement.

Handicaps placed upon enforcement agencies have been removed. The rum smuggler has been removed from the protection of the Union Jack by the recent treaty with Great Britain, and similar treaties with other powers will soon outlaw this twentieth-century pirate. The Coast Guard has been granted means to protect the shores of the United States. Civil-service regulations will soon replace the spoils system in selecting honest and competent enforcement agents beyond the influence of wet politicians.

Despite all obstacles and handicaps the social, economic, and industrial reforms accomplished by prohibition are so numerous that it is impossible even to catalogue them within the limited scope of this statement. No longer are there 177,790 open, legalized saloons, inviting patronage and serving as centers of evil, vice, corruption, and death. The country has never been so rich and the people so sober. But for prohibition readjustment from the war could not have gone forward so rapidly and successfully.

The death rate in the United States has fallen amazingly. In the first four years under prohibition the decrease was equivalent to saving 873,000 lives. Crime has lessened. More people may be arrested, but for traffic-law violations, breaches of some automobile, food, or sanitary regulation and not for drunkenness. The Federal census shows a decrease of 5.8 per 100,000 in our criminal population from 1917 to 1922. Hundreds of penal institutions have been closed since prohibition. Judge William M. Gemmill, of Chicago, a foremost criminal authority, says that the drop in the number of arrests for drunkenness is equivalent to 500,000 a year. The licensed liquor traffic was the most fertile source of crime, and much of the existing criminality is traceable to the now outlawed liquor traffic, which is encouraged by the advocates of nullification of the Constitution.

America's prosperity is the wonder of the whole world. We have five-sixths of the world's motor vehicles. Mr. R. T. Hodgkins, vice president of the Rollin Motors Co., asserts that at least 7,000,000 motor cars have been bought with money that formerly went to the saloon. Roger Babson says that prohibition turned what would normally have been a downward trend into an upward one and thus accounts for much of our recent and present prosperity. Two or three billion dollars yearly were turned from the destructive channels of drink to the constructive channels of legitimate business.

Last year alone the savings deposits of the country increased a billion dollars. Insurance holdings gained $11,000,000,000 and vast sums were expended for the radio, moving pictures, and other entertainments. Stock in the Nation's great enterprises has been acquired by a much larger number of people. The growth of the labor banks is another indication that the workers are saving their money more than ever before.

That drunkenness has dropped to a minimum under prohibition is proved by the fact that in most cities a drunkard is a rare sight on the streets and the homes for alcoholics have decreased from 238 in the time of the licensed saloon to 38 last year. There are few communities in America where it is not almost as easy to enter the lodge of a secret society without a password as it is for anyone to buy a drink of intoxicating liquor without being sponsored by an acquaintance of the dealer.

The average man is the greatest gainer from prohibition. In the past 10 years the per capita wealth of America has increased from $968 to $2,918, most of the gain coming after the adoption of prohibition. It is not the men and women who work for a living and are busily engaged in producing the wealth and prosperity of the Nation who are agitating against prohibition. Such agitation finds far more willing

supporters among the wealthy idle, who want liquor to stimulate their jaded appetites in their pursuit of pleasure. It is among these people far more than among those who work with their hands that the advocates of beer and wine find aid and comfort and sympathy.

I am proud to be a member of Division No. 565, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which organization, through its officers, recently sent a stinging rebuke to the propagandists who have been seeking the support of labor for legislation attacking prohibition:

> "It is somewhat of a mystery to us men engaged in the dangerous business of railroading why any wage earner would want a return to the misery of the evils of pre-Volstead days. To say that the eighteenth amendment has been a total failure, that the drink habit is as bad or worse than before, we know is simply propaganda of those interested in the return of a business that has done more to retard civilization and human progress than any one thing in the world's history.
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> "We men in the railroad game know that the eighteenth amendment has been the greatest blessing we ever received; we know that we are better off morally, financially, intellectually, and in every other way by the outlawing of the booze business."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN GENERAL

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on business conditions as they are to-day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I wish to take a few minutes' time to discuss briefly business conditions in general as they are throughout the country at the present time.

To discuss this very important question intelligently it will be necessary first to find out what has caused the present depression in business, and after we have discussed the causes I will be glad to state what, in my opinion, can and should be done to improve them.

We have heard many able speeches on this floor about the distressed condition of our farmers, and I do not think a single one of them have been exaggerated, as our farmers are in a deplorable condition; and, gentlemen, I am frank to say to you they are not the only ones that are suffering at the present time, as business conditions in almost every line in every part of the country are getting worse day by day.

The big-interest newspapers are trying to lead the people to believe it is all being caused by the investigations that are going on here in Washington. This, in my opinion, is not the cause; for where it is known that there is rottenness and corruption, be it in business or in government, everyone knows that the thing to do is to find out who the guilty ones are and see that they are punished if possible to do so. Others say the depression in business is caused by the distressed condition of our farmers. This, in my opinion, is true; then let us find out what has caused the distressed condition of our farmers everywhere. If we can find out what is causing their trouble and apply the proper remedy, business conditions will improve.

Let us then go back for a few years and see what has happened in the past, and in that way we should be able to find out what is causing our present depression; and after we have found the cause we should be able to find a remedy.

The Democratic Party came into control of the Government's affairs on March 4, 1913. For 16 years prior thereto the Government's affairs had been in the hands and complete control of the reactionary members of the Republican Party as it is now; and during that time no legislation of national importance was considered or passed. Legislation had not kept abreast of the necessity of the times and unfortunate conditions had arisen; and when the Democratic Party regained control in 1913, it set about to do those things of a legislative character which were demanded by the common interest of all the people. It realized, recognized, and quite successfully met the legislative necessities of the hour; in its every undertaking to develop forward-looking, safe, and constructive legislation for the country at large it was antagonized and opposed by the reactionary Republican group and by the selfish and unscrupulous business interests of the country. This was particularly true of any legislation from which it was thought that any benefit would result to the rank and file of our citizens generally. Nevertheless, that administration gave to the country its Federal reserve act, and it enforced its administration in accordance with the spirit and purpose of the act; and while that enactment is the law to-day there has been a remarkable change in the spirit of its administration; for special money interests have almost as great a hold upon the country's finances to-day as they had before the Federal reserve act was made a law. The act and its spirit and purpose remain unchanged, but its administration has fallen under selfish and hostile influence. The fact that I desire to emphasize is that it is the greatest legislative enactment of recent years and capable of a world of good when administered according to its spirit and purpose. It was a Democratic idea and achievement of which the party may well be proud and which stands to-day as a credit to that administration. It carried us through a World War without financial disturbance.

That same administration went further in the interests of the country and its industries and for the purpose of facilitating foreign trades and enjoying the markets of the world, it amended the Federal reserve act so as to permit associations of reserve banks to establish branches in foreign countries. This was wholly in the interest of trade and commerce and greatly facilitated transactions in foreign markets.

That administration passed the income tax law, which lifted the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the masses and placed it on those better able to bear it; it passed the Clayton antitrust law, which is most conspicuous at the present time for its nonenforcement; it passed the law providing for the election of the United States Senators by the direct vote of the people; it passed the Federal Trade Commission law, the purpose of which was to help and protect honest business and to curb lawless trusts and price-fixing associations; it passed a law extending the parcel post, reducing charges and the limit on packages; it passed the law broadening the scope of the postal savings bank system by increasing the maximum amount allowed to be deposited. It passed the Federal farm loan act, proving a system of rural credits, guaranteeing long term, low-rate loans to farmers—another good law the administration of which, too, according to a distinguished Republican Senator, has fallen into bad hands; it passed the $85,000,000 Federal aid road bill; it provided for a tariff commission for the purpose of taking the tariff out of politics and politics out of the tariff and for the further purpose of advancing and regulating the tariff on the scientific business basis; it passed the uniform grain grading act; it passed a law giving Government regulation over warehouses and providing negotiable warehouse receipts. It gave the country a competitive tariff law to which no taint was ever attached—a law that was conceived in the interest of the whole country and not in the interest of unscrupulous profiteers.

It was a working administration. Congress remained in long sessions, and legislation was carefully prepared and considered. Its work was in the open; the Republican Members of the House committees were not excluded from committee rooms, but they and the public were invited to the fullest exercise of their rights and privileges; and moral reproach never cast its shadow upon any Member or any committee, for neither Member nor committees were under improper influence. They, as the Representatives of the American people, were working—were free to work in the interest of the American people and there was prosperity everywhere. Farmers, laborers, and business men were all prosperous.

In 1918 the Democratic Party lost control of the Government; in that year the Democratic Party lost the House of Representatives and since that time there has been very little constructive legislation that was in the interest of the American people. The Republican administration has given the country one law that directly concerns the people as a whole, namely, the present Fordeny-McCumber tariff law. No one outside of the reactionary Republican group will contend that it is fair and just or that it is in the interest of the people as a whole. And, in this session of Congress that same group has tried to force upon the country a new tax law strictly in the interest of those whose incomes are in excess of $55,000 per annum. (The present law was so unfair and unjust and unscientific that it was condemned by the leaders of the reactionary Republican group themselves even before the ink on it was dry.)

The Fordney-McCumber tariff law, which, in my opinion, is causing our present depression, has proven a curse to the country—to the whole country, except the people who can take advantage of its high rates for the purpose of price fixing. The rank and file of the American citizens are being price-soaked on everything they buy; while a part of them—the American farmer—is being price-soaked on everything that he sells, for it curbs and restricts, if not destroys, his foreign market. At no time since 1890 has the farmer's dollar been worth as much as it was under the late Democratic administration, when it reached the high-water mark of 112; and at no time since 1890 has the farmer's dollar maintained as high a value as it did during that administration from 1913 to 1921, inclusive; and at no time in recent years has it reached so low a figure as it has under the present administration.

The following table submitted by the Republican Secretary of Agriculture shows the value of the farmer's dollar in years from 1890 to 1922, inclusive:

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 15, 1923, p. 5828]

THE FARMER'S DOLLAR

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, February 27, 1923.

Hon. EWIN L. DAVIS,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. DAVIS: I am pleased to transmit herewith data relative to the purchasing power of the farm dollar as requested in your letter of February 17.

A satisfactory index number of the purchasing power of the farm dollar, 1860 to date, has not been prepared. The Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry prepared a series of index numbers from 1890 to 1920, and we have continued it to include 1922. A copy is transmitted herewith.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY C. WALLACE, *Secretary.*

(Inclosure.)

The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar since 1890

(Includes food and farm products with all other products)

	Cents.
1890	83
1891	89
1892	87
1893	87
1894	85
1895	85
1896	81
1897	86
1898	88
1899	83
1900	86
1901	92
1902	95
1903	88
1904	93
1905	90
1906	88
1907	90
1908	93
1909	100
1910	96
1911	97
1912	101
1913	100
1914	105
1915	103
1916	97
1917	107
1918	112
1919	112
1920	96
1921	84
1922	89

1913–1922, REVISED

Source: The Agricultural Crisis and Its Causes. Report of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. Part 1.

Please compare the value of the farmer's dollar under the late Democratic administration with its value under other administrations.

Also remember that at present the farmer's dollar, measured in other than farm products, is only 59.5 cents.

Under the operations of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill the American consumers of manufactured products have had billions legislated out of their pockets into the pockets of a few special privileged interests, who now stand ready to contribute their millions for the further success of the Republican Party, which has thus enabled them to rob the great body of the American people. Certain manufacturing interests and tariff beneficiaries have reaped a golden harvest as the result of it. It has enabled them to maintain abnormal and unreasonable prices for their products, and the consuming public is to-day paying the bill. Production is controlled, distribution is controlled, and prices are fixed without let or hindrance. The privileged classes are completely and scientifically organized and are in a position to benefit, and do benefit, almost criminally, under its operations. The farmers and small business men control neither production nor distribution nor the price at which they sell their product. If their industries were organized as the great manufacturing industry, if they could control production and distribution, then they could fix prices and maintain them somewhat as the large manufacturing interests do.

Shortly following the enactment of the Fordney-McCumber bill, it was estimated by the New York Herald (a Republican paper), that it would cost the American people from two and one-half to three billion dollars annually; while the Fair Tariff League, which is a Republican protective tariff organization in the interest of fair and honest protection, estimated its cost to the people at six billions; and another very eminent tariff authority estimated its cost to the people at eleven billions. This last estimate modified the estimate of the Fair Tariff League by taking account of the gross cost resulting from the pyramiding process; but the true figure must lie somewhere between the two extremes.

The American Federation of Farm Bureaus made an investigation of the Fordney-McCumber law in its effect upon agriculture within a few months after its enactment; and it reported that the American farmers had, within those few months, suffered a gross loss of $426,000,000; that they had enjoyed a net gain of $125,000,000 while suffering a net lost of $301,000,000 in a few months' time. Farmers ought to know and see that the great special privileged interests have been declaring enormous dividends ranging from 25 per cent to 1,000 per cent, while farmers have either gone into bankruptcy or merely held their own, or have realized a trifling per cent upon their investment and labor. This law was conceived in the interest of the large manufacturing industries of the country and its penalties have fallen upon the great body of American people with a heavy hand. In my opinion, the American farmers and the general public are suffering more to-day from its curses than from any other one cause. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, you can not continue to rob the great common people of our country and give that which you take from them to the special privileged class and continue to have prosperity. It can not be done.

This, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, is the cause of most of our trouble to-day. This is what is causing our farmers to go bankrupt. This is what is causing the depression in business. It is not the investigation of corruption and fraud that the special privileged class and the reactionary members of the Republican Party say should be stopped, but the present Fordney-McCumber tariff law, or as it has been rightly named the "robber tariff law."

How can we expect to have prosperity when, according to a survey made by the Department of Agriculture, we are informed that the average gross annual income per farm in the United States is $712 and this is not for each person on the farm but it is the average gross receipts the farmer and his family receive and out of this he must pay his taxes, cost of operations, upkeep, and other expenses, and this is not all—when he goes to purchase his clothing and the things he needs on the farm he finds his dollar only worth 50 cents, or, in other words, will only buy what 50 cents should buy, mostly on account of the present high protective tariff.

The following table will show the purchasing power of a bushel of wheat in 1913 and 1923:

	Cost 1913	Cost 1923	Wheat needed— 1913	Wheat needed— 1923
			Bushels	*Bushels*
Plow	$9.50	$27.00	11.7	29.2
Double wagon	53.50	130.00	66.8	143.3
Single harness	11.00	26.00	13.7	28.3
100 pounds barbed wire	2.25	5.00	3	5.6
Suit of clothes	16.75	28.50	21	31
Two bottom plows	64.00	125.00	80	140
Double harness	32.00	73.50	40	80
Pair of shoes	4.75	11.00	6	12
Thresher operators	6.25	14.75	8	16
Harvest labor	2.00	6.00	3	6.5

Farm price of wheat per bushel:

1913	$0.799
1923	.923

The following table will show the purchasing power of hogs, which you all know are a staple farm product and which largely fix the price of corn and other farm products:

Purchasing power of hogs

	Cost 1913	Cost 1923	Pork needed— 1913	Pork needed— 1923	Increase
			Pounds	*Pounds*	*Per cent*
Walking plow, 14-inch, general purpose	$11.75	$21.25	157	332	111
Gang plow, 14-inch	53.25	99.00	744	1,549	108
Disk harrow, 7-foot, 16-inch	23.00	47.50	321	743	131
Corn planter, 2-row	31.75	64.50	443	1,009	128
Grain drill, 22-7	106.00	190.00	1,481	2,973	101
Double wagon	61.21	132.20	----------	855	269
Ton of hard coal	8.59	19.17	----------	120	300

Farm price, hogs, per 100 pounds: 1913, $7.16; 1923, $6.39.

The present Fordney-McCumber tariff is against the interest of the farmer, laboring men, and small business men. I am not a free trader. I think we should have a tariff that is fair, to protect the farmer, the laborer, and the manufacturer, but we do not need a tariff that will rob the people and make the farmers' dollar worth 50 cents and almost entirely wipe out their foreign market.

Under the Fordney-McCumber tariff law, the women of the country are made to pay twice as much, and, on some articles, three and four times as much as they should for everything they wear. It is a crime to have the present duties as they are.

The present tariff is a violation of the principle of honest protection. It adds over $200,000,000 to the cost of our sugar annually and over $300,000,000 to our wool clothing. It doubles the cost of "ginghams," used for making dresses, shirts, and aprons. It adds from $5 to $8 each to the women's tweed coats and suits, of which on the average of 30,000,000 are bought annually. In fact, it adds over $3,000,000,000 to the prices of the general merchandise that is bought in the stores of our country.

The present tariff law is costing the people of Indiana over $90,000,000 a year, and is costing the people of the fourth district in Indiana, the district I have the honor to represent, over $600,000 a year. Think of it, gentlemen, we talk about lowering taxes and we have done absolutely nothing to change the tariff tax, which is costing the people of our country billions of dollars annually.

It is said that our present high protective tariff law costs the average home, with an average family of five, $159 annually. Gentlemen of the House, as long as these conditions prevail and the laws of our country are favorable to the "special interests" or "privileged classes" against the interest of the common people, how in the name of goodness can we expect to have prosperity or even an improvement in our present agricultural or business conditions?

As some of you know, I have introduced several bills during this session of Congress to lower the tariff on a number of articles, and if they had been passed during this session they would have saved the people of the country millions—yes, billions of dollars. If the bill I introduced to take the tariff off of sugar, alone, had been passed, it would have saved the people of the country over $200,000,000, but no attention has been paid to any of these bills. In fact, no attention has been paid to any bill that had for its purpose the improvement of conditions for the farmers, laboring men, and small business men, except those the present administration was forced to bring up on account of it being a national campaign year.

When we met here last December all that we could hear and all we could see in the newspapers was something about the so-called Mellon tax plan which was so cordially approved by the present administration and by the unscrupulous business interests of the country. Millions of dollars were spent to get the people of the country and Congress to blindly accept this program. Nothing was said about the Garner or Democratic plan except that it was unscientific and unsound.

The facts are the Garner plan was in the interest of the average business man and men with ordinary means, and it has been, with but few changes, passed by both Houses almost unanimously, and, as has well been said by Representative JOHN N. GARNER, our ranking member of the House Ways and Means Committee:

> It is now clear that there would have been no tax relief enacted this year under the bungling policies and impossible tax proposals of the Coolidge administration, except for the action of the Democrats in formulating a feasible tax program which made it possible to take a splendid step in substantial tax reduction. This program avoided both the Mellon and the opposite extreme in tax proposals and thereby commanded a majority of the votes of the two Houses of Congress. This course of moderation has characterized many other sound constructive legislative policies which have been carried to a successful conclusion by the Democratic Party during the past 12 years.
>
> If intrusted with power next November, the Democratic Party will be prepared to prosecute a comprehensive program of further tax readjustment, including all phases of the existing iniquitous tariff taxes—one that will be just and fair alike to every class of persons and of business, and in accordance with ability to pay.

Since 1918 the Muscle Shoals proposition, representing millions upon millions of the people's money, remains undeveloped, undisposed of, and unproductive. It goes without saying that this is unfortunate but opulent evidence of the incompetency of Republican administration. Something should have been done with it six years ago; but nothing has been done with it, and there is little prospect that there will be so long as the Republicans remain in control of the situation and the proposition is opposed by the great Fertilizer Trust, Republican promises to the contrary notwithstanding.

I have no prejudices for or against any plan looking to its utilization in the interest of agriculture; and I am for some plan for its utilization in the interest of cheaper fertilizer for the American farmer. Is this great natural utility to remain unutilized in the interest of the American farmers because the Republican Party controls the situation at the dictation of the great fertilizer and water-power trusts? If anything is going to be done with it, when, rather than how, concerns me, if it be at all in the interest of cheaper fertilizer for the agricultural industry and protection of the Government, as has been agreed to by the leading representatives of the farming industry. Are we going to sit by and see it go as did the Teapot Dome and the great national oil reserve lands of California?

This Congress has done absolutely nothing to relieve the depression that has afflicted agriculture; it is not going to do anything in the interest of agriculture; and the farmers who are sending their petitions and prayers to it for some consideration had better send those petitions and prayers to Wall Street, for they will only receive what Wall Street directs this Congress to deliver to them. Chaff and sop will not meet the farmer's necessity, nor can it do so as long as it is controlled and operated in the selfish interest of those who finance its campaigns with their millions. It can not serve two masters. It can not legislate in the interest of the American people, when, by circumstances to which it is a party, it must give to special interests the things demanded.

Since 1918, when the Democratic Party lost control of the House of Representatives, and, consequently, control of legislation, the farmer's condition has gradually grown worse. This is reflected in many ways. Again, no class of our citizens has suffered more at the hand of this administration than farmers. Robbed in their purchases by price-fixing associations, robbed in their sales by price-fixing purchasers, until to-day he is discouraged and disheartened, if not bankrupt. Under no administration within our memory have there been so many bank failures in agricultural sections. The following table shows the number of bank failures, national and State, from 1870 to 1923, inclusive; and in 1922 the greatest number for any one year of State and national banks failed—397. Particular attention is invited to the bank failures of 1921, 1922, and 1923:

National and State bank failures

Year	Number of national bank failures	Number of State bank failures
1870	1	1
1871	None.	7
1872	5	10
1873	4	33
1874	9	40
1875	3	14
1876	8	37
1877	9	63
1878	11	70
1879	9	20
1880	5	10
1881	None.	9
1882	3	19
1883	1	27
1884	6	54
1885	9	32
1886	6	13
1887	5	19
1888	12	17
1889	4	15
1890	6	30
1891	16	44
1892	17	27
1893	65	261
1894	21	71
1895	36	115
1896	27	78
1897	38	122
1898	7	53
1899	12	26
1900	6	32
1901	11	56
1902	2	43
1903	12	26
1904	20	102
1905	22	57
1906	8	37
1907	7	34
1908	24	132
1909	9	90
1910	6	28

National and State bank failures—Continued

Year	Number of national bank failures	Number of State bank failures
1911	3	56
1912	8	55
1913	6	40
1914	21	96
1915	14	110
1916	13	41
1917	7	35
1918	2	25
1919	1	42
1920	5	44
1921	28	330
1922	33	364
1923	37	237

Number of national banks failed since July 1, 1923, to May 21, 1924

	1923						1924					
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	Total
North Carolina	2											2
Montana	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	5	3	1	1	22
Oklahoma	3			1	4	4		3		1		16
North Dakota	1			1	5	3	3	1	2	2		18
Nebraska		1			1			2	2	1		7
Georgia		1										1
Iowa		1							1			2
South Dakota			1	1	1		2	5	5			15
New Mexico				1	1			4	2	2	2	12
Minnesota				1	2			2	1			6
Kansas					1				1	1	1	4
Arizona					1							1
Ohio					1							1
Alabama						1						1
Wyoming						1		1	3			5
Oregon						1						1
Utah							1					1
Washington								2				2
Wisconsin								1	1			2
Idaho									1			1
Colorado										2		2
Texas											1	1
Total	8	4	2	7	19	13	7	26	22	10	5	123

State banks failed from June 30, 1923, to January 31, 1924

Arizona	4
Idaho	1
Minnesota	40
Montana	62
Nebraska	7
New Mexico	13
North Dakota	90
Oklahoma	29
South Dakota	53
Texas	7
Utah	2
Wyoming	3
Total	311

I charge that this administration is passing into history without anything having been done or seriously attempted in the interest of agriculture—not one solitary thing of substantial character. I charge that no earnest consideration has been given by the administration to any matter of beneficial concern to the American farmers and that the American farmers' condition to-day is far more critical than it was at any time from 1913 to 1918 when the Democratic Party lost control of the House.

The Executive recommendations of this administration have not been for the betterment of agricultural conditions, which would mean an improvement in business conditions in general, but in the interest of the big interests of the country. The moral standard of the administration has reached its lowest degree. The stamp of deceit and fraud are too frequently seen in astonishing places. Crime and corruption seem to have broken loose and run rampant in high official places, and apparently it has been encouraged by some, connived at by others, and condoned by the whole reactionary outfit that stamps it with a lack of sense of moral and official obligation and responsibility for any trust; and the American farmer is only fooling himself when he seeks consideration under the present régime.

As I stated before, before business conditions in general can be improved agricultural conditions must be improved, and before the agricultural conditions can be permanently improved the present robber tariff law must be repealed, thereby increasing the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar, putting him in position to buy the things he has to buy for himself, family, and the operation of his farm. Reduce the freight rates on the agricultural products of the country so that the produce of the farm can be delivered to the consumer at a reasonable cost.

Change our present foreign relation policy so that there will be a market for the present surplus food products.

This administration has not seen fit to consider these questions, which, in my opinion, should have by all means been considered above all other questions.

Let us hope that the next administration will consider them and give permanent relief to our farmers and thereby give us prosperity in all lines of business.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF BILL

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon the McNary-Haugen bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, on to-morrow we will vote on this bill. If the measure will approximately accomplish the things claimed for it by its proponents, then it is one of the most important pieces of legislation considered at this session of Congress. This is no time or place to discuss the economic conditions of agriculture, those conditions are patent, they are well known to us all, and it is regrettable that so much time throughout the debate has been consumed in a recitation of the ills which now beset the farmer. The condition is known and a remedy is sought. It matters not what the cause, we are confronted with the effect, and the McNary-Haugen bill has been brought forth as the most feasible and practical solution of the emergency.

Throughout the last few years the great farm organizations of the country, through their trained experts and master minds on agricultural things, have been studying the situation, and the practical unanimity of these organizations in supporting this bill should at once have much weight with this body.

Within the last few days the press has carried a dispatch indicating that President Coolidge opposes this bill and has indicated this view to the designated leaders in Congress. The falsity of this propaganda was made apparent when Mr. LONGWORTH, the floor leader, emphatically denied that the President had conveyed any such information to the House or its leaders. On the other hand, be it remembered that this bill was prepared in the Department of Agriculture, and it was through the efforts of that department that the bill was introduced into Congress. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, a member of the President's Cabinet and official family, has appeared before the Committee on Agriculture asking the enactment of this legislation, and it would be the most improbable and unnatural thing for the President's Secretary of Agriculture to insistently urge the passage of legislation by the Congress which was opposed by the Chief Executive—the man to whom the Secretary is primarily responsible. Those who are acquainted with President Coolidge are satisfied that if he were opposed to this legislation Congress would receive that information.

Both President Harding and President Coolidge urged Congress to consider this subject and enact relief measures; neither ventured to suggest the definite form that legislation is to take; each appreciated the magnitude of the undertaking.

The National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, American National Live Stock Association, American Wheat Growers' Association, National Board of Farm Organizations, and many others, have indorsed this plan, not by merely passing resolutions in convention assembled, but by sending their trained experts before the Committee on Agriculture to give their reasons, to explain the faith that is in them so far as this bill is concerned. In fact, so far as I have been able to learn, the only farm organizations opposing the bill are those which feel that it does not go far enough, that it is not radical enough. It is an emergency measure and should be considered in that light. The Agricultural Committee has spent weeks on this subject, having before it numerous plans and bills, each of which undoubtedly possesses some admirable features, but none of which are aimed to give immediate relief. The Curtis-Aswell and the Capper-Williams bills attempt to provide a more economic method of farm marketing, and if applied will, in my judgment, in the years that are to come be of benefit, but neither will give immediate assistance.

The McNary-Haugen bill simply authorizes the formation of a corporation with five directors and the Secretary of Agriculture as the president of the board. The Government buys all of the capital stock, or, in other words, turns over to the cor-

poration $200,000,000 and this amount is the extent of the Government's investment, simply a loan to be returned at the end of the five-year period.

Whenever the corporation finds that there is a surplus for export of wheat, flour, rice, corn, wool, cattle, sheep, swine, or any food product of cattle, sheep, or swine, and that the ratio price in respect of the commodity would be in excess of the domestic price thereof, it shall immediately notify the President in writing of its findings, whereupon the President shall by a proclamation declare that a special emergency exists as to such agricultural commodity.

Before the law can take effect two things must obtain: First, there must be a surplus for export, and, second, the market price in the United States must be below the ratio price.

The ratio price of such basic agricultural commodity shall bear the same relation to the pre-war basic-commodities price thereof as the current all-commodities price in effect for such period bears to the pre-war all-commodities price.

For the purpose of determining the ratio price the Secretary of Labor computes the average price of all commodities for the period 1905 to 1914, inclusive.

The ratio of wheat, for instance, will be about $1.50 a bushel and the price of hogs around $11 per hundred.

Whenever the domestic market goes below the ratio price this corporation will go onto the market and buy sufficient of the exportable surplus of the commodity to maintain the home market at the ratio price. The price is fixed only to the extent that the corporation will purchase enough of the commodity on the open market to artificially take the place of the actual demand.

Prices are naturally controlled by supply and demand, but in the United States to-day we have a greater supply of certain agricultural products than required for home consumption, and competing in the markets of the world we can not sell these commodities except for less than the cost of production. Take wheat, for instance, where but a small per cent of the whole is exported, yet that small exportable per cent at all times controls the home market.

Provision is made in the bill whereby at the beginning of the year the corporation, considering all the facts, determines what the approximate difference between the world market and the ratio price will be, as well as the cost of operation, and fixes an amount sufficiently large at all times to cover that difference and cost. For instance, it is estimated by the experts that 15 cents a bushel would be a safe margin. This would mean that when the producer sold his wheat he would receive $1.35 in cash and a certificate for 15 cents a bushel, and the purchaser would actually pay the 15 cents a bushel to the corporation. The corporation sells the surplus abroad for the best price obtainable, takes out of the fund the cost of operating and the loss on wheat sold abroad for less than the ratio price, and the residue would be prorated to those holding the certificates. In other words, the practical operation as it affects the producer would be that he would get $1.35 a bushel in cash for his wheat and that at the end of the year he would probably receive an additional 5 or 10 cents—his share of the receipts above referred to. He would be sure of $1.35 a bushel plus his share of equalization fee and profit on world sales.

Nothing is guaranteed the producer out of the Treasury of the United States, the $200,000,000 is simply operating capital, and this corporation only exists for a period of five years, at the end of which time the $200,000,000 would be paid back into the Treasury of the United States. The farmer would have received a reasonable price for his product through governmental assistance, but would stand his own loss.

This law is a corollary to the tariff law. The manufacturer receives the same protection under a tariff here attempted to be given to the farmer. The manufacturer is so organized, and the nature of his business is such, that he can control his output. Conditions with the farmer are such that he can not control his output. We must always have a surplus for lean years, and the 6,000,000 farmers can not in the nature of things, without the assistance of the Government, be materially benefited by a tariff on a product where there is an exportable surplus. The provisions of the law are such that the tariff will protect up to the ratio price, and this law gives the farmer nothing more nor less than what industry has always enjoyed under the protective tariff system. We who believe in a tariff know that American industry has developed under this system, that the manufacturer and laborer are protected by this system, and that American standards could not be maintained without a protective tariff. Now the time has come when the farmer can not buy on a protected market and sell on a world market. One of two things must happen. The farmer must have assistance now or many of them must go bankrupt and leave the farm.

Nowhere in the history of the world excepting in America has the farmer maintained standards of living in keeping with the standards of other leading industries. There is no place for the peasantry of Europe in this land, and unless something can be done the farmer can not survive. He must have a protected home market and a means of disposing of his surplus at world prices or he must produce less than a surplus. Until a scheme of cooperative marketing is worked out he must be sustained. If he fails, our whole economic structure tumbles. Already his lack of purchasing power is felt, and his salvation is the Nation's salvation.

It must be understood that this law would only take effect in respect to such commodities as are determined upon by the corporation, and while various articles are included in the law those appearing at the hearings felt certain that the law would not be made applicable at this time except as to wheat, flour, and hogs. There is little doubt but that the measure would work as to wheat and flour, and after careful study I am convinced that there would be no difficulty as to hogs and hog products. I can see, however, where more difficulty might arise in applying the law to some of the other commodities mentioned.

Some are opposing this bill because they say that it is unworkable, while others are most bitterly opposed because they say that the bill will work.

The latter class concede that immediate relief will be given to the farmer, but fear that the cure will in the end be more detrimental than the disease. Opiates alleviate pain and serve a valuable purpose, but can be misused; and while I would not favor this legislation were it not for the present emergency, at the same time I believe this is a case where the patient demands immediate though temporary relief, and that if the patient is to be saved the relief must be applied. Crutches are valuable to the man with a broken leg, but the bone must be properly set if an ultimate recovery is to be effected. Agriculture needs crutches temporarily; and, during the five-year period during which this law operates, cooperative marketing can be perfected, proper machinery set up, and an organization made to do that for the farmer which it has done for all other lines of industry.

We are told that the McNary-Haugen bill is not sound economically, and I have no hesitancy in saying that, as a permanent proposition, I would not support the law, but I do realize that what is sound economics under some conditions and at certain times is not sound economics at other times. This same argument was most forcibly set forth when Congress was considering the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal reserve system, and there were those who felt that we were departing from the trodden paths and that the country was headed straight toward destruction. However, there is not a man among us who to-day would do away with the Interstate Commerce Commission or even think of repealing the Federal reserve system.

This law may stimulate production; but if this be the case the farmer will pay for his own folly—the greater the surplus sold at a loss by the corporation the less the producer will get out of the equalization fund as his share, which is represented by the certificate which he holds. The Government will not be the loser. There is a vast difference between the McNary-Haugen bill and the Sinclair bill. By the terms of the Sinclair measure the Government buys the surplus, and the Government stands the loss. In other words, the loss comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers, while under the McNary-Haugen bill the loss comes out of the pockets of those producing the commodity. The measure which we are now considering is not socialistic, and in my judgment the Sinclair bill is.

When the McNary-Haugen bill was first introduced I announced that I would not support the measure as presented, and I am pleased to say that many changes have been made. Under the bill as now drawn small sales will not be affected. The farmer may sell his neighbor seed wheat or a hog or a cow without annoyance, and the petty and annoying features have been eliminated.

The farmers of the country are asking that we pass the McNary-Haugen bill, and those who are opposing it have offered no substitute. Congress is about to adjourn, and while this law may have its defects, it is the best thing offered, and if not passed it will be impossible to give any well-considered relief before adjournment. It is unreasonable to talk about staying here until proper legislation is enacted, because all schemes and theories and propositions up to this time suggested have been thoroughly digested by the Committee on Agriculture, and from the mass this seems to be the most

feasible and the most likely to give immediate relief. This is a case where the end justifies the means, and I for one am ready to try the remedy, and in so doing will not be guilty of economic heresy.

THE REVENUE ACT OF 1924

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon the revenue bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, under permission granted on June 2, 1924, I am submitting some tables, the purpose of which is to enable any person to readily ascertain the income tax to be paid under the new law on any given amount of net income, and to show the amount by which the income taxes have been reduced. Each table deals with a specific matter.

Table I shows the number who paid taxes in 1921 in each bracket; compares the amounts to be paid under the new law with the amounts paid under the act of 1921; gives the amount by which the income taxes are reduced in the next to the last column and the percentage of reduction in the last column. The table is based upon the amounts to be paid by a man and wife of whose income $5,000 is earned income. It will be noted that on incomes of $8,000 or less the taxes have been reduced 62.5 per cent, and on incomes from $8,000 to $13,000 the reduction is from 61 per cent to 50.9 per cent:

COMBINED NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX, COMPARING THE REVENUE ACT OF 1924 WITH THE REVENUE ACT OF 1921, AND SHOWING THE AMOUNTS BY WHICH TAXES ARE REDUCED IN EACH BRACKET, WITH THE PER CENT OF REDUCTION

Comparison of the revenue act of 1924 with the present law (married person without dependents), the first $5,000 of all income to be deemed to be earned; balance unearned

Number of persons making returns in each class in 1922 who paid income tax	Net income	Amount of normal tax under—		Amount of surtax under—		Amount of total tax under—		Amount of reduction of total tax under act of 1924	Percentage of reduction of total tax
		Act of 1921	Act of 1924	Act of 1921	Act of 1924	Act of 1921	Act of 1924		
	$1,000.00								
	2,000.00								
	3,000.00	$20.00	$7.50			$20.00	$7.50	$12.50	62.50
	4,000.00	60.00	22.50			60.00	22.50	37.50	62.50
	5,000.00	100.00	37.50			100.00	37.50	62.50	62.50
3,417,626	6,000.00	160.00	57.50			160.00	57.50	102.50	64.06
	7,000.00	240.00	87.50	$10.00		250.00	87.50	162.50	65.00
	8,000.00	320.00	127.50	20.00		340.00	127.50	212.50	62.50
	9,000.00	400.00	167.50	30.00		430.00	167.50	262.50	61.05
	10,000.00	480.00	207.50	40.00		520.00	207.50	312.50	60.10
	11,000.00	560.00	257.50	60.00	$10.00	620.00	267.50	352.50	56.85
	12,000.00	640.00	317.50	80.00	20.00	720.00	337.50	382.50	53.13
	13,000.00	720.00	377.50	110.00	30.00	830.00	407.50	422.50	50.90
	14,000.00	800.00	437.50	140.00	40.00	940.00	477.50	462.50	49.20
114,244	15,000.00	880.00	497.50	180.00	60.00	1,060.00	557.50	502.50	47.44
	16,000.00	960.00	557.50	220.00	80.00	1,180.00	637.50	542.50	45.97
	17,000.00	1,040.00	617.50	270.00	110.00	1,310.00	727.50	582.50	44.47
	18,000.00	1,120.00	677.50	320.00	140.00	1,440.00	817.50	622.50	43.22
	19,000.00	1,200.00	737.50	380.00	180.00	1,580.00	917.50	662.50	41.93
	20,000.00	1,280.00	797.50	440.00	220.00	1,720.00	1,017.50	702.50	40.84
	21,000.00	1,360.00	857.50	520.00	270.00	1,880.00	1,127.50	752.50	40.00
	22,000.00	1,440.00	917.50	600.00	320.00	2,040.00	1,237.50	802.50	39.34
	23,000.00	1,520.00	977.50	690.00	380.00	2,210.00	1,357.50	852.50	38.57
	24,000.00	1,600.00	1,037.50	780.00	440.00	2,380.00	1,477.50	902.50	37.92
28,948	25,000.00	1,680.00	1,097.50	880.00	510.00	2,560.00	1,607.50	952.50	37.21
	26,000.00	1,760.00	1,157.50	980.00	580.00	2,740.00	1,737.50	1,002.50	36.59
	27,000.00	1,840.00	1,217.50	1,090.00	660.00	2,930.00	1,877.50	1,052.50	35.92
	28,000.00	1,920.00	1,277.50	1,200.00	740.00	3,120.00	2,017.50	1,102.50	35.34
	29,000.00	2,000.00	1,337.50	1,320.00	830.00	3,320.00	2,167.50	1,152.50	34.71
	30,000.00	2,080.00	1,397.50	1,440.00	920.00	3,520.00	2,317.50	1,202.50	34.16
	31,000.00	2,160.00	1,457.50	1,570.00	1,020.00	3,730.00	2,477.50	1,252.50	33.58
	32,000.00	2,240.00	1,517.50	1,700.00	1,120.00	3,940.00	2,637.50	1,302.50	33.06
	33,000.00	2,320.00	1,577.50	1,850.00	1,220.00	4,170.00	2,797.50	1,372.50	32.91
	34,000.00	2,400.00	1,637.50	2,000.00	1,320.00	4,400.00	2,957.50	1,442.50	32.79
	35,000.00	2,480.00	1,697.50	2,150.00	1,430.00	4,630.00	3,127.50	1,502.50	32.45
12,047	36,000.00	2,560.00	1,757.50	2,300.00	1,540.00	4,860.00	3,297.50	1,562.50	32.15
	37,000.00	2,640.00	1,817.50	2,460.00	1,660.00	5,100.00	3,477.50	1,622.50	31.81
	38,000.00	2,720.00	1,877.50	2,620.00	1,780.00	5,340.00	3,657.50	1,682.50	31.51
	39,000.00	2,800.00	1,937.50	2,790.00	1,910.00	5,590.00	3,847.50	1,742.50	31.17
	40,000.00	2,880.00	1,997.50	2,960.00	2,040.00	5,840.00	4,037.50	1,802.50	30.86
	41,000.00	2,960.00	2,057.50	3,140.00	2,170.00	6,100.00	4,227.50	1,872.50	30.70
	42,000.00	3,040.00	2,117.50	3,320.00	2,300.00	6,360.00	4,417.50	1,942.50	30.54
	43,000.00	3,120.00	2,177.50	3,510.00	2,440.00	6,630.00	4,617.50	2,012.50	30.35
	44,000.00	3,200.00	2,237.50	3,700.00	2,580.00	6,900.00	4,817.50	2,082.50	30.18
6,051	45,000.00	3,280.00	2,297.50	3,900.00	2,730.00	7,180.00	5,027.50	2,152.50	29.98
	46,000.00	3,360.00	2,357.50	4,100.00	2,880.00	7,460.00	5,237.50	2,222.50	29.79
	47,000.00	3,440.00	2,417.50	4,310.00	3,040.00	7,750.00	5,457.50	2,192.50	29.58
	48,000.00	3,520.00	2,477.50	4,520.00	3,200.00	8,040.00	5,677.50	2,292.50	29.38
	49,000.00	3,600.00	2,537.50	4,740.00	3,370.00	8,340.00	5,907.50	2,432.50	29.13
	50,000.00	3,680.00	2,597.50	4,960.00	3,540.00	8,640.00	6,137.50	2,502.50	28.97
	51,000.00	3,760.00	2,657.50	5,190.00	3,720.00	8,950.00	6,377.50	2,572.50	28.74
	52,000.00	3,840.00	2,717.50	5,420.00	3,900.00	9,260.00	6,617.50	2,642.50	28.54
	53,000.00	3,920.00	2,777.50	5,660.00	4,090.00	9,580.00	6,867.50	2,712.50	28.31
	54,000.00	4,000.00	2,837.50	5,900.00	4,280.00	9,900.00	7,117.50	2,782.50	28.11
3,431	55,000.00	4,080.00	2,897.50	6,150.00	4,470.00	10,230.00	7,367.50	2,862.50	27.98
	56,000.00	4,160.00	2,957.50	6,400.00	4,660.00	10,560.00	7,617.50	2,942.50	27.86
	57,000.00	4,240.00	3,017.50	6,660.00	4,860.00	10,900.00	7,877.50	3,022.50	27.73
	58,000.00	4,320.00	3,077.50	6,920.00	5,060.00	11,240.00	8,137.50	3,103.50	27.60
	59,000.00	4,400.00	3,137.50	7,190.00	5,270.00	11,590.00	8,407.50	3,182.50	27.46
	60,000.00	4,480.00	3,197.50	7,460.00	5,480.00	11,940.00	8,677.50	3,262.50	27.32
	61,000.00	4,560.00	3,257.50	7,740.00	5,690.00	12,300.00	8,947.50	3,352.50	27.26
	62,000.00	4,640.00	3,317.50	8,020.00	5,900.00	12,660.00	9,217.50	3,442.50	27.19
	63,000.00	4,720.00	3,377.50	8,310.00	6,120.00	13,030.00	9,497.50	3,532.50	27.11
	64,000.00	4,800.00	2,437.50	8,600.00	6,340.00	13,400.00	9,777.50	3,622.50	27.04
2,240	65,000.00	4,880.00	3,497.50	8,900.00	6,570.00	13,780.00	10,067.50	3,712.50	26.94
	66,000.00	4,960.00	3,557.50	9,200.00	6,800.00	14,160.00	10,357.50	3,802.50	26.85
	67,000.00	5,040.00	3,617.50	9,510.00	7,040.00	14,550.00	10,657.50	3,892.50	26.75
	68,000.00	5,120.00	3,677.50	9,820.00	7,280.00	14,940.00	10,957.50	3,982.50	26.66
	69,000.00	5,200.00	3,737.50	10,140.00	7,530.00	15,340.00	11,267.50	4,072.50	26.55
	70,000.00	5,280.00	3,797.50	10,460.00	7,780.00	15,740.00	11,577.50	4,162.50	26.44
	71,000.00	5,360.00	3,857.50	10,790.00	8,040.00	16,150.00	11,897.50	4,252.50	26.33
	72,000.00	5,440.00	3,917.50	11,120.00	8,300.00	16,560.00	12,217.50	4,342.50	26.22
	73,000.00	5,520.00	3,977.50	11,460.00	8,560.00	16,980.00	12,537.50	4,442.50	26.16
	74,000.00	5,600.00	4,037.50	11,800.00	8,820.00	17,400.00	12,857.50	4,542.50	26.11
1,423	75,000.00	5,680.00	4,097.50	12,150.00	9,090.00	17,830.00	13,187.50	4,642.50	26.04
	76,000.00	5,760.00	4,157.50	12,500.00	9,360.00	18,260.00	13,517.50	4,742.50	25.97
	77,000.00	5,840.00	4,217.50	12,860.00	9,640.00	18,700.00	13,857.50	4,842.50	25.91
	78,000.00	5,920.00	4,277.50	13,220.00	9,920.00	19,140.00	14,197.50	4,942.50	25.82
	79,000.00	6,000.00	4,337.50	13,590.00	10,200.00	19,590.00	14,537.50	5,052.50	25.79
	80,000.00	6,080.00	4,397.50	13,960.00	10,480.00	20,040.00	14,877.50	5,162.50	25.76

COMBINED NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX, COMPARING THE REVENUE ACT OF 1924 WITH THE REVENUE ACT OF 1921, ETC.—Continued

Comparison of the revenue act of 1924 with the present law (married person without dependents), the first $5,000 of all income to be deemed to be earned; balance unearned—Con.

Number of persons making returns in each class in 1922 who paid income tax	Net income	Amount of normal tax under—		Amount of surtax under—		Amount of total tax under—		Amount of reduction of total tax under act of 1924	Percentage of reduction of total tax
		Act of 1921	Act of 1924	Act of 1921	Act of 1924	Act of 1921	Act of 1924		
	$81,000.00	$6,160.00	$4,457.50	$14,340.00	$10,770.00	$20,500.00	$15,227.50	$5,272.50	25.78
	82,000.00	6,240.00	4,517.50	14,720.00	11,060.00	20,960.00	15,577.50	5,382.50	25.62
	83,000.00	6,320.00	4,577.50	15,110.00	11,360.00	21,430.00	15,937.50	5,492.50	25.63
	84,000.00	6,400.00	4,637.50	15,500.00	11,660.00	21,900.00	16,297.50	5,602.50	25.58
957	85,000.00	6,480.00	4,697.50	15,900.00	11,970.00	22,380.00	16,667.50	5,712.50	25.53
	86,000.00	6,560.00	4,757.50	16,300.00	12,280.00	22,860.00	17,037.50	5,822.50	25.47
	87,000.00	6,640.00	4,817.50	16,710.00	12,590.00	23,350.00	17,407.50	5,942.50	25.45
	88,000.00	6,720.00	4,877.50	17,120.00	12,900.00	23,840.00	17,777.50	6,062.50	25.43
	89,000.00	6,800.00	4,937.50	17,540.00	13,220.00	24,340.00	18,157.50	6,182.50	25.40
	90,000.00	6,880.00	4,997.50	17,960.00	13,540.00	24,840.00	18,537.50	6,302.50	25.37
	91,000.00	6,960.00	5,057.50	18,390.00	13,870.00	25,350.00	18,927.50	6,422.50	25.34
	92,000.00	7,040.00	5,117.50	18,820.00	14,200.00	25,860.00	19,317.50	6,542.50	25.30
	93,000.00	7,120.00	5,177.50	19,260.00	14,540.00	26,380.00	19,717.50	6,662.50	25.26
	94,000.00	7,200.00	5,237.50	19,700.00	14,880.00	26,900.00	20,117.50	6,782.50	25.21
666	95,000.00	7,280.00	5,297.50	20,150.00	15,230.00	27,430.00	20,527.50	6,902.50	25.16
	96,000.00	7,360.00	5,357.50	20,600.00	15,580.00	27,960.00	20,937.50	7,022.50	25.12
	97,000.00	7,440.00	5,417.50	21,060.00	15,940.00	28,500.00	21,357.50	7,142.50	25.06
	98,000.00	7,520.00	5,477.50	21,520.00	16,300.00	29,040.00	21,777.50	7,262.50	25.01
	99,000.00	7,600.00	5,537.50	21,990.00	16,660.00	29,590.00	22,197.50	7,392.50	24.98
	100,000.00	7,680.00	5,597.50	22,460.00	17,020.00	30,140.00	22,617.50	7,522.50	24.96
1,817	150,000.00	11,680.00	8,597.50	46,460.00	35,520.00	58,140.00	44,117.50	14,022.50	24.12
	200,000.00	15,680.00	11,597.50	70,960.00	54,020.00	86,640.00	65,617.50	21,022.50	24.26
451	250,000.00	19,680.00	14,597.50	95,960.00	73,020.00	115,640.00	87,617.50	28,022.50	24.23
	300,000.00	23,680.00	17,597.50	120,960.00	92,020.00	144,640.00	109,617.50	35,022.50	24.21
63	500,000.00	39,680.00	29,597.50	220,960.00	170,020.00	260,640.00	199,617.50	61,022.50	23.41
	1,000,000.00	79,680.00	59,597.50	470,960.00	370,020.00	550,640.00	429,617.50	121,022.50	21.96
21	2,000,000.00	159,680.00	119,597.50	970,960.00	770,020.00	1,130,640.00	889,617.50	241,022.50	21.32
	3,000,000.00	239,680.00	179,597.50	1,470,960.00	1,170,020.00	1,710,640.00	1,349,617.50	361,022.50	21.11
	4,000,000.00	319,680.00	239,597.50	1,970,960.00	1,570,020.00	2,290,640.00	1,809,617.50	481,022.50	21.00
	5,000,000.00	399,680.00	299,597.50	2,470,960.00	1,970,020.00	2,870,640.00	2,269,617.50	601,022.50	20.94

Number paying income taxes in 1922

The number of persons making returns in 1922	6,662,176
Of these no tax was paid by	3,072,191
Taxes were paid by	3,589,985
Those paying on incomes of more than $10,000	172,359
Those paying taxes on incomes of $10,000 or less	3,417,626

The total number paying income taxes were divided according to income, as follows:

Amount of income:	Number paying
$1,000 to $10,000	3,417,626
$10,000 to $11,000	23,416
$11,000 to $12,000	18,743
$12,000 to $13,000	14,887
$13,000 to $14,000	12,575
$14,000 to $15,000	10,393

Amount of income—Continued.	Number paying
$15,000 to $20,000	34,230
$20,000 to $25,000	18,100
$25,000 to $30,000	10,848
$30,000 to $40,000	12,047
$40,000 to $50,000	6,051
$50,000 to $60,000	3,431
$60,000 to $70,000	2,240
$70,000 to $80,000	1,423
$80,000 to $90,000	957
$90,000 to $100,000	666
$100,000 to $150,000	1,367
$150,000 to $200,000	450
$200,000 to $250,000	205
$250,000 to $300,000	84
$300,000 to $400,000	98
$400,000 to $500,000	64
$500,000 to $750,000	46
$750,000 to $1,000,000	17
Over $1,000,000	21

COMBINED NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX

TABLE II

This table shows the total amount of normal taxes and surtaxes to be paid under the revenue act of 1924, by a single person; a man and wife; man, wife, and child; man, wife, and one child; man, wife, and two children; and man and wife and three children on incomes of $20,000 or less:

Net income	Single person		Man and wife		Man, wife, and 1 child		Man, wife, and 2 children		Man, wife, and 3 children	
	$5,000 earned income	$10,000 earned income	$5,000 earned income	$10,000 earned income	$5,000 earned income	$10,000 earned income	$5,000 earned income	$10,000 earned income	$5,000 earned income	$10,000 earned income
$1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$2,000	$15.00	$15.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$3,000	30.00	30.00	$7.50	$7.50	$1.50	$1.50	0	0	0	0
$4,000	45.00	45.00	22.50	22.50	16.50	16.50	$10.50	$10.50	$4.50	$4.50
$5,000	60.00	60.00	37.50	37.50	31.50	31.50	25.50	25.50	19.50	19.50
$6,000	100.00	90.00	57.50	52.50	51.50	46.50	45.50	40.50	39.50	34.50
$7,000	140.00	120.00	87.50	75.00	73.50	63.00	65.50	55.50	59.50	49.50
$8,000	180.00	150.00	127.50	105.00	113.50	93.00	91.50	75.00	85.50	69.00
$9,000	220.00	180.00	167.50	135.50	153.50	123.00	131.00	105.00	125.50	99.00
$10,000	280.00	225.00	207.50	165.00	193.50	153.00	171.50	135.00	165.50	129.00
$11,000	350.00	295.00	267.50	225.50	245.50	205.00	221.50	185.00	215.50	179.00
$12,000	420.00	365.00	337.50	295.00	315.50	275.00	277.50	241.00	271.50	235.00
$13,000	490.00	435.00	407.50	365.00	385.50	345.00	347.50	311.50	341.50	305.00
$14,000	560.00	505.00	477.50	435.00	455.00	415.00	417.50	381.50	411.50	375.00
$15,000	640.00	585.00	557.50	515.00	535.00	495.00	497.50	461.50	491.50	455.00
$16,000	720.00	665.00	637.50	595.00	615.00	575.00	577.50	541.50	571.50	535.00
$17,000	810.00	755.00	728.50	685.00	705.00	665.00	667.50	631.50	661.50	625.00
$18,000	900.00	845.00	817.50	775.00	795.00	755.00	757.50	721.50	751.50	715.00
$19,000	1,000.00	945.00	917.50	875.00	895.00	855.00	857.50	821.50	851.60	815.00
$20,000	1,100.00	1,045.00	1,017.50	975.00	995.00	955.00	957.50	921.50	951.50	915.00

This table takes into account the earned-income provisions which are new to this law.

SHOWING REDUCTIONS IN NORMAL INCOME TAXES ONLY

TABLE III

Comparison of the total normal tax for man and wife for each bracket under the revenue acts of 1918, 1921, and 1924

Net income	1918	1921	1924	Amount by which the 1924 normal taxes will be reduced below 1921
$1,000	None.	None.	None.	
$2,000	None.	None.	None.	
$3,000	$40.00	$20.00	$7.50	$12.50
$4,000	80.00	60.00	22.50	37.50
$5,000	120.00	100.00	37.50	62.50
$6,000	160.00	160.00	57.50	102.50
$7,000	240.00	240.00	87.50	152.50
$8,000	320.00	320.00	127.50	192.50
$9,000	400.00	400.00	167.50	232.50
$10,000	480.00	480.00	207.50	272.50
$11,000	560.00	560.00	257.50	302.50
$12,000	640.00	640.00	317.50	322.50
$13,000	720.00	720.00	377.50	342.50
$14,000	800.00	800.00	437.50	362.50
$15,000	880.00	880.00	497.50	382.50
$16,000	960.00	960.00	557.50	402.50
$17,000	1,040.00	1,040.00	617.50	422.50
$18,000	1,120.00	1,120.00	677.50	442.50
$19,000	1,200.00	1,200.00	737.50	462.50
$20,000	1,280.00	1,280.00	797.50	482.50
$21,000	1,360.00	1,360.00	857.50	502.50
$22,000	1,440.00	1,440.00	917.50	522.50
$23,000	1,520.00	1,520.00	977.50	542.50
$24,000	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,037.50	562.50
$25,000	1,680.00	1,680.00	1,097.50	582.50

The above table has considered that $5,000 of the income is earned income.

SHOWING REDUCTIONS IN SURTAXES ONLY

TABLE IV

Comparison of the rates of surtax and the amounts of taxes for each bracket under the revenue acts of 1918, 1921, and 1924

Net income	Surtax under revenue act of 1918		Surtax under revenue act of 1921		Surtax under revenue act of 1924	
	Rate for each bracket	Amount	Rate for each bracket	Amount	Rate for each bracket	Amount
$5,000-$6,000	1	$10		None.		None.
$6,000-$7,000	2	30	1	$10		None.
$7,000-$8,000	2	50	1	20		None.
$8,000-$9,000	3	80	1	30		None.
$9,000-$10,000	3	110	1	40		None.
$10,000-$11,000	4	150	2	60	1	$10
$11,000-$12,000	4	190	2	80	1	20

SHOWING REDUCTIONS IN SURTAXES ONLY—Continued

TABLE IV—continued

Comparison of the rates of surtax and the amounts of taxes for each bracket under the revenue acts of 1918, 1921, and 1924—Continued

Net income	Surtax under revenue act of 1918		Surtax under revenue act of 1921		Surtax under revenue act of 1924	
	Rate for each bracket	Amount	Rate for each bracket	Amount	Rate for each bracket	Amount
$12,000-$13,000	5	$240	3	$110	1	$30
$13,000-$14,000	5	290	3	140	1	40
$14,000-$15,000	6	350	4	180	2	60
$15,000-$16,000	6	410	4	220	2	80
$16,000-$17,000	7	480	5	270	3	110
$17,000-$18,000	7	550	5	320	3	140
$18,000-$19,000	8	630	6	380	4	180
$19,000-$20,000	8	710	6	440	4	220
$20,000-$22,000	9	890	8	600	5	320
$22,000-$24,000	10	1,090	9	780	6	440
$24,000-$26,000	11	1,310	10	980	7	580
$26,000-$28,000	12	1,550	11	1,200	8	740
$28,000-$30,000	13	1,810	12	1,440	9	920
$30,000-$32,000	14	2,090	13	1,700	10	1,120
$32,000-$34,000	15	2,390	15	2,000	10	1,320
$34,000-$36,000	16	2,710	15	2,300	11	1,754
$36,000-$38,000	17	3,050	16	2,620	12	1,080
$38,000-$40,000	18	3,410	17	2,960	13	2,040
$40,000-$42,000	19	3,790	18	3,320	13	2,300
$42,000-$44,000	20	4,190	19	3,700	14	2,580
$44,000-$46,000	21	4,610	20	4,100	15	2,880
$46,000-$48,000	22	5,050	21	4,520	16	3,200
$48,000-$50,000	23	5,510	22	4,960	17	3,540
$50,000-$52,000	24	5,990	23	5,420	18	3,900
$52,000-$54,000	25	6,490	24	5,900	19	4,280
$54,000-$56,000	26	7,010	25	6,400	19	4,660
$56,000-$58,000	27	7,550	26	6,920	20	5,060
$58,000-$60,000	28	8,110	27	7,460	21	5,480
$60,000-$62,000	29	8,690	28	8,020	21	5,900
$62,000-$64,000	30	9,290	29	8,600	22	6,340
$64,000-$66,000	31	9,910	30	9,200	23	6,800
$66,000-$68,000	32	10,550	31	9,820	24	7,280
$68,000-$70,000	33	11,210	32	10,460	25	7,780
$70,000-$72,000	34	11,890	33	11,120	26	8,300
$72,000-$74,000	35	12,590	34	11,800	26	8,820
$74,000-$76,000	36	13,310	35	12,500	27	9,360
$76,000-$78,000	37	14,050	36	13,220	28	9,920
$78,000-$80,000	38	14,810	37	13,960	28	10,480
$80,000-$82,000	39	15,590	38	14,720	29	11,060
$82,000-$84,000	40	16,390	39	15,500	30	11,660
$84,000-$86,000	41	17,210	40	16,300	31	12,280
$86,000-$88,000	42	18,050	41	17,120	31	12,900
$88,000-$90,000	43	18,910	42	17,960	32	13,540
$90,000-$92,000	44	19,790	43	18,820	33	14,200
$92,000-$94,000	45	20,690	44	19,700	34	14,880
$94,000-$96,000	46	21,610	45	20,600	35	15,580
$96,000-$98,000	47	22,550	46	21,520	36	16,300
$98,000-$100,000	48	23,510	47	22,460	36	17,020
$100,000-$150,000	52	49,510	48	46,460	37	35,520
$150,000-$200,000	56	77,510	49	70,960	37	54,020
$200,000-$300,000	60	137,510	50	120,960	38	92,020
$300,000-$500,000	63	263,510	50	220,960	39	170,020
$500,000-$1,000,000	64	583,510	50	470,960	40	370,020
$1,000,000 and up	65		50		40	

SHOWING NORMAL TAXES ONLY FOR BRACKETS OF $20,000 OR LESS AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE NEW EARNED INCOME PROVISIONS

TABLE V

Net income	Single person		Man and wife		Man, wife, and child		Man, wife, and 2 children		Man, wife, and 3 children	
	$5,000 earned income	$10,000 earned income	$5,000 earned income	$10,000 earned income	$5,000 earned income	$10,000 earned income	$5,000 earned income	$10,000 earned income	$5,000 earned income	$10,000 earned income
$1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$2,000	$15.00	$15.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$3,000	30.00	30.00	$7.50	$7.50	$1.50	$1.50	0	0	0	0
$4,000	45.00	45.00	22.50	22.50	16.50	16.50	$10.50	$10.50	$4.50	$4.50
$5,000	60.00	60.00	37.50	37.50	31.50	31.50	25.50	25.50	19.50	19.50
$6,000	100.00	90.00	57.50	52.50	51.50	46.50	45.50	40.50	39.50	34.50
$7,000	140.00	120.00	87.50	75.00	73.50	63.00	65.50	55.50	59.50	49.50
$8,000	180.00	150.00	127.50	105.00	113.50	93.00	91.50	75.00	85.50	69.00
$9,000	220.00	180.00	167.50	135.00	153.50	123.00	131.50	105.00	125.50	99.00
$10,000	280.00	225.00	207.50	165.00	193.50	153.00	171.50	135.00	165.50	129.00
$11,000	340.00	285.00	257.50	215.00	235.50	195.00	211.50	175.00	205.50	169.00
$12,000	400.00	345.00	317.50	275.00	295.50	255.00	257.50	221.00	251.50	215.00
$13,000	460.00	405.00	377.50	335.00	355.50	315.00	317.50	281.50	311.50	275.00
$14,000	520.00	465.00	437.50	395.00	415.00	375.00	377.50	341.50	371.50	335.00
$15,000	580.00	525.00	497.50	455.00	475.00	435.00	437.50	401.50	431.50	395.00
$16,000	640.00	585.00	557.50	515.00	535.00	495.00	497.50	461.50	491.50	455.00
$17,000	700.00	645.00	617.50	575.00	595.00	555.00	557.50	521.50	551.50	515.00
$18,000	760.00	705.00	677.50	635.00	655.00	615.00	617.50	581.50	611.50	575.00
$19,000	820.00	765.00	737.50	695.00	715.00	675.00	677.50	641.50	671.50	635.00
$20,000	880.00	825.00	797.50	755.00	775.00	735.00	737.50	701.50	731.50	695.00

Table for convenient reference for taxes on incomes of $20,000 or less

TABLE VI

Net income	Total of normal and surtaxes of man and wife under revenue act of 1921	Total of normal and surtaxes of man and wife with $5,000 earned income under revenue act of 1924	Reduction in dollars	Reduction in per cent
$1,000	None.	None.		
$2,000	None.	None.		
$3,000	$20.00	$7.50	$12.50	62.50
$4,000	60.00	22.50	37.50	62.50
$5,000	100.00	37.50	62.50	62.50
$6,000	160.00	57.50	102.50	64.06
$7,000	250.00	87.50	162.50	65.00
$8,000	340.00	127.50	212.50	62.50
$9,000	430.00	167.50	262.50	61.05
$10,000	520.00	207.50	312.50	60.10
$11,000	620.00	267.50	352.50	56.85
$12,000	720.00	337.50	382.50	53.13
$13,000	830.00	407.50	422.50	50.90
$14,000	940.00	477.50	462.50	49.20
$15,000	1,060.00	557.50	502.50	47.41
$16,000	1,180.00	637.50	542.50	45.97
$17,000	1,310.00	727.50	582.50	44.47
$18,000	1,440.00	817.50	622.50	43.22
$19,000	1,580.00	917.50	662.50	41.93
$20,000	1,720.00	1,017.50	702.50	40.84

EXCISE AND OTHER TAXES REPEALED OR REDUCED

The taxes are removed or reduced on a number of articles listed below, which modifications of existing law will afford relief to many industries and reduce taxes upon practically every citizen of the country. The table below shows what the revenue act of 1924 does in addition to reducing the income taxes.

The estimates given below are based upon the collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923:

Article	Saved to taxpayer
Repeals tax on—	
Telephone and telegraph messages	$34,000,000
Beverages and constituent parts thereof	10,000,000
Admissions of 50 cents and under	33,000,000
Excise taxes:	
Auto trucks and bodies, chassis costing $1,000 and body $200 exempt from 3 per cent tax	5,000,000
Tires, tubes, parts, and accessories, tax reduced from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent	20,000,000
Smokers' articles, 10 per cent tax on humidors and smoking stands repealed	1,000
Candy, 3 per cent tax repealed	13,000,000
Slot device weighing machines, tax reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent	
Knives, dirks, daggers, etc., tax is repealed	30,000
Liveries and livery boots and hats, 10 per cent tax repealed	140,000
Hunting and shooting garments and riding habits, 10 per cent tax repealed	180,000
Yachts and motor boats and pleasure boats and canoes if sold for more than $100, 10 per cent tax repealed	319,000
Carpets and rugs (square yard tax); trunks, sold in excess of $35; valises, traveling bags, suitcases, etc., if sold in excess of $25; purses, pocketbooks, shopping or hand bags, sold in excess of $5; portable lighting fixtures, lamps, and lamp shades, sold in excess of $10; fans, sold in excess of $1; 5 per cent tax on all the foregoing repealed	1,800,000
Jewelry: 5 per cent tax does not apply on articles sold for $30 or less; on watches sold for $60 or less; on church goods, musical instruments, and silver-plated flat tableware, irrespective of price. (Eyeglasses and spectacles and surgical instruments are exempt)	11,000,000
Stamp taxes:	
Sales of produce on exchange, cut from 2 cents to 1 cent per $100	4,000,000
Promissory notes, drafts, or checks, payable otherwise than at sight or demand, tax of 2 cents per $100 or fraction thereof repealed	2,150,000
Occupational taxes:	
Brokers exclusively negotiating sales of produce or merchandise, exempt from $50 tax	400,000
Theater seat tax, etc., repealed	1,600,000
Total reduction	136,620,000

MISCELLANEOUS

Item:	Increase
While the bill reduces the tax on slot-weighing machines from 10 per cent to 5 per cent, it now applies the 5 per cent tax to all classes of coin-operated machines, which will increase the revenue from this source about	$150,000
Playing cards: Rate increased from 8 cents to 10 cents per pack	$700,000
Mah jongg, pung chow, and similar tile sets taxed at 10 per cent	1,000,000
Total increase	1,850,000
Total taxes eliminated	136,620,000
Total taxes added	1,850,000
Net total reduction	134,770,000

ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS

Tax on pool tables and bowling alleys of $10 per table or alley does not apply if no charge is made for use of same.

Seat tax on automobiles for hire does not apply in respect of automobiles used exclusively for conveying school children to and from school.

ADDITIONAL REVENUE

The act revised the estate taxes, and there will be an additional estimated revenue from that source of $12,000,000; it also includes a gift tax, from which it is estimated $2,000,000 will be received.

Comparison of the amounts taken from the taxpayers during the last two years of the revenue act of 1918 with the amounts taken the first two years of the revenue act of 1921

Fiscal year	Income and profits taxes	Excise, etc., taxes	Total
1920	$3,956,936,003.60	$1,011,235,466.92	$4,968,171,470.52
1921	3,228,137,673.75	1,026,390,108.53	4,254,527,782.28
Total for the last two years under act of 1918			9,222,699,252.80
1922	2,086,918,464.85	792,042,717.56	2,878,961,182.41
1923	1,691,089,534.56	589,027,583.17	2,280,117,117.73
Total for the two succeeding years under the revenue act of 1921			5,159,078,300.14

The difference between $9,222,699,252.80, the amount collected from the taxpayers during the last two years of the revenue act of 1918, and $5,159,078,300.14, the amount collected for the two succeeding years under the revenue act of 1921, is the enormous sum of $4,063,620,952.66. Under the revenue act of 1924, $233,000,000 of the 1923 taxes are returned to the taxpayers.

REAL TAX REDUCTION CONSISTS IN TAKING LESS MONEY FROM THE TAXPAYERS

This is the true test of tax reduction—that the amounts of money taken from the taxpayers be actually reduced.

The reductions in taxes effected by the revenue act of 1924 are made in the income taxes and the excise taxes. The tax on corporations is not changed. Nor is any change made in other items subject to taxation—excepting the estate tax and the inclusion of a gift tax—so no statement concerning them is made here.

The following statement was prepared by the Actuary of the Treasury on May 23, 1924. It shows a net reduction in income taxes of $250,000,000 and in excise taxes of $111,000,000, making a total reduction of $361,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925:

Estimated revenue of the revenue act of 1924 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925

Source	Present law	Revenue act of 1924	Amount of reductions
Customs	$500,000,000	$500,000,000	
Internal revenue:			
Individual income and corporation tax	1,900,000,000	1,650,000,000	$250,000,000
Miscellaneous taxes	925,000,000	814,000,000	111,000,000
Total internal-revenue taxes	2,825,000,000	2,464,000,000	361,000,000
Miscellaneous receipts	473,000,000	473,000,000	
Total ordinary receipts	3,798,000,000	3,437,000,000	
Expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts (Budget estimate of Dec. 3, 1923, not including additional expenditures authorized or to be authorized since that date)	3,298,100,000	3,298,100,000	
Excess of ordinary receipts over total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	499,900,000	138,900,000	

To this surplus should be added whatever taxes are collected by the department in excess of $200,000,000 on account of income and profits taxes for previous years.

The new act will earn $138,900,000 in ordinary receipts in excess of expenditures chargeable against such receipts. A careful study of the fiscal situation shows that it will produce revenue sufficient for the needs of the Government, taking into the account the revenues received by the Treasury from all sources.

ARBITRATION OF RAILROAD DISPUTES

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under the order of business for to-day, the bill H. R. 7353, the so-called Howell-Barkley bill, is in order for consideration. In the event that that bill should not be taken up at this time, or to-day at all, I ask whether the status of the matter would be changed in any way during the rest of this session, or during the session beginning in December.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks not.

Mr. BARKLEY. It would stand as the unfinished business on the first and third Mondays during the rest of this Congress?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks so, until the House takes some adverse action upon it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes, in order to make an explanation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Speaker, for nearly four months the advocates of the Howell-Barkley railroad labor bill have made every proper and reasonable effort to secure its fair and orderly consideration on merit. Such consideration has been opposed and obstructed at every step by the Republican organization of this House.

This organization and its policy of indifference to the welfare of the whole people and its subservience to the wishes of special interests prevented the consideration of the bill in the committee and made necessary the committee's discharge. It has been unwilling to consider many other scores of bills designed to serve the public interests without injury to any interest.

Since the committee was discharged and the bill was brought to the floor of the House a month ago every obstructive method that the old guard could devise has been resorted to in order to prevent the House from considering the measure. We have spent 24 hours and had 24 roll calls during 2 days' consideration of the measure, and although a substantial majority of the membership of this House on every roll call demonstrated its desire to consider and pass the bill, a reactionary, obstructive, and filibustering minority, led by the Republican leader, his steering committee, and some of the minor constellations in the Republican firmament, have been able, by methods not often heretofore adopted, to prevent the passage or even orderly consideration of this important measure on its merits. They have feared to permit it to come to a vote. They have stood against the opportunity for amendment.

Meantime the most vicious form of willful misrepresentation has been scattered through the country regarding the provisions of the bill. The effect of this misrepresentation could only be temporary, and already many of those who have been misled by this expensive propaganda of falsehood are recognizing the merits of the bill and are advocating its passage. And our judgment as to the public value of this legislation has been strengthened by the fact that on last Saturday the Senate committee, by a vote of 10 to 3, reported the bill favorably to the Senate.

Recognizing the difficulty which has been thrown in the way of proper consideration and passage of this measure by the willful tactics of an obstreperous minority, I introduced a resolution in this House on last Tuesday, May 27, asking for a special rule for considering this bill on some day to be fixed by the Rules Committee and providing for a vote on the measure in the House. On the same day I addressed a letter to the chairman of the committee, Mr. SNELL, asking the privilege of a hearing. Up to the present hour I have not been accorded the courtesy of a hearing nor of a reply to my letter. The only conclusion to be drawn from this is that the friends of the measure are not to have even a hearing before the Rules Committee, which is also dominated by the reactionary element of this House.

We are advised that it is the determination of those in control of the administration to adjourn next Saturday. We are advised that it is not their purpose to permit this measure to pass to-day, nor during the session, if it can be prevented. And if adjournment is brought about Saturday it is evident that the same tactics which have retarded the measure heretofore can prevent its passage to-day. Those who are responsible for this situation have made themselves responsible for its consequences and they can not escape by any facetious or spurious alibi.

There are many meritorious bills on this day's calendar which have been held back by reason of the situation created by the Republican organization. These measures ought to pass. It is not our fault that our measure has been held in their way. We have no desire to resort to the dilatory methods used by the opponents of this railroad legislation. We are, therefore, confronted with a choice of consuming this day in an effort to pass the railroad bill or giving way temporarily for the purpose of allowing other meritorious bills that can pass to be considered. In view of the improbability of being able to force a vote to-day on the railroad bill, for reasons which I have already stated, we feel that, in justice to many of our friends on both sides of the House who have urgent measures on this calendar upon which action is needed, it is our duty to give them a chance to devote one day to these measures, and this we have decided to do.

If Congress does not adjourn the railroad labor bill will retain its present status on the calendar without prejudice during the remainder of this session; and if it does adjourn, it will retain its status on the calendar during the December session until acted on.

So far as I am concerned, I do not propose to vote for an adjournment next Saturday. There is a demand all over the country for not only the passage of this measure to bring to transportation an era of just and peaceful settlement of their problems and to end the life of a Labor Board which has brought nothing but discord and distrust, but there is a most urgent demand and need for farm relief legislation. The Republican organization in Congress has done its best to prevent all such relief, and they are in a hurry to adjourn, because an adjourned Congress can do nothing, but one that is in session might, in spite of them, find another way of bringing relief to the people just as it found a way, and in spite of Republican leadership, to bring the boon of tax reduction to the masses of our people.

For those reasons, Mr. Speaker, in justice to Members on both sides of the House who have supported this measure from the start until this hour, it is my purpose not to ask the House to resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7358, in order that the Consent and the Suspension Calendars may thereby be cleared. [Applause.]

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

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

H. R. 3143. An act for the relief of Bernice Hutcheson;

H. R. 6202. An act to amend sections 11 and 12 of the merchant marine act, 1920;

H. R. 7122. An act for the relief of the Eagle Pass Lumber Co., of Eagle Pass, Tex.;

H. R. 7220. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes;

S. 81. An act for the relief of the owners of the steamship *Lexington;*

S. 3395. An act granting the consent of Congress to the commissioners of Fayette and Greene Counties, Pa., to construct a bridge across the Monongahela River near Masontown, Fayette County, Pa.;

S. 243. An act for the relief of Frank Vumbaca;

S. 593. An act for the relief of the United Dredging Co;

S. 935. An act for the relief of Erie Railroad Co.;

S. 1013. An act for the relief of Gordon G. MacDonald;

S. 1213. An act for the relief of Harold Kernan;

S. 1330. An act for the relief of the estate of Ely N. Sonnenstrahl, deceased; and

S. 1941. An act for the relief of Ezra S. Pond.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL

Mr. ROSENBLOOM, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States for his approval the following bills:

H. R. 6721. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Colum-

bia," approved June 20, 1906, as amended, and for other purposes.

H. R. 9124. An act authorizing the sale of real property no longer required for military purposes.

H. R. 8886. An act providing for sundry matters affecting the Military Establishment.

H. R. 8269. An act to create the Inland Waterways Corporation for the purpose of carrying out the mandate and purpose of Congress as expressed in sections 201 and 500 of the transportation act, and for other purposes.

H. R. 6482. An act authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for mail messenger service.

H. R. 5573. An act granting certain public lands to the city of Shreveport, La., for reservoir purposes.

H. R. 3852. An act providing for the final disposition of the affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina.

H. R. 1018. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, *in his discretion*, to deliver to the custody of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society of the city of Albany, N. Y., the silver service which was presented to the United States cruiser *Albany* by citizens of Albany, N. Y.

H. R. 731. An act authorizing the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in Oklahoma to submit claims to the Court of Claims.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE PRESENT SESSION OF CONGRESS

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I present the following concurrent resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 27

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the 7th day of June, 1924, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I do not think it is necessary to consume much time in the consideration of this resolution. I think that a large majority of this House feel we are ready to adjourn and ought to adjourn. [Applause.] I think that my friend from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] has done a wise thing both from his own standpoint and from the standpoint of legislation in withdrawing or, rather, failing to make his motion further to consider his bill to-day. There are 141 bills on the Consent Calendar in which almost everyone in the House is interested, and some of them of major importance. Had the gentleman from Kentucky taken another course, it might have been impossible to reach that consideration. It is my intention, if this resolution passes, to make arrangements as soon as possible for the consideration of bills like those reported from the District of Columbia Committee, private bills, and to complete to-day, if possible, the Consent Calendar. Later in the week we hope to pass a resolution making it in order to suspend the rules, so that a number of important matters of legislation can be considered and acted upon. I have no desire, Mr. Speaker, to take up any more time unless the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] would like me to yield him some time.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I do not care to discuss the matter just yet, but I would like to ask the gentleman if it is his purpose to ask for a vote to-day upon the McNary-Haugen bill?

Mr. LONGWORTH. No; it is my intention, or, rather, the agreement or understanding was it would be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I understand that the postal employees' bill will probably be voted on and considered on one of the suspension days?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I think unquestionably that bill will be taken up and disposed of to-morrow.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I will.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. What measures does the gentleman assume are to be taken up this morning?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I hope that the Consent Calendar may be taken up and possibly completed, and I think it is the intention of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] to propose legislation in which the wounded veterans of the war are interested.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. After that measure is out of the way can we assume that the Consent Calendar is to be considered?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I think the Consent Calendar will be the first to be considered.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I will.

Mr. KINCHELOE. The gentleman in answer to the inquiry of the gentleman from Tennessee has stated that the McNary-Haugen bill would be voted on to-morrow. Is it the intention to have a vote on it the first thing to-morrow?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I think so; yes. I would be perfectly willing myself to have that the first business.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I am asking for information because it is of interest to Members.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I will say that will be voted on the first thing to-morrow.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I will.

Mr. SEARS of Florida. Is there any possibility of getting up the river and harbor bill during this week?

Mr. McDUFFIE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I will.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I wish to say to the gentleman the Committee on Rivers and Harbors has reported to the House a bill, that in my judgment, is the most meritorious bill, carrying so small an amount of money, that I have ever seen come before this House. I am wondering if the gentleman is considering the probability or the possibility of the House taking up that legislation?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I will say to the gentleman in the first place there are only two ways by which that bill could be considered, either by a rule or a motion to suspend the rules. My understanding is that the Committee on Rules has not yet acted on the request for a rule, and I could, of course, express no opinion.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Could the gentleman give any idea as to whether we might suspend the rules and act upon that legislation?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I have not discussed that feature. Of course, the gentleman recognizes——

Mr. SNELL. The gentleman himself would not want as important a bill as that passed under suspension of the rules.

Mr. LONGWORTH. There might be strong objection to considering so important a bill under a motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I will say to the chairman of the Rules Committee, the gentleman who injected, as to suspending the rules and passing the bill, he is very much mistaken. There is no bill which comes before this House so thoroughly and carefully considered as a bill from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. The gentleman knows the various processes and steps through which river and harbor legislation must go before it can get on this floor.

Mr. SNELL. Has the committee itself decided on what they want to do. I think that is the first question to be met by Members of the House, what the committee itself wants to do, whether they have come to a unanimous agreement.

Mr. McDUFFIE. A majority of that committee decided some time ago, as the gentleman knows, what they wished to do. A majority of the committee favors the bill as it is written, but the gentleman knows that two Members on the committee wish to add on the floor of the House two projects, one involving $9,000,000 and the other $12,000,000, on which there have been no hearings. The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has always had the respect of the House, and we wish to retain it, and we would not ask the House to add any provisions such as those carrying very large amounts, without proper consideration first by the committee. This bill should go through the House and we may add to it any additional meritorious projects at a later or some subsequent date, but what I desire is to have some river and harbor legislation during this session. Now if the bill goes over until the next session, with the many controverted matters suspended in the air, as some of them seem to be, with the Howell-Barkley bill and other bills to follow, the danger is this: We may not have river and harbor legislation during this entire term of the Congress, and therefore delay this important legislation for two years longer. I am satisfied the House would be glad to pass this bill, which is needed, which is meritorious, and which I think the whole country desires.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I will say to the gentleman that undoubtedly there will be time to pass that bill in case the legislation is agreed upon.

Now I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT].

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I should like to say just a few words, particularly to gentlemen on my side of the Chamber.

In the course that I have determined to pursue in regard to this resolution fixing the time of adjournment, I am following the course that has been followed by every minority leader upon my side of the House and by every minority leader on the Republican side of the House during my term of service in Congress. The Republican Party organized this House. They control the committees. They have determined in most instances every question of initiation of legislation. Theirs has been the responsibility. They now declare themselves ready to quit. They declare themselves ready to announce to the country that they have done all that they desire to do.

They being the responsible party, having the organization of the House, what good public service can be rendered by us to keep them in session, still to wander around in the wilderness and accomplish nothing, or something worse? [Applause.]

For my part I stand as those who have been honored with the position I now occupy stood in all previous Congresses, of letting the responsibility rest where it belongs and not undertaking to usurp a responsibility when we shall have no power to carry out the duties which that responsibility would entail. [Applause.]

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to correct in one respect the announcement I made a moment ago. Since making that announcement I have been informed that the Speaker has agreed to recognize the chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to bring up the postal increase salary bill.

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

Mr. LONGWORTH. I yield, but I do not care to delay.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I want to protest, Mr. Speaker, against this House adjourning at this time without rendering adequate relief by legislation of some sort to agriculture. We are to vote on the question of adjourning before we get an opportunity to vote upon that question.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I hope, too, that we may have legislation favoring agriculture. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio moves the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. RUBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a minute?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I yield.

Mr. RUBEY. When the vote is taken to-morrow on the McNary-Haugen bill there is a fair possibility that it may be defeated. Now, does the gentleman have any idea that there can be other legislation brought in during the remaining three or four days that will help agriculture in the country?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I think so.

Mr. RUBEY. Do you believe so?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I confidently hope so.

Mr. RUBEY. There is a difference between hope and believe and expect. Does the gentleman expect it? [Cries of "Vote!"]

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question concerning agricultural relief and the McNary-Haugen bill?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Speaker, on the resolution I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. Those in favor of the resolution will, when their names are called, answer "yea"; those opposed will answer "nay."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 221, nays 157, not voting 55, as follows:

YEAS—221

Ackerman	Buchanan	Dallinger	Freeman
Aldrich	Buckley	Darrow	Frothingham
Allen	Bulwinkle	Davey	Fuller
Andrew	Burton	Davis, Tenn.	Fulmer
Anthony	Busby	Deal	Gallivan
Bacon	Butler	Dempsey	Garner, Tex.
Beers	Byrns, Tenn.	Denison	Garrett, Tenn.
Begg	Campbell	Dickstein	Geran
Bell	Canfield	Doyle	Gibson
Bixler	Chindblom	Drewry	Gifford
Black, Tex.	Clarke, N. Y.	Driver	Goldsborough
Bland	Cleary	Dyer	Graham, Ill.
Blanton	Cole, Iowa	Elliott	Graham, Pa.
Box	Connally, Tex.	Fairchild	Green, Iowa
Boyce	Connery	Fairfield	Greene, Mass.
Boylan	Connolly, Pa.	Fenn	Griest
Brand, Ga.	Cooper, Ohio	Fisher	Griffin
Brand, Ohio	Corning	Fitzgerald	Hadley
Britten	Cramton	Fleetwood	Hardy
Browning	Crisp	Foster	Hawes
Brumm	Cullen	Fredericks	Hersey
Hickey	McSweeney	Perlman	Taylor, Tenn.
Hill, Md.	MacGregor	Phillips	Taylor, W. Va.
Hoch	MacLafferty	Porter	Temple
Hooker	Madden	Pratt	Thatcher
Hudson	Magee, N. Y.	Quayle	Thompson
Hull, Tenn.	Magee, Pa.	Ragon	Tincher
Hull, Morton D.	Mansfield	Ransley	Tinkham
Hull, William E.	Mapes	Rayburn	Treadway
Humphreys	Martin	Reece	Tucker
Jacobstein	Mead	Reed, Ark.	Underhill
Johnson, Ky.	Merritt	Reed, N. Y.	Vaile
Johnson, Wash.	Michener	Rogers, Mass.	Vare
Kearns	Miller, Wash.	Rouse	Vestal
Kendall	Mills	Sabath	Vincent, Mich.
Kiess	Montague	Salmon	Vinson, Ga.
Kindred	Moore, Ill.	Sanders, Ind.	Wainwright
Kurtz	Moore, Ohio	Sanders, N. Y.	Wason
Lanham	Moores, Ind.	Sandlin	Watres
Larsen, Ga.	Morehead	Scott	Watson
Larson, Minn.	Morgan	Shreve	Welsh
Lea, Calif.	Murphy	Snell	Wertz
Lee, Ga.	Nelson, Me.	Speaks	White, Kans.
Lehlbach	Newton, Minn.	Spearing	Williams, Tex.
Lindsay	Newton, Mo.	Sproul, Ill.	Wilson, La.
Lineberger	Nolan	Sproul, Kans.	Winslow
Linthicum	O'Connell, N. Y.	Stalker	Woodrum
Longworth	O'Connor, N. Y.	Stengle	Wright
Luce	O'Sullivan	Stephens	Wurzbach
McClintic	Oldfield	Strong, Kans.	Wyant
McFadden	Oliver, N. Y.	Strong, Pa.	Yates
McKeown	Paige	Sullivan	Young
McLaughlin, Mich.	Parker	Sweet	Zihlman
McLeod	Parks, Ark.	Swoope	
McNulty	Peery	Taber	
McSwain	Perkins	Tague	

NAYS—157

Allgood	Frear	Leavitt	Schneider
Almon	French	Lowrey	Sears, Fla.
Arnold	Fulbright	Lozier	Sears, Nebr.
Aswell	Gardner, Ind.	Lyon	Shallenberger
Ayres	Garrett, Tex.	McDuffie	Sherwood
Bankhead	Gasque	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Simmons
Barbour	Gilbert	McReynolds	Sinclair
Barkley	Greenwood	Major, Ill.	Sinnott
Beck	Hammer	Major, Mo.	Sites
Berger	Harrison	Manlove	Smith
Bowling	Hastings	Milligan	Smithwick
Briggs	Haugen	Minahan	Steagall
Browne, Wis.	Hawley	Mooney	Stedman
Burtness	Hayden	Moore, Ga.	Stevenson
Cannon	Hill, Ala.	Moore, Va.	Summers, Wash.
Carter	Hill, Wash.	Morris	Sumners, Tex.
Casey	Holaday	Morrow	Swank
Christopherson	Howard, Nebr.	Nelson, Wis.	Swing
Clague	Huddleston	O'Connell, R. I.	Thomas, Ky.
Clancy	Hudspeth	O'Connor, La.	Thomas, Okla.
Collier	Hull, Iowa	Oliver, Ala.	Tillman
Collins	James	Peavey	Timberlake
Colton	Jeffers	Pou	Underwood
Cook	Johnson, S. Dak.	Purnell	Vinson, Ky.
Cooper, Wis.	Johnson, Tex.	Quin	Voigt
Croll	Johnson, W. Va.	Rainey	Ward, N. C.
Crosser	Jones	Raker	Watkins
Crowther	Keller	Ramseyer	Weaver
Cummings	Kent	Rankin	Wefald
Davis, Minn.	Ketcham	Rathbone	Williams, Ill.
Dickinson, Iowa	Kincheloe	Reid, Ill.	Williamson
Dickinson, Mo.	King	Richards	Wilson, Ind.
Dominick	Knutson	Roach	Wingo
Doughton	Kopp	Robinson, Iowa	Winter
Dowell	Kvale	Robsion, Ky.	Wolff
Eagan	LaGuardia	Romjue	Wood
Evans, Iowa	Lampert	Rubey	Woodruff
Evans, Mont.	Lankford	Sanders, Tex.	
Faust	Lazaro	Schafer	
Favrot	Leatherwood	Schall	

NOT VOTING—55

Abernethy	Cole, Ohio	Kunz	Rogers, N. H.
Anderson	Curry	Langley	Rosenbloom
Bacharach	Drane	Lilly	Seger
Beedy	Edmonds	Little	Snyder
Black, N. Y.	Fish	Logan	Taylor, Colo.
Bloom	Free	McKenzie	Tilson
Boies	Funk	Michaelson	Tydings
Browne, N. J.	Garber	Miller, Ill.	Upshaw
Burdick	Glatfelter	Morin	Ward, N. Y.
Byrnes, S. C.	Howard, Okla.	Mudd	Weller
Cable	Jost	O'Brien	White, Me.
Carew	Kahn	Park, Ga.	Williams, Mich.
Celler	Kelly	Patterson	Wilson, Miss.
Clark, Fla.	Kerr	Reed, W. Va.	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. Fish with Mr. Bloom.
Mr. White of Maine with Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina.
Mr. Patterson with Mr. Drane.
Mr. Kahn with Mr. Clark of Florida.
Mr. Bacharach with Mr. Carew.
Mr. Tilson with Mr. Logan.
Mr. Michaelson with Mr. Kerr.
Mr. Ward of New York with Mr. Black of New York.
Mr. Cole of Ohio with Mr. Howard of Oklahoma.
Mr. Boies with Mr. Taylor of Colorado.
Mr. Mudd with Mr. Upshaw.
Mr. Seger with Mr. Glatfelter.
Mr. Curry with Mr. Abernethy.
Mr. Williams of Michigan with Mr. Celler.
Mr. Burdick with Mr. Wilson of Mississippi.
Mr. Free with Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. Little with Mr. Kunz.

Mr. Morin with Mr. Browne of New Jersey.
Mr. Garber with Mr. Jost.
Mr. Cable with Mr. Lilly.
Mr. Funk with Mr. Weller.
Mr. Beedy with Mr. Park of Georgia.
Mr. Kelly with Mr. Tydings.
Mr. Miller of Illinois with Mr. Rogers of New Hampshire.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman present and listening when his name was called?

Mr. ABERNETHY. No.

The SPEAKER. Then the gentleman does not bring himself within the rule.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. LONGWORTH, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 9429) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. WARREN, Mr. SMOOT, and Mr. HARRIS as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that to-morrow night at 8 o'clock it shall be in order to consider bills reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia, and no other business.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that there be an evening session to-morrow. Is there objection?

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I object.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANTS

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I call up conference report on House Joint Resolution 237, directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold his approval of the adjustment of the Northern Pacific land grants, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oregon calls up a conference report, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 237) directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold his approval of the adjustment of the Northern Pacific land grants, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2 and 4, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert "1926"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert "1926"; and the Senate agree to the same.

N. J. SINNOTT,
ADDISON T. SMITH,
JOHN E. RAKER,
Managers on the part of the House.

E. F. LADD,
RALPH H. CAMERON,
T. J. WALSH,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 237) directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold his approval of the adjustment of the Northern Pacific land grants, and for other purposes, submit the following statement explaining the effect of the action agreed on:

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to withhold approval of the grant until March 4, 1926, instead of March 4, 1927, unless the time is further extended or the grant is being adjudicated in the courts at the direction of Congress.

N. J. SINNOTT,
ADDISON T. SMITH,
JOHN E. RAKER,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, this resolution directs an inquiry into the Northern Pacific land grants and directs the Secretary of the Interior to withhold the issuance of patents. The House resolution originally provided that the withholding of patents should terminate on March 4, 1927, unless at that date the matter was being adjudicated in the courts.

The Senate changed the date to March 4, 1926, and provided that that would be the date of the termination of the withholding of the patents, unless the time was further extended or unless the matter was being adjudicated in the courts at the direction of Congress. The conferees agreed upon a date of March 4, 1926. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

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

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. What is the effect with reference to litigation? What you have agreed on provides that whatever litigation is in the courts would have to be there by order of Congress and would have to be there by formal action.

Mr. SINNOTT. It will have to be by order of Congress.

Mr. WINGO. In other words, the Government would have no authority to go into the courts unless Congress specifically directs that to be done.

Mr. SINNOTT. They have the authority independent of the resolution, but if March 4, 1926, comes around and the matter then is in the courts, under direction of Congress, further action by the Secretary is withheld.

Mr. WINGO. Here is the point which the gentleman does not catch: If you did not say anything in your resolution about the direction of Congress, then the Government would have the authority under its general authority to enter suit or take whatever action was necessary to protect the rights of the Government, but where Congress specifically provides that the action shall be a direction of Congress, then that would be a special provision which would take it out from under the general provision and power.

Mr. SINNOTT. That merely relates to the resolution. Independent of the resolution, of course, the Government may go into the courts. The resolution does not take away any right the Government now has to go into the courts.

Mr. WINGO. I beg the gentleman's pardon. Where Congress takes up a question and specifically acts on it, the special law then governs and the general law does not.

Mr. SINNOTT. I may not agree with the gentleman, but that is neither here nor there. If the time comes around and if Congress has not directed action, then it is very easy to extend the time.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question? This is a $50,000 matter.

Mr. SINNOTT. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. BLANTON. This resolution provides for five Members of the House and five Senators who are to expend this $50,000, which is $5,000 apiece. Why can we not save that money by letting the Department of Justice handle it, and not have this quasi junketing trip all over the United States?

Mr. SINNOTT. Well, we might turn it over to the gentleman from Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLANTON) there were—ayes 161, noes 7.

So the conference report was agreed to.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. To-day is suspension and consent day and the Clerk will report the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

BRIDGE ACROSS ST. MARYS RIVER, AT OR NEAR WILDS LANDING, FLA.

The first business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6725) granting the consent of Congress to the States of Georgia and Florida, through their respective highway departments, to construct a bridge across the St. Marys River at or near Wilds Landing, Fla.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there has been some controversy over this bill, and after looking

into the matter thoroughly I have decided that the rights of all parties would be conserved by permitting the passage of the bill, and although I have objected to the bill at previous times, I shall not object this morning. I have reached this decision in view of recent developments in the way of correspondence between members of the Florida delegation and the State highway department of Florida, as well as between members of the Georgia delegation and members of the highway commission of Georgia. My purpose all the while has been to bring about a situation in which the Kingsland Bridge Co., which has spent considerable money at the point of the proposed bridge, would get a fair deal and at the same time work out a plan giving a free bridge to the peoples of the two States. I am very hopeful that the course which I am now about to pursue will bring this result. This faith on my part is inspired by promises on the part of various Members of Congress who are interested in this legislation that if the bill does pass now I may be assured that the Kingsland Bridge Co. will receive fair treatment at the hands of the two States, and that the States through their respective highway departments will pay a reasonable price for right of way and other property of the Kingsland Bridge Co. which can be used in the construction of the proposed bridge and approaches.

The House bill in this matter was introduced by a Member of the Florida delegation, and the Senate bill was introduced by Senator FLETCHER of Florida, and the passage of both bills has been urged very strenuously by the entire Florida delegation, and that delegation at all times has assured me that the passage of the bill without amendment was desired by the highway department of Florida, and that if it was passed the Florida highway department and other parties interested in the proposed highway would protect the rights of the Kingsland Bridge Co. and see that their rights were not confiscated. In order to show clearly how the State road department of Florida feels about protecting the rights of the Kingsland Bridge Co. I wish to quote from a letter written on May 31, 1924, by Hon. H. B. Phillips, chairman of State road department of Florida, to Congressman J. H. SMITHWICK, as follows:

I have just returned to the office after an absence of several days, and Judge McGinniss suggests that he had a conference with you with reference to the St. Marys River bridge proposition, and is of the opinion that it would be well for me to write you stating what this department might do in relation to the purchase of property owned by the Kingsland Bridge Co. In order that our position may be clearly understood I would state as follows:

"This department is not authorized in constructing bridges and highways to purchase or pay out money for anything except rights of way or other property necessary or useful in the construction of the road or bridge.

"In the present case no definite agreement can be entered into as to what property we might purchase for the reason that the exact location of the bridge can not be fixed or determined until an act of Congress is passed authorizing the construction of the bridge and application is made to the War Department for a permit to construct the bridge. The War Department is the agency which determines the exact location of the bridge.

"In the present case my understanding has always been that the only practical location for a bridge at or near Wilds Landing is the location selected by the Kingsland Bridge Co. Therefore it seems reasonably certain that our highway bridge could be located at this point and we could purchase the property and right of way now owned by the Kingsland Bridge Co. for which we would, of course, pay a fair and reasonable price.

"The information which I have gotten lately in reference to this matter leads me to believe that we will be warranted in paying as much as this property cost the Kingsland Bridge Co. As to this point I will state further that I have a letter from a prominent gentleman in Nassau County who states that his people will be willing to contribute toward the cost of this property a sufficient amount to pay back the Kingsland Bridge Co. what they paid out for it in case this department finds that it is not warranted in paying the full sum."

Mr. Speaker, in view of this letter and in view of the various negotiations in which the purpose of the various parties concerned has been fully indicated along the same line shown by the letter just quoted I do not at this time desire to make further objection to the pending bill. It is my hope that in the passage of this bill at this time the rights of all interested parties and of both States are being fully protected.

A similar bill has passed the Senate and is now on the Speaker's table, and I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the Senate bill be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to substitute a similar Senate bill for the House bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the States of Georgia and Florida, through their respective highway departments, and their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the St. Marys River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or near Wilds Landing, Fla., connecting Camden County, Ga., and Nassau County, Fla., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

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

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF VETERANS' BUREAU ACT

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2257) to consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the laws affecting the establishment of the United States Veterans' Bureau and the administration of the war risk insurance act, as amended, and the vocational rehabilitation act, as amended.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Dakota moves to suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 2257, with amendments, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Veterans' Bureau and to improve the facilities and service of such bureau, and further to amend and modify the war risk insurance act," approved August 9, 1921, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The director, subject to the general direction of the President, shall administer, execute, and enforce the provisions of this act, and for that purpose shall have full power and authority to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act which are necessary or appropriate to carry out its purposes and shall decide all questions arising under this act, and all decisions so made affecting claimants to any benefits of the war risk insurance act or the vocational rehabilitation act shall be conclusive except as otherwise provided herein. All officers and employees of the bureau shall perform such duties as may be assigned them by the director. All official acts performed by such officers or employees specially designated therefor by the director shall have the same force and effect as if performed by the director in person."

SEC. 2. That the proviso of section 4 of said act be amended to read as follows:

"That all commissioned personnel detailed or hereafter detailed from the United States Public Health Service to the Veterans' Bureau shall hold the same rank and grade, shall receive the same pay and allowances, and shall be subject to the same rules for relative rank and promotion as now or hereafter may be provided by law for commissioned personnel of the same rank or grade or performing the same or similar duties in the United States Public Health Service, and for all administrative and disciplinary purposes while so detailed shall be subject to the exclusive direction and control of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau."

SEC. 3. That said act is hereby amended by inserting therein, immediately following section 5, a new section, to be known as section 5a, and to read as follows:

"SEC. 5a. That all files, records, reports, and other papers and documents pertaining to any claims for the benefits of this act, whether pending or adjudicated, shall be deemed confidential and privileged, and no disclosure thereof shall be made except as follows:

"(a) To a claimant or his duly authorized representative, as to matters concerning himself alone, when in the judgment of the director such disclosure would not be injurious to the mental health of the claimant;

"(b) Where required by the process of a United States court or a court of record having competent jurisdiction of any State or of the United States, to be produced in any suit or proceeding therein pending; or any such production as deemed by the director to be necessary in any suit or proceeding brought under the provisions of this act; or in any proceeding in the nature of an inquest into the mental competency of a claimant;

"(c) The name and amount of compensation, and maintenance and support allowance of any beneficiary, shall be made known to any

person who applies for such information, when in the judgment of the director such disclosure is deemed necessary, just, and proper.

"Wherever the production of a file, record, report, or other document is required or permitted by this section a certified copy thereof may be produced in lieu of the original and such certified copy shall be received in evidence with like force and effect as the original."

SEC. 4. That section 6 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. The director shall establish a central office in the District of Columbia, and not more than 14 regional offices and such suboffices, not exceeding 100, within the territory of the United States and its outlying possessions as may be deemed necessary by him and in the best interests of the work committed to the Veterans' Bureau and to carry out the purpose of this act. Such regional offices and suboffices may, pending final action by the director in case of an appeal, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the director, exercise such powers for hearing complaints and for examining, rating, and awarding compensation claims, granting medical, surgical, dental, and hospital care, convalescent care, and necessary and reasonable after-care, making insurance awards, granting vocational training, and all other matters delegated to them by the director as could be performed lawfully under this act by the central office.

"The regional offices, with all authority to establish offices, shall terminate on June 30, 1926, but nothing herein shall prevent the director from terminating any regional offices or suboffices when in his judgment this may be done without detriment to the administration of this act, and upon such termination all records and supplies pertaining thereto shall be delivered to the central office."

SEC. 5. That said act is hereby amended by inserting therein, immediately following section 11, a new section to be known as section 11a, and to read as follows:

"SEC. 11a. The director may require the opinion of the Attorney General on any questions of law arising in the administration of the United States Veterans' Bureau."

SEC. 6. That section 13 of the said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 13. In addition to the care, treatment, and appliances now authorized by law, said bureau also shall provide without charge therefor hospital, dental, medical, surgical, and convalescent care and treatment and prosthetic appliances for any member of the military or naval forces of the United States separated therefrom, disabled by reason of any wound or injury received or disease contracted, or by reason of any aggravation of a preexisting injury or disease, specifically noted at examination for entrance into or employment in the active military or naval service, while in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after April 6, 1917: *Provided*, That the wound or injury received or disease contracted, or aggravation of a preexisting injury or disease, for which such hospital, dental, medical, surgical, and convalescent care and treatment and prosthetic appliances shall be furnished was incurred in the service and not caused by his own willful misconduct during or subsequent to his service in the armed forces of the United States: *Provided further*, That no claim of willful misconduct in the service shall be set up by the director unless a conviction by court-martial is shown: *And provided further*, That if in the event of a court-martial conviction, it is thereafter established to the satisfaction of the director that an injustice has been done the claimant in such court-martial, the director may award the benefits of this section."

SEC. 7. That said act is hereby amended by inserting therein immediately following section 13 a new section, to be known as 13a, and to read as follows:

"SEC. 13a. The United States Veterans' Bureau is hereby authorized, in the discretion of the director, to furnish hospitalization in Government hospitals and necessary traveling expenses to the veterans of any war or expedition, who have not been dishonorably discharged from the service, and who, in the judgment of the director, are in need of hospitalization, without regard to the nature or origin of their disabilities: *Provided*, That preference to admission to any Government hospital for hospitalization under the provisions of this subsection shall be given to those veterans who are financially unable to pay for hospitalization and their necessary traveling expenses."

SEC. 8. That section 14 of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 14. That the director of the United States Veterans' Bureau shall on the first Monday in December of each year file with the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate a full and complete report of all activities of the United States Veterans' Bureau, showing in detail the number of claimants and the amount of compensation paid, the number of veterans of the various wars and expeditions receiving hospitalization and medical treatment, the number of dependents drawing compensation and the amount of such compensation, the number of persons holding and paying for Government life insurance, and a full and itemized statement of all moneys received and disbursed by the director, or any of his agents, for the preceding year.

"Any person who shall knowingly make or cause to be made, or conspire, combine, aid, or assist in, agree to, arrange for, or in anywise procure the making or presentation of a false or fraudulent affidavit, declaration, certificate, statement, voucher, or paper or writing purporting to be such, concerning any claim or the approval of any claim for compensation or the payment of any money, for himself or for any other person, under Article III of the war risk insurance act or any act amendatory of or supplemental to such Article III, shall forfeit all rights, claims, and benefits under such Article III, and in addition to any and all other penalties imposed by law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each such offense."

SEC. 9. That five new sections are hereby added to Title I of said act, to be known as sections 14a, 14b, 14c, 14d, and 14e, respectively, and to read as follows:

"SEC. 14a. There shall be no recovery of payments made under the war risk insurance act or the vocational rehabilitation act from any beneficiary who, in the judgment of the director, is without fault on his part, and where, in the judgment of the director, such recovery would defeat the purpose of benefits otherwise authorized or would be against equity and good conscience.

"SEC. 14b. That in the absence of fraud all payments of compensation and insurance heretofore made pursuant to regulation permitting permanent and total disability to be presumed from hospitalization or from temporary total disability for six consecutive months shall be deemed valid and no recovery thereof shall be made: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall operate to validate insurance not in force on the date such an award was approved, except where premiums have been thereafter accepted.

"SEC. 14c. The director is authorized in his discretion to sell, lease, or exchange surplus equipment, supplies, products, or waste materials belonging to the bureau or any of its plants or institutions; and to lease for a term not exceeding three years lands or buildings, or parts or parcels thereof, belonging to the United States and under the control of the bureau. The net proceeds of all such sales, leases, or exchanges shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from or on account of which the subject of such sale, lease, or exchange was purchased or is maintained to be available for the purpose of such appropriation.

"SEC. 14d. That the provisions of the war risk insurance act, the vocational rehabilitation act, and the Veterans' Bureau act and amendments thereto, shall not apply to any conscientious objector who refused to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform, or any alien at any time during the World War or thereafter who was discharged from the military or naval forces on account of his alienage.

"SEC. 14e. That this act may be cited as the Veterans' Bureau act."

SEC. 10. That section 13 of the war risk insurance act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 13. That the director, subject to the general direction of the President, shall administer, execute, and enforce the provisions of this act, and for that purpose have full power and authority to make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, necessary or appropriate to carry out its purposes, and shall decide all questions arising under the act, except as otherwise provided herein. Wherever under any provision or provisions of the act regulations are directed or authorized to be made, such regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, shall or may be made by the director, subject to the general direction of the President. The director shall adopt reasonable and proper rules to govern the procedure of the divisions and to regulate and provide for the nature and extent of the proofs and evidence and the method of taking and furnishing the same in order to establish the right to benefits of allowance, allotment, compensation, or insurance provided for in this act, the forms of application of those claiming to be entitled to such benefits, the methods of making investigations and medical examinations, and the manner and form of adjudications and awards: *Provided, however*, That payment to any attorney or agent for such assistance as may be required in the preparation and execution of the necessary papers shall not exceed $10 in any one case.

"(1) In the event of a disagreement as to a claim under the contract of insurance between the bureau and any beneficiary or beneficiaries thereunder an action on such claim may be brought against the United States either in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia or in the district court of the United States in and for the district in which such beneficiaries or any one of them resides. All persons having, or claiming to have, an interest in such insurance may be made parties to said suit and such of them as shall not be inhabitants of or found within the district in which suit is brought may be brought in by order of the court to be served personally or by publication as the court may direct. Otherwise, the procedure in such suits shall be the same as that provided for suits in the district courts by the act approved March 3, 1887, entitled 'An act providing for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States,' as amended.

"The court, upon final hearing, shall enter a judgment or decree establishing and fixing the respective rights of the parties to the insurance, and decreeing that the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau make an award thereof in accordance with such decree. The court, as part of such decree, shall determine and allow a reasonable attorney fee of not exceeding 20 per cent of the amount recovered by the claimant or plaintiff in the cause for the attorneys of the successful party or parties, such fee to be paid by the United States Veterans' Bureau to the attorney or attorneys, and not to be deducted from the amount decreed by the court to be due the plaintiff.

"This section shall apply to all suits now pending against the United States under the provisions of the war risk insurance act as amended.

"(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section no claim agent or attorney shall be recognized in the presentation or adjudication of claims under Articles II, III, and IV of this act.

"Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, solicit, contract for, charge, or receive, or who shall attempt to solicit, contract for, charge, or receive any fee or compensation, except as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and for each and every offense shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment: *Provided*, That this amendment shall not affect any penalty incurred or criminal proceedings commenced before its passage."

SEC. 11. That section 15 of the war risk insurance act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. That for the purposes of this act, the director, and such persons as the director may designate, shall have power to issue subpœnas for and compel the attendance of witnesses within a radius of 100 miles, to require the production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence, to administer oaths, and to examine witnesses upon any matter within the jurisdiction of the bureau. The director may obtain such information and such reports from officials and employees of the departments of the Government of the United States and of the States as may be agreed upon by the heads of the respective departments. In case of disobedience to a subpœna, the bureau may invoke the aid of any district court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and such court, within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on, may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpœna issued to any officer, agent, or employee of any corporation or other person, issue an order requiring such corporation or other person to appear before the bureau or to give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. Any person so required to attend as a witness shall be allowed and paid the same fees and mileage as are paid witnesses in the district courts of the United States."

SEC. 12. That the first paragraph of section 31 of the war risk insurance act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 31. That if after induction by the local draft board, or after being called into Federal service as a member of the National Guard, but before being accepted and enrolled for active service, the person died or became disabled as a result of disease contracted or injury suffered in the line of duty and not due to his own willful misconduct involving moral turpitude, or as a result of the aggravation, in the line of duty and not because of his own willful misconduct involving moral turpitude, of an existing disease or injury, he or those entitled thereto shall receive the benefits of compensation payable under Article III: *Provided*, That any insurance application made by a person after induction by the local draft board but before being accepted and enrolled for active service shall be deemed valid."

SEC. 13. That section 300 of the war risk insurance act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 300. For death or disability resulting from personal injury suffered or disease contracted in the service on or after April 6, 1917, or for an aggravation of a disability existing prior to examination, acceptance, and enrollment for service, when such aggravation was suffered and contracted in the service on or after April 6, 1917, by any commissioned officer or enlisted man, or by any member of the Army Nurse Corps (female), or of the Navy Nurse Corps (female) when employed in the active service under the War Department or Navy Department, the United States shall pay to such commissioned officer or enlisted man, member of the Army Nurse Corps (female), or of the Navy Nurse Corps (female), or, in the discretion of the director, separately to his or her dependents, compensation as hereinafter provided; but no compensation shall be paid if the injury, disease, or aggravation has been caused by his own willful misconduct: *Provided*, That no person suffering from paralysis, paresis, blindness, or constitutional lues, as the result of disease, shall be denied compensation by reason of willful misconduct. That for the purposes of this section every such officer, enlisted man, or other member employed in the active service under the War Department or Navy Department who was discharged or who resigned prior to August 9, 1921, and every such officer, enlisted man, or other member employed in the active service under the War Department or Navy Department on or before November 11, 1918, who on or after August 9, 1921, is discharged or resigns, shall be conclusively held and taken to have been in sound condition when examined, accepted, and enrolled for service, except as to defects, disorders, or infirmities, made of record in any manner by proper authorities of the United States at the time of, or prior to, inception of active service, to the extent to which any such defect, disorder, or infirmity was so made of record: *Provided*, That an ex-service man who is shown to have, or if deceased, to have had, within six years after separation from the active military or naval service of the United States, a neuropsychiatric disease or mental or nervous disease or derangement, or an active tuberculosis disease or encephalitis lethargica, or amebic dysentery, developing a 10 per cent degree of disability or more in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (2) of section 302 of the war risk insurance act, as amended, shall be conclusively presumed to have acquired his disability in such service or to have suffered an aggravation of a preexisting neuropsychiatric disease, or mental or nervous disease or derangement, or tuberculosis or encephalitis lethargica, or amebic dysentery in such service, but nothing in this proviso shall be construed to prevent a claimant from receiving the benefits of compensation and medical care and treatment for a disability due to these diseases of more than 10 per cent degree (in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (2), section 302, of the war risk insurance act as amended) at a date more than six years after separation from such service if the facts of the case substantiate his claim: *And provided further*, That compensation as hereinafter provided may be paid for disability resulting from personal injury or disease contracted in service prior to April 6, 1917, or for aggravation of a disability existing prior to examination, acceptance, and enrollment for service for such aggravation suffered and contracted in service prior to April 6, 1917, by any member of the military or naval forces in active service on or after April 6, 1917, who was discharged subsequent to April 6, 1917.

"With the exception of members of the military and naval forces whose injury was suffered or disease contracted prior to April 6, 1917, this section shall be deemed to be in effect as of April 6, 1917: *Provided*, That an ex-service man who receives compensation under the six-year presumption contained herein shall not receive compensation for any period of time prior to the date of the enactment of this section as hereby amended."

SEC 14. That section 301 of the war risk insurance act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 301. That if death results from injury—

"If the deceased leaves a widow or child, or if he leaves a mother or father, either or both dependent upon him for support, the monthly compensation shall be the following amounts:

"(a) If there is a widow but no child, $35.

"(b) If there is a widow and one child, $47.50.

"(c) If there is a widow and two children, $57.50; with $10 for each additional child up to two.

"(d) If there is no widow but one child, $25.

"(e) If there is no widow but two children, $40.

"(f) If there is no widow but three children, $55; with $10 for each additional child up to two.

"(g) (1) If there is a dependent mother (or dependent father), $20; or both, $30: *Provided*, That the receipt of a gratuity, pension, or compensation by a widow or parent on account of the death of any person shall not bar the payments of compensation on account of the death of another person: *Provided further*, That before compensation shall be paid under this section the claimant shall first surrender all claims to any pension payable under other law on account of the death of the same person. Such compensation shall be payable whether the dependency of the father or mother, or both, arises before or after the death of the person, but no compensation shall be payable if the dependency arises more than five years after the death of the person.

"(2) That, subject to regulations, where a veteran of any war dies after discharge or resignation from the service and does not leave sufficient assets to meet the expenses of his burial and the transportation of his body, and such expenses are not otherwise provided for, the bureau shall pay the following sums: For a flag to drape the casket, and after burial to be given to the next of kin, a sum not exceeding $5; also for burial expenses, a sum not exceeding $100, to such person or persons as may be fixed by regulations: *Provided*, That when such person dies while receiving from the bureau compensation or vocational training, the above benefits shall be payable without reference to the indigency of the deceased: *Provided further*, That where such person, while receiving from the bureau medical, surgical, or hospital treatment or vocational training, dies away from home and at the place to which he was ordered by the bureau, or while traveling under orders of the bureau, the above benefits shall be payable without reference to the indigency of the deceased and in addition thereto the actual and necessary cost of the transportation

of the body of the person (including preparation of the body) to the place of burial within the continental limits of the United States, and including also, in the discretion of the director, the actual and necessary cost of transportation of an attendant: *And provided further,* That no accrued pension or compensation due at the time of death shall be deducted from the sum allowed.

"(3) The payment of compensation to a widow shall continue until her death or remarriage.

"(4) The payment of compensation to a parent shall continue until the death of such parent.

"(5) The payment of compensation to or for a child shall continue until such child reaches the age of 18 years or marries, or if such child be incapable because of insanity, idiocy, or being otherwise permanently helpless, then during such incapacity.

"(6) Whenever the compensation payable to or for the benefit of any person under the provisions of this section is terminated by the happening of the contingency upon which it is limited, the compensation thereafter for the remaining beneficiary or beneficiaries, if any, shall be the amount which would have been payable to them if they had been the sole original beneficiaries.

"(7) As between the widow and the children not in her custody, and as between children, the amount of compensation shall be apportioned as may be prescribed by regulation.

"(8) The term 'widow' as used in this section shall not include one who shall have married the deceased later than 10 years after the time of injury, and shall include widower whenever his condition is such that if the deceased person were living he would have been dependent upon her for support.

"(9) That section 301 of the war risk insurance act, as amended, shall be deemed to be in effect as of April 6, 1917: *Provided, however,* That before compensation thereunder shall be paid there shall first be deducted from said sum so to be paid the amount of any payments such person may have received by way of gratuities or payments under pension laws in force and existence between April 6, 1917, and October 6, 1917: *Provided further,* That no changes in rates of compensation made under this amended section shall be retroactive in effect."

SEC. 15. That section 302 of the war risk insurance act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 302. That if disability results from the injury—

"(1) If and while the disability is rated as total and temporary, the monthly compensation shall be the following amounts:

"(a) If the disabled person has neither wife nor child living, $80.

"(b) If he has a wife but no child living, $90.

"(c) If he has a wife and one child living, $95.

"(d) If he has a wife and two or more children living, $100.

"(e) If he has no wife and one child living, $90, with $5 for each additional child.

"(f) If he has a mother or father, either or both dependent on him for support, then, in addition to the above amounts, $10 for each parent so dependent.

"(2) If and while the disability is rated as partial and temporary, the monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the compensation that would be payable for his total and temporary disability, equal to the degree of the reduction in earning capacity resulting from the disability, but no compensation shall be payable for a reduction in earning capacity rated at less than 10 per cent.

"(3) If and while the disability is rated as total and permanent, the rate of compensation shall be $100 per month: *Provided, however,* That the loss of the use of both feet, or of both hands, or of both eyes, or of one foot and one hand, or of one foot and one eye, or of one hand and one eye, or of both ears, or becoming helpless or bedridden shall be deemed to be total and permanent disability: *Provided further,* That the compensation for the loss of the use of both eyes shall be $150 per month, and that compensation for the loss of the use of both eyes and one or more limbs shall be $200 per month: *And provided further,* That for double permanent disability the rate of compensation shall be $200 per month.

"(4) If and while the disability is rated as partial and permanent, the monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the compensation that would be payable for his total and permanent disability equal to the degree of the reduction in earning capacity resulting from the disability, but no compensation shall be payable for a reduction in earning capacity rated at less than 10 per cent.

"(4a) A schedule of ratings of reductions in earning capacity from injuries or combinations of injuries shall be adopted and applied by the bureau. Ratings may be as high as 100 per cent. The ratings shall be based, as far as practicable, upon the average impairment of earning capactiy resulting from such injuries in civil occupatons and not upon the impairment in earning capacity in each individual case, so that there shall be no reduction in the rate of compensation for individual success in overcoming the handicap of an injury. The bureau, in adopting the schedule of rating of reduction in earning capacity, shall consider the impairment in ability to secure employment which results from such injuries. The bureau shall from time to time readjust this schedule of ratings in accordance with actual experience.

"(5) If the disabled person is so helpless as to be in constant need of a nurse or attendant, such additional sum shall be paid, but not exceeding $50 per month, as the director may deem reasonable.

"(6) In addition to the compensation above provided, the injured person shall be furnished by the United States such reasonable governmental medical, surgical, and hospital services and with such supplies, including wheel chairs, artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances, as the director may determine to be useful and reasonably necessary, which wheel chairs, artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances may be procured by the United States Veterans' Bureau in such manner, either by purchase or manufacture, as the director may determine to be advantageous and reasonably necessary: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the necessary military control over any member of the Military or Naval Establishments before he shall have been discharged from the military or naval service: *Provided further,* That all hospital facilities under the control and jurisdiction of the United States' Veterans' Bureau shall be available for veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, and the Boxer rebellion suffering from neuropsychiatric or tubercular ailments and diseases, including transportation as granted to those receiving compensation and hospitalization under the war risk insurance act: *And provided further,* That where a beneficiary of the bureau suffers or has suffered an injury or contracted a disease in service entitling him to the benefits of this subdivision, and an emergency develops or has developed requiring immediate treatment or hospitalization on account of such injury or disease, and no bureau facilities are or were then feasibly available and, in the judgment of the director, delay would be or would have been hazardous, the director is authorized to reimburse such beneficiary the reasonable value of such service received from sources other than the bureau.

"(7) Where the disabled person and his wife or dependent parents are not living together, or where the children are not in the custody of the disabled person, the amount of compensation shall be apportioned as may be prescribed by regulation, and where the disabled person is in a penal institution or a hospital, public or private, or under domiciliary care, the director of the Veterans' Bureau may apportion compensation as may be prescribed by regulation to the disabled man, his wife, children, parents, all or any of them, collectively or separately.

"(8) The term 'wife' as used in this section shall include 'husband' if the husband is dependent upon the wife for support.

"(9) That the United States Veterans' Bureau is hereby authorized to furnish transportation, also the medical, surgical, and hospital services and the supplies and appliances provided by subdivision (6) hereof, to discharged members of the military or naval forces of those governments which have been associated in war with the United States since April 6, 1917, and come within the provisions of laws of such governments similar to the war risk insurance act, at such rates and under such regulations as the director may prescribe; and the United States Veterans' Bureau is hereby authorized to utilize the similar services, supplies, and appliances provided for the discharged members of the military and naval forces of those governments which have been associated in war with the United States since April 6, 1917, by the laws of such governments similar to the war risk insurance act, in furnishing the discharged members of the military and naval forces of the United States who live within the territorial limits of such governments and come within the provisions of subdivision (6) hereof, with the services, supplies, and appliances provided for in such subdivision; and any appropriations that have been, or may hereafter be, made for the purpose of furnishing the services, supplies, and appliances provided for by subdivision (6) hereof are hereby made available for the payment to such governments or their agencies for the services, supplies, and appliances so furnished at such rates and under such regulations as the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau may prescribe.

"(10) That the compensation provided for in this section shall be in addition to any gratuity or pension payable under other laws, except that no person receiving a gratuity or pension under pension laws for injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by service on or after April 6, 1917, shall receive compensation under this act unless he shall first surrender all claim to such gratuity or pension: *Provided,* That this subsection as amended shall be deemed to be in effect as of April 6, 1917.

"(11) That any ex-service man shown to have a tuberculous disease of compensable degree, and who has been hospitalized for a period of one year, and who in the judgment of the director will not reach a condition of arrest by further hospitalization, and whose discharge from hospitalization will not be prejudicial to the beneficiary or his family, and who is not feasible for training, shall upon his request be discharged from hospitalization and rated as permanently and totally disabled, said rating to continue for the period of three years."

SEC. 16. That section 305 of the war risk insurance act as amended is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 305. Upon its own motion or upon application the bureau may at any time review an award, and, in accordance with the facts found upon such review, may end, diminish, or increase the compensation previously awarded, or if compensation is increased, or if compensation has been refused, reduced, or discontinued, may award compensation in proportion to the degree of disability sustained as of the date such degree of disability began, but not earlier than the date of discharge or resignation. Except in cases of fraud participated in by the beneficiary no reduction or discontinuance of compensation shall be effective until the first day of the third calendar month next succeeding that in which such reduction or discontinuance is determined: *Provided*, That no reduction in compensation shall be made retroactive except in case of fraud in which the beneficiary has participated."

SEC. 17. That section 309 of the war risk insurance act as amended is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 309. That no compensation shall be payable unless a claim therefor be filed, in case of disability, within six years after discharge or resignation from the service, or, in case of death during the service, within six years after such death is officially recorded in the department under which he may be serving: *Provided, however*, That where compensation is payable for death or disability occurring after discharge or resignation from the service, claim must be made within six years after such death or the beginning of such disability.

"The time herein provided may be extended by the director not to exceed one year for good cause shown. If at the time that any right accrues to any person under the provisions of this article such person is a minor, or is of unsound mind, or physically unable to make a claim, the time herein provided shall not begin to run until such disability ceases."

SEC. 18. That section 312 of the war risk insurance act as amended is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 312. That compensation under this article shall not be paid while the person is in receipt of active service or retirement pay. The laws providing for gratuities or payments in the event of death in the service and existing pension laws shall not be applicable after the enactment of this amendment to any person in the active military or naval service on the 6th day of October, 1917, or who thereafter entered the active military or naval service, or to their widows, children, or their dependents, except in so far as rights under any such laws have heretofore accrued.

"Compensation because of disability or death of members of the Army Nurse Corps (female) or of the Navy Nurse Corps (female) shall be in lieu of any compensation for such disability or death under the act entitled 'An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes,' approved September 7, 1916."

SEC. 19. That a new section is hereby added to Article III of the war risk insurance act, as amended, to be known as section 316 and to read as follows:

"SEC. 316. That where any beneficiary of this bureau suffers or has suffered an injury or an aggravation of an existing injury as the result of training, hospitalization, or medical or surgical treatment, not the result of his misconduct, and such injury or aggravation of an existing injury results in additional disability to or the death of such beneficiary, the benefits of this act shall be awarded in the same manner as though such disability or death was the result of military service during the World War: *Provided*, That application be made for such benefits within one year after such injury or aggravation was suffered or such death occurred or within one year after the passage of this amendment, whichever is the later."

SEC. 20. That section 408 of the war risk insurance act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 408. In the event that all provisions of the rules and regulations other than the requirements as to the physical condition of the applicant for insurance have been complied with, an application for reinstatement of lapsed or canceled yearly renewable term insurance or application for United States Government life insurance (converted insurance) hereafter made may be approved: *Provided*, The applicant's disability is the result of an injury or disease or of an aggravation thereof suffered or contracted in active military or naval service during the World War: *Provided further*, That the applicant, during his lifetime, submits proof satisfactory to the director showing the service origin thereof and that the applicant is not totally and permanently disabled. As a condition, however, to the acceptance of an application for the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled yearly renewable term insurance or United States Government life insurance (converted insurance) the applicant shall be required to pay all the back monthly premiums which would have become payable if such insurance had not lapsed, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum compounded annually on each premium from the date said premium is due by the terms of the policy: *Provided further*, That where any person has heretofore allowed his insurance to lapse, while suffering from a compensable disability for which compensation was not collected, and dies or has died or becomes or has become permanently or totally disabled, and at the time of such death or permanent total disability was or is entitled to compensation remaining uncollected, then and in that event so much of his insurance as said uncollected compensation computed in all cases at the rate provided by section 302 of the war risk insurance act as amended, would purchase if applied as premium when due shall not be considered as lapsed, and the United States Veterans' Bureau is hereby authorized and directed to pay to said person or his beneficiary, as the case may be, the amount of said insurance, less the unpaid premiums and interest thereon at 5 per cent per annum, compounded annually in installments as provided by law: *Provided further*, That where any person has heretofore allowed his insurance to lapse when suffering from wounds or disease contracted in service, and has applied for reinstatement thereof in whole or in part, and where at the time of such application he was not totally and permanently disabled, and where he was not allowed to reinstate because of health conditions other than total permanent disability, and where said person has since died from wounds or disease or has become permanently and totally disabled by reason thereof, then and in that event the United States Veterans' Bureau is hereby authorized and directed to pay to said person or his beneficiaries the amount of insurance attempted to be reinstated, less the premiums and interest thereon at 5 per cent per annum, compounded annually in installments as provided by law: *Provided further*, That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow credits in the accounts of the disbursing clerk of the United States Veterans' Bureau for all payments of insurance installments hereafter made, without verification of the deduction on the pay rolls of such premiums as may have accrued prior to January 1, 1921, while the insured was in the service."

SEC. 21. That section 409 of the war risk insurance act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 409. The United States Veterans' Bureau is authorized to make provision in accordance with regulations, whereby the payment of premiums on yearly renewable term insurance and United States Government life insurance (converted insurance) on the due date thereof may be waived and the insurance may be deemed not to lapse in the cases of the following persons (to wit):

"(1) Those who are confined in a hospital under said bureau for a compensable disability during the period while they are so confined, beginning with the month in which said confinement to hospital begins and ending with that month during the half or major fraction of which the person is confined in hospital;

"(2) Those who are rated as temporarily totally disabled by reason of an injury or disease entitling them to compensation during the period of such total disability and while they are so rated, beginning with the month in which the temporary total disability rating begins and ending with that month during the half or major fraction of which the person is rated as temporarily totally disabled;

"(3) Those who are rated by the bureau as mentally incompetent during the period for which they have no legal guardian while they have been or may hereafter be so rated, beginning with the month in which such rating of mental incompetency began or shall hereafter begin and ending with the second month after a legal guardian is appointed and qualified and notice of such appointment is received by the bureau, but not later than six months after a guardian has been appointed. Waiver of the payment of premiums as provided by this section shall be without application and may be allowed retroactively.

"Such relief from payment of premiums on the due date thereof shall be for full calendar months. All premiums, the payment of which when due is waived as above provided, shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, compounded annually from the due date of each premium, and if not paid by the insured, shall be deducted from the insurance in any settlement thereunder, or when the same matures either because of permanent total disability or death: *Provided*, That in the event any lien or other indebtedness established by this act exists against any policy of converted insurance in excess of the then cash surrender value thereof at the time of the termination of such policy of converted insurance for any reason other than by death or total permanent disability, the director is hereby authorized to transfer and pay from the military or naval insurance appropriation to the United States Government life-insurance fund a sum equal to the amount such lien or indebtedness exceeds the then cash surrender value."

SEC. 22. That section 410 of the war risk insurance act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 23. That the vocational rehabilitation act is hereby amended by adding to section 4 thereof at the end of said section the following language:

"The test of rehabilitation shall be employability, to be determined by the director. The allowance for maintenance and support provided by section 2 of the vocational rehabilitation act, as amended, shall be payable for two months after the employability of the rehabilitated person is determined, and thereupon all duty and obligation of the

United States toward such person with respect to his vocational rehabilitation shall cease and determine. No course of vocational training shall be commenced after January 1, 1925, and no further extension of completed training shall be granted after that date."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a Veterans' Bureau and to improve the facilities and service of such bureau, and further to amend and modify the war risk insurance act,' approved August 9, 1921, and to amend and modify the war risk insurance act, and to amend the vocational rehabilitation act."

During the reading of the bill the following occurred:

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRAMTON). The Chair is advised that that is not customary under suspension, this being the only reading of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I withdraw the request, Mr. Speaker.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Dakota asks unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker [applause], early in this year by action of this House a committee on veterans' legislation was appointed consisting of 21 Members. The creation of this committee was the result of much work on the part of several veteran organizations and of a great many Members of the House. This committee was created. It has held approximately 32 days of meetings since its appointment, discussing and formulating legislation in behalf of disabled men.

Mr. Speaker, this committee has been a nonpolitical committee. The members on the Republican side of the House and the members on the Democratic side of the House have met in that committee room without any feeling or sentiment of poltics, and I want to publicly thank the members of the committee on the Democratic side of the House for the fair way in which they have assisted me, the chairman of the committee, in formulating legislation. [Applause.]

The bill now before the House is S. 2257. We have stricken from that bill everything except the enacting clause and have inserted House bill 8869, the bill formulated by the Veterans' Committee. House bill 8869 is the identical bill for which I have asked unanimous consent to bring before the House on several previous occasions. Objection was made, but I want to say at this time I am satisfied that no gentleman objecting has opposed or will oppose the provisions of this bill, and this should be said in justice to them.

The bill will benefit approximately 108,900 disabled men and women. It will cost between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 annually.

Those who wish to know exactly what the bill will do, by referring to page 11 of the report of the committee on this bill, will find a complete discussion. In the time I have, 20 minutes, and I can not consume all of that time myself, it would be impossible to discuss the provisions of this bill. I shall at this time ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks in the RECORD and to insert House report No. 589 of the Sixty-eighth Congress, first session, which will contain a statement concerning everything that this bill will do in its relation to the disabled, and in that connection I shall add the request that every Member of the House be given five legislative days in which to extend and revise his remarks.

[House Report No. 589, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session]

TO AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A VETERANS' BUREAU," ETC.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, from the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, submitted the following report to accompany H. R. 8869:

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8869) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Veterans' Bureau and to improve the facilities and service of such bureau, and further to amend and modify the war risk insurance act," approved August 9, 1921, and to amend and modify the war risk insurance act, and to amend the vocational rehabilitation act, having considered the same, report thereon with the recommendation that it do pass.

In the hearings conducted before the committee on proposed legislation, as recommended by the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, and Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Director of the Veterans' Bureau was heard at length, as well as representatives of the various organizations of service men affected by this class of legislation and also medical experts who were not connected with either the bureau or the service organizations.

The recommendations of the persons appearing before the committee have been given the most careful attention, and this bill is designed to make such remedial amendments in the existing law as experience has shown to be wise or necessary.

The attention of the House should be specifically directed to several substantial changes in the law as contained in this bill.

1. By an amendment to section 2 of the act which established the Veterans' Bureau full authority of administration is given the director enabling him to designate employees to perform such duties as he may assign them and to delegate to such subordinates sufficient authority to enable the work of the bureau to be carried on.

2. It is provided specifically that the commissioned personnel detailed from the United States Public Health Service to the Veterans' Bureau, while so detailed, shall be subject to the exclusive direction and control of the director for all administrative and disciplinary purposes.

3. The files, records, reports, and other papers and documents pertaining to any claim are declared confidential, with certain exceptions as to the disclosure of information contained therein.

4. Decentralization to subdistrict offices is authorized in the same manner as now provided for regional offices in the discretion of the director.

5. The director is given authority to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General on questions of law arising in the administration of the Veterans' Bureau in the same manner as the heads of executive departments may now secure such an opinion.

6. In connection with the treatment authorized for noncompensable disabilities, treatment will not be furnished if the injury or aggravation was incurred as the result of his own willful misconduct during or subsequent to his service, and no claim of willful misconduct in the service shall be set up by the bureau unless a conviction by court-martial is shown. There is the further provision that if in the event of a court-martial conviction it is established to the satisfaction of the director that an injustice has been done, the director, notwithstanding such conviction, may award the benefits of such treatment.

7. Hospitalization in Government hospitals and necessary traveling expenses will be authorized in the case of any veteran of any war or expedition who has not been dishonorably discharged from the service and who is in need of hospitalization, without regard to the nature or origin of his disabilities. Preference for such hospitalization, however, will be given to those veterans who are financially unable to pay for hospitalization and their necessary traveling expenses.

8. The report which the director of the bureau files with Congress on the first Monday in December of each year will include complete information concerning all activities of the bureau, showing in detail the number of claimants and the amount of compensation paid, the number of veterans of various wars and expeditions receiving hospitalization and medical treatment, the number of dependents drawing compensation and the amount of such compensation, the number of persons holding and paying for Government life insurance, and a full and itemized statement of moneys received and disbursed by the director or any of his agents for the preceding year.

9. The director is authorized to forego recovery of payments from beneficiaries without fault where such recovery would defeat the purpose of benefits otherwise authorized or would be against equity or good conscience.

10. Payments heretofore made under a regulation declared invalid by the Comptroller General which permitted permanent and total disability to be presumed from hospitalization or from temporary total disability for six consecutive months are validated so as to relieve from the necessity of their recovery.

11. The director is authorized to sell, lease, or exchange surplus equipment, supplies, products, etc., and to lease for a term not exceeding three years lands or buildings under the control of the bureau, the net proceeds of all such sales, leases, or exchanges to be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation from or on account of which the subject of such sale, lease, or exchange was purchased or is maintained.

12. It is specifically provided that the benefits of the war risk insurance act, the vocational rehabilitation act, and the Veterans' Bureau act shall not be granted to any conscientious objector, or to any alien discharged from the military or naval forces on account of his alienage.

13. A short title, "The Veterans' Bureau act," is given the act establishing the Veterans' Bureau.

14. The procedure for suits under the contract of insurance is defined and provision is made for bringing in all parties in interest. As a part of the procedure it is provided that the court upon final hearing shall enter a judgment or decree fixing the respective rights of the parties and decreeing that the director make an award of the

insurance in accordance with such decree. As a part of the decree the court may allow a reasonable attorney fee not exceeding 20 per cent of the amount recovered by the claimant or plaintiff, for the attorneys of the successful party, such fee to be paid by the bureau to the attorney, and not to be deducted from the amount decreed to be due the plaintiff. The amount of attorneys' fee in other cases will not exceed $10 in any one case, instead of $3, as at present. The section is made applicable to all suits now pending.

15. The director will be permitted to designate persons who will have the power to issue subpœnas and compel the attendance of witnesses. This merely authorizes the delegation of the powers which the director now has under section 15 of the war-risk insurance act.

16. Members of the National Guard called into Federal service who became disabled or who died before being accepted and enrolled for active service are placed in the same status as men inducted by local draft boards.

17. Section 300 is so amended that the presumption of service connection is made conclusive in those cases where within six years after separation from the active military or naval service a person is shown to have a neuropsychiatric disease or mental or nervous disease or derangement, or an active tuberculous disease, or encephalitis lethargica, or amebic dysentery developing a 10 per cent degree of disability or more. It is further provided that no person suffering from paralysis, paresis, blindness, or constitutional lues as the result of disease shall be denied compensation by reason of willful misconduct. Compensation is made payable for personal injury or disease contracted or aggravated in service prior to April 6, 1917, by any member of the military or naval forces on or after April 6, 1917, who is discharged subsequent to that date. There is a limitation, however, that an ex-service man who becomes entitled to compensation under the six-year presumption shall not receive compensation for any period prior to the date of the enactment of the amendment.

18. The rates of compensation payable to widows and children are slightly increased, and the present provision that widows and parents may not receive death compensation on account of the loss of their husbands or sons if already in receipt of a pension or compensation on account of some other person has been remedied so as to permit the payment of compensation on account of the death of the husband or son to the widow or parent, notwithstanding the receipt by the latter of a pension or compensation on account of the loss of some other person in some prior war. No changes in rates of compensation are to be retroactive in effect.

19. The burial expense allowance is granted whenever a person dies while receiving from the bureau compensation or vocational training, without reference to the financial condition of the deceased, and whenever a veteran is receiving treatment or training and dies away from home at the place to which he was ordered by the bureau, or traveling under orders of the bureau, burial benefits are payable without reference to the indigency of the deceased, and transportation costs to a place of burial are also included. There is to be no deduction of accrued pension or compensation from the sum allowed. There is omitted from the provision for burial expenses, however, any allowance for burial of persons dying in the service.

20. The payment of compensation to a parent on account of the death of a child is to continue until the death of the parent.

21. The loss of the use of limbs is made equivalent to the loss of limbs as a statutory permanent total disability and the loss of both ears is added as a condition declared to be permanent total disability. A special rate of compensation is provided for the loss of the use of both eyes, and for the loss of the use of both eyes and one or more limbs, the compensation for the loss of the use of both eyes to be $150 a month, and compensation for the loss of the use of both eyes and one or more limbs to be $200 a month.

22. A veteran so helpless as to be in need of a nurse or attendant is to be allowed $50 per month for that purpose in the discretion of the director. Under the present law this amount is allowed only to blind, legless, or armless veterans, while in other cases the allowance permitted for a nurse or attendant may not exceed $20 per month.

23. It is provided that where a beneficiary of the bureau is entitled to treatment or hospitalization under section 302 of the war risk insurance act, and an emergency develops or has developed requiring immediate treatment or hospitalization, and no bureau facilities are or were feasibly available, the director is authorized to reimburse the beneficiary the reasonable value of such services otherwise obtained.

24. Provision is made for apportionment of compensation where the disabled person and his dependent parents are not living together, where the disabled person and wife are not living together, where the children are not in his custody, and where the disabled person is in a penal institution or a hospital or under domiciliary care, the director of the bureau being authorized to apportion the compensation to the disabled man, his wife, children, parents, all or any of them, collectively or separately.

25. Disability compensation provided by section 302 of the war risk insurance act is made payable in addition to any gratuity or pension under other laws except that payments of compensation will not be made unless all claim for pension on account of injury on or after April 6, 1917, is surrendered.

26. An ex-service man shown to have a tuberculous disease of compensable degree, who has been hospitalized for a period of one year and who in the judgment of the director will not reach a condition of arrest by further hospitalization, and whose discharge from further hospitalization will not be prejudicial to him or his family, and who is not feasible for training, shall upon request be discharged from hospital and shall be rated as permanently and totally disabled, said rating to be continued for a period of three years.

27. Except in case of fraud participated in by the beneficiary no reduction or discontinuance of compensation will be effective until the first day of the third calendar month next succeeding that in which the reduction or discontinuance is determined, and no reduction in compensation will be made retroactive except in case of fraud in which the beneficiary has participated.

28. The time for filing claim is extended from five years as at present to six years from discharge in cases where disability arose in service; six years from the beginning of the disability where disability began after separation from service and six years from date of death. This period in turn may be extended for one year additional in the discretion of the director.

29. The provision that compensation shall not be payable while a person is in receipt of service or retirement pay has been changed to refer only to active service or retirement pay.

30. Injuries or death resulting from hospitalization or from vocational training, when not due to misconduct, are made compensable in the same manner as though such injury or death had occurred in military service.

31. Automatic revival of insurance is provided in whole or in part in the cases of any person who allowed his insurance to lapse while suffering from a compensable disability for which compensation was not collected where such person dies or becomes permanently and totally disabled without collecting such compensation, the amount of uncollected compensation to be computed in all cases at the rate provided by section 302 of the war risk insurance act as amended. This provision makes definite the language interpreted by the bureau in the Schwartz case. The provision for the deduction of premiums from the amount of insurance so revived remains the same as at present.

32. Waiver of the payment of premiums when due for persons confined in hospital for a compensable disability, for persons rated as temporarily totally disabled and for persons rated as mentally incompetent during the period for which they have no legal guardian, and not later than six months where a guardian has been appointed, are to be made without application and may be allowed retroactively. All premiums the payment of which is so waived will bear interest at 5 per cent and will be deducted as now provided from any insurance settlement.

33. Section 410 of the war risk insurance act is repealed.

34. The test of rehabilitation is made employability.

35. Maintenance and support allowance for trainees is to be payable for two months after the employability of the rehabilitated person is determined, whereupon all duty and obligation of the United States toward such person with respect to his vocational rehabilitation will cease. No course of vocational training will be commenced after January 1, 1925, and no further extension of completed training is to be granted after that date.

The following letter from the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau gives estimates of the possible costs of changes incorporated in this bill:

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU,
Washington, April 26, 1924.

Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
Committee on the World War Veterans' Legislation,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: In accordance with the request of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, there is transmitted herewith an estimate of the probable cost of the provisions under H. R. 8869, as introduced by you on April 24, 1924. In this connection it has been impossible in the limited time available to make estimates of certain proposed changes, as follows:

1. Section 15, paragraph 3, "That compensation for the loss of the use of both eyes and one or more limbs shall be $200 per month."

2. Section 15, paragraph 10, "That compensation provided for in this section shall be in addition to any gratuity or pension payable under other laws * * *."

3. Section 15, paragraph 11, providing for the temporary and total rating for three years for a tuberculosis case discharged from hospital upon his own request, after the maximum improvement from hospitalization has been reached.

4. Section 19 adds section 316 to the war risk insurance act, providing for compensation where a beneficiary of the bureau suffers or has suffered any injury or an aggravation of that injury as result of training, hospitalization, or medical treatment not the result of his misconduct.

The above provisions are not considered on a whole as involving a material increase in cost, although in all probability, if passed, they will to some extent increase expenditures.

It is estimated that the increased cost of this proposed legislation on all other items will be approximately as follows:

Section 6, amending section 13 of the act establishing the Veterans' Bureau, provides that no claim of willful misconduct will be set up except under certain circumstances, not considering the retroactive effect: $2,585,700 per year.

Section 7, adding to the act establishing the Veterans' Bureau a new section (13a), providing for general hospitalization, not considering any additional cost due to hospital construction: $8,430,000 per year.

Section 14a of the Veterans' Bureau act, as added by section 9, validating certain overpayments which under present legislation are collectible (this is not an additional cost, since the funds have already been disbursed): $1,889,265.

Amendments to section 300 of the war risk insurance act has included in section 13, providing for the six-year presumptive period for mental or nervous diseases, active tuberculous diseases or encephalitis lethargica or amebic dysentery, developing a 10 per cent degree of disability: $19,878,000 per year.

Section 301 of the war risk insurance act is amended by section 14, providing for increased dependency pay for death compensation: $2,415,-300 per year.

The second paragraph of section 301, as amended by section 14, provides for the burial of all compensable beneficiaries: $76,000 per year.

The third paragraph of section 302, as amended by section 15, provides permanent total disability for the loss of the use of both ears and for the payment of $150 per month for the loss of the use of both eyes: $228,700 per year.

Paragraph 5 of section 302, as amended by section 15, provides for additional sum to be paid attendants: $231,600 per year.

Section 305, as amended by section 16, provides that the effective date of reduction or discontinuance of compensation shall be the first day of the third calendar month next succeeding that in which such reduction or discontinuance is determined: $941,000 per year.

Section 309, as amended by section 17, providing an additional year in which an ex-service man or woman may file claim for compensation: $1,731,130 per year.

Section 23, which amends the vocational rehabilitation act, (a) providing for allowance for maintenance being payable for two months after the employability of the rehabilitated person is determined. While this measure will involve a direct cost, it is estimated that, due to the indirect effects of the provisions of this amendment in particular respects to limitation of further extension of completed training and to the very probable speeding up of the rehabilitation program, the direct cost will be offset by the probable savings. (b) The provision that no training shall be commenced after January 1, 1925, is not believed to involve any additional expenditures, since estimates of probable expenditures over the next several years are based upon the pending load and the in-training load, which basis is in no sense affected by this limitation, since it would appear that all men eligible for training and pending assignment to training will have entered training by that date.

From a review of the foregoing it would appear probable that the proposed legislation amending the existing veteran legislation as proposed by H. R. 8869 will cost annually approximately $36,517,430. There have not been included, as stated in the first paragraph, certain costs which can not be estimated. Taking all of this legislation into consideration, I believe that the additional cost, stated in general and approximate terms, will range between thirty-five and forty million dollars per year.

Very truly yours,

FRANK T. HINES, *Director.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Dakota asks unanimous consent that he may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the manner indicated, and also that all Members of the House may have five legislative days within which to extend their remarks in reference to the pending bill. Is there objection?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman whether it is his intention to explain some parts of the bill himself?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I expect to explain certain parts in the time which I have. Other members of the committee on both side of the House will take up different sections of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Yes.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. Is the gentleman acquainted with the case of Mrs. Weston?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I am familiar with the Weston case, and in my opinion it will be covered by these provisions.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. I have a letter from Director Hines expressing some doubt. This was a man who died in a hospital from accidental poisoning while under treatment by the bureau. General Hines's doubt is based on the fact that he was not receiving treatment which the bureau was obligated to give him, but simply for purposes of observation to determine his claim for final treatment.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. In my opinion, it was the intention to cover that sort of a case.

Mr. LAZARO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakoa. Yes.

Mr. LAZARO. We have all had many cases where soldiers claimed the disability was due to the service and the department claimed the disability was not due to the service. What change does this bill make?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. It makes a great change in tuberculosis cases, as it extends the time of presumption to six years. I will say without going into details, because, as the gentleman knows, I have not the time, that in my opinion this bill liberalizes the law in nearly every particular that we could liberalize it.

Mr. LAZARO. I agree with the gentleman that that should be done.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It is the intention in this bill to relieve the applicant for compensation from the burden of proving that his disability was due to the service?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Only in certain cases like pulmonary tuberculosis, neuropsychiatric diseases, amebic dysentery, and encephalitis lethargica.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. MACGREGOR. I would like to have it stated in the RECORD that the legislation in section 5 is not intended to sew things up so that when a Member of Congress desires to go into the case of a disabled man he is going to be met by the statement that these cases are confidential and nobody can look into them.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. That is not the intention. I understand that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. NEWTON] to whom I am about to yield for a question, has received a letter from the director which might put a different construction on that provision of the bill from that which the committee has put upon it. I think the intention of the committee is to permit Members of Congress to go into cases and find out the facts so that they may present them to the bureau with accuracy and intelligence.

Mr. MACGREGOR. It probably would be the attitude of the bureau unless the intention to the contrary was shown.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I will say that if the bureau should stop Members of Congress, interfering in their legitimate work, it would not take the committee very long to bring in an amendment correcting it. [Applause.] I now yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. I want to say that when I read the provisions of section (5a) I wrote a letter putting the question squarely up to the director whether or not that would not bar the files to a Member of Congress unless he had a written express authority. That special proposition was not answered in the letter that I received from the director. It seemed to me that the provision ought to be changed in conference so there will be no question about it. Congress will adjourn and will not meet until December and we will not be in a position to correct it until that time.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I will say that it is entirely probable that the director of the bureau will read this discussion we are having, and unless it can be clearly understood by the conference, or at least so far as I am concerned if I am a member of the committee, the Members of Congress will have access to the files in cases where they have a legitimate interest.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. There are cases arising out of willful misconduct where the Comptroller General has ruled that willful misconduct occurring prior to the entry into the service will prevent a man from getting compensation. Has the committee taken care of that, and in the language as drawn by it will it take care of those cases giving compensation due to disability incurred and willful misconduct while in service?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. It is the intention of the committee that that be done. I think it should be done. I have been told that there are only approximately 300 cases,

and I can see no reason under the protection we have put in this measure why that class of cases should not be taken care of.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Only 300 cases in that particular provision?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. In that particular provision.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. It sets aside the existing law as to previous wars.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. It recognizes that fact, and the gentleman knows that no American Army has ever had to fight under the conditions which the American Army fought in France. We thought there were so few of the cases out of 4,000,000 men, considering that we picked up the men, took them to defend the country, took them out of their home environment, and put them on a foreign land, that they ought to be taken care of.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Has the gentleman from South Dakota moved to suspend the rules on this bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I have.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. That, of course, will preclude all amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. I have received a number of letters from men engaged in the practice of medicine, who are connected with the bureau in New Orleans, and I presume other Members have received similar communications from different parts of the country requesting information as to why they are not included within the provisions of this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. With reference to the medical personnel, it was the intention of the committee at this time to take up only the cases of disabled men, and we did not desire to interfere in any way with the personnel, because their salaries run along and they are getting along all right. A subcommittee of this committee has been appointed, consisting of five members, Mr. LUCE, chairman, to make a thorough investigation of that subject, and they expect to report a comprehensive bill at the next session.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. With reference to this refusal to consider cases on account of willful misconduct on the part of the applicant, is there any objection on the part of the bureau to considering these cases, if it could be done under the law?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. No; I do not think there has been any objection on the part of the bureau, but it is necessary to secure an amendment to the law.

Mr. CARTER. The director came before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, of which I was a member, and he expressed a desire to have the law changed so that they could be taken care of, but a Member just told me that the director is opposed to this provision. How is that?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I do not think the director is opposed to it.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Yes.

Mr. BOYLAN. Is any provision made in the bill for hospitalization of those boys who enlisted under age and who were subsequently discharged?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Oh, yes; they will be entitled to care and treatment under this bill.

Mr. BOYLAN. Even if they were discharged, as the gentleman understands, without honor?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Prior to the war?

Mr. BOYLAN. No; after the war. They were discharged without honor on account of fraudulently stating their age in order to get into the Army.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I am satisfied that they are included in this bill. It should be said in this connection that there are some things not in this bill which Members of this House would like to have in it. Three subcommittees have been appointed by the Committee on Veterans' Legislation. One is a subcommittee on hospitalization, which will make a thorough and comprehensive survey of the hospitals this summer, and we expect to ask the authorization of this House later that that committee may make that survey. Another is a subcommittee that will take up the question of the medical personnel of the bureau. And, third, a committee to survey insurance. That is one reason why we have not included in this measure many matters that individual members of the committee and the House would like to have considered. I reserve the remainder of my time.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Yes.

Mr. LAZARO. All of us have had trouble relative to ex-service men who developed tuberculosis or mental trouble which we thought was due to their service, and yet we could not establish the fact because of the lapse of time between the time of discharge and the time the diseases developed. Has that been corrected in this bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Yes. General Hines testified before the committee that the problem of determining the service origin of veterans' disabilities is the most difficult and involved question confronting the Veterans' Bureau, and upon this evidence and other evidence submitted to us we extended the time six years from the time the disease developed back to the time the men were discharged from the service, so as to do justice to these men.

Mr. LAZARO. I am glad that this provision of the law has been liberalized in favor of the ex-service men, because I know, as a medical man, that I have had cases where I was sure that the disease was due to the service, and yet because they were discharged well—some no doubt through mistake—and the disease developed later than the short time provided in the present law, they were unable to connect their disability with the service, and they were therefore deprived of just compensation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Dakota reserves seven minutes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE].

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, the bill H. R. 8869 was the first bill reported from the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation at this session of Congress. On account of the fact that S. 2257, commonly known as the Reed bill, passed the Senate first, the committee, owing to the short time before adjournment, decided to report the Reed bill by amending it, striking out all of its provisions and inserting the House bill.

The committee gave a great deal of study to the questions involved in this bill. There should be a recodification of all of the laws affecting the Veterans' Bureau, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and the vocational training act, but this could not be done at this session of Congress. Therefore the committee decided to change the administrative features of the present law in quite a number of features and extend the benefits of the Veterans' Bureau to men who were entitled to compensation and hospitalization but who under existing law are ruled out. Hearings were held and many witnesses appeared before the committee, among them General Hines and others from the bureau, Dr. Kennon Dunham, Doctor Lorenz—men of national reputation—and Mr. Watson B. Miller, chairman national rehabilitation committee of the American Legion; Mr. Thomas Kirby, national legislative chairman of the Disabled American Veterans; and Mr. Edwin S. Bettelheim, chairman national legislation committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

General Hines and the representatives of the several organizations were of great assistance to the members of the committee. May I not be permitted to say in passing that in my opinion General Hines is efficient and competent, and that under his direction within a short time the Veterans' Bureau will function properly? His heart is in full sympathy with the disabled veterans, and I believe that he does all that is in his power to aid these men in every way.

The bill before the House has 23 sections and these sections might be divided under the subheads of administration, hospitalization, compensation, insurance and vocational training.

ADMINISTRATION

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, and 18 pertain more or less to the administration of the bureau.

Under section 1 the existing law is changed by making the decisions of the bureau in regard to benefits under the war risk insurance act and the vocational rehabilitation act conclusive. These decisions, therefore, can not be reviewed by any outside agency of the Government. This section further amends existing law by giving the director power to designate officers and employees of the bureau to perform such duties as he may wish, and such official acts so performed shall be the same and have the same force and effect as if performed by the director himself.

Section 2 provides that the United States Public Health Service personnel detailed to the Veterans' Bureau shall be for administrative and disciplinary purposes subject to the exclusive direction and control of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau. Heretofore there has been conflict with the commission personnel detailed to the bureau as to who controlled such personnel.

Section 3 amends existing law in regard to the records in the bureau as to when such files, records, or documents may be made public and under what circumstances.

The House will note that under section 4 section 6 of the present law is amended, first, by cutting down the number of suboffices from 140 to not exceeding 100; and, second, authorizing that, under the direction and control of the director, the suboffices have the same power as is provided under existing law for regional offices. In the same section of the bill it will be noted that the regional offices shall terminate on June 30, 1926, but that the suboffices shall continue unless it is the discretion of the director to terminate any one or all of them.

Section 5 amends existing law by adopting a new section, known as section 11a, which gives the director the power to require opinions of the Attorney General on questions of law.

Section 8 amends section 14 of the present law to provide that the director shall make a full and complete report on the first Monday in December of each year to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of all of the activities and operations, financial and otherwise, of the bureau for the preceding year. There is also a subsection providing for the punishment of any person making or procuring a false or fraudulent affidavit or certificate.

Under section 9 five new subsections are added to the present law, to be known as 14a, 14b, 14c, 14d, and 14e. These sections are purely administrative. Some of them relieve the director under a ruling of the Comptroller General.

Section 10 amends section 13 of the war risk insurance act providing a fee of $10 for an attorney for the preparation of ordinary compensation claims, and for a suit involving a contract of insurance the court could allow a fee of not exceeding 20 per cent of the recovery to be paid by the Government.

Section 11 amends section 15 of the present law by striking out the words "commissioners, and deputy commissioners" and substituting in place thereof the words "and such persons as the director may designate."

Section 16 amends section 305 of the war risk insurance act by providing that in cases, except those of fraud by the beneficiary, no reduction or discontinuance of compensation shall be effective until the first day of the third calendar month next. This section has for its object the notification to the beneficiary of his discontinuance or reduction of award. Under the present law officials of the bureau have on the last day of the calendar month notified the claimant or beneficiary that his award had been reduced or entirely cut off. The committee was of the opinion that the men were entitled to consideration and that they should have at least three more payments in order that they could meet the changed conditions brought about by the reduction of compensation or the total loss of compensation.

Section 17 amends section 309 of the existing law by extending the time for filing claims from five to six years from the date of discharge where the disability arose from service, or for six years after the death of the soldier in the case of a dependent.

Section 18 has for its object the amending of section 312 of the war risk insurance act by providing that compensation shall not be paid to any person when such person is receiving retired or active service pay.

HOSPITALIZATION

Sections 6 and 7 of this bill are very important, and the attention of the Members of the House is especially called to the provisions of both of these sections.

Section 6 amends section 13 of the present law by authorizing that the bureau *shall* provide treatment for noncompensable disability in all cases except where such disability was incurred in the service and not caused by the willful misconduct of the beneficiary or patient, and the act provides that no claim for willful misconduct shall be set out unless trial by court-martial is shown, and, even in that case, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the director that an injustice has been done to the claimant in such court-martial, then the director may award the benefits of this section.

Section 7 amends section 13 by adding a new section to be known as section 13a, which provides treatment in Government hospitals for the veterans of any war or expedition and the necessary traveling expenses to such hospitals.

Mr. McKEOWN. That would include the Spanish-American veterans?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Yes.

Mr. McKEOWN. I am glad to hear that, and I wish to compliment the committee.

COMPENSATION

For the convenience of the Members of the House I have designated sections 12, 13, 14, 15, and 19 under the title of compensation.

Section 12 extends benefits of the war risk insurance act to the members of the National Guard who were called into the Federal service. The National Guard regiments were called into the service of the United States Government during different months after the proclamation of war on April 6, 1917, but they were not drafted into the Federal service until August 5, 1917.

During this time some members of the guard were killed or became disabled, and the committee felt that it was only right and proper that these men, who were really in the Federal service, or their dependents, should have the benefits of the act. Therefore section 31 of the existing law was amended to give this relief.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield in connection with section 12?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Yes.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. The bill refers to members of the National Guard and their entry into the Federal service. The term "Federal service" has been construed so that where a great regiment was really called into the service in April, but was not mustered into the Federal service until June, a member of that regiment who was disabled would not come under the provisions of this bill, because he was technically in the Federal service.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Under the provisions of this bill the benefits are given to those men, or the dependents of those men, who were actually in the Federal service. In some of the States the regiments were called into service by the governor of the State in April or in May. Clearly, then, the regiment was not in the Federal service, and the committee eliminated from its consideration those who were not strictly in the Federal service.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Does not the gentleman think that if the men were actually in the service and performing work connected with training and preparing for the war they should have the benefits of the act?

Mr. BULWINKLE. In reply to the gentleman from Minnesota, there are possibly many provisions that should be inserted in this bill. Some of these may be provided either in conference, or future Congresses may pass legislation giving the benefits to these men.

Section 13 is one of the most important sections in the present law. It amends section 300 of the war risk insurance act, first by striking out the words "line of duty" and substituting therefor "in the service," giving the benefits of this section to the man who suffered a disability or was injured during the period of time that he was commissioned or enlisted in the armed forces of the United States; and, second, by providing that no person shall be denied compensation for paralysis, paresis, blindness, or constitutional lues by reason of willful misconduct. The object of this provision is to provide compensation for men who for paralysis, paresis, blindness, or constitutional lues are now prevented from receiving compensation by the ruling of the Veterans' Bureau, which holds that those disabilities are the result of the man's own willful misconduct. This section further provides that if an ex-service man is shown to have had a neuropsychiatric disease, or mental or nervous disease or derangement, or active tuberculosis disease, or encephalitis lethargica or amebic dysentery, it is conclusively presumed to have been acquired in service. Under the present law, where an ex-service man is shown to have had a neuropsychiatric disease or active tuberculosis disease, there must have been a clinical diagnosis within three years after his discharge by a medical officer of the Veterans' Bureau. This provision has prevented many ex-service men from receiving compensation. Many tuberculosis cases were developed within the three-year limit but were not diagnosed by such officer of the bureau within the time limit. Many cases of insanity are barred by the same provisions. Many of these insane men are being taken care of as public wards—placed in State, county, and city institutions.

The experts before the committee testified that it was not known the causes of 60 per cent of insanity and that insanity among the soldier population is 100 per cent greater than among the civilian population. Under the present law the burden of proof is upon the ex-service man to prove that his disability is directly caused by his service. This is impossible in many cases. He can show that he was physically fit when he entered the service, and shortly after his discharge he became insane or developed tuberculosis. The presumption should be in his favor, and he should be granted compensation.

There are some 45,000 men who have mental or nervous diseases or derangements or tuberculosis that will be taken care of by this amendment. They are very pitiable casis, and the doubt should be resolved in their favor. The committee thought that in justice to those men this period should be made six years and the presumption be in favor of the man.

By the six-year period from the date of discharge—as a majority of these men were discharged in the latter part of the year 1918 or the early part of the year 1919—this will give them an opportunity to make application and be examined before the expiration of this period. Amebic dysentery is included, as there are now 120 of these and are the only cases of any number of this nature since the Spanish-American War. It is caused by a tropical parasite we are told. These cases are helpless, and there is no doubt that they are the direct result of service, but evidence can not be produced to show this fact, and under the present law and rulings these men are barred. These serious conditions may not develop until months and years after the initial exposure to the infection.

There is also included in this presumptive clause encephalitis lethargica, so-called sleeping sickness, which was practically unknown until the last five years, and the causes are unknown, but it is presumed to be associated with influenza, as it follows influenza anywhere from six to nine months or a year or more. For this reason is should be regarded as a possible outcome of the disease that accrued in service. They are most pitiable cases, due to the mental deterioration. Due to the little knowledge that medical science has of this disease, of course it is impossible for the men to prove that it is due to service.

This amendment provides that compensation paid under this presumptive period shall not be retroactive beyond the passage of this amendment. The estimated cost of this presumptive period by the director is $19,878,000 per year, yet it takes care of some 46,000 ex-service men who are to-day in destitute circumstances and dying with diseases which they can not by positive evidence prove were contracted in the service.

Section 14 amends section 301 of the present law and gives increased compensation to the dependents of those men who died in service. For a widow the increase is $10; a widow and one child, the increase is $12.50; for a widow and two children, $57.50, with $10 for each additional child up to two. The increase in compensation is also provided for where there is no widow, one child receiving an increase of $5, which would make $25 per month; two children will now receive $40 per month, and three $55, with $10 for each additional child up to two. There are other provisions to this section which liberalize the present law.

Section 15 amends section 302 of the war risk insurance act in quite a number of features. There are 10 subsections amended. In brief, the two main amendments are as follows: Granting an increase in compensation to the totally blind men. The bill provides that $150 per month shall be the compensation for the loss of the use of both eyes, and where the veteran has lost the use of both eyes and has also lost the use of one or more limbs $200 per month shall be the compensation. Quite a number of the members of the House saw and talked to the 17 or 18 blind men who came from Evergreen to Washington to see the committee. These men at that time were of the opinion that, if their compensation was increased, they could return to their homes and with what work they could do they could very well live off of the increase in compensation. Since the bill was reported from the committee a movement has started to make Evergreen a permanent home for the blind men. This should not be done. It is not for the best interests of the blind that they should be congregated in one spot during the rest of their life; their only associations being with men afflicted like themselves. It was with this idea in view that the committee increased the compensation to $150 per month and authorized the director, under the provisions of another section, to allow $50 per month for an attendant or nurse.

The law is further amended under this section by giving the director the authority to reimburse any beneficiary of the bureau who suffers or has suffered an injury or contracted a disease in service and an emergency develops which necessitates immediate treatment or hospitalization. In another section, where the beneficiary is a disabled person and is in a penal institution or hospital, the director may apportion compensation as between the man, his wife and children, or any, or other dependents.

Another very important amendment in this section is a provision that where an ex-service man has tuberculosis of a compensable degree and has been hospitalized for the period of a year the director may, in his discretion, discharge him from the hospital under a temporary and total disability rating for three years. The tubercular patients in the Veterans' Bureau hospitals are the ones who have returned time after time for treatment. Many of them were men who on account of their financial circumstances were forced on returning home from the hospitals to engage in some kind of work in order to make a living for themselves and families, and with strain and the worry they lasted only a few months and were back in the hospital. The committee was of the opinion that these men should have a fixed income for a certain period of time after they returned from the hospital in order that they would not be worried with financial conditions. The committee was of the opinion that this section was a benefit not only to the men but to the Government as well.

Section 19 amends article 3 of the war risk insurance act by providing a new section, to be known as section 316. Some of the beneficiaries of the bureau while engaged in vocational training or while hospitalized have suffered injuries or death not the result of their own misconduct. These men, or their dependents, therefore, do not come under the provisions of existing law, and this section will give them all the rights and benefits obtained from the bureau, as though they were disabled or death resulted as a result of military service during the war, provided that applications for such benefits are made within one year after the passage of this amendment.

INSURANCE

Sections 20, 21, and 22 apply to insurance and section 23 applies to the amendment to the vocational rehabilitation act.

None of the provisions of the compensation are retroactive. The committee was of the opinion that the retroactive features should not apply. In the tuberculosis cases there was not a doctor before the committee who would testify that, in his opinion, the tuberculosis contracted more than two or three years after discharge from the service was the result of the service. The committee, though, wished to give every man the benefit of the doubt and extended the provisions to cover all the cases cited in section 300 as amended.

The benefits of this amended act apply to 75,225 veterans and 33,675 dependents. The director estimates that the increase in cost on account of the amendments extending the law, as provided in this bill, will be annually $36,517,430. In my opinion I believe that the director has slightly underestimated the cost, and, if this bill finally becomes a law, under its liberalizing provisions, the additional cost to the bureau will run close to $45,000,000.

The bill is satisfactory in a large measure to the service organizations and it is my hope that these organizations will aid the bureau in seeing to it that the disabled veterans receive the benefits which are authorized under the provisions of the act, and also aid the bureau in eliminating from the compensation rolls such persons, if any, who are not entitled to and should not be receiving the benefits from the bureau. The bill will pass the House without a dissenting voice or a dissenting vote. This Congress, as well as Congresses in the past, has shown a disposition to be just and generous to all service men, and I believe it is in the heart of every Member of Congress, regardless of party, the hope that the Veterans' Bureau may function properly; that fraud and scandal shall not enter into its administration any more and that through its operations every disabled man in the service of the United States during the World War shall receive the benefits to which he is entitled. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield a minute and a half to the gentleman from California [Mr. MacLafferty].

Mr. MacLAFFERTY. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think it is a great tribute of praise of the Veterans Committee that this House has given their consent that this bill should be passed very quickly and without amendment and without debate. I simply want to tell you what has already been said, and consequently it can be told you very quickly that for six weeks our committee met day after day and we gave almost prayerful consideration of this legislation. There are many things not in this bill we would have liked to have put there, but it was impossible. I am glad to-day that the House of Representatives is going on record, and I doubt not practically unanimously, before the disabled men of this country to the effect, "Fellows, we have said in the past that nothing was too good for our disabled men, now here is what we propose to do at the present time. It is yours and you are welcome to it," and, thank God, that as a result of this vote to-day there will not be one dissenting voice. That is a thing I am glad of. Those of us that took a stand for the service men recently in the matter of adjusted compensation have heard some criticism. That is an open question, but, thank God, on this question there is no debate necessary. [Applause.]

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Rankin]. [Applause.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from California [Mr. MacLafferty] in his gratification over the fact that there will not be much criticism of the members of the Veterans' Committee. In that connection, I wish to say that those who

have criticized Members of Congress already for what they have done for the ex-service men of the country did not put themselves to the trouble to come before our committee and ask consideration for the disabled soldiers.

I desire, also, to indorse the statement of the chairman to the effect that there has been no politics in this committee. I believe every member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has been actuated by a desire to do the best he could for the disabled ex-service men.

But I am not altogether satisfied with the bill. As you know, I have attempted to get an opportunity to offer some amendments. When the war closed and the men were discharged, instead of their being in a better physical condition than they had ever been before, as those who are opposed to any relief at all for the ex-service men will tell you, why, they were invariably in a worse condition. They had been put through intensive training, they had been vaccinated and inoculated for the various diseases which usually threaten or endanger the health of an army. They had had the influenza, one of the most treacherous diseases known to man. With the signing of the armistice came relaxation followed by physical reaction, which reduced them to a weakened condition and practically destroyed their resisting powers. They became easy victims of tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric troubles, which came on so gradually and insidiously that the medical profession could not say just when they were contracted. For that reason we extended the presumptive period to six years, in order that we might take care of those men who were afflicted by those troubles as a result of their service to their country during the trying days of the World War. Although we extend the presumptive period to six years, the bill provides that those who come under this presumption are to receive no compensation for the time prior to the passage of this bill. I wanted that changed. I wanted that compensation to begin the day the disability occurred [applause] in order that we might take care of those men who contracted their disabilities while offering their lives in the service of their country during the dark days of the war. [Applause.] That was my attitude then, and it is my attitude now, and I sincerely hope that when Congress convenes again we can have these cases investigated, so that these boys who have spent every dollar they have been able to rake and scrape, who have spent the money of their fathers, mothers, brothers, and other members of their families to take care of them during this period—that Congress may come to their assistance and do justice to these disabled men and see that they are given all the relief to which they are justly entitled. [Applause.]

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I agree with the remark of my colleague from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] that this bill does not go far enough, but it does do something for the disabled ex-service man. It cures some of the great evils under which the disabled men have suffered since the war, and it gives them the opportunity to automatically connect up their disabilities with the service. One of the great evils we have had to suffer from in the Veterans' Bureau since the war is "We can not connect disability with the service," and "The man is less than 10 per cent disabled." Every Member of Congress has run up against those things. You know what it means. I wish to say to you, however, frankly that although I think General Hines is a good man and is going to do the best he can to clean up the Veterans' Bureau and take care of the disabled men, that he certainly has a big proposition on his hands in the bureau.

To show you what I mean by that, I want to tell you that in the past three months I have had two cases especially, out of numerous other cases, brought to my personal attention—one in Arizona, and one in my own State of Massachusetts. In the first case, in the Arizona case, a man came in under the three-year limit where they found he was affected by tuberculosis. This man was slightly affected by tuberculosis, yet the Veterans' Bureau says that though that man is dying now—he is slowly dying now, while I am talking—yet he could not get compensation because he did not have the disease—active tuberculosis—at the time he was first examined. The other man was examined in the town of Neufchateau, in France, before he went into the trenches. This man was found to have suspected tuberculosis during the war. I brought this matter to the attention of the bureau, and they decided that suspected tuberculosis was not enough to bring him under the bureau. The man died of tuberculosis, and his wife and children get no compensation.

I believe, with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], that legislation should be enacted to make these payments retroactive. There is a great deal yet to do in justice to the men. But I am satisfied with the bill as far as it goes. I think it benefits the ex-service men to some extent, but I wish to state here and now that when we come back next December, if the Veterans' Bureau has not changed in its methods and has not done something to clean up the abuses which exist there, I am going to stand up in this House and ask for a congressional investigation to make sure that my buddies are being properly taken care of. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. LUCE. I wish simply to add a word of appreciation of the labors of my fellow workers on this committee, indorsing what has been said about their absolute freedom from partisanship and also testifying as to their lack of self-assertion, their anxiety to reconcile conflicting views, their unanimous desire to dispense not only justice but also equity.

It has always been a favorite pastime of the American people to find fault with their Representatives. Perhaps never have they indulged in this pastime more freely than they are doing to-day. I wish it were possible to bring to the attention and knowledge of the faultfinders such a result as that before you, such an example as this bill gives, of the patient, earnest, conscientious endeavor of Members of the House of Representatives of all parties and all views to work out constructive results, to the good of all the people. [Applause.]

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BROWNING].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I wish to add my approval to this bill, along with that of those who have already spoken on it, so far as it goes.

It is not altogether what we all wanted, but as far as it extends greater benefits to the ex-service men it is a good bill.

There are several particulars in which I would like to see the law added to, but in extending the presumptive period for tuberculars and neuropsychiatrics to six years I think the committee has been exceedingly liberal, and we did that on the advice of the Veterans' Bureau.

I want to say for General Hines and his assistants that they extended a sympathetic attitude toward every improvement of the law.

I would like to see added to that permanent pay for those men who are arrested in tuberculosis. That is not in this law, but it strikes me as nothing short of a crime—knowing, as we do, something of the nature of tuberculosis—to take a man, place him in a hospital, spend hundreds of dollars on him in improving his condition, bring him to an arrested state, and then cut off his pay, thrust him out into the world, and make it almost certain that his disease will be brought back by reason of his necessary efforts to try to make a living.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to ask the chairman of this committee, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ELLIOTT], and the majority leader whether or not there is going to be an opportunity given to consider the so-called hospitalization bill that has been reported under a rule?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I will say to the gentleman that that opportunity will be given this week.

Mr. HASTINGS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BROWNING. I feel that another commendable thing which was placed in this bill, on the insistence of General Hines, is that provision which extends the benefit of hospitalization to the veterans of all wars. It gives preference to those who are not financially able to pay their way in any other hospital, and it places it in the discretion of the director himself as to whether any of these men are hospitalized. That gives him an opportunity to use all of the vacant beds, at very little additional expense, for the accommodation of these men to whom the door of hope seems closed.

Mr. KINDRED. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWNING. Yes.

Mr. KINDRED. The gentleman has referred to the extension of time during which tubercular patients may make their application for compensation. Does not the gentleman think that the feature of the bill applying to neuropyschiatric patients, extending the time during which they may make application for six years from the time of honorable discharge, is also a very important feature of the bill?

Mr. BROWNING. It is a very commendable feature, indeed; and I really think those cases are more hopeless than the tubercular cases.

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

Mr. HUDSPETH. I ask that the gentleman may have an additional minute in order that I may ask him a question.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for one additional minute.

Mr. HUDSPETH. I know the gentleman is very familiar with the provisions of the bill, and I have not had time to make a study of them. Do I understand that if a man develops tuberculosis six years after he was discharged from the Army, that is prima facie evidence to the Veterans' Bureau and is sufficient to put him on the roll and give him compensation?

Mr. BROWNING. It is conclusive evidence. [Applause.]

Mr. HUDSPETH. I certainly commend the committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. ROBINSON].

Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I am very much in earnest in my support of the bill reported to you by our committee. As has been stated before so frequently, it does not in many respects meet the individual desires of many of us. I am free to say to you it does not go as far as I would go in many places, while in others it goes further. But I believe it to be a good bill, well worthy of our support, and one which goes a long way toward correcting the troubles of many of the people we represent—our soldier constituents—and I believe it will make the road they shall travel during their lives much easier, much more pleasant, and much better because of our action here to-day. [Applause.]

In the time allotted me I shall not attempt an explanation of this bill, nor is it necessary, because our worthy colleague, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, chairman of the committee, has explained its purpose and its principal provisions. It is the result of many weeks' investigation, hearings, and deliberation on the part of a committee which gave it most careful consideration, and while not always in agreement as to some of its provisions, it can truthfully be said that the committee constantly and all the time endeavored to be fair—fair with the soldier and fair with the taxpayer, but believing that the taxpayer desired the soldier and his dependents to be treated with liberality. Our men who served during the great World War were not asked if they wished to serve nor if the compensation was satisfactory. They were told it was their duty and they nobly responded. When we sent them across to France we said, and we believed it true, that it was necessary they go to save the liberty of the world. We promised them we would back them up with everything needed and stay with them to the end. Many thousands of them never returned. The war is over for them. They have nobly done their part. Life's joys and sorrows are ended for them, but their record is supreme. Many other thousands returned broken in health, suffering from wounds, from physical ills, from the terribleness of war. The war should not be over for us until every sick and wounded soldier is adequately cared for and given every chance for regained health and for useful occupation, and until every widow and orphan is placed in comfort, and to some extent the bill we are now considering proposes to bring about this very thing.

I wish the country as a whole and particularly our veterans of the World War had more definite knowledge regarding the great things this country has done for its honored veterans. The history of the world will not, prior to this time, show any other instance of such gratitude, such care, and such desire to help as has been shown by this country in caring for those who have returned from the war in need of care or who have developed such need since their return. We have come to a time when, perhaps, we do not use as many words as formerly in expressing our loyalty. The battle and the fighting is ended. The strong out-spoken words of patriotism and loyalty are not so much heard, but, I believe, the loyalty is there just the same, deep-seated in our hearts and in our very nature, and we have no thought of forgetting those who offered up their lives and all they held dear and sacred in defense of their country. No price was too great to pay for the world's freedom, and surely no price to-day is too great to pay for the comfort and care of the soldier who needs our care, hospitalization, and vocational training; care for the sick and the dependent is our purpose. The man who gives his life for others saves it—a beautiful doctrine. The Master taught it; you believe it, and so do I; but when our boys laid down their lives in France, or contracted disease, or suffered wounds that will incapacitate them from normal activities hereafter, they made a sacrifice for which they can never be compensated, but it is our duty and a very solemn obligation rests upon us to, as best we can, give them every opportunity for recovered health and usefulness, and if this can not be, for such measure of comfort as a grateful Nation can give to its defenders.

This is the purpose of this bill. As a member of the committee which presents it for your consideration, I join with all my colleagues on the committee in asking your approval, believing that it will be helpful to those who come under its provisions and that America is glad and willing to make this additional acknowledgment of an obligation which can never wholly be met. [Applause.]

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I believe I have three and one-half minutes remaining.

The SPEAKER. No; the gentleman has two and a half minutes remaining.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute and a half to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SIMMONS].

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars are three organizations which have pledged their services to their sick and the disabled comrades. They have cooperated with the committee and have given us every possible assistance in framing this bill. They have rendered valuable service. There is one organization which has heralded itself to the country as the first friend of the disabled, the Ex-Service Men's Antibonus League; that organization has not helped on this bill, it did not appear before the committee to give us suggestion on this bill, it produced no witnesses, it has taken no part in the framing of the bill, and has apparently given no thought to the care of the sick and the disabled which this bill so adequately provides.

This, gentlemen of the House, is a bill which will give those of you who believe, as we do, in caring for America's sick and disabled service men an opportunity to express the gratitude of this country toward these men. It is not perfect. But it is a forward step in liberalizing legislation for the adequate and just care of our verterans. It is entirely worthy of every Member's support. The country will give it hearty and unanimous approval.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remaining minute to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. GIBSON].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Vermont is recognized for one minute.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, sometimes I find myself in agreement with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY] and sometimes in disagreement. To-day I am in agreement with what he said. I believe General Hines is a good man, is conscientious and honest, and desires above all things to bring the bureau to a high state of efficiency. But, Mr. Speaker, it requires something more than a good man to administer its affairs properly. He must have that great executive ability that makes it possible to get his spirit down the line to the last employee in order to get the best results.

I have visited the bureau many times to observe just how the work there is performed, how the cases are handled, and to gain knowledge of the general business atmosphere of this most important administrative branch of the Government. I have also visited district offices for the same purpose. That there is a clique or ring left over from the previous régime is beyond dispute, and these men remaining combine under cover in such a manner as to make for inefficiency, so far as results are concerned. The good of the Government requires that there be an overhauling; that those men who do not cooperate willingly and whole-heartedly with the administrative head be weeded out. General Hines should be the complete master of his bureau.

The effect of the work of this clique is apparent. Cases, just claims, are approached with a degree of suspicion, when, in fact, they ought to be approached with full sympathy, with a keen desire to do exact justice by the claimant and the Government. Claimants ought to receive fair consideration. The first requisite of a Government official is courtesy to all who have business with the official. That is not at all times apparent in the conduct of the business of the bureau. So I am in agreement with the gentleman from Massachusetts that something must be done to clean up the situation, and if it is not done between now and

December I will join with him in endeavoring to secure such action as will cause the Veterans' Bureau to function efficiently.

This bill does not accomplish all things that ought to be accomplished, but it does a great deal to clear the situation and covers many deficiencies that have been discovered in the actual enforcement of the law. The committee has had the advice of the best of experts, of the officials who have daily been up against the problems of the application of the existing law, and the members have given phrasing of the proposed act most careful and painstaking attention. We have brought to you the best proposal we could draft. It has the approval of the director of the bureau, who should have a free hand in the great work before him, and the members of the committee sincerely trust it may pass. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Vermont has expired. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from South Dakota to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota) there were—ayes 167, and no noes.

So two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

RECLASSIFYING THE POSTAL SALARIES

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1898) reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, and adjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, and for other purposes, as amended.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 1898 as amended, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

That on and after July 1, 1924, postmasters and employees of the Postal Service shall be reclassified and their salaries and compensation readjusted, except as otherwise provided, as follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF POSTMASTERS

That postmasters shall be divided into four classes, as follows:

The first class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are $3,200 or more.

The second class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than $3,200, but not less than $2,400.

The third class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than $2,400, but not less than $1,100.

The fourth class shall embrace all postmasters whose annual compensation amounts to less than $1,100, exclusive of commissions on money orders issued.

The respective compensation of postmasters of the first, second, and third classes shall be annual salaries, graded in even hundreds of dollars, and payable in semimonthly payments to be ascertained and fixed by the Postmaster General from their respective quarterly returns to the General Accounting Office, or copies or duplicates thereof to the First Assistant Postmaster General, for the calendar year immediately preceding the adjustment, based on gross postal receipts at the following rates, namely:

First class—$40,000, but less than $50,000, $3,200; $50,000, but less than $60,000, $3,300; $60,000, but less than $75,000, $3,400; $75,000, but less than $90,000, $3,500; $90,000, but less than $120,000, $3,600; $120,000, but less than $150,000, $3,700; $150,000, but less than $200,000, $3,800; $200,000, but less than $250,000, $3,900; $250,000, but less than $300,000, $4,000; $300,000, but less than $400,000, $4,200; $400,000, but less than $500,000, $4,500; $500,000, but less than $600,000, $5,000; $600,000, but less than $7,000,000, $6,000; $7,000,000 and upward, $8,000.

Second class—$8,000, but less than $12,000, $2,400; $12,000, but less than $15,000, $2,500; $15,000, but less than $18,000, $2,600; $18,000, but less than $22,000, $2,700; $22,000, but less than $27,000, $2,800; $27,000 but less than $33,000, $2,900; $33,000, but less than $40,000, $3,000.

Third class—$1,500, but less than $1,600, $1,100; $1,600, but less than $1,700, $1,200; $1,700, but less than $1,900, $1,300; $1,900, but less than $2,100, $1,400; $2,100, but less than $2,400, $1,500; $2,400, but less than $2,700, $1,600; $2,700, but less than $3,000, $1,700; $3,000, but less than $3,500, $1,800; $3,500, but less than $4,200, $1,900; $4,200, but less than $5,000, $2,000; $5,000, but less than $6,000, $2,100; $6,000, but less than $7,000, $2,200; $7,000, but less than $8,000, $2,300: *Provided*, That when the gross postal receipts of a post office of the third class for each of two consecutive calendar years are less than $1,500, or when in any calendar year the gross postal receipts are less than $1,400, it shall be relegated to the fourth class: *Provided*, That postmasters at offices of the third class shall be granted for clerk hire an allowance of $240 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,100 per annum; an allowance of $330 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,200 per annum; an allowance of $420 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,300 per annum; an allowance of $510 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,400 per annum; an allowance of $600 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,500 per annum; an allowance of $690 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,600 per annum; an allowance of $780 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,700 per annum; an allowance of $870 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,800 per annum; an allowance of $960 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $1,900 per annum; an allowance of $1,050 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $2,000 per annum; an allowance of $1,140 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $2,100 per annum; an allowance of $1,400 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $2,200 per annum; an allowance of $1,600 per annum where the salary of the postmaster is $2,300 per annum: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General may modify these allowances for clerk hire to meet varying needs, but in no case shall they be exceeded or reduced by such modification more than 10 per cent: *Provided, however*, That the aggregate of such allowances, as modified, shall not exceed in any fiscal year the aggregate of allowances herein prescribed for postmasters of the third class;

That section 4 of the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stats. p. 528), entitled "An act to modify the postal money-order system, and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved June 29, 1886 (24 Stats. p. 87), entitled "An act to make the allowances for clerk hire to postmasters of the first and second class post offices cover the cost of clerical labor in money-order business, and for other purposes," as amended by section 3 of the act approved January 27, 1894 (28 Stats. p. 31), entitled "An act to improve the methods of accounting in the Post Office Department, and for other purposes," be amended so that the third paragraph of the last-mentioned section shall read as follows:

The allowances for clerk hire made to postmasters of the first, second, and third class post offices by the Postmaster General out of the annual appropriations therefor shall cover the cost of clerical service of all kinds in such post offices, including the cost of clerical labor in the money-order business, and excepting allowances for separating mails at third-class post offices, as provided by law.

Fourth class.—The comensation of postmasters of the fourth class shall be fixed upon the basis of the whole of the box rents collected at their offices and commissions upon the amount of canceled postage-due stamps and on postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards canceled, on matter actually mailed at their offices, and on the amount of newspaper and periodical postage collected in money, and on the postage collected in money on identical pieces of third and fourth class matter mailed under the provisions of the act of April 28, 1904, without postage stamps affixed, and on postage collected in money on matter of the first class mailed under provisions of the act of April 24, 1920, without postage stamps affixed, and on amounts received from waste paper, dead newspapers, printed matter, and twine sold, at the following rates, namely:

On the first $75 or less per quarter the postmaster shall be allowed 160 per cent on the amount; on the next $100 or less per quarter, 85 per cent; and on all the balance, 75 per cent, the same to be ascertained and allowed by the General Accounting Office in the settlement of the accounts of such postmasters upon the sworn quarterly returns: *Provided*, That when the total compensation of any postmaster at a post office of the fourth class for the calendar year shall amount to $1,100, exclusive of commissions on money orders issued, and the receipts of such post office for the same period shall aggregate as much as $1,500, the office shall be assigned to its proper class on July 1 following, and the salary of the postmaster fixed according to the receipts: *Provided further*, That in no case shall there be allowed any postmaster of this class a compensation greater than $300 in any one of the first three quarters of the fiscal year, exclusive of money-order commissions, and in the last quarter of each fiscal year there shall be allowed such further sums as he may be entitled to under the provisions of this act, not exceeding for the whole fiscal year the sum of $1,100, exclusive of money-order commissions: *And provided further*, That whenever unusual conditions prevail the Postmaster General, in his discretion, may advance any post office from the fourth class to the appropriate class indicated by the receipts of the preceding quarter, notwithstanding the proviso which requires the compensation of fourth-class postmasters to reach $1,100 for the calendar year, exclusive of commissions on money-order business, and that the receipts of such post office for the same period shall aggregate as much as $1,500 before such advancement is made: *And provided further*, That when the Postmaster General has exercised the authority herein granted, he shall, whenever the receipts are no longer sufficient to justify retaining such post office in the class to which it has been advanced, reduce the grade of such office to the appropriate class indicated by its receipts for the last preceding quarter.

SEC. 2. That post-office inspectors shall be divided into six grades, as follows: Grade 1—salary, $2,800; grade 2—salary, $3,000; grade 3—salary, $3,200; grade 4—salary, $3,500; grade 5—salary, $3,800;

grade 6—salary, $4,000, and there shall be 15 inspectors in charge at $4,500: *Provided*, That in the readjustment of grades for inspectors to conform to the grades herein provided, inspectors who are now in present grades 1 and 2 shall be included in grade 1; inspectors who are now in present grade 3 shall be included in grade 2; inspectors who are now in present grade 4 shall be included in grade 3; inspectors who are now in present grade 5 shall be included in grade 4; inspectors who are now in present grade 6 shall be included in grade 5; and inspectors who are now in present grade 7 shall be included in grade 6: *Provided further*, That inspectors shall be promoted successively to grade 4 at the beginning of the quarter following a year's satisfactory service in the next lower grade, and to grade 5 at the beginning of the quarter following a year's meritorious service in grade 4, and not to exceed 35 per cent of the force to grade 6 for specially meritorious service after not less than one year's service in grade 5; and the time served by inspectors in their present grade shall be included in the year's service required for promotion in the grades provided herein, except as to inspectors in present grade 1.

Inspectors and supervisory employees of the Railway Mail Service and post offices shall be paid their actual expenses as fixed by law.

That clerks at division headquarters of post-office inspectors shall be divided into six grades, as follows:

Grade 1—salary, $1,900; grade 2—salary, $2,000; grade 3—salary, $2,150; grade 4—salary, $2,300; grade 5—salary, $2,450; grade 6—salary, $2,600; and there shall be one chief clerk at each division headquarters at a salary of $2,900: *Provided*, That in the readjustment of grades for clerks at division headquarters to conform to the grades herein provided, clerks who are now in present grade 1 shall be included in grade 1; clerks who are now in present grade 2 shall be included in grade 2; clerks who are now in present grade 3 shall be included in grade 3; clerks who are now in present grade 4 shall be included in grade 4; clerks who are now in present grade 5 shall be included in grade 5; and clerks who are now in present grade 6 shall be included in grade 6: *Provided further*, That clerks at division headquarters shall be promoted successively to grade 5 at the beginning of the quarter following a year's satisfactory service in the next lower grade and not to exceed 35 per cent of the force to grade 6 for meritorious service after not less than one year's service in grade 5, and the time served by clerks in their present grades shall be included in the year's service required for promotion in the grades provided herein: *And provided further*, That whenever in the discretion of the Postmaster General the needs of the service require such action, he is authorized to transfer clerks or carriers in the City Delivery Service from post offices at which division headquarters of post-office inspectors are located to the position of clerk at such division headquarters after passing a noncompetitive examination at a salary not to exceed $2,300. After such transfer is made effective clerks so transferred shall be eligible for promotion to the grades of salary provided for clerks at division headquarters of post-office inspectors. Hereafter when any clerk in the office of division headquarters in the post-office inspection service is absent from duty for any cause other than leave with pay allowed by law, the Postmaster General, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may authorize the employment of a substitute for such work, and payment therefor from the lapsed salary of such absent clerk at a rate not to exceed the grade of pay of the clerk absent without pay.

SEC. 3. That at offices of the second class the annual salaries of assistant postmasters shall be in even hundreds of dollars, based on the gross postal receipts for the preceding calendar year, as follows: $8,000, but less than $10,000, $2,200; $10,000, but less than $12,000, $2,200; $12,000, but less than $15,000, $2,200; $15,000, but less than $18,000, $2,300; $18,000, but less than $22,000, $2,300; $22,000, but less than $27,000, $2,400; $27,000, but less than $33,000, $2,400; $33,000, but less than $40,000, $2,500.

That at offices of the first class the annual salaries of the employees, other than those in the automatic grades, shall be in even hundreds of dollars, based on the gross postal receipts for the preceding calendar year, as follows:

Receipts $40,000, but less than $50,000—assistant postmaster, $2,600; superintendent of mails, $2,400. Receipts $50,000, but less than $60,000—assistant postmaster, $2,600; superintendent of mails, $2,400. Receipts $60,000, but less than $75,000—assistant postmaster, $2,600; superintendent of mails, $2,400. Receipts $75,000, but less than $90,000—assistant postmaster, $2,700; superintendent of mails, $2,500. Receipts $90,000, but less than $120,000—assistant postmaster, $2,700; superintendent of mails, $2,600; foremen, $2,500. Receipts $120,000, but less than $150,000—assistant postmaster, $2,800; superintendent of mails, $2,700; foremen, $2,500. Receipts $150,000, but less than $200,000—assistant postmaster, $2,900; superintendent of mails, $2,800; foremen, $2,500. Receipts $200,000, but less than $250,000—assistant postmaster, $3,000; superintendent of mails, $2,900; foremen, $2,500. Receipts $250,000, but less than $300,000—assistant postmaster, $3,100; superintendent of mails, $3,000; assistant superintendent of mails, $2,600; foremen, $2,500. Receipts $300,000, but less than $400,000—assistant postmaster, $3,200; superintendent of mails, $3,100; assistant superintendent of mails, $2,600; foremen, $2,500. Receipts $400,000, but less than $500,000—assistant postmaster, $3,300; superintendent of mails, $3,200; assistant superintendent of mails, $2,600; foremen, $2,500. Receipts $500,000, but less than $600,000—assistant postmaster, $3,500; superintendent of mails, $3,300; assistant superintendent of mails, $2,600; foremen, $2,500; postal cashier, $2,900; money-order cashier, $2,600. Receipts $600,000, but less than $1,000,000—assistant postmaster, $3,700; superintendent of mails, $3,500; assistant superintendent of mails, $2,800; foremen, $2,500; postal cashier, $3,100; money-order cashier, $2,800. Receipts $1,000,000, but less than $2,000,000—assistant postmaster, $3,900; superintendent of mails, $3,700; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,700, $2,800, and $3,100; foremen, $2,500 and $2,600; postal cashier, $3,300; assistant cashiers, $2,600; money-order cashier, $3,000; bookkeepers, $2,400; station examiners, $2,400. Receipts $2,000,000, but less than $3,000,000—assistant postmaster, $4,000; superintendent of mails, $3,800; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,700, $2,800, $3,000, and $3,300; foremen, $2,500 and $2,600; postal cashier, $3,400; assistant cashiers, $2,600 and $2,900; money-order cashier, $3,100; bookkeepers, $2,400 and $2,500; station examiners, $2,600. Receipts $3,000,000, but less than $5,000,000—assistant postmaster, $4,100; superintendent of mails, $3,900; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,700, $2,800, $3,100, and $3,500; foremen, $2,500 and $2,600; postal cashier, $3,600; assistant cashiers, $2,600, $2,800, and $3,100; money-order cashier, $3,300; bookkeepers, $2,400 and $2,500; station examiners, $2,600 and $2,800. Receipts $5,000,000, but less than $7,000,000—assistant postmaster, $4,300; superintendent of mails, $4,100; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,700, $2,800, $3,100, $3,300, and $3,700; foremen, $2,500 and $2,600; postal cashier, $3,800; assistant cashiers, $2,600, $2,900, and $3,100; money-order cashier, $3,500; bookkeepers, $2,400, $2,500, and $2,600; station examiners, $2,600 and $2,800. Receipts $7,000,000, but less than $9,000,000—assistant postmaster, $4,600; superintendent of mails, $4,300; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,700, $2,800, $3,100, $3,500, and $3,900; foremen, $2,500 and $2,600; postal cashier, $4,000; assistant cashiers, $2,600, $2,800, $3,100, and $3,400; money-order cashier, $3,600; bookkeepers, $2,400, $2,500, and $2,600; station examiners, $2,600 and $2,800. Receipts $9,000,000, but less than $20,000,000—assistant postmasters, $4,700 and $4,800; superintendent of mails, $4,500; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,800, $2,900, $3,100, $3,500 $3,700, and $4,100; foremen, $2,500, $2,600, and $2,700; postal cashier, $4,100; assistant cashiers, $2,600, $2,800, $3,200, and $3,600; money-order cashier, $3,700; bookkeepers, $2,400, $2,500, $2,600, and $2,800; station examiners, $2,600 and $2,800. Receipts $20,000,000 and upward—assistant postmasters, $4,800 and $4,900; superintendent of mails, $4,700; assistant superintendents of mails, $2,800, $2,900, $3,100, $3,500, $3,900, and $4,100; superintendent of delivery, $4,700; assistant superintendents of delivery, $2,800, $2,900, $3,100, $3,500, $3,900, and $4,100; foremen, $2,500, $2,600, and $2,700; superintendent of registry, $4,300; assistant superintendents of registry, $2,800, $2,900, $3,100, $3,500, and $4,100; superintendent of money order, $4,300; assistant superintendent of money order, $4,100; auditor, $4,000; postal cashier, $4,300; assistant cashiers, $2,600, $2,800, $3,100, $3,300, and $3,800; money-order cashier, $3,900; bookkeepers, $2,400, $2,600, $2,800, and $3,300; station examiners, $2,600, $2,800, and $3,000.

The salary of superintendents of classified stations shall be based on the number of employees assigned thereto and the annual postal receipts. No allowance shall be made for sales of stamps to patrons residing outside of the territory of the stations. At classified stations each $25,000 of postal receipts shall be considered equal to one additional employee.

At classified stations the salary of the superintendent shall be as follows: 1 and not exceeding 5 employees, $2,400; 6 and not exceeding 18 employees, $2,500; 19 and not exceeding 32 employees, $2,600; 33 and not exceeding 44 employees, $2,700; 45 and not exceeding 64 employees, $2,800; 65 and not exceeding 90 employees, $2,900; 91 and not exceeding 120 employees, $3,000; 121 and not exceeding 150 employees, $3,100; 151 and not exceeding 350 employees, $3,300; 351 and not exceeding 500 employees, $3,500; 501 or more employees, $3,800.

At classified stations having 45 or more employees there shall be assistant superintendents of stations with salaries as follows: 45 and not exceeding 64 employees, $2,400; 65 and not exceeding 90 employees, $2,500; 91 and not exceeding 120 employees, $2,600; 121 and not exceeding 150 employees, $2,700; 151 and not exceeding 350 employees, $2,900; 351 and not exceeding 500 employees, $3,100; 501 employees and upward, $3,400: *Provided*, That not more than 2 assistant postmasters shall be employed at offices where the receipts are $9,000,000 and upward: *Provided further*, That at post offices where the receipts are $14,000,000 but less than $20,000,000 there shall be a superintendent of delivery whose salary shall be the same as that provided for the superintendent of mails, and assistant superintendents of delivery at the salaries provided for assistant superintendents of mails: *Provided further*, That in fixing the salaries of the postmaster and supervisory employees in the post office at Washington, D. C., the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, add not to exceed 75 per

cent to the gross receipts of that office: *Provided further,* That not more than one assistant superintendent of mails, one assistant superintendent of delivery, one assistant superintendent of registry, and one assistant cashier shall be paid the maximum salary provided for these positions, except where receipts are $9,000,000 and less than $14,000,000, to which offices two assistant superintendents of mails shall be assigned at the maximum salary, one to be in charge of city delivery: *And provided further,* That State depositories for surplus postal funds and central accounting offices, where the gross receipts are less than $500,000, and no postal cashier is provided, the employee in charge of such records and adjustments of the accounts shall be allowed an increase of $200 per annum; if receipts are $500,000 and less than $5,000,000, the postal cashier shall be allowed an increase of $200 per annum: *And provided further,* That at all central accounting offices where the bookkeeper in charge performs the duties of auditor, he shall be designated chief bookkeeper, at a salary equal to that of the assistant cashier of the highest grade at that office: *And provided further,* That when an office advances to a higher grade because of increased gross postal receipts for a calendar year, promotion of all supervisory employees shall be made to the corresponding grade at the higher salary provided for the same titles or designations under the higher classification of the office based on its postal receipts: *And provided further,* That no employee in the supervisory grades shall receive a salary less than $100 more than that paid to the highest grade of clerk or special clerk: *Provided further,* That in the readjustment of salaries of all employees above the highest grade for special clerks those at present designated by titles for which more than one grade of salary is provided shall be placed in the same relative grade and designation and receive the increased salary provided in this act.

SEC. 4. That clerks in first and second class post offices and letter carriers in the City Delivery Service shall be divided into five grades as follows: First grade—salary, $1,700; second grade—salary, $1,800; third grade—salary, $1,900; fourth grade—salary, $2,000; fifth grade—salary, $2,100: *Provided,* That in the readjustment of grades for clerks at first and second class post offices and letter carriers in the City Delivery Service to conform to the grades herein provided, grade 1 shall include present grade 1, grade 2 shall include present grade 2, grade 3 shall include present grade 3, grade 4 shall include present grade 4, and grade 5 shall include present grade 5: *Provided further,* That hereafter substitute clerks in first and second class post offices and substitute letter carriers in the City Delivery Service when appointed regular clerks or carriers shall have credit for actual time served on a basis of one year for each 306 days of eight hours served as substitute, and appointed to the grade to which such clerk or carrier would have progressed had his original appointment as substitute been to grade 1: *And provided further,* That clerks in first and second class post offices and letter carriers in the City Delivery Service shall be promoted successively after one year's satisfactory service in each grade to the next higher grade until they reach the fifth grade. All promotions shall be made at the beginning of the quarter following one year's satisfactory service in the grade: *And provided further,* That there shall be two grades of special clerks as follows: First grade—salary, $2,200; second grade—salary, $2,300: *Provided,* That in the adjustment of grades for special clerks to conform to the grades herein provided special clerk grade 1 shall include present grade 1, and special grade 2 shall include present grade 2: *Provided further,* That in all special clerk promotions the senior competent employee shall have preference: *Provided further,* That printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers, employees of the United States Stamped Envelope Agency at Dayton, Ohio, shall for the purpose of promotion and compensation be deemed a part of the clerical force.

That the pay of substitute, temporary, or auxiliary clerks at first and second class post offices and substitute letter carriers in the City Delivery Service shall be at the rate of 65 cents per hour: *Provided,* That marine carriers assigned to the Detroit River Marine Service shall be paid annual salary of $300 in excess of the highest salary paid carriers in the City Delivery Service: *Provided further,* That hereafter special clerks, clerks, and laborers in first and second class post offices and carriers in the City Delivery Service shall be required to work not more than 8 hours a day: *Provided further,* That the 8 hours of service shall not extend over a longer period than 10 consecutive hours, and the schedules of duty of the employees shall be regulated accordingly: *Provided further,* That in cases of emergency, or if the needs of the service require, special clerks, clerks, and laborers in first and second class post offices and carriers in the City Delivery Service can be required to work in excess of eight hours per day, and for such overtime service they shall be paid on the basis of the annual pay received by such employees. That whenever practicable, in case of emergency or otherwise, a substitute is available the postmaster is prohibited from employing a regular clerk, special clerk, or letter carrier overtime: *And provided further,* That in computing the compensation for such overtime the annual salary or compensation for such employees shall be divided by 306, the number of working days in the year less all Sundays and legal holidays enumerated in the act of July 28, 1916; the quotient thus obtained will be the daily compensation which divided by eight will give the hourly compensation for such overtime service: *And provided further,* That when the needs of the service require the employment on Sundays and holidays of foremen, special clerks, clerks, carriers, watchmen, messengers, or laborers, at first and second class post offices, they shall be allowed compensatory time on one day within six days next succeeding the Sunday, except the last two Sundays in the calendar year, and on one day within 30 days next succeeding the holiday and the last two Sundays in the year on which service is performed: *Provided, however,* That the Postmaster General may, if the exigencies of the service require it, authorize the payment of overtime for service on the last two Sundays in the calendar year or on Christmas Day in lieu of compensatory time.

SEC. 5. That messengers, watchmen, and laborers in first and second class post offices shall be divided into two grades, as follows: First grade, salary $1,500; second grade, salary $1,600: *Provided,* That watchmen, messengers, and laborers shall be promoted to the second grade after one year's satisfactory service in grade 1: *Provided further,* That the pay of substitute watchmen, messengers, and laborers shall be at the rate of 55 cents per hour.

SEC. 6. That employees in the motor-vehicle service shall be classified as follows: Superintendents, $2,400, $2,600, $2,800, $3,000, $3,400, $3,600, $3,800, $4,000, and $5,000 per annum; assistant superintendents, $2,500, $2,600, and $2,800 per annum; chiefs of records, $2,200, $2,300, $2,400, $2,500, $2,600, $2,800, and $3,000; chiefs of supplies, $2,200, $2,300, and $2,400; chief dispatchers, $2,300 and $2,500; route supervisors, $2,400, $2,500, and $2,600; dispatchers, $2,100, $2,200, and $2,300; chief mechanics, $2,400, $2,500, $2,600, $2,800, and $3,000; mechanics in charge, $2,200, $2,300, and $2,400; and special mechanics, $2,100, $2,200, and $2,300: *Provided,* That assistant superintendents shall not be authorized at offices where the salary of the superintendent is less than $3,000 per annum.

That general mechanics employed in the motor-vehicle service shall be divided into three grades: First grade, salary $1,900; second grade, salary $2,000; third grade, salary $2,100; and clerks employed in the motor-vehicle service shall be divided into five grades as follows: First grade, salary $1,700; second grade, salary $1,800; third grade, salary $1,900; fourth grade, salary $2,000; fifth grade, salary $2,100: *Provided,* That in the readjustment of grades for clerks in the motor-vehicle service to conform to the grades above provided, grade 1 shall include present grade 1, grade 2 shall include present grade 2, grade 3 shall include present grade 3, grade 4 shall include present grade 4, and grade 5 shall include present grade 5: *Provided,* That general mechanics employed in the motor-vehicle service shall be promoted successively after one year's satisfactory service in each grade to the next higher grade until they reach the third grade, and clerks employed in the motor-vehicle service shall be promoted successively after one year's satisfactory service in each grade to the next higher grade until they reach the fifth grade, at the respective offices where employed, and promotion shall be made at the beginning of the quarter following one year's satisfactory service in the grade: *Provided further,* That at first-class post offices there shall be two grades of special clerks in the motor-vehicle service—grade 1, salary $2,200; grade 2, salary $2,300: *Provided further,* That in the readjustment of grades for special clerks to conform to the grades herein provided, special clerk, grade 1, shall include present special clerk grade 1, and special clerk, grade 2, shall include present special clerk grade 2.

Mechanics' helpers employed in the motor-vehicle service shall receive a salary of $1,600 per annum: *Provided,* That on satisfactory evidence of their qualifications after one year's service mechanics' helpers shall be promoted to the first grade of general mechanics as vacancies may occur.

That driver-mechanics employed in the motor-vehicle service shall be divided into five grades: First grade, salary $1,600; second grade, salary $1,700; third grade, salary $1,800; fourth grade, salary $1,900; fifth grade, salary $2,000; and garagemen-drivers employed in the motor-vehicle service shall be divided into two grades: First grade, salary $1,550; second grade, salary $1,650: *Provided,* That in the readjustment of salaries provided for in this act all driver-mechanics shall be classified in the respective grades as follows: Those with less than one year's service shall be placed in grade 1; those with more than one year's service and less than two years' service shall be placed in grade 2; those with more than two years' service and less than three years' service shall be placed in grade 3; those with more than three years' service and less than four years' service shall be placed in grade 4; those with more than four years' service shall be placed in grade 5: *Provided further,* That driver-mechanics employed in the motor-vehicle service shall be promoted successively after one year's satisfactory service in each grade to the next higher grade until they reach the fifth grade at the respective offices where employed: *Provided further,* That garagemen-drivers in the motor-vehicle service shall be promoted after one year's satisfactory service in the first grade to the second grade at the respective offices where employed, and promotions of driver-mechanics and garagemen-drivers shall be made at the beginning of the quarter following one year's satisfactory service in the grade.

That the pay of substitute, temporary, or auxiliary employees in the motor-vehicle service shall be as follows: Special mechanics at the rate of 75 cents per hour; general mechanics at the rate of 70 cents per hour; clerks and driver-mechanics at the rate of 65 cents per hour; and garagemen-drivers at the rate of 55 cents per hour.

That special mechanics, general mechanics, mechanics' helpers, driver-mechanics, and garagemen-drivers in the motor-vehicle service shall be required to work not more than 8 hours a day: *Provided*, That the 8 hours of service shall not extend over a longer period than 10 consecutive hours, and the schedules of duties of the employees shall be regulated accordingly: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, or if the needs of the service require, special clerks, clerks, special mechanics, general mechanics, mechanics' helpers, driver-mechanics, and garagemen-drivers in the motor-vehicle service can be required to work in excess of eight hours per day, and for such overtime service they shall be paid on the basis of the annual pay received by such employees: *Provided further*, That in computing the compensation for such overtime the annual salary or compensation for such employees shall be divided by 306, the number of working-days in the year less all Sundays and legal holidays enumerated in the act of July 28, 1916; the quotient thus obtained will be the daily compensation which divided by eight will give the hourly compensation for such overtime service: *Provided further*, That when the needs of the service require the employment on Sundays and holidays of route supervisors, special clerks, clerks, dispatchers, mechanics in charge, special mechanics, general mechanics, mechanics' helpers, driver-mechanics, and garagemen-drivers in the motor-vehicle service, they shall be allowed compensatory time on one day within six days next succeeding the Sunday, except the last two Sundays in the calendar year, and on one day within 30 days next succeeding the holiday and the last two Sundays in the year on which service is performed: *Provided, however*, That the Postmaster General may, if the exigencies of the service require it, authorize the payment of overtime in lieu of compensatory time for service on Sundays and holidays.

SEC. 7. That the annual salaries of employees of the Railway Mail Service shall be as follows: Division superintendents, $4,500; assistant division superintendents and assistant superintendents at large, $3,600; assistant superintendent in charge of car construction, $3,300; chief clerks, $3,300; assistant chief clerks, $2,800: *Provided*, That the clerks in charge of sections in the offices of the division superintendents shall be rated as assistant chief clerks at $2,800 salary.

That railway postal clerks shall be divided into two classes, class A and class B, and into six grades with annual salaries as follows: Grade 1, salary $1,900; grade 2, salary $2,000; grade 3, salary $2,150; grade 4, salary $2,300; grade 5, salary $2,450; grade 6, salary, $2,700.

Laborers in the Railway Mail Service shall be divided into two grades with annual salaries as follows: Grade 1, salary $1,500; grade 2, $1,600.

Laborers shall be promoted to grade 2 after one year's satisfactory service in grade 1: *Provided*, That in the readjustment of the service to conform to the grades herein provided for laborers, grade 1 shall include laborers in present grade 1, and grade 2 shall include laborers in present grade 2.

Substitute railway postal clerks shall be paid for services actually performed at the rate of $1,900 per annum, the first year of service to constitute a probationary period, and when appointed regular clerks shall receive credit on the basis of one year of actual service performed as a substitute and be appointed to the grade to which such clerk would have progressed had his original appointment as a substitute been to grade 1. Any fractional part of a year's substitute service will be included with his service as a regular clerk in determining eligibility for promotion to the next higher grade following appointment to a regular position.

All original appointments shall be made to the rank of substitute railway postal clerk, and promotions shall be made successively at the beginning of the quarter following a total satisfactory service of 306 days in the next lower grade.

In the readjustment of the service to conform to the grades herein provided, grade 1 shall include clerks in present grade 1, grade 2 shall include clerks in present grade 2, grade 3 shall include clerks in present grade 3, grade 4 shall include clerks in present grade 4, grade 5 shall include clerks in present grade 5, and grade 6 shall include clerks in present grade 6.

That the act approved February 28, 1919, be amended to read as follows:

"*Provided*, That the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. p. 548), amended by the act approved March 3, 1917, be further amended to read as follows:

"'That hereafter, in addition to the salaries provided by law, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to make travel allowances in lieu of actual expenses, at fixed rates per annum, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum annually appropriated, to railway postal clerks, acting railway postal clerks, and substitute railway postal clerks, including substitute railway postal clerks for railway postal clerks granted leave with pay on account of sickness, assigned to duty in railway post-office cars, while on duty, after eight hours from the time of beginning their initial run, under such regulations as he may prescribe, and in no case shall such an allowance exceed $3 per day.'"

Substitute railway postal clerks shall be credited with full time while traveling under orders of the department to and from their designated headquarters to take up an assignment, together with actual and necessary travel expenses, not to exceed $3 per day, while on duty away from such headquarters. When a substitute clerk performs service in a railway post office starting from his official headquarters he shall be allowed travel expenses under the law applying to clerks regularly assigned to the run.

Railway post-office lines shall be divided into two classes, class A and class B, and clerks assigned to class A lines shall be promoted successively to grade 4 and clerks in charge to grade 5. Clerks assigned to class B lines shall be promoted successively to grade 5 and clerks in charge to grade 6: *Provided*, That lines in present class A shall be continued in class A, and lines in present class B shall be continued in class B.

Terminal railway post offices shall be divided into two classes, class A and class B; those having less than 20 employees shall be assigned to class A, and those having 20 or more employees shall be assigned to class B. Clerks in class A terminals shall be promoted successively to grade 4, and clerks in charge of tours to grade 5. Clerks in class B terminals shall be promoted successively to grade 5, and clerks in charge of tours to grade 6.

Transfer offices shall be divided into two classes, class A and class B; those having less than five employees shall be assigned to class A and those having five or more employees to class B. Clerks in class A shall be promoted successively to grade 4, and clerks in charge of tours to grade 5. Clerks in class B shall be promoted successively to grade 5, and clerks in charge of tours to grade 6.

Clerks assigned to the office of division superintendent or chief clerk shall be promoted successively to grade 4, and in the office of division superintendent 4 clerks shall be promoted to grade 5 and 8 clerks to grade 6, and in the office of chief clerk 1 clerk shall be promoted to grade 5 and 2 clerks to grade 6.

Examiners shall be promoted successively to grade 6 and assistant examiners to grade 5 whether assigned to the office of division superintendent or chief clerk: *Provided*, That service of clerks shall be based on an average of not exceeding eight hours daily for 306 days per annum, including proper allowance for all service required on lay-off periods. Clerks required to perform service in excess of eight hours daily, as herein provided, shall be paid in cash at the annual rate of pay or granted compensatory time at their option for such overtime. Railway postal clerks assigned to terminal railway post offices and transfer offices and laborers in the Railway Mail Service shall be required to work not more than eight hours a day, and that the eight hours of service shall not extend over a longer period than 10 consecutive hours, and that in cases of emergency, or if the needs of the service require, they may be required to work in excess of eight hours a day, and for such additional service they shall be paid in proportion to their salaries as fixed by law.

That clerks assigned to road duty shall be credited with full time for delay to trains equal to the period of time between the scheduled arrival and actual arrival of the train at destination of run.

That section 3 of the act approved June 19, 1922 (41 Stat. p. 660), providing for leaves of absence of employees in the Postal Service, be amended by adding the following proviso: "*Provided*, That hereafter not exceeding 5 days of the 15 days' annual leave with pay, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, granted to railway postal clerks assigned to road duty each fiscal year may be carried over to the succeeding fiscal year."

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY SERVICE

SEC. 8. That the salary of carriers in the Rural Mail Delivery Service for serving a rural route of 24 miles, 6 days in the week, shall be $1,800; on routes 22 miles and less than 24 miles, $1,728; on routes 20 miles and less than 22 miles, $1,620; on routes 18 miles and less than 20 miles, $1,440; on routes 16 miles and less than 18 miles, $1,260; on routes 14 miles and less than 16 miles, $1,080; on routes 12 miles and less than 14 miles, $1,008; on routes 10 miles and less than 12 miles, $936; on routes 8 miles and less than 10 miles, $864; on routes 6 miles and less than 8 miles, $792; on routes 4 miles and less than 6 miles, $720. Each rural carrier assigned to a route on which daily service is performed shall receive $30 per mile per annum for each mile said route is in excess of 24 miles or major fraction thereof, based on actual mileage, and each rural carrier assigned to a route on which triweekly service is performed shall receive $15 per mile for each mile said route is in excess of 24 miles or major fraction thereof, based on actual mileage.

Deductions for failure to perform service on a standard rural delivery route for 24 miles and less shall not exceed the rate of pay per mile for service for 24 miles and less; and deductions for failure to perform service on mileage in excess of 24 miles shall not exceed the rate of compensation allowed for such excess mileage.

In addition to the salary herein provided, each carrier in Rural Mail Delivery Service shall be paid for equipment maintenance a sum equal to 4 cents per mile per day for each mile or major fraction of a mile scheduled. Payments for equipment maintenance as provided herein shall be at the same periods and in the same manner as payments for regular compensation to rural carriers.

A rural carrier serving one triweekly route shall be paid a salary and equipment allowance on the basis of a route one-half the length of the route served by him. A rural carrier serving two triweekly routes shall be paid a salary and equipment allowance on the basis of a route one-half of the combined length of the two routes.

SEC. 9. That the salary of requisition fillers and packers in the division of equipment and supplies shall be as follows: One foreman, $2,100 per annum; 10 requisition fillers and 9 packers, at $1,800 each per annum.

SEC. 10. That the pay of carriers in the village delivery service, under such rules and regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, shall be from $1,200 to $1,400 per annum. The pay of substitute letter carriers in the village delivery service shall be at the rate of 50 cents per hour.

SEC. 11. Employees in the Postal Service shall be granted 15 days' leave of absence with pay, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, each fiscal year, and sick leave with pay at the rate of 10 days a year, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, to be cumulative, but no sick leave with pay in excess of 30 days shall be granted during any one fiscal year. Sick leave shall be granted only upon satisfactory evidence of illness, and if more than two days the application therefor shall be accompanied by a physician's certificate.

The 15 days' leave shall be credited at the rate of 1¼ days for each month of actual service.

Whenever an employee herein provided for shall have been reduced in salary for any cause, he may be restored to his former grade or advanced to an intermediate grade at the beginning of any quarter following the reduction, and a restoration to a former grade or advancement to an intermediate grade shall not be construed as a promotion within the meaning of the law prohibiting advancement of more than one grade within one year.

Whenever the promotion of an employee herein provided for is withheld because of unsatisfactory service, such employee may be promoted at the beginning of the second quarter thereafter, or of any subsequent quarter, on evidence that his record has been satisfactory during the intervening period.

Hereafter when the needs of the service require the employment on Sundays or holidays of laborers or railway postal clerks at terminal railway post offices and transfer offices, they shall be allowed compensatory time on one day within six days next succeeding the Sunday, except the last two Sundays in the calendar year, and on one day within 30 days next succeeding the holiday and the last two Sundays in the year on which service is performed: *Provided, however*, That the Postmaster General may, if the exigencies of the service require it, authorize the payment of overtime for service on the last two Sundays in the calendar year or on Christmas Day in lieu of compensatory time.

All employees herein provided for in automatic grades who have not reached the maximum grades to which they are entitled to progress automatically shall be promoted at the beginning of the quarter following the completion of one year's satisfactory service since their last promotion, regardless of any increases in salaries granted them by the provisions of this act.

The Postmaster General may, when the interest of the service requires, transfer any clerk to the position of carrier or any carrier to the position of clerk and interchange the clerical force between the post office and the motor-vehicle service. Such transfer or interchange to be made to the corresponding grade and salary of the clerk or carrier transferred or interchanged.

Hereafter 50 minutes night work performed by assistant superintendents and foremen assigned to night tours of duty, also special clerks, clerks and laborers in first and second class post offices, carriers in the City Delivery Service, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks and laborers in the Railway Mail Service, and employees of the motor-vehicle service shall be computed as one hour of service: *Provided further*, That night work shall be defined as any work done between the hours of 6 o'clock post meridian and 6 o'clock antemeridian.

Substitute clerks in first and second class post offices and the Railway Mail Service and substitute letter carriers in the City Delivery Service when appointed regular clerks, railway postal clerks, or carriers shall have credit for actual time served on a basis of one year for each 306 days of 8 hours served as substitute, and appointed to the grade to which such clerk or carrier would have progressed had his original appointment as substitute been to grade 1.

Postal employees and substitute postal employees who served in the military, marine, or naval service of the United States during the World War and have not reached the maximum grade of salary shall receive credit for all time served in the military, marine, or naval service on the basis of one day's credit of 8 hours in the Postal Service for each day served in the military, marine, or naval service, and be promoted to the grade to which such postal employee or substitute postal employee would have progressed had his original appointment as substitute been to grade 1.

No employee in the Postal Service shall be reduced in rank or salary as the result of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. That the sums appropriated for salaries and compensation of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service in the act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, approved April 4, 1924, shall be available for the payment of salaries and compensation of postmasters and postal employees at the rates of pay herein provided; and such additional sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with this act are hereby amended or repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LEHLBACH). Is a second demanded?

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, the amendment that has just been read is merely a substitution of the House bill for the Senate bill. The basic provision of our bill is an increase in the salary of clerks and carriers in first and second class offices of $300 per year. The original bills on which the hearings were held asked for an increase of $600. The Post Office Department recommended an increase of $200 in the larger post offices of the country and $100 in the smaller. The committee bill, as I have stated, fixes the increase at $300. Proportionate increases have been made throughout the bill covering all or nearly all of the Post Office Department and the employees thereof.

We believe the bill to be fair, equitable, as economical as it should be, and worthy of enactment into law.

Mr. NEWTON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield? I have had a great many complaints from post-office laborers to the effect that their increase is only $100, while clerks and other employees get a raise of $300. They contend that is not fair, and I would like to have the gentleman explain that.

Mr. GRIEST. I have only two minutes and can not yield, but I think some of the other gentlemen who are to follow me will explain the matter the gentleman refers to.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that all Members be permitted to extend their remarks in the RECORD on this bill during five legislative days.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that all Members of the House be permitted to extend their remarks for the next five legislative days. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the gentleman yield for one question? As I understand it, the House bill makes no provision for the Borah amendment or anything to take its place with reference to publication of campaign expenses.

Mr. GRIEST. No; if this bill is now adopted as amended, that will go into conference.

Mr. BARKLEY. If you are passing the House bill and the Senate has passed the Senate bill, how can it go to conference?

Mr. GRIEST. We are passing the Senate bill as amended by the House bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, yes.

Mr. GRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLY].

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the question of an upward revision of salaries for postal employees concerns every individual of 110,000,000 Americans. There is not a business in the land but is vitally interested in the Postal Service and its performance. No other governmental agency touches every family every day. It follows that the American people know and understand the United States Postal Service, its duties, its accomplishments, and its personnel better than any other activity of the Government.

From the beginning of this effort to secure an increase in postal pay down to this good hour not a single responsible voice has been heard to question the justice of added compensation for these servants of America.

No more amazing proof of the righteousness of this action could be cited. "There are two sides to every question," says the old proverb, but there is only one side to the question of recognizing the right of postal employees to an increased wage. It is the only proposed congressional action in my experience

in Congress which has not called forth some opposition from some source on the merits of the principle involved.

You Members of this Sixty-eighth Congress represent the American people in districts which vary widely as to climate, resources, and industries, but all alike served by this universal agency of communication.

There is not one Member here who will declare that the postal employees are now receiving adequate pay and are not entitled to any increase.

Mr. Speaker, there is no other legislative proposal pending in this Congress which can meet this challenge. It is the superacid test as to the uniform approval everywhere and by everyone registered in favor of a postal increase.

For seven days the committees held hearings on postal increase bills. Three hundred and more witnesses were heard, and not one declared that an increase is unwarranted. On the contrary, representatives of the Post Office Department vied with officers of the postal organizations and Members of Congress in avowing their belief in the need and the justice of increased compensation. I venture the assertion that no previous hearings by any committee in congressional history has witnessed such unanimity of feeling on pay policy in a department of the Government.

Let us go still further in seeking opposition to this increase proposal. The press in February quoted President Coolidge as opposed to increasing postal salaries.

On March 1, 1924, this statement was given out at the White House:

> The President believes the postal pay increase bill is based on justice and considers it a measure he would like to approve on the ground that workers generally should receive greater compensation.

The President raised the question of the finance involved, but on the fundamental principle of the justice of increased pay he took his place at the head of its supporters.

What of the Post Office Department? In his communication of February 29 to the joint committee the Postmaster General said:

> I have always favored adequate and just salaries for Government employees, and since taking charge as the head of the Post Office Department I have been impressed with the important services performed by officers and employees both in the department and in the field service and have been strengthened in my desire that adequate compensation in all cases should be paid.

Before the joint subcommittee the Postmaster General made this personal statement:

> The department is not now opposed to an upward revision in some of the salaries in the Post Office Department. I think that in some cases there should be such a revision. I think a case is made for it.

Later in the colloquy the Postmaster General said:

> I want to make myself perfectly clear and say the department is not opposed to any increase.

While the head of the Post Office Department declared that there should be delay to determine the findings of the cost ascertainment commission, he did send to the committee with his official approval a bill increasing postal salaries to the amount of $43,000,000 a year and urged its enactment.

On the vital issue as to the need and justice of increased pay the Post Office Department also takes its place in the ranks of the supporters.

Let us go still further. Increased pay for postal employees has already been passed by the Senate. Seventy-three Senators voted in favor of the measure and three against it. Did the three Senators who cast the opposing votes question the justice of increased pay for postal employees?

During the debate in the Senate Senator BORAH said:

> I have not any doubt that all the salaries ought in some respects and in some instances to be increased, of the carriers in particular.

Senator WILLIS said:

> I went before the joint committee and made a statement in favor of an increase in postal salaries. * * * I am just as much interested in the proper increase of postal salaries as is any other Member of this body.

Senator FESS said:

> We are proposing in the case of what it is hoped may be a self-supporting agency of the Government, without reference to whether that self-support shall be provided, to go into the Treasury for subsidy. * * * For that reason I can not give my support to this proposed legislation until I know that the means by which we can pay are forthcoming.

These three votes were cast, not against the right and justice of the claims of the postal employees for increased compensation, but on grounds which must be admitted by all to be irrelevant to the main issue, which is, Shall faithful, efficient workers, performing an essential governmental service, receive a fair scale of compensation?

Let us proceed with our searchlight in an effort to discover opposition to increased pay for postal workers.

The House Post Office and Post Roads Committee has 21 members. Twenty of them enthusiastically report H. R. 9035, with the recommendaton that it do pass. A large number of its membership earnestly desired to go still further than either bill.

One member, Mr. RAMSEYER, of Iowa, dissented and filed a minority report against the bill.

But Mr. RAMSEYER loses no time in his minority report in refusing to take a stand in opposition to increased pay. His opening statement is—

> No claim will be made in this minority report that postal employees are not entitled to or do not deserve more pay than they are now receiving.

Assuredly we must look further than this report to find opposition to the justice of a postal pay increase.

Rumors of an increase in postage rates have resulted in widespread protests from interested parties. I have received hundreds of them, but in not one instance have these messages attacked the proposal to grant increased compensation to postal workers. Most of these form letters have a specific disclaimer of any such intention.

The Direct Mail Advertising Association, of Detroit, Mich., circularized advertising firms recommending protests to Congress against increased postage rates.

But in its circular this organization states:

> The board of governors is convinced that postal employees in many parts of the country are underpaid. We believe that adjustments should be made in the scale of compensation of postal employees without undue delay.

Mr. Speaker, the search is in vain. There are no responsible officials, or business organizations, or patrons of the Postal Service, who in view of the existing facts are willing to stand in opposition to an increase in the pay of postal workers. This Congress may be certain for once that it correctly interprets the will of the sovereign citizenship when it enacts this increase into law.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

Mr. Speaker, this measure is the culmination of six months' earnest efforts to secure action by this Congress upon the just claims of the postal workers of the United States. It does not embody all the things I desired and which these faithful employees richly deserve, but as far as it goes it is a splendid step in advance, and those of us who contended for further benefits will learn to use our disappointments and to fight another day.

This measure when enacted into law and put into force on July 1, 1924, will find 31,533 letter carriers receiving $1,800 a year and will increase their yearly pay to $2,100.

It will increase 2,202 letter carriers from $1,700 to $2,000.
It will increase 3,346 letter carriers from $1,600 to $1,900.
It will increase 2,134 letter carriers from $1,500 to $1,800.
It will increase 4,494 letter carriers from $1,400 to $1,700.
It will increase 6 special letter carriers from $2,100 to $2,400.

CLERICAL SERVICE

This measure will find 27,030 postal clerks drawing $1,800 a year and it will promote them to $2,100.

It will increase 3,253 postal clerks from $1,700 to $2,000.
It will increase 6,075 postal clerks from $1,600 to $1,900.
It will increase 6,014 postal clerks from $1,500 to $1,800.
It will increase 7,187 postal clerks from $1,400 to $1,700.
It will increase 1,516 special clerks from $1,900 to $2,200.
It will increase 6,477 special clerks from $2,000 to $2,300.

INSPECTION SERVICE

This measure will find 35 post-office inspectors receiving $2,300 and $2,500 a year and will increase their yearly pay to $2,800.

It will find 485 inspectors drawing pay from $2,700 to $3,000 and it will increase each one $300 a year.

It will increase the pay of 15 inspectors in charge from $4,200 to $4,500.

It will increase the pay of 100 clerks at division headquarters from a range of $1,600 to $2,300 to a range of $1,900 to $2,600.

It will increase 15 chief clerks at division headquarters from $2,600 to $3,000.

SUPERVISORY FORCE

This measure, when it goes into force on July 1, will find 4,812 supervisory officials drawing salaries from $2,100 to $4,400 and it will increase their pay to a range from $2,400 to $4,700.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS

Upon enactment, this measure will find 2,719 assistant postmasters in first and second class offices drawing salaries from $1,800 to $4,600 and it will increase them to a range from $2,200 to $4,900.

It will provide three additional assistant postmasters at New York, Chicago, and Boston at salaries of $4,800 a year.

RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE

Upon enactment, this measure will find 44,546 rural carriers covering 1,194,314 miles each day, using their own vehicles and equipment without any allowance. It will provide 4 cents for each mile covered per day as an equipment allowance.

VILLAGE DELIVERY SERVICE

Upon enactment, this measure will find 1,174 village carriers drawing pay $1,000 to $1,200 and will give them an increase to $1,200 and $1,400.

WATCHMEN, MESSENGERS, AND LABORERS

This measure when it goes into force will find 3,908 watchmen, messengers, and laborers drawing compensation from $1,350 to $1,450 per annum, and will increase their pay to $1,500 and $1,600.

MOTOR-VEHICLE SERVICE

This measure when it goes into force will find 3,608 motor-vehicle employees paid from a lump-sum appropriation. It will classify the service throughout, with a general increase of $300 a year and a range from $1,600 to $5,000 per annum.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

This measure upon enactment will find 15 division superintendents drawing $4,200 a year, and will increase them to $4,500.

It will increase 17 assistant superintendents from $3,000 and $3,100 and $3,200 to $3,300 and $3,900.

It will increase 122 chief clerks from $3,000 to $3,300.

It will increase 121 assistant chief clerks from $2,500 to $2,800.

It will increase 19,165 railway mail clerks $300 a year from a schedule ranging from $1,600 to $2,300 to one of $1,900 to $2,700.

SECOND-CLASS POSTMASTERS

This measure when enacted will find 691 second-class postmasters drawing the salary of $2,300 a year, and it will increase them to $2,400.

THIRD-CLASS POSTMASTERS

This measure will find 10,930 third-class postmasters drawing salaries from $1,000 to $2,300, and it will increase each one by $100, making a range from $1,100 to $2,400.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS

This measure will find 36,877 fourth-class postmasters drawing compensation based on cancellation of stamps—145 per cent on the first $75 or less per quarter, 70 per cent on the next $100, and 60 per cent on the balance. It will increase these percentages to 160 per cent, 85 per cent, and 75 per cent, respectively. The increase will amount to about 12½ per cent of the present compensation.

Ninety per cent of all these employees have been receiving a salary of $2,000 a year and less. Through this measure substantial benefits are brought to the great army of postal workers, who have been forced to meet unmerited difficulties in making the salaries they received pay the necessary living expense for themselves and families.

PAID COUNTERFEIT WAGES

Mr. Speaker, these faithful employees of the greatest business organization in the world have pledged the best that is in them to the service of the people and the Government. They have carried out that pledge by giving better service than can be commanded by any private enterprise in the world.

For 10 years they have been paid "counterfeit" wages. Edward F. Filene, one of America's greatest employers of wage earners, says:

"Counterfeit" wages are any wages, however large in dollars, that will not buy the necessities of life and enough luxuries to make working for necessities a desirable thing and also to enable the recipient to make modest but adequate provision for sickness and old age.

The House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, after six months' study and intensive investigation, knows well that since 1914 the average postal worker has never received real wages equal to the compensation paid that year. While the cost of living has skyrocketed during war chaos and after the war conditions, his pay has lagged tragically behind.

To secure the exact facts the joint subcommittee of the House and Senate Post Office Committees made a comprehensive inquiry into conditions of the Postal Service. Representatives of every branch of the service appeared and gave testimony. Two large volumes were required to contain the statements of those who described the state of mind of employees from every part of the country.

The facts made a pitiful record of privation and debt and discouragement. They expose a sordid governmental economy which for years held these servants of the American public from a living wage. They show that new men refuse to enter the service for permanent employment, many of them leaving after a few days without notice.

But Mr. Chairman, through that entire pitiful, sordid record runs a golden thread of patient loyalty to the Postal Service and the Government of the United States by the experienced and faithful workers who have molded this great service into the mightiest agency for advancement this Nation has ever seen.

The whole inquiry by the Post Office Committee has been an inspiring proof of the devotion and loyalty of postal employees. They have had firm faith that conditions would be remedied once they were understood. They have labored with marvelous fidelity and efficiency, carrying on the work which must be done for the Nation's sake. However trying the conditions and inadequate the pay, these employees looked on their work from the standpoint of good citizenship. More than half of the present personnel of the Postal Service have served since 1912. They have made the present service possible.

The prophet of ill omen in America can secure no pessimistic proof of our downfall from the heartening record of postal workers during the past 12 troublous years.

Those of us who have been working intensively on the problem of postal pay since this Congress met know the conditions of the Postal Service. We know that the man who enters it chooses an occupation which is pursued largely for others and not merely for himself. We know that it is a vocation in which the amount of financial return is not the accepted measure of success.

But we know, too, that postal employees are working to-day on pay so low in most cases that it constitutes an impeachment of the justice of the Government as an employer.

We have created a great army of service and set the soldiers to specialized tasks which can be duplicated nowhere else in American industry. After giving years and energy and life to the Postal Service a man is equipped for no other work. In other businesses experience is an asset which means preferment in higher and better positions elsewhere. The postal worker is confined to one business, the most important in America, but one where the compensation must be fixed by Congress.

At the opening of this session I introduced the measure known as the Kelly bill, H. R. 4123. It provided a maximum for postal clerks and city letter carriers of $2,400 and substantially a $600 yearly increase for employees in all branches of the service.

That measure received immediate and cordial support from the American public. Thousands of organizations—business, fraternal, and social—petitioned Congress to enact it into law. The sentiment was well nigh universal that a wage of $48 a week is just and fair for trained men who devote their lives to the conduct of an essential service.

Just as one illustration of the countless letters and messages which have poured into Congress in support of the measure let me quote President John H. Gregory, of the Central Trust Co. of Rochester, N. Y. His letter follows:

APRIL 10, 1924.

Hon. M. CLYDE KELLY, M. C.,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I understand that an effort is on foot to secure an upward reclassification of the salaries of the letter carriers, and that a bill known as the Kelly bill has been introduced in Congress which contemplates changing the present rate of salaries which range from $1,400 to $1,800 to a new schedule ranging from $2,000 to $2,400.

Realizing the degree of intelligence which is required of these men, the faint possibility of ever getting any higher, and the cost of living, I think that the proposed schedule is none too high, and the institution which I represent will gladly bear its share of the cost.

I also understand that the Post Office Department is gathering statistics in regard to the salaries paid to bank clerks and clerks in other walks of life, and while it probably will be found that bank clerks in cities of this size receive less, it will also be found that they are much younger men and that there are always goals ahead which are worth striving for, to say nothing of a certain amount of honor connected with employment in a bank.

Referring again to the difference in age a bank clerk has not the responsibilities which come to older men, and can, with little sacrifice change their occupation if they feel they can better themselves, while a man approaching middle age dare not take a chance.

I know that the men connected with our Post Office Department are high grade and reliable, and I sincerely believe that their present remuneration is far too small.

I am writing this letter as an expression of my conscientious opinion in the matter, and not because I have been asked to do so. I think the subject merits the serious consideration and favorable action of our legislators.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN H. GREGORY, *President*.

No person, official or otherwise, has ever yet produced convincing evidence that the scale of pay provided in my bill is too high. However, the committees in charge of this legislation decided that under all the circumstances it is wisest at this time to grant a general increase of $300 to postal employees. This bill now under consideration carries such an increase through its various provisions.

Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to occupy the time in a discussion of the cost of living in comparison with postal salaries. On other occasions I have dwelt at length on this feature and have proved from Government statistics that the present rate of pay is less than a living wage.

It is enough to say that while maximum postal pay has been increased since 1913 an average of 50 per cent the cost of living since that year has mounted 70.4 per cent. In other words the postal worker who received $1,200 a year in 1913 is to-day receiving real wages of but $1,080. Wage raises are meaningless if the equivalent of a greenback diminishes in ratio to the number received.

Living conditions to-day for most postal employees would be more explicitly expressed under a head note entitled, "The problem of existence."

A peep behind the scenes in some of their modest homes would disclose in a number of them a faithful wife, combining all the duties of cook, housemaid, seamstress, and laundress, whose only reward for her never-ending labors is what she eats.

You will find children who may not fully understand, yet whose countenances indicate that they sense some perplexing situation.

You will find the mother in hundreds of instances is forced to deny herself many actual necessities, and that the postal employee, head of the family, is compelled to deprive himself, in every conceivable way, of things which the majority of his fellow men of "equal mental and moral qualifications" are accustomed to enjoy.

You would also discover that in other instances the wife herself had gone forth to add her earnings to the family purse, and quite frequently a child had been taken from the schoolroom to prevent a financial calamity.

You would frequently find the family housed in two or three rooms and under such conditions as have been declared by the United States Public Health Service to be insanitary.

The fact is that unskilled workers in most industries under private management are receiving a wage in excess of that now being paid to highly skilled and trained postal employees, mechanics, newspaper workers, railroad employees, and others in similar lines are paid more than the maximum of $2,100 a year provided in this bill for clerks and carriers.

Let me only say that this question is largely one concerned with the cost of living in the large cities. Few persons realize the proportion of clerks and carriers who must live in the large municipalities where living costs are at the highest point.

The following is a statement of the receipts and the number of employees at the five largest post offices:

City	Number of clerks	Number of carriers
New York	9,083	3,169
Chicago	6,010	2,557
Philadelphia	1,893	1,447
Boston	2,086	1,584
St. Louis	1,185	806
Total	20,257	9,563

The Post Office Department informs me that on March 1, 1924, in all the cities and towns in the United States of less than 25,000 population there are employed 14,525 clerks and 11,143 city letter carriers.

In the cities of New York and Chicago alone there are more post-office clerks employed than in all the cities and towns in the United States having a population of 25,000 or less.

The city of Chicago alone has more letter carriers than all the towns in the United States of 5,000 population or less.

Seventy-five per cent of all railway mail clerks live in the larger centers of population, while the supervisors, inspectors, and other higher officials practically all serve in the large offices located in the cities.

These facts must be borne in mind by those who have voiced the opinion that the pay of postal employees is on a par with certain professions and occupations in rural communities. We must legislate to meet the needs of the great majority of the postal personnel.

MORE PAY FOR MORE WORK

Mr. Speaker, we have heard a great deal since the war from economists and propagandists as they broadcasted the doctrine that wages must come out of production. How many times have we listened to these economists crying to the wage earners, "Work more to get more."

Beautiful pictures have been painted of the happy condition when employer and employee join hands in a partnership of service to increase production. That is the one sure way for the worker to increase his compensation, and every additional dollar he receives means added benefits to the public as well as himself.

Let us apply this economic doctrine to the Postal Service for the past 10 years. It will give a compelling reason for higher wage scales.

MORE WORK BY LETTER CARRIERS

First, let us measure the productivity of city letter carriers.

The volume of mail handled by carriers in the City Delivery Service has grown at least as rapidly as that which is distributed by the rural and village delivery services. In order to calculate the growth of mail matter handled by city carriers, therefore, is sufficient to calculate the growth of total mail matter.

The growth of the volume of mail can conservatively be estimated from the growth of total postal receipts in money. It is almost certain, in fact, that if the volume of each class of mail were known in tons or number of pieces and these totals were properly combined, the growth of mail matter thus ascertained would actually be larger from 1914 to 1923 than the growth of postal receipts in terms of dollars. This arises from the fact that the net effect of changes in postal regulations has been to cheapen the charges for a given tonnage of mail. First-class rates have not been changed, but the 2-cent rate has been extended to numerous foreign countries. Third-class rates have not been changed. Parcel-post rates have been reduced, and books have been admitted to parcel post from the more expensive third class, and the size limit of parcels has been increased, thus adding to the volume without a proportionate increase in receipts, since the larger parcels are carried at cheaper rates than the small ones. Parcel post makes up about 70 per cent of the postal volume. The changes in second class which arose from the zoning law made little difference in the total, since second-class receipts even now make up not more than 6 per cent of total postal receipts. The increased rates for first class paid by the public during the war did not accrue to the Post Office, since they were war taxes and were paid over to the Treasury. Such tax receipts are excluded from these totals.

The following table shows the total postal receipts from 1914 to 1923. These receipts, and, consequently, postal volume, have grown steadily and were in 1923 larger than in 1914 by at least 85 per cent:

Productivity of letter carriers

Year	Receipts postal revenue (000 omitted)	Index	Letter carriers		Receipts per letter carrier		Letter carriers per post-office number
			Number	Index	Amount	Index	
1914	$287,935	100	32,292	100	$8,916	100	18.4
1915	287,248	99	32,902	102	8,730	98	18.2
1916	312,058	108	34,114	106	9,147	103	18.3
1917	329,726	115	34,592	107	9,532	107	17.8
1918	344,476	120	34,993	108	9,844	110	17.6
1919	364,847	127	35,024	108	10,417	117	17.4
1920	437,150	152	36,124	112	12,101	136	17.3
1921	463,491	161	38,532	119	12,028	135	17.8
1922	484,854	168	39,485	122	12,279	138	17.7
1923	532,828	185	40,134	124	13,276	149	17.6

The above table shows the total number of letter carriers according to Post Office records. These increased steadily since 1914, but much more slowly than volume of mail, being in 1923 but 24 per cent more numerous than in 1914.

It is thus obvious that each carrier handled more mail year by year from 1914 to date. A fairly accurate measure of the increase may be obtained by dividing the total receipts for each year by the number of carriers in that year. The receipts per letter carrier in 1914 were $8,916. By 1923 postal re-

ceipts per letter carrier were $13,276, or 49 per cent larger than in 1914.

Thus the volume of mail handled by the average letter carrier has increased about 50 per cent in the last 10 years. The public has received the benefit in increased service. The carrier has borne the burden in increased work and responsibility. To a slight extent his efficiency has been aided by the introduction of mechanical devices such as the partial motorization of delivery service, but the aid of such devices is small indeed compared with the effect of improved machinery in industry and agriculture. Such aids to the carrier are more than counterbalanced by the increased complexity and responsibility of his work. This increase in productivity is almost wholly an increase in personal efficiency. In part it is also a measure of the abnormal strain which carriers are now suffering due to the undermanning of the service.

CARRIERS PER CITY POST OFFICE

Another light on the increased work and burden of the letter carriers is found in the average number of carriers per post office.

As the population of the Nation grows, concentration in the cities takes place at an accelerating rate. The growth of postal receipts in the large cities is tremendous. It far overbalances the growth of postal business arising from the establishment of new free-delivery post offices in less thickly populated regions. We should, therefore, expect in the normal course of events that the average number of carriers per city post office would increase, just as the average of receipts per post office increases.

The actual figures, however, as shown by the table above, prove that the average number of carriers per city post office has been slowly declining. Whereas in 1914 the average was 18.4 carriers per office, the average is now only 17.6 per office.

This is eloquent testimony to the increased efficiency and the increased working strain of the letter carriers.

It is true that as the productivity of the country has increased the real wage or purchasing power of industrial wage earners has also increased, so that they share at least part of the gains in production and service for which they are in part responsible.

It is a striking contrast with this situation to see that, in spite of the 50 per cent increase in productivity of the average letter carrier, he has actually suffered a decrease in real wages of 14 per cent since 1914. He gives half as much again to the commonwealth and receives back substantially less.

If fifth-grade letter carriers were now receiving the same real wage as in 1914, they would get over $2,100 a year, and if their real wages had been increased as much as those of average factory workers, they would receive $2,619 a year. If their real wages were increased to the level to which they are entitled by their increase in productivity—50 per cent—they would now be receiving over $3,000 per year.

INCREASED OUTPUT OF CLERICAL FORCE

Mr. Speaker, according to the statement of the Postmaster General, the post-office clerical force has increased less than 58 per cent since 1913, while postal revenues, which reflect the business transacted, have increased approximately 100 per cent. Thus the output per unit of the clerical force is greater to-day than a decade ago.

But the figures of the Postmaster General do not tell the whole story. Those postal activities that are largely clerical in their nature have increased in some instances 500 per cent. The registered, insured, and C. O. D. business, for instance, has increased 504 per cent since 1913. The money-order work has likewise increased tremendously in the last 10 years. The postal savings work is altogether a clerical activity which has no reflection in postal receipts and which therefore is frequently overlooked in these computations.

There are activities carried on by the post-office clerical force for the Civil Service Commission and the Treasury Department for which no credit whatever is given the Postal Service. Much of the field work of the Civil Service Commission is conducted by post-office clerks. According to press reports, the Postal Service will again be called upon to perform much of the work in connection with the operations of the recently enacted adjusted compensation law for World War soldiers.

In view of the ever-increasing demands upon the clerical force which are not reflected in postal receipts, it follows that the increased productivity of this group is even greater than the Postmaster General's report indicates. The fact is that the post-office clerical force is doing more work at relatively less cost to the postal patrons than ever before in the history of the service.

In 1913 the revenues of the Postal Service were $266,619,525.65. In 1923 they were $532,827,925.09, an increase of approximately 100 per cent. The Postmaster General, in his last report, says:

> These revenues are largely derived from postage and in a degree, measure the business transacted.

They do not, however, measure the real increase in the work of the postal force, as the volume of mail has increased to a much greater extent than the revenues, owing to the fact that postage rates on parcel post have been steadily decreased. Quoting further the report of the Postmaster General:

> The weights of the mails have probably increased over 500 per cent since 1907, the last general weighing. * * * These facts show a vast increase in the business handled. This has been done with a much less increase in force proportionately. The number of clerks employed in post offices increased during the period 57.89 per cent. * * *

The parcel post brought also a vast amount of increased work, to the clerical force especially, through the insured parcel and C. O. D. business. Insured parcels numbered 2,595,185 in 1913, while in 1923 the number was 140,672,492. The number of claims for indemnity involving domestic insured mail numbered 286,278.

The collect-on-delivery service was extended to users of the parcel post on July 1, 1913. In 1923 the number of C. O. D. parcels was 40,426,825, and claims for indemnity arising out of these numbered 84,740. The total number of registrations, insured parcels, and C. O. D. parcels in 1913 was 44,678,143 as against 269,840,470 in 1923.

The Civil Service Commission has for its field work 4,192 local boards of examiners composed of a membership of 10,756. These are designated from the ranks of civil-service employees in the respective communities and almost invariably are postal clerks. They receive no remuneration from the Civil Service Commission. They are detailed to this work by the Post Office Department.

The handling of war savings stamps and Treasury certificates fell almost entirely to the postal clerks.

Here are the figures showing that postal clerical work requirements have increased proportionately greater than the clerical force.

POSTAL CLERICAL WORK REQUIREMENTS

	1913	1923	Increase
			Per cent
Number of clerks	35,486	57,183	61.1
Revenues	$266,619,525.65	$532,827,925.09	100
Expenditures	262,067,541.33	556,850,966.41	
Surplus	4,510,650.91		
Deficit		24,023,041.32	
REGISTRY BUSINESS			
			Per cent
Number of registrations	42,082,958	88,741,153	111
Amount of registry fees	$3,704,830.20	$8,039,562.30	
Insured parcels	2,595,185	140,672,492	
Insured parcels fees	$259,518.50	$7,219,441.57	
C. O. D. parcels		40,426,825	
C. O. D. parcels fees		$4,085,546.95	
Total number of registered, insured, and C. O. D	44,678,143	269,840,470	504
Total fees for registered, insured and C. O. D	$3,964,348.70	$19,344,550.82	
MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS			
			Per cent
Number of domestic money orders issued	90,656,145	172,404,778	90
Amount of domestic money orders issued	$624,849,096.50	$1,376,460,629.87	
Fees for domestic money orders issued	$5,383,156.76	$11,140,567.00	
POSTAL SAVINGS			
			Per cent
Number of postal savings depositors	331,006	417,902	26
Balance to credit of depositors	$33,818,870.00	$131,671,300.00	289

It can be said of the entire force of postal clerks that they are performing 50 per cent more service to-day than a decade ago. If their wages to-day had exactly the same purchasing power as in 1913, and they were rewarded for their additional productivity during that period, their compensation would be $3,000.

This measure provides a maximum of $2,100, which is the very least that could be suggested in view of the facts.

THE PRODUCTIVITY OF RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS

Since 1914, the last pre-war year and the first full fiscal year of parcel-post operation, there has been an increase of 24 per

cent in the volume of mail distributed and redistributed by the Railway Mail Service, exclusive of registered mail, which has also decreased. Over the same period there has been an absolute decrease in the number of road and terminal clerks who do this distribution. This decrease amounts to about 8 per cent. The combined result of fewer clerks distributing more mail shows in an enormous increase in the amount of work done by each clerk, an increase of 35 per cent.

The difficulty of the work done by railway postal clerks has increased as well as the volume. The parcel post has brought a tremendous increase in volume of mail, and the space system of payment of railroads has dictated that space be utilized as fully as possible. Together these factors have caused crowding of cars and restriction of working space, entailing an immensely increased amount of lifting and carrying of mail sacks. No figures available enable an estimate of the increase in muscular and nervous effort required of a clerk now and formerly, but it is obvious that doing more work under harder conditions multiplies the energy taken out of a man by the work. The increase in muscular effort required is perhaps even greater than the increase in pieces of mail handled. It is certainly an understatement to say that each clerk is doing 50 per cent more work now than in 1914.

Mr. Speaker, a study of the facts as to the Postal Service will prove that it has absorbed additional duties and speeded up the machinery of production in a fashion to make the observer marvel. Every branch of the service has cooperated in this great task. I maintain that the majority of all workers are doing 50 per cent more work than in 1913. If the "more pay for more work" slogan is more than a meaningless catchword this devoted efficiency has earned the amount of increase carried in this bill and much more besides.

CLERK HIRE IN THIRD-CLASS OFFICES.

Mr. Speaker, no question is ever settled finally until it is settled right. There are certain features of the Senate bill which require remedy by Congress and they are taken care of in the House bill.

First, let me call attention to the question of clerk hire in third-class post offices. There is now no statutory allowance for such clerical assistance, but the grants are made to postmasters out of a lump-sum appropriation. The distribution of lump-sum appropriations require infinite intelligence and department officials have not yet attained that pinnacle of perfection.

The Senate bill continues the old policy without change.

The House bill fixes specific amounts to be granted as clerk hire to third-class postmasters based on the compensation paid the postmasters.

The Post Office Department has recognized the injustice involved in the present system and recommended the provisions carried in the House bill.

Former Postmaster General Work in an address before the postmasters' convention in 1922 covered the situation fully. He said:

STATEMENT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL WORK

There seems to be an impression more or less prevalent among third-class postmasters that the administration of the Post Office Department is deliberately withholding necessary clerk hire from them. This is erroneous. The cause does not lie with the Post Office Department, but rests with Congress in its failure to make sufficient appropriation. The law itself provides that the department may grant fixed allowances for clerk hire to third-class post offices when the salaries of the postmasters have reached certain figures. These allowances would be cheerfully and readily made to the postmasters by the present administration.

The law itself, upon investigation, is also found to be unscientific and unsatisfactory, compelling an unbusinessike method of alloting clerk hire. If a third-class postmaster needs a clerk—as the law recognizes—he should get a proper allowance when the postal receipts of has office have grown to such proportions and when his business has increased to such an extent as to warrant additional help. Another disadvantage of the present law is the amount allowed. In many instances the sum is too small to employ a competent clerk, and, as a result, the postmaster must take the money given him and, through long-hour service, get out the mails as best he can. To correct this condition, of course, Congress should change the law and provide both a sufficient allowance as well as a generous appropriation to meet the needs of the service. In the meantime third-class postmasters should bear in mind that the Post Office administration must obey the laws of Congress and spend only such money as is appropriated by Congress and use it for each specific purpose stipulated.

Mr. Speaker, it is submitted that the present law granting third-class clerk hire is not only unscientific, but unfair. The act to reclassify postmasters and employees of the Postal Service provided that on and after July 1, 1920, clerk hire in third-class offices shall be allowed on the basis of salary from $1,000 to $2,000, ranging from $450 where the salary is $1,000 to $1,200 where the salary is $2,200. This tablulation will show the allowances:

Salary.	Clerk hire not to exceed—
$1,000	$450
$1,100	450
$1,200	450
$1,300	600
$1,400	600
$1,500	600
$1,600	700
$1,700	700
$1,800	700
$1,900	900
$2,000	900
$2,100	1,200
$2,200	1,200

Here are the amounts for third-class clerk hire carried in the last five appropriation bills, showing that the maximum amounts indicated in the law are meaningless in so far as permitting the department to grant adequate amounts:

Appropriation bill for fiscal year ending—	Clerk hire appropriation, third class	Number of third-class offices	Date
June 30—			
1920	$3,300,000	7,621	July 1, 1919
1921	3,700,000	8,221	July 1, 1920
1922	4,500,000	10,480	July 1, 1921
1923	4,000,000	10,407	July 1, 1922
1924	4,250,000	10,437	July 1, 1923

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, $3,300,000 was appropriated for 7,621 third-class officers as of July 1, 1919, an average allowance of $433.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, $3,700,000 was appropriated for 8,221 third-class officers as of July 1, 1920, an average of $450.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, $4,500,000 was appropriated for 10,480 third-class officers as of July 1, 1921, an average of $429 plus.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, $4,000,000 was appropriated for 10,407 third-class officers as of July 1, 1922, an average of $384 plus.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, $4,250,000 was appropriated for 10,437 third-class officers as of July 1, 1923, an average of $407 plus.

But advancements since July 1, 1923, have increased the number of third-class officers. On January 1, 1924, there were 10,929; clerk hire for which is to be provided by the current $4,250,000 appropriation, reducing the average allowance that may be granted to $388 plus.

The greatest average appropriation was for the fiscal year 1921, when $3,700,000 was appropriated for clerk hire for 8,221 postmasters, an average of $450, which is the maximum amount indicated in the law for the lowest grades of this class. Yet during that year the amount was insufficient, as the appropriation was exhausted by October, 1920, and many of the lower grades were denied clerk hire altogether. During the present fiscal year, with an average of $388 for clerk hire, the department is unable to meet the insistent requests for additional allowances, and the postmasters justly complain that it is difficult to give the service demanded by their patrons.

As illustrating the manner in which clerk hire is allotted from the lump-sum appropriation, the following figures were gathered from the third-class postmasters of Minnesota by the officers of the Minnesota State branch of the National League of District Postmasters:

Clerk hire in Minnesota third-class post offices

Salary	Number offices	Total clerk hire	Average clerk hire
$1,000	13	$720	$56
$1,100	7	900	128
$1,200	21	2,592	129
$1,300	10	1,312	131
$1,400	16	3,360	210
$1,500	15	4,172	298
$1,600	7	1,408	201
$1,700	15	6,278	419
$1,800	9	3,720	465
$1,900	15	7,984	532
$2,000	14	8,076	577
$2,100	6	5,144	857
$2,200	8	9,212	1,151
Total	156	54,878	

Average allowance, $352.

It was also found that there was no graduated scale followed. In the $1,000 grade, out of 13 reporting, 8 received no clerk hire allowance; others range from $120 to $240. In the $1,100 grade, out of 7 reporting, 1 receives none and the others range from $120 to $300. In the $1,200 grade, out of 21 reporting, 3 receive none; others range from $48 to $360. In the $1,300 grade, out of 10 reporting, 3 receive none; others range from $120 to $280. In the $1,400 grade, 1 receives none, and allowances range from $60 to $360. In the $1,500 grade, allowances range from $180 to $450. In the $1,600 grade, allowances range from $120 to $400. In the $1,700 grade, allowances range from $200 to $748. In the $1,800 grade, allowances range from $240 to $720. In the $1,900 grade, allowances range from $180 to $800. In the $2,000 grade, allowances range from $200 to $900. In the $2,100 grade, allowances range from $700 to $1,200. In the $2,200 grade, allowances range from $860 to $1,452. Since the maximum is $1,200, the one reporting $1,452 must have included some allowance other than for clerk hire.

The recapitulation of these figures shows that the $1,600 grade receives less for clerk hire than the $1,400 and $1,500 grades.

It is also developed from this questionnaire that the average number of hours these offices are open is a little over 12.

Mr. Speaker, no official of the United States should be compelled to pay out of his own pocket for necessary public service by others. Yet three-fourths of these postmasters are compelled to do that in order that the Postal Service may be carried on.

This feature of postal administration must be corrected, and it can be done by enacting the House provision.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS

Mr. Speaker, the Senate measure increases the pay of fourth-class postmasters by adding to the percentage of cancellations. It does not give the measure of relief granted by the House bill.

The Post Office Department has furnished me with the following table as to number of fourth-class postmasters and their compensation.

Total annual compensation and number of fourth-class offices

Under $200	7,103
$200 to $399.99	8,484
$400 to $599.99	8,777
$600 to $799.99	5,189
$800 to $1,000	7,324
Total	36,877

The Senate bill carries a general increase of 9.6 per cent, which will mean an increased cost of $1,600,000.

The House bill grants an increase of 12½ per cent, and its cost would be about $2,000,000.

Let me quote from the testimony of John T. Clapp, postmaster at Beech Grove, Ind., in behalf of the fourth-class postmasters, at the hearings held by the joint subcommittee.

This class of postmasters numbered 36,900 the first of this year, and I want to call your attention to the fact that the fourth-class postmaster must necessarily be familiar with 17,000 regulations that are printed in the Postal Laws and Regulations, to properly operate and conduct a post office of the fourth class. That means that he must be familiar with the money-order business, with the rates paid, and he must be entirely familiar with the registry work of the post office and dispatch record and delivery. He must sell stamps and stamped paper, and he must see to the special delivery service. He must receive and dispatch and deliver mail. He must report all of these operations to the central accounting postmaster.

The estimate is that the volume of mail that goes out is about five times the volume of mail that comes in. I will say that in my individual office it is larger, of course, and we do not object to having this mail, but the stamps required to dispatch this mail, the credit for that, goes to the office from which the parcel post originates, and our salary is computed on the basis of the stamps we sell. The average rural community sends out very little parcel post, except in the Christmas season, when a few Christmas parcels are sent out, so our salary being computed on the outgoing mail is computed on about one-fifth of the work that we perform.

TIME DIFFERENTIAL FOR NIGHT WORK

Mr. Speaker, another difference between the bills is the much-needed provision for a shorter tour of duty for postal employees who are compelled to perform night work. The House bill carries such a differential, while the Senate bill does not.

This differential was advocated and strongly recommended by the Post Office Department, which, however, chose the most expensive method of meeting the need of special consideration—that of paying in cash for night work at a rate approximately 10 per cent more than day work.

The provision in the bill suggested by the Postmaster General covering night work was as follows:

Provided further, That foremen, special clerks, clerks, and laborers in first and second class post offices and carriers in the City Delivery Service, who are required to perform night work, shall be paid extra for such work at the following rates per hour: Eight cents to employees whose salaries are $2,100 and $2,200 per annum, 7 cents to employees whose salaries are $1,900 and $2,000 per annum, 6 cents to employees whose salaries are $1,700 and $1,800 per annum, and 5 cents to employees whose salaries are $1,450, $1,500, $1,550, and $1,600 per annum: *And provided further,* That night work is defined as any work done between the hours of 6 o'clock postmeridian and 6 o'clock antemeridian.

Provided, That hereafter clerks and laborers in the Railway Mail Service assigned to road, terminal, or transfer duty who are required to work between 6 postmeridian and 6 antemeridian, shall be paid at a rate 10 per cent higher than their rate of pay as fixed by law.

The House committee went into this matter carefully and decided that efficiency of the service, as well as the welfare of the postal employees, demanded that a differential be made for night work.

The question of night work in the Postal Service has been the subject of consideration and discussion among the postal workers for many years. In order that the mails may be kept constantly moving, it is generally conceded that night work is a necessity in large post offices. It is contended, however, that night work should be reduced to a minimum, and the arguments in favor of such a policy are unanswerable.

Medical authorities all over the country agree to the injurious effects of night work, because of the unnatural times which result from sleeping and eating. Sleep during the day is not as recuperative as sleep during the night, and cumulative fatigue sooner or later saps the worker's physical vitality, and not only that, but also his mentality. The testimony of men engaged in night work is that they are more tired after a night of work than after a day of work, and that they are less rested and refreshed after a day of sleep than after a night of sleep. This is the experience of men engaged in work of a largely physical nature.

The financial burdens in increased cost of living to which the night worker is subjected are worthy of note. As a consequence of the night worker's unnatural hours of work and sleep his appetite and digestion are almost certain to suffer unless a better diet than the ordinary is provided. He can not be expected to maintain his efficiency on left-over food or warmed-over meals. Tempting food, freshly prepared, however, entails extra expense for which the present income of postal employees are, as a rule, insufficient. It is usually impossible to arrange one set of meals which will accommodate the night worker and the remainder of the family. This is particularly true if there are children in the home who attend school. An additional set of meals requires additional expense, especially in the item of fuel for cooking. The night worker must also carry from home or purchase elsewhere one meal in which the family would never participate.

Furthermore, if the worker is employed on a shift ending at midnight, it means that fuel for heating the home must be used until this hour, as well as gas or electricity for lighting, which would not be required for the day worker's family. These demands for increased expenditures in the family budget as a result of night work are too large to be overlooked, and some differential is due the worker to offset them.

Postmaster Patten, of New York City, in a paper submitted before the Joint Congressional Commission on Postal Salaries, held in Washington, D. C., October 14, 1919, outlined one or two special reasons why night work is particularly objectionable in larger cities, aside from the almost universal reasons which apply elsewhere, as follows:

For instance, the transit service upon which workers are dependent for passage to and from their homes is arranged by the traction companies to meet the normal requirements of the city, with maximum service morning and evening covering the usual business day. At night the cars or trains are infrequent, and in the case of suburban traffic employees are likely to lose an hour or more after their tour of duty or in advance of it waiting for means to transport them. Very many employees are obliged to live in tenements. In order to obtain sufficient sleep during the daylight hours they have to retire to inner rooms. Rooms opening on the streets or yards or courts, and which alone have adequate ventilation, are so noisy that sleep is certain to be disturbed. These things have led to the demand that those who work at night be compensated in some way for the extra burden that they have to bear. The question really resolves itself into a matter of health and welfare.

The social and moral disadvantages which the night worker undergoes, such as the separation from family and the social life of the community, are none the less real even though they can not be expressed in terms of dollars and cents. The physical and financial aspect, however, are sufficiently tangible to present even to the most practical minded an insistent demand for compensation in kind.

The Joint Commission on Postal Salaries, in an effort to have the benefit of suggestions from practical and experienced men, selected 26 postal experts from among the various groups of employees as an advisory committee. In their report to the commission the advisory committee recommended a differential for night work as follows:

That between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. that 45 minutes of employment shall be considered equal to 1 hour's employment during the daytime. In other words, 6 hours of night work shall be considered as equal to 8 hours' service performerd during the day.

A precedent in the field of time differential is the British postal service. The case of Great Britain forms the most pertinent parallel, where, quoting from the report of the House Post Office Committee to the Sixty-fourth Congress:

It has long been provided by law that postal employees shall be paid at the rate of time and one-fourth for all work performed after 6 o'clock in the evening.

The time differential system in the British postal service has apparently been successful in operation, if judgment can be based on extensions which have been made from time to time. At one time postal employees were allowed to count as eight hours any seven hours worked between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. A few years later this was extended to include any seven hours worked between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. Data are not available to trace all the steps in the evolution of this time differential, but the fact that it justified further and further extension is a strong recommendation for the practical working of the system.

The House committee decided that a time differential would be more beneficial to the workers and less expensive to the service than the pay differential recommended by the Postmaster General. We believe that the payment of additional salary will not promote the health of the worker but reducing his hours of labor at night will.

For the Postmaster General's provision we substituted the following:

Hereafter 50 minutes' night work performed by assistant superintendents and foremen assigned to night tours of duty, also special clerks, clerks, and laborers in first and second class post offices, carriers in the City Delivery Service, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service, and employees of the motor-vehicle service shall be computed as one hour of service: *Provided further*, That night work shall be defined as any work done between the hours of 6 o'clock postmeridian and 6 o'clock antemeridian.

Mr. Chairman, Congress has repeatedly declared that an advantage in shorter hours should be granted to postal employees who labor at night. Both the Senate and House Committees on Post Offices and Post Roads reported such a measure in the Sixty-seventh Congress.

At the hearings before the Senate committee the postmaster of Detroit gave his views from practical experience in the following terms:

I do approve of a differential for night workers, and believe that it should be allowed on a time basis, and for the following reasons:

It is the practice at many post offices, including Detroit, to assign the newly appointed employees to night schedules, to be later assigned to day schedules in their order of length of service as opportunity offers. For the most part these newly appointed employees are young and are thus deprived of the opportunity of participating in the usual social and recreational activities of their friends and associates during the evening hours and over a considerable period, in some instances for several years.

This situation frequently deters ambitious and capable young men from accepting positions in the service, and also many who do enter it leave within a short time to accept day employment in commercial pursuits, to the detriment of the service. Employees who do enter the service and then leave within a short period increase the cost of operation of the office, due to their small output on account of lack of experience themselves and the necessity of breaking in new employees to fill such vacancies. This is particularly true in regard to employees assigned to scheme distribution.

It may also be added that in many instances night work is an unusual strain upon the health and vitality of the employees so engaged, due to inability to obtain necessary sleep and rest during the day, particularly in warm weather. Instances are also frequent wherein the employees become more easily fatigued in night work, thereby greatly lessening their output in distribution, etc.

If a money or wage differential were allowed for night work, the possibility of increased earnings might induce eligibles and newly assigned employees to enter and remain in the service, but such a money differential or bonus would have no material effect upon the output of the employees, nor would any economy of operation accrue to the department thereby. Perhaps more important than this, however, is the fact that the health of the employees would not be conserved thereby.

Then he expressed the opinion that the granting of a time differential to night workers would be of benefit to the service and would be of decided benefit to the morale of the personnel, and would also result in benefit to the service by attracting to and maintaining within it clever and capable men and women who now seek and obtain other employment. Another result would be the greater efficiency of the employees and their greater accuracy in distribution due to a lesser mental and physical strain, usual in night work, and the better opportunity for rest and recuperation through the shortened schedules.

Mr. Speaker, the enactment of this provision will mean much in the remedy of the conditions under which night work is now performed and it will improve the morale of the personnel of the service in great degree.

As to its cost, no one can give an accurate figure, although the department has hazarded a guess which can only be termed absurd in the light of its previous recommendations and estimates.

The Postmaster General on April 4 presented to the joint subcommittee his own measure, which he advocated as a substitute for the Kelly and Paige bills.

He advocated a 10 per cent cash differential for all postal employees working at night.

The House committee granted a time differential of 10 minutes to the hour.

We believe that careful administration will cut the night work down to the minimum. Even under present conditions only one postal clerk in nine works entirely between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., and would get the maximum benefit of this provision. The great majority would benefit by less than one hour's advantage. They would simply have a tour of duty of a little more than seven hours instead of eight hours.

The Government clerks in the departments in Washington have had the seven-hour day for years, with all daywork.

Is there anything revolutionary about fixing such a standard for postal workers who must endure the handicap of night work?

Is it too much to expect that efficient supervision will get the full benefit of the hours actually spent in night work?

Is it a baseless belief that postal workers, happy in the possession of fair working conditions, will perform as much labor in seven hours as is now accomplished in eight?

Those of us who have urged just conditions of labor for postal employees have become used to that parrot cry that every forward step means disruption of the service.

Read the records of the proposals to better conditions and see the philosophy of those who believe that everything old is sacred and everything new is destructive.

What a cry went up when it was proposed to establish the 8-hours-in-10 principle for workers in the Postal Service!

Men were subject to call for 14, 16, and 18 hours. They were permitted to work a few hours in the morning, then put on a four-hour swing, then put to work again, and so on to the point of utter exhaustion.

What were the arguments against the provision which is now universally commended and whose overturn could not secure a vote in Congress?

Why, the Post Office Department, in a letter to Senator Bourne, chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee in 1912, declared it would ruin the service.

Here is what the then Postmaster General said:

It will be noted from this statement that the estimated expense for the first year is $3,087,538. An examination of the reports from postmasters that accompany these estimates show that it is practically the unanimous opinion of the postmasters at these offices that the proposed legislation is unwise and that, aside from the enormous expense, the necessary readjustment in schedules will greatly impair the efficiency of the service, to the detriment of the public.

The provision to pay overtime for work in excess of eight hours, the only possible way to make the eight-hour day effec-

tive, also aroused bitter opposition. The Postmaster General said:

The proposal to pay clerks and carriers for overtime, under the conditions that obtain in the Postal Service, would undoubtedly prove exceedingly wasteful. Among the 60,000 postal employees, who are scattered over more than 3,000,000 square miles of territory, there are many who would find in this opportunity to obtain additional compensation for overtime such inducement for loitering and wasting time that the additional cost of the service would be very large.

Never were pessimistic rut dwellers worse confounded. Congress, by unanimous vote in the post-office appropriation bill for 1913, passed the 8-hour-in-10 and the overtime provisions.

They increased the efficiency of the service instead of lowering it. That it did not cost a single dollar in reality for rearrangement of schedules solved the problem.

Instead of leading to "loitering and wasting time" these just provisions speeded up work until the records show that postal employees do 50 per cent more work under them than they ever did under the system of indefinite hours.

A similar history is evidenced in the Sunday closing in post offices. That, too, was to disrupt the service and injure the public beyond repair.

But no such results followed its enactment, and the service to-day is beyond the fondest dreams of those who had faith in it in those other days.

Mr. Speaker, I venture the assertion that the enactment of this time differential for night work will not cost a single dollar in the long run. The work now performed in 8 hours under unnatural conditions will be performed in 6 hours and 40 minutes. Healthier, happier employees will give better and more efficient service. The assertions that this much-needed policy will lay a heavy burden upon the service is the veriest nonsense.

The figures of the Post Office Department as to its cost are purely fictitious. I sat with four of the ablest supervisors of the Postal Service, men having the enthusiastic O. K. of the department, in conference on this provision. They agreed that there would be no material cost because rearrangement of schedules and the benefit to the workers would make possible its complete absorption.

But the Postmaster General has no hesitation in putting down its cost in exact figures.

His 10 per cent extra cash compensation for all night work in the post offices would cost $3,482,782 according to his own calculation. Of course if every night worker received a 10 per cent increase in pay there would be no reduction in night duty and there would be a fixed expense involved.

But the time differential, according to the Postmaster General, would be more costly. In his estimates of cost of the House bill he states that in the post offices alone it would cost $5,600,296 and in the Railway Mail Service it would be $5,015,080, a total of $10,715,376.

How anyone can figure that extra payment in cash for every hour of night work will cost less than reducing night work 10 minutes to the hour is beyond my comprehension.

I feel sure that it will have just the same effect as the estimates of the department in 1912 as to the eight-hour day. Let the department put an adding machine to work on the basis that if 100 men working eight hours at night can handle so many pieces of mail, then in seven hours they can only handle seven-eighths as many.

Let the Congress take the flesh-and-blood side of the question on the solid fact that no clerk can stand at a distribution case at night under artificial light and distribute mail steadily for eight hours without exhaustion. The longer he continues the more the fatigue of mind and body and consequently the slower his work. During the whole year that clerk will handle fewer pieces of mail matter working eight hours than he will if given the benefit of the shorter working hours we provide in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, any scheme of efficiency that takes the heart out of the workers is a sham and a delusion. Here is a plan of efficiency which will compel advancement in methods and more perfect organization. It will eliminate friction and waste. It will better the condition of the workers and promote their health and happiness. It will improve the Postal Service, and it will not in the end involve any material expense.

BENEFITS TO RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS

Mr. Speaker, the House bill, aside from the $300 general increase, which is the same, has many advantages in administration and in justice over the Senate bill as to the Railway Mail Service.

This bill will not only provide for railway postal clerks a salary scale more nearly commensurate with their responsibilities and character of work performed, but it will also go far in wiping out some of the inequalities and inconsistencies of the hastily drawn act of June 5, 1920. The work of a railway postal clerk is arduous in its mental and physical requirements. Not only are the constant examinations on distribution, train connections, and postal laws and regulations the most rigid required in the Postal Service, but the long hours of continuous duty—usually from 12 to 16 hours—demand a physical endurance and stamina equal to military requirements. It is a fact that a large percentage of the young men, taking the entrance examination for the Railway Mail Service, soon resign after learning of the mental and physical requirements, and the present inadequate compensation.

SUBSTITUTES

In order to attract and to hold young men of ability, energy, and character to the Railway Mail Service, we have made the entrance salary $1,900; that is, they are paid for services actually performed at the rate of $1,900 per annum. Of course, until they are appointed a regular clerk and receive a regular assignment, they do not receive full salary, but to offset this sacrifice of the substitute period, we have provided that when substitutes are appointed regular clerks they shall receive credit on the basis of one year of actual service performed as a substitute and be appointed to the grade to which such clerk would have progressed had his original appointment as a substitute been to grade 1.

CLASSIFICATION

The bill, while not providing for straight single classification for railway postal clerks such as other groups of postal employees have, does much to improve the present law in that respect. In the letter carrier and post office clerk groups of employees they have single classification, with the employees progressing automatically to the highest grade; but in the Railway Mail Service the Post Office Department has always insisted that the clerks should be divided into classes. Prior to the act of June 5, 1920, there were three classes of railway postal clerks, known as class A, class B, and class C, the classification being largely determined by the amount of mail handled on the line. But in 1920 Congress eliminated class C, leaving a dual classification system known as class A and class B. All terminals and small lines were placed in class A, in which promotion is limited to grade 4 for distributors and to grade 3 for clerks.

While under this bill the dual classification is retained, yet it provides that clerks assigned to class A lines shall be promoted successively to grade 4 and clerks in charge to grade 5, or one grade higher for these clerks and clerks in charge than is provided under the present law.

TERMINAL AND TRANSFER CLERKS

The bill also provides that terminal railway post offices and transfer offices shall be divided into two classes, similar to the road service, whereas the clerks in the terminals and transfer offices are now in class A, with promotion limited to grade 3 for clerks and to grade 4 for distributors. The grade 3 clerks are rated by the Post Office Department as "nondistributors," even though they are required to distribute mail and take examinations on distribution. Under this bill terminals having 20 or more employees shall be in class B, with successive promotion to grade 5 for clerks, and clerks in charge of tours to grade 6. Terminals having less than 20 employees will remain in class A, but the so-called nondistributors are eliminated from the terminals of both classes.

Under the present law transfer offices are all in class A, but under this bill they are divided into class A and class B. Those having less than five employees shall be assigned to class A, as at present, and those having five or more employees shall be in class B. Clerks in class B transfer offices will be promoted successively to grade 5 and clerks in charge of tours to grade 6.

OFFICE CLERKS AND EXAMINERS

H. R. 9035 greatly improves the status of clerks assigned to the offices of division superintendents and chief clerks. It provides that all clerks shall be promoted successively to grade 4, and that in the office of division superintendent four clerks shall be promoted to grade 5 and eight clerks to grade 6. In the offices of chief clerks one clerk shall be promoted to grade 5 and two clerks to grade 6. This means that all the senior clerks in the offices of chief clerks and division superintendents will be in grades 5 and 6.

The bill provides that examiners shall be promoted successively to grade 6 and assistant examiners to grade 5, both in the offices of division superintendents and chief clerks.

LABORERS

It is provided that laborers in the Railway Mail Service shall be divided into two grades, with salaries of $1,500 and $1,600, and that they shall be promoted to the highest grade after one year's satisfactory service in grade 1.

TRAVEL EXPENSE ALLOWANCE

The present law provides that railway postal clerks assigned to road duty shall receive a travel allowance while on actual duty not to exceed $2 per day, but it does not begin until 10 hours from the time of beginning their initial run. It is obvious that the sum of $2 per day to pay for the meals and lodging of railway postal clerks when out on their runs is entirely inadequate. This bill raises the amount to not to exceed $3 per day, and provides that it shall begin eight hours from the time of beginning the initial run. Because of the 10-hour limitation in the present law only about 13,000 railway postal clerks receive any travel allowance. This provision applies to substitutes as well as to regular clerks.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Another beneficial change provided in this bill for railway postal clerks is that hereafter not exceeding five days of the annual leave may be carried over to the succeeding fiscal year. This change is needed because of the fact that railway postal clerks assigned to road duty can not now obtain the full benefit of the 15 days' annual vacation because their scheduled round trips of duty will not fit into a period of uneven days in many instances. They must either reduce their annual vacation period to less than the 15 days provided by law, or to get the full 15-day period they must pay a substitute to make a part of the round trip.

H. R. 9035 also provides that railway postal clerks shall be credited with full time for train delays equal to the period of time between the scheduled arrival and the time of actual arrival of the train at the destination of the run. Under administrative rulings the railway mail clerks do not receive credit for this delay and overtime at present.

Through a technical ruling of the comptroller substitute railway postal clerks have been deprived of credit in the military, marine, or naval service of the United States during the World War. This bill provides that they, as well as other postal employees, shall receive credit for all time so served on the basis of one day's credit of eight hours in the Postal Service for each day served in the military, marine, or naval service; and if they have not yet reached the maximum grade of salary shall be promoted accordingly.

It is certain that with these important changes in the salary and classification provisions of the law relating to the Railway Mail Service a number of inequalities of the existing law will be corrected and there will be an increased efficiency and contentment of the personnel.

Mr. Speaker, let me show the further differences between the Senate bill and the measure finally adopted by the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, which we are now considering.

POST-OFFICE INSPECTORS

The Senate bill provides for the promotion of inspectors to grade 5 following a year's satisfactory service in the next lower grade, and not to exceed 35 per cent of the force to grade 6 for meritorious service after not less than one year's service in grade 5.

The House bill provides automatic promotion to grade 4, and promotion to grade 5 after a year's meritorious service, and for the promotion of 35 per cent of the force to grade 6 for specially meritorious service after not less than one year's service in the next lower grade.

The Senate bill provides $4 per day for actual expenses of inspectors and supervisory employees of the Railway Mail Service.

The House bill provides that such employees shall be paid their actual expenses "as fixed by law."

The Senate bill allows $3,000 per annum salary for the chief clerk at each division headquarters.

The House bill reduces this amount to $2,900 per annum.

The Senate bill provides for the transfer of post-office clerks to division headquarters.

The House bill adds carriers in the City Delivery Service as personnel which might be so transferred.

CLERKS IN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS POST OFFICES AND LETTER CARRIERS IN THE CITY DELIVERY SERVICE

The House bill provides that in all special-clerk promotions the senior competent employee shall have preference.

This proviso is not contained in the Senate bill.

OVERTIME

In the provision relating to overtime service the House struck out the words "and it is not practicable to employ substitutes," which are in the Senate bill, and at the end of the proviso added a paragraph, as follows:

> That whenever practicable, in case of emergency or otherwise, a substitute is available, the postmaster is prohibited from employing a regular clerk, special clerk, or letter carrier overtime.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY EMPLOYMENT

The Senate bill provides for employment of employees on Sundays and holidays and allowances of compensatory time and the payment of overtime therefor, except the last three Sundays in the calendar year.

The House bill applies only to the last two Sundays.

WATCHMEN, MESSENGERS, AND LABORERS

The Senate bill provides salaries of $1,450 and $1,550.

The House bill increases the salary to $1,500 and $1,600.

The Senate bill provides for promotion of such employees after three years' service upon passing a noncompetitive examination.

The House bill does not carry this provision.

MOTOR-VEHICLE SERVICE

The Senate bill carries a salary of $2,000, $2,100, and $2,200 for special mechanics. The salary for these special mechanics in the House bill is $100 higher; that is, $2,100, $2,200, and $2,300.

Garagemen-drivers under the Senate bill are paid $1,450 and $1,550.

The House bill provides $1,550 and $1,650—$100 per annum higher salary.

Employees in the motor-vehicle service may be paid for overtime for employment on the last two Sundays in the calendar year in the House bill. In the Senate bill they may be employed and paid for the last three Sundays.

VILLAGE DELIVERY SERVICE

The salaries carried in the Senate bill are from $1,100 to $1,300.

The House bill provides $1,200 to $1,400 per annum, and the pay of substitute clerks in the village delivery service in the Senate bill is at the rate of 45 cents per hour.

In the House bill it is fixed at 50 cents.

COMPENSATORY TIME AND OVERTIME

In the general provisions at the end of the bills employment on Sundays and holidays with compensatory time, excepting on the last three Sundays in the Senate bill and the last two Sundays in the House bill in the calendar year, and the payment of overtime for such service on such days is authorized.

CREDIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE

The Senate bill continues the existing law relating to credit for military service.

The House bill removes all limitations and full credit is given for military service in determining the status and salary in employment in the Postal Service.

REVENUES TO MEET COSTS

Mr. Speaker, this measure carries no increases in postage rates, because both the Senate and House Committees on Post Offices and Post Roads, earnestly desiring to readjust rates in an equitable manner to make the service self-supporting, were forced to the conclusion that it would be unwise and unsound policy to attempt a revision of rates with the facts at hand.

The Postmaster General challenged us on this matter in a way which compelled consideration. He sent us the following official communication:

> There never was an ascertainment of the cost of carrying and handling the several classes of mail matter and performing the special services, excepting once, in the history of the department. In 1907 Congress authorized certain weighings and counts of mails for such purpose, and the department concluded an estimate in 1909. That estimate was thereafter reviewed by the Hughes Commission in 1911–12. The findings made at that time are inapplicable to the conditions of service to-day, which conditions have changed materially in many respects. Realizing the importance of an ascertainment brought up to date in dealings with all postal questions, the Congress wisely, through the efforts of the Joint Postal Commission and later by an appropriation of $500,000 to be expended by the Postmaster General, authorized such an ascertainment. The department made comprehensive and elaborate preparation for securing the data, which data is now in hand and is being checked, arranged, and tabulated for the purpose of use in the final ascertainment. The undertaking is a large one, involving a vast amount of work, and the results are not yet available. It is believed, however, that they will be ready within a few months.

No readjustment of postage rates or fees for special services can be made intelligently until this ascertainment has been made.

Mr. Speaker, more than half a million dollars from the United States Treasury has been appropriated to determine the cost of handling mail matter by the Post Office Department. Perhaps as much more has been spent by the department itself in assembling reports and making tabulations.

COST ASCERTAINMENT OF HANDLING THE MAIL

Included in the Post Office appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, was a provision to create a joint commission of the Senate and the House of Representatives whose duty it shall be "to investigate all present and prospective methods and systems of handling, dispatching, transporting, and delivering the mails and the facilities therefor; and especially the methods and systems which relate to the handling, delivery, and dispatching of the mails in the large cities of the United States."

In accordance with the authority granted by Congress the Joint Commission on Postal Service, aided by a corps of efficiency engineers and experts on postal matters, instituted an investigation which comprised a series of surveys in the great postal centers, including New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Buffalo, Brooklyn, and Pittsburgh.

Reports of progress with corresponding recommendations were made to Congress from time to time, and due to the magnitude of the undertaking the life of the commission was extended until June 30, 1923, by provisions in the Post Office appropriation bills of 1922 and 1923.

Among the various recommendations made by the joint commission toward the end of its investigation was the following:

The investigations of the commission have clearly shown the necessity for legislation that will better apportion among the different classes of mail the cost of the service, so that each will bear its fair share, but preliminary to this it is imperative that the cost of handling the different classes be ascertained, and it will not be practical to frame legislation until the department completes the statistical survey it is about to make, arrangements for which have been practically completed by the commission.

In pursuance of the authority contained in the act the Post Office Department announced that a 30-day statistical period, beginning Friday, September 21, and ending Saturday, October 20, 1923, would be selected during which all mails will be weighed in the designated post offices by destination, and a record made of the revenues and number of pieces according to classes and subclasses.

The reports have not yet been compiled by the Post Office Department officials, but when they are completed it is anticipated that there will be shown the actual cost of handling the several classes of mail matter that is daily intrusted to the Postal Service for collection, dispatch, and delivery.

Mr. Speaker, your committee could not take the responsibility of proposing a revision of rates which would in all probability need immediate revision in the light of facts secured in the costly investigation.

We have already assembled a mass of information as to volume and revenues, and are ready to act as soon as the report of the cost ascertainment committee is laid before us. That report is expected before the next session convenes. I can promise on behalf of the committee prompt consideration, with the purpose of reporting a just and equitable measure revising postal rates to make the department self-sustaining.

That we should wait until that time to remedy grievous conditions caused by underpayment of postal employees I strenuously deny. Our immediate duty is to see that these faithful workers are paid a living wage, and not continue to saddle a so-called deficit upon their shoulders. There is no business in America, public or private, which has a right to exist unless it can and does pay its employees a living wage.

The fact is that in questions of postage rates we have made it the governmental policy that the post office is an institution for service and not for profit.

According to the report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the Post Office Department has shown a surplus in only 15 years since 1837. During these 87 years 15 showed a surplus and 72 years showed a deficit. In 1837 the revenues of the Post Office Department were a little over $4,000,000. In 1923 the revenues were $532,000,000. In 1837 there were 11,767 post offices; in 1923 there were 51,613 offices. In 1837 the average per capita use of the mail service amounted to 26 cents; in 1923 each of the 111,000,000 persons in the United States spent $4.78 for postage.

In 1897 the Rural Free Delivery Service was organized with 82 routes and at a cost of $14,840. To-day there are 44,439 of such routes, costing the last fiscal year over $85,000,000. But these 44,439 routes gave mail service to approximately 30,000,000 people living in the country districts. This service entails a loss of $75,000,000 a year, but it is continued because it means service. If the object of the Postal Service is profit, why not discontinue all branches which fail to show a profit?

The Air Mail Service last year cost nearly $2,000,000. The income from it was but a fraction of its cost, but it meant a valuable service to the people and the Nation.

Last year the Postal Service handled the mail for the other governmental departments as usual without charge. The estimated weight of the matter was over 90,000,000 pounds, and the estimated postage on this matter would have been approximately $12,000,000. Last year the Postal Service carried over 64,000,000 pounds of second-class matter, for which it derived absolutely no revenue, under what is termed the "free-in-county" privilege.

Mr. Speaker, consider the Post Office Department during the past 10-year period of cooperation. During that time practically all the countries in the world have increased their postage rates from 50 to 250 per cent. The United States has not. Broadly speaking, postage rates, aside from the depreciation in dollar value, are cheaper now than they were 10 years ago. Even more, postage rates per unit of mail matter are cheaper now than ever before in the history of the United States.

Dating from 1913, average commodity and service prices have increased from 50 to 100 per cent. Postage rates have not. In fact, aside from an increase ordered in second-class mail matter during the past 10-year period, there has been a substantial reduction in postage rates, as the following statement will show:

First class: Domestic-letter postage has remained stationary. The extra charge during the war was a tax, not accruing to the Post Office but to the Treasury. Foreign-letter postage has been decreased by the extension of the domestic rate to 41 nations, including virtually all in the Western Hemisphere.

Second class: Second-class rates were in effect somewhat increased by the zone law. The increase could not, however, add much to total postal receipts, since even in 1923 total second-class mail receipts made up only about 6 per cent of total postal receipts.

Third class: Third-class rates have not been changed.

Parcel post: Parcel post makes up about 70 per cent of the volume of mail. Rates on this class have been reduced in the following respects since 1914:

On July 1, 1915, combined length and girth limit was increased from 72 to 84 inches. On April 1, 1918, weight limit was increased from 50 to 70 pounds in local, first, and second zones, and from 20 to 50 pounds in third to eighth zones. This was, in effect, a lowering of rates, since the charge for the first pound is larger than that for additional pounds, and an increase in the poundage of heavy parcels increased the burden more than the receipts.

On September 1, 1915, insurance fee was reduced from 10 cents for value of $25 to 3 cents for $5 and 5 cents for $25. Maximum weight has been increased for international parcel post.

The net effect of these various changes was certainly not an increase in postal rates. Thus, alone among the industries and services of the Nation, the Post Office has not had its gross income enlarged as the general price level rose. This is sufficient explanation of the recent deficits. Most industries could not have continued at all, even, with a large deficit, without increases in rates or prices of their product.

INCREASED VOLUME AND EFFICIENCY ABSORB INCREASED POSTAL EXPENDITURES

Mr. Speaker, a review of Postal Service operations during recent years shows that the service has been constantly geared up in an effort to square postal expenditures with postal revenues without an increase in postage rates. It also shows that once this purpose was achieved, efforts, frequently successful, have been made to further reduce these already low rates of postage. In 1905 the postal deficit in round numbers amounted to $10,000,000. In 1907 the deficit was $6,000,000. On March 2, 1907, a postal wage reclassification law was enacted which added many millions to the overhead cost of operating the service without any corresponding increase in postage rates. In consequence a postal deficit of $16,000,000 was reported for the fiscal year 1908. In 1909 this deficit amounted to $17,000,000. It happened, however, that through the gearing-up process and the natural increase in business, this deficit was steadily reduced until in 1911 a surplus of $219,008.12 was reported. In the following year, 1912, the postal deficit was approximately $2,000,000. Subsequently beginning with the fiscal year 1913 and continuing up until 1919, with the exception of 1915, a small postal surplus was reported each succeeding year.

Here is the point on which I wish to lay special stress. As soon as the Post Office, through natural increase in postal business and the extraordinary efforts of the postal workers, attained a self-sustaining basis, at once a pressing demand for reduced postage rates came from many quarters. In response to this demand the rates on parcel post were repeatedly reduced at a time when average prices were steadily mounting. The National One Cent Letter Postage Association, with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, was organized and for several years conducted nation-wide drives for penny postage on first-class mail. A considerable number of bills for 1-cent letter postage were introduced in both the Senate and the House.

The question of a 1-cent letter postage rate was finally accorded consideration by the Senate. Hearings were held by a subcommittee of the Senate Post Office Committee early in 1920 on the proposal to reduce letter postage from a 2 to a 1 cent basis. Former Postmaster General Burleson recommended a 1-cent letter postage rate on first-class mail intended for local delivery. First Assistant Postmaster General Koons appeared before the subcommittee in defense of the proposition. As a result, when the Senate Post Office Committee reported the Post Office appropriation bill for the fiscal year, 1921, it contained the following section:

SEC. 6. That the rate of postage on all mail matter of the first-class deposited in any post office for delivery within the delivery district of such post office shall be 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

The adoption of this amendment, it was estimated would have entailed an annual loss in postal revenues of approximately $27,000,000. This threatened injury to the Postal Service and postal employment. With this thought in mind, several organizations of postal employees joined in a protest against this legislation with the result that on March 27, 1920, the section was stricken from the post office bill during its consideration by the Senate.

Here follows the protest lodged against this proposed reduction as quoted from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Senate proceedings of March 29, 1920:

PROTEST AGAINST CURTAILMENT OF POSTAL REVENUES

To the Members of the United States Senate:

Section 6 (p. 27) of the postal appropriation bill, now waiting action by the Senate, proposes a reduction in postage rates on first-class mail intended for local delivery to 1 cent an ounce. In our judgment this legislation is unwise and should be defeated for the following reasons:

(1) As a matter of sound public policy postage rates should be so fixed as to provide adequate revenue to cover the operating expenses of an efficient and satisfactory service. Existing postage rates will not do this. In a period of mounting prices these rates have experienced little change. A feverish effort has been made to squeeze postal expenditures within the limits of inadequate postal revenues, resulting in a serious impairment of service efficiency and overburdened service workers. Despite the enforcement of this sweeping retrenchment program a postal deficit conservatively estimated at $30,000,000 seems certain for the current fiscal year. Nor does this estimate include additional millions due the railroads for increased mail transportation charges.

Now it is proposed to reduce postage on "drop" letters, thereby curtailing postal revenues by at least $25,000,000 and creating an ultimate postal deficit of staggering proportions.

(2) Nothing but an urgent public necessity or a widespread public demand for the extension of service facilities should at the present time warrant this proposed $25,000,000 curtailment of the earning capacity of the Postal Service. Neither of these conditions exist. Instead, this proposed reduction will chiefly benefit a few larger users of the mail, but the general public will pay by reason of declining service efficiency due to lessened revenues.

(3) Furthermore, the principal costs of handling first-class mail, regardless of destination, are clerical and carrier costs. In comparison the transportation costs of first-class mail are negligible. Whatever justification exists for a reduction in "drop" letter postage applies with equal force to all first-class mail. To impose a $25,000,000 burden on the general public for the benefit of the small group of postal patrons is indefensible.

(4) There is no public demand for reduced postage rates. There is a demand for improved service. An incalculable loss is daily inflicted upon the Nation through the present uncertain service, and cheapened postage rates will only mean further demoralization. A penurious postal policy is the most expensive economy conceivable.

(5) The Postal Service holds out little attraction for competent workers. This is the primary reason for its present inefficiency. Rural routes have been abandoned, city delivery uncertain and less frequent, Railway Mail Service disorganized to the point of demoralization, clerical forces sadly depleted, and the entire Postal Service shamefully undermanned. Wage standards are too low and working conditions too irksome to hold experienced employees or induce new ones to enter. Higher wage standards are imperative. The entire question of postal salaries is now before a commission created by the Sixty-fifth Congress, and pending their report this proposed reduction in postal revenues appears untimely and certain to further cripple an already depressed service.

We trust that these representations will appeal to you as a convincing statement of the facts in the case, and that you will readily perceive the danger threatening the entire Postal Service by this legislation.

Yours very respectfully,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS.
EDWARD J. GAINOR, *President.*
EDWARD J. CANTWELL, *Secretary.*
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS.
GILBERT E. HYATT, *President.*
THOS. F. FLAHERTY, *Secretary-Treasurer.*
RAILWAY MAIL ASSOCIATION.
EDWARD J. RYAN, *President.*
W. M. COLLINS, *Industrial Secretary.*
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF RURAL CARRIERS.
JOHN R. SMITH, *President.*
S. A. REYNOLDS, *Secretary.*

That this protest against a reduction in postage rates was well founded is shown by subsequent developments. A postal deficit of some $19,000,000 was reported for the fiscal year 1920. Due to the rapid price increase of this period, affecting everything the post office need buy, this postal deficit was to be expected. The following year, 1921, a postal deficit of $157,502,399, the largest in the history of the service, was reported. This great deficit was due in part to a law enacted June 5, 1920, reclassifying postal wages to partially offset largely increased living costs, but chiefly to increased compensation to railroads for mail transportation granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, retroactive as of November 1, 1921. These payments aggregated $76,130,301.03.

These extraordinary payments should not be reckoned as a part of the deficiency in revenues of 1921—

said former Postmaster General Will H. Hays in his report of that year—

and if eliminated from the audited results the deficiency assignable to the fiscal year would be reduced to $81,387,387.08.

This was the financial exhibit of the Postal Service for the year 1921. Due to a postal wage increase, plus an increase of some 50 per cent in compensation for mail transportation, to say nothing of many other items of increased expenditures, without any increase in postage rates, the postal deficit of 1921 approximated $81,000,000. Here the remarkable power of the Postal Service to take on new obligations and absorb new financial burden again manifested itself.

In 1922 a $60,000,000 postal deficit was reported, a reduction of some $21,000,000 below the figure reported in the preceding year. In 1923 the postal deficit was reduced to $28,578,760.02, a reduction of more than thirty millions below the figure reported for the preceding year. Of course, no estimate can be furnished for the current fiscal year, but there is little doubt that the deficit reported will again show a substantial reduction, as postal receipts have greatly increased during the current year.

The facts show the remarkable power of absorbing new financial obligations as demonstrated by the Postal Service, due to the steady growth of the service and the high efficiency of the postal workers. They also show that the reporting of a postal surplus in the past has been the signal for widespread pressure for a further reduction in postage rates. Frequently these efforts have been successful, as witness the repeated reduction in parcel-post rates. I have proved, however, that it is through no fault of the postal employees, and through no fault of the service itself, that the business does not show a bookkeeping profit, and most certainly neither should be penalized on that score.

REDUCING LABOR TURNOVER

Mr. Speaker, in considering the cost to the Postal Service of an increase in wage scales there must be balanced against the outlay the saving in reduced turnover of labor. One of the severest indictments of present postal pay is the tremendously high turnover, which means great loss to the service.

Out of 300,000 employees in the Postal Service approximately 20,000 resigned within the past 12 months. Only the hope of

remedial action by this Congress prevented a great number of others from leaving the service in despair.

In the Railway Mail Service, 173 substitute railway mail clerks were appointed on January 22, 1923. One year later only 41 remained in the service and over half of them refused appointment to the next grade.

In the Harrisburg district out of 50 men appointed 32 resigned within the year.

In the Pittsburgh post office within the six months prior to March 3, 1923, 110 clerks and carriers resigned. The postmaster at Pittsburgh reports that "had it not been for the older clerks and carriers, who have reached the fifth grade, the service would be in a deplorable condition, as it takes two years to develop a good distributor."

The same report comes with monotonous regularity from every large post office. In Chicago 2,000 men must be examined every year to recruit a force of 8,500. In New York and Detroit there has been no eligible register for years.

That situation costs money in immense amounts. A high labor turnover is one of the most expensive wastes in any industry. With a living wage provided, and some urgently needed improvements in working conditions, the turnover in the Postal Service will be lower than in any other industry.

I believe it costs the Post Office Department $1,000 to train a letter carrier, postal clerk, or railway mail clerk into a productive and efficient employee.

If this bill cuts the turnover in two, it will save the Post Office Department $10,000,000 a year. That is an item not to be sneezed at, especially by those who are professional economists.

Mr. Speaker, the most careful calculation I can make as to the cost of this measure, excluding the time differential for night workers, is as follows:

Number of employees in service May 1, 1924

43,714 carriers, at $300 each	$13,114,200
49,560 clerks, at $300 each	14,868,000
7,993 special clerks, at $300 each	2,397,900
535 inspectors, at $300 and $500 each	167,500
115 clerks at division headquarters	34,500
20 requisition fillers and packers	6,000
2,714 assistant postmasters, at $300, $350, and $400 each	922,250
1,174 village carriers, at $200 each	234,800
3,908 watchmen, messengers, and laborers	586,200
4,813 supervisors	1,360,400
44,546 rural carriers	14,618,403
Auxiliary allowance	1,491,666
Overtime	455,885
3,608 motor-vehicle employees	731,135
37,231 fourth-class postmasters	1,720,000
10,930 third-class postmasters' salaries	1,093,000
Clerk hire, third-class postmasters	3,000,000
691 second-class postmasters	69,100
19,810 Railway Mail Service	7,895,900
Total	64,764,213

Mr. Speaker, this is the first complete reclassification in the history of the Postal Service. This House measure deals exclusively with this great American enterprise, and has no extraneous provisions of any kind. It is just and well balanced, and will benefit 300,000 postal workers who cooperate in the great cause of serving the American people and the American Government. It should be passed by the unanimous vote of this House. [Applause.]

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BELL].

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, it will be, of course, impossible for me to discuss the merits of this bill in the time allotted. I take it for granted, however, that the Members of the House are thoroughly familiar with the contents of the bill. It provides an increase in the entrance salary from $1,400 to $1,700 per annum and a horizontal increase all along the line. It provides increases for rural carriers and for third and fourth class postmasters.

There is an expense attached to this bill of $64,000,000 which is not provided for, as a matter of course, in the bill. There must be some provision made to meet this extra expense, but it was not believed by your committee to be in the province of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to provide the ways and means for this expenditure. We confidently expect in the future that the Appropriations Committee, clothed with this authority, will take into account the necessity of raising the revenue provided in this measure if it becomes a law. There was some suggestion made in the committee to recommend increases on rates in all classes of mail, but this could not be done intelligently at this time, and it can not be done satisfactorily until the Post Office Department has completed its investigation of the cost to the Government of the transportation of all classes of mail, so as to determine what increases would be equitable and fair to the Government and to the people.

It is not definitely known how much the Government is losing on the different classes of mail matter. It is known, however, that the Government is losing a large sum annually on second-class matter. I am opposed, in any event, to a material increase in parcel-post rates, because this service has not as yet reached the proportions to which it is destined, besides the service was primarily inaugurated for the benefit of the people in the rural sections, and it would not be just and right to impose the bulk of the fund necessary to meet the requirements of this bill upon this particular service, as has been suggested by some of the proponents of the measure.

The Post Office Department of the United States is the biggest business institution on earth, and it ought, as far as possible, be made self-sustaining.

The total receipts of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1923, were $532,827,925.09, while the expenditures were $570,823,232.25, leaving a deficit of $37,995,307.16.

If this department is to be made self-sustaining there must be increases made on all postage rates, or a reduction made in expenditures, and the latter might result in a poorer mail service. My observation is that the people throughout the country want the best mail facilities possible and are willing to pay for it, but they do not want one class of mail carried at the expense of another. Each class of mail should bear its just proportion of the transportation cost. If discrimination is made, it should be in favor of parcel-post matter, because this particular service benefits the thousands of farmers and smaller businesses in the country. If these rates are materially increased, it will be a burden to those people for whom this service was primarily intended to benefit.

An increase in parcel-post rates would surely be met by the buyer and patrons of this service, as the large catalogue houses and other business concerns add to the price of their wares the extra cost of transportation. The consumer in this case, as in almost all other cases, bears the burden.

The rural delivery of mail is the greatest blessing ever brought to the people of any land or country. It has brought the country in close touch with the towns, cities, and business centers of this great Commonwealth. In some sections of the country a farmer may read his morning daily paper at the breakfast table, while nearly all may have the morning news from the entire world by the noon hour of each day. This service has grown more rapidly than any other in postal activities, and the day is fast approaching when but few, if any, of our citizens living in the remotest corners of the globe may not have the benefit of this great service.

There are 44,629 rural-mail carriers in the United States, and these men are among the best citizens in the country and spread sunshine throughout the Nation.

The total appropriation for rural service for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1923, was $82,587,859. The number of miles traveled by the carriers for this year was 1,202,193 and the average length of the routes was 26.9.

The next greatest benefit to all the people is the wonderful development of good roads and State and Federal highways. The States in this great Union of ours making the greatest progress are those which have the best system of highways. It is refreshing to see the whole people interested in better roads, which is a great stimulant for better school buildings and better churches. These activities should be encouraged by the lawmakers of all the States and Federal Government to the end that all the people may become prosperous, contented, and happy.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, as an old post-office clerk I congratulate the House for doing something for the postal employees. During many years they have been neglected, and, although the amount of this salary increase may not be the equivalent of what we pay the laborers in the city of New York, yet it will be some little recognition of the splendid work these men and women throughout the country are doing for us. [Applause.] No class of Government employees are performing more necessary work for our people.

They keep open the channels of communication, without which industry would perish.

They maintain the connection between distant relatives and friends, without which many pleasures would be taken out of our daily lives.

They are a link in our lives, the removal of which would bring loss and distress to us.

Day in and day out they labor to bring success and happiness to us.

Although the increase is a small one, it is a step in the right direction, which, I trust, will be increased at an early date.

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

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA].

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us now was reported with the unanimous approval of all members of the committee. It will not do what some of us wanted to see enacted into law, but every member of the committee consented to surrendering some pet idea in order that these postal employees might get the benefit of the provisions of the bill and enjoy an increase of salary commencing July 1.

We have all spoken at one time or another and every Member is familiar with the details of the bill. I want to say that nothing less could possibly be granted to the postal employees of my city. The increase provided will barely permit them to meet the cost of living in our section of the country.

The committee worked hard on this bill. Every member cooperated and the interest of the Postal Service and its loyal employees was the guiding purpose of our labors. The committee asks the approval of the House and the passage of the bill. I hope it will have a unanimous vote. [Applause.]

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield a half minute to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT].

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, this bill proposes a $300 increase in salary to some 300,000 postal employees. I am not disputing the justness of the increase. But 2,000,000 wheat farmers will be assured under the McNary-Haugen bill an increase of less than 50 cents a bushel on 600,000,000 bushels of wheat sold for domestic use; or, in other words, they will get an increase of salary of less than $150 apiece. The report of the Secretary of Agriculture shows that the farmers of this country on the average earn less than $1,000 per year. One hundred and fifty dollars to the farmers, who are working for less than $1,000 a year. Therefore I hope those who advocate raising the salary of the postal employees $300 per year will see justice in the wheat farmers' claim and will vote for the McNary-Haugen bill and thus allow the wheat farmers this pittance, or one-half the increase which this bill gives to the postal employees. [Applause.]

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BOWLING].

Mr. BOWLING. Mr. Speaker, the question now is whether or not the House desires to increase the salaries of these postal employees mentioned in the bill. The service is complicated, and there are a good many ideas involved in it; 350,000 people are involved. No bill could be drawn that would please everybody. This bill carries something like $60,000,000; estimated by the Post Office Department to carry $80,000,000; but it has been unanimously reported by our committee, as has been stated, and I think it is meritorious legislation. I think these people are entitled to this increase, and I hope that the bill will be passed. [Applause.]

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER].

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, of course it is impossible to discuss the merits of the bill in the limited time given me. I am wondering whether the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH] and others on that side are undertaking to pass the bill in good faith. If you are, why not pass the Senate bill? Why do you want to send it to conference when the Senate has sent the bill over here passed, the Borah amendment being adopted by a vote of 55 to nothing. You might just as well pass it now, because the Senate can take knowledge of the fact that if we get a chance to vote on the Borah amendment we will pass it by a vote of 3 to 1. The result is you ought to pass the Senate bill. You are not acting in good faith when you say you are legislating for the postal employees and do not take up the Senate bill. The reason is you do not want publicity of campaign expenses. I undertake to say that the Democrats on this side of the House would be glad to have an opportunity to vote for the Senate bill. [Applause.] Will you give us the opportunity? Why do you not give us an opportunity to vote for the Senate bill, that carries the Borah provision for publicity of campaign expenses? Because you want to buy the next election. [Applause.]

Mr. BEEDY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARNER of Texas. I have only three minutes.

Mr. BEEDY. I want to say that there are some Republicans on this side of the House who are not afraid of the publicity of campaign contributions. I speak for my section of the State of Maine, and I want to say there are no Republicans in our part of the country who have fear of publicity along any line. I believe in the right of the public to be informed as to the origin of all money contributed to the campaign fund of either party.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. All right; if you were acting in good faith, you would give us a chance to vote for the Senate bill. If you wanted to, you could put it on the statute book to-day and send it to the President to-morrow. If you did, you would take up the Senate bill; but you do not want publicity of campaign expenses. The result is that you will pass the House bill hoping to get it into conference and eliminate the Borah amendment. Is not that true? You know it, and the country ought to know it, and know that you are taking a chance of throttling the legislation because you do not want publicity of campaign contributions. [Applause.]

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I am opposed to this bill. I am also opposed to the Senate bill at this time. I realize that there is nothing that I can say that will make votes against this bill. If I had that power, I would certainly exercise it. I thought there ought to be something said in behalf of the business of the Post Office Department and of the rights of the taxpayers of the country. I am willing to assume that responsibility. That is why I filed a minority report, which any of you Members can get and read if you desire to do so.

I have been a member of the Post Office Committee for four terms of Congress. I have always believed that the Post Office Department ought to be self-sustaining, and, as a business proposition, that can not be controverted. In order to bring that about three years ago, I, in the committee, moved that a subcommittee be appointed to make a cost ascertainment of carrying the different classes of mail, and a subcommittee of five was appointed, of which I was chairman.

We soon found out that this cost ascertainment could not be made by the subcommittee without the aid of experts and a considerable appropriation of money. We finally decided to ask the Joint Postal Commission, which had some surplus money on hand, to undertake that job. They proceeded, but soon discovered that they did not have enough money on hand. Therefore in January or February a year ago this Congress voted to the Post Office Department $500,000 to make a cost ascertainment. It is generally believed that there are two classes of mail that do not pay their way, to wit, the second class and the fourth class, but nobody in the country knows, nobody in the Post Office Department knows how much they are running behind on those classes. Nobody is to blame for that except the Congress, which has refused from time to time to appropriate money so that the department could keep track of the expenses of carrying the different classes of mail. There has been no cost ascertainment in the Post Office Department since 1909. The evidence and conclusions of the department on that cost ascertainment were reviewed in 1911 by the Hughes Commission, of which you have all heard. Immediately after this appropriation of $500,000 was made a little over a year ago, the Post Office Department, without wasting any time, set to work to get the data, a great big job anybody will perceive, on which to make a cost ascertainment for carrying the different classes of mail. They have collected that data, and they have advised us that by the end of this fiscal year, to wit, the end of this month, they will be ready to report their findings and conclusions as to the cost of carrying the first, the second, the third, and the fourth classes of mail. When they have gone over all this mass of data collected by them and made their findings and conclusions, then the department can make recommendations and we can intelligently legislate on the proposition of raising the postal rates so as to take care of any increases that the Congress thinks are necessary in the salaries of the postal employees.

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

Mr. RAMSEYER. Let me finish my statement and then I will yield if I have the time. It has been stated by the chairman of our committee [Mr. GRIEST] that the Post Office Department has recommended increases in salary of $200 for the larger offices and $100 for the smaller offices and the department's recommended increases total something like $43,000,000, but he failed to advise you that that recommendation of the Post Office Department was conditional on the Congress increasing the postal rates sufficiently to take care of the increases. The department is opposed to this bill. The deficit in the Post Office Department this year is something like $30,000,000. The bill before you provides for an increase of something like $80,000,000; so, with the $30,000,000 of deficit plus what we are voting here to-day, $80,000,000, the deficit in the Post Office Department will be something like $110,000,000.

It has been correctly stated that I am not saying that the postal employees are not entitled to better pay, but I do say that from a business standpoint the Post Office Department

ought to be self-sustaining—that is, that the users of the mail ought to pay the cost of the services rendered to them by the department just like the users of freight and passenger services on the railroads pay for what they get. It would be only a matter of waiting a few months, but the exigencies of politics and the approaching presidential election bring this bill on the floor of the House and it must be forced through with only 40 minutes' debate and without opportunity for amendment. Of course, some of the Members have suggested that in the next session of this Congress we can increase the postal rates, but I am here to tell you that if this bill becomes a law, the next session will adjourn before the Congress ever dares to touch any increase in the postal rates, because if they undertake to increase the rates of the second-class mail all of the newspapers will be jumping on you and you will be hunting your cyclone caves for safety, and if you undertake to increase by legislation the fourth-class rates the farmers of the country will get after you and then you will also seek some refuge of safety. However, the Post Office Department has the right on parcel post to increase the rates with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission. That can be done and likely will be done if the cost ascertainment just now under investigation in the Post Office Department justifies such an increase.

Furthermore, I think there is no need for haste in this legislation. There is no emergency existing which makes this increase in postal salaries imperative. I want to see the postal employees paid better than any other class of employees, and I join in the encomiums that are uttered on their faithfulness and their efficiency here to-day, but in adjusting the pay I do not think the Government is justified in paying much more than is paid in the general run of industry and business outside or in other lines of the public service. If this bill passes and the maximum is fixed at $2,100 a year, then the letter carriers and the clerks will get more pay per annum than the highest-paid elected county officers in 73 out of 99 counties in the State of Iowa—officers whose responsibilities are great, at least as great as postal employees, and in addition must make a campaign every two years and bear the expenses incident thereto.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has consumed 10 minutes.

Mr. RAMSEYER. I yield three minutes more to myself.

Let me talk to you gentlemen who represent the agricultural districts. I ask you whether the postal employees do not get better pay than anyone else drawing a salary for similar kind of work in your districts. I think you gentlemen who are from the agricultural districts ought to hesitate and reflect when as you know the postal employees are getting as much or more than other salaried employees in your districts, particularly with the condition of agriculture as it is to-day, before you vote an expenditure of $80,000,000 without providing the revenue to take care of it. It is quite evident that this Congress is not going to do anything for agriculture. That was shown by the vote on Saturday night. That vote killed the McNary-Haugen bill, and to-morrow we will meet to perform the last sad rites on that defunct piece of legislation.

In my minority report I set out the condition of the farmers. What that report contains is especially true of the farmers of the Northwest. Never were there so many bankruptcies and general distress among the farmers. What is the income of the farmer to-day? I call attention to the figures received from the Agricultural Department and set out in my minority report. The average income of the farmer in 1919, the peak of prosperity, was $1,774; in 1920 it had fallen to $964; in 1921, it was $1,075; and in 1922, $917. That is the income of men who own their farms. Now, honor bright, does not the income of postal employees look pretty good alongside of the income of farmers? The Department of Agriculture says that the condition among the tenant farmers is very much worse than among those who own their farms.

The taxpayers of the country are crying for relief. Public debts and taxes are increasing. This bill is going to pass with a whoop. Will the time ever come when this Congress will respect the rights of the great mass of unorganized taxpayers? I want to see the clerks and the carriers and the other employees well paid; but why can not this Congress exhibit a little backbone and do the thing that business demands—that is, defer action on this bill until we have the data from the Post Office Department on which intelligent action can be based? We appropriated $500,000 for that purpose and in order to put the Post Office Department on a basis that would be self-sustaining.

The reason for this ill-advised action is political; everybody knows that. Members who vote for this bill to-day are forever estopped from talking about "more business in government." If gentlemen of this House can not withstand the pressure to force this bill through when the department is about ready to report on the cost ascertainment, what kind of a spectacle would this Congress present if we had Government ownership of railroads, mines, and a few other industries? If we have not the courage to run the Post Office Department on a paying basis, which is simply "more business in government," what would become of the taxpayers if the duty to run the railroads devolved upon us, especially just four months before the election?

Another thing I wish to call to your attention is that under the new revenue bill, taking into account the expenditures heretofore authorized, which does not include this bill, there will be a surplus at the end of the next fiscal year of $2,000,000. It took close figuring to get even this small surplus. If this bill is enacted into law, there will be a deficit of $78,000,000. This is additional reason—and to my mind conclusive reason—why action on this bill should be delayed until we have the cost ascertainment, when intelligent action can be taken to provide revenues from the Postal Service to take care of increases in postal salaries.

I simply want you—well, to take your own course. I thought I ought to say the things I have said. If you want to know anything more about my attitude, you can read my minority report.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I will.

Mr. HASTINGS. What is the increase to fourth-class postmasters?

Mr. RAMSEYER. They get about $100, and third-class postmasters get about $100. The clerks and carriers get $300 increase. Of course, there are some inequities and inequalities in the bill, but I shall not undertake to go into that. I am against the bill for the reasons I have stated and not because of the inequities which run throughout the bill.

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield for just a short question?

Mr. RAMSEYER. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. I want the gentleman to tell me what is the deficiency, as near as he can estimate, in the second and fourth class mail?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I do not know and nobody knows. Guesses have been made time and again, but we will not know until the cost ascertainment is made.

Mr. CARTER. Give us your guess.

Mr. RAMSEYER. My guess would not be worth any more than anybody else's guess.

Mr. SPEAKS. Does the gentleman think the Post Office Department has had ample time?

Mr. RAMSEYER. How much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has two minutes remaining.

Mr. RAMSEYER. I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I desire merely to ask unanimous consent, in view of the fact I myself would like to have a little information, that the time be extended 10 minutes, 5 to be controlled by the gentleman from Iowa and 5 by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KINDRED. Reserving the right to object, I would like to have a half minute——

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Let the Chair state the request. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the time for debate on this motion to suspend the rules be extended 10 minutes, one half of that time to be controlled by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. RAMSEYER] and the other half by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRIEST]. Is there objection?

Mr. KINDRED. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will one of the gentlemen who have time to dispose of give me a half minute?

Mr. SNELL and several Members. Regular order!

Mr. KINDRED. I withdraw the reservation of the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection. The gentleman from Iowa has seven minutes remaining.

Mr. RAMSEYER. I do not want to use over three minutes more.

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

Mr. RAMSEYER. I will yield for questions for a few minutes——

Mr. SPEAKS. I asked the gentleman whether in the gentleman's opinion the Post Office Department had had sufficient time in which to make the survey of this whole question and

determine the method of producing revenue with which to pay what is generally regarded as a fair increase in wages?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I will say this in answer to the gentleman from Ohio, that I have not heard it claimed by anyone who knows the amount of work that is involved in a cost ascertainment like this that the Post Office Department has wasted or is wasting any time. We have that assurance from the Postmaster General and also from the gentlemen in charge of making this cost ascertainment. I think it has been performed with due dispatch and will be a good report when it is made.

Mr. SPEAKS. What length of time have they been pursuing that work?

Mr. RAMSEYER. They began getting the data last fall.

Mr. SPEAKS. When were they authorized or directed to proceed with this work?

Mr. RAMSEYER. At the end of the last Congress, in 1923, before we adjourned the appropriation was made.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I will.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Could there not have been inserted in the bill here a provision requiring the Post Office Department to raise the rates, notwithstanding the provision as to the Interstate Commerce Commission, in order to meet this increase?

Mr. RAMSEYER. It is a difficult thing to legislate on. We can not legislate on it intelligently until we get the information from the cost ascertainment now under investigation. How much are we going to raise the second-class matter, for instance?

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Well, it ought to be raised enough to meet the added expenditure.

Mr. RAMSEYER. I agree with the gentleman absolutely. This bill does not undertake to provide the raising of any money. Neither Congress nor the department can take intelligent action until we get the facts.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSEYER. I will.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Is it not true there are several bills pending to increase rates, and that the department has requested the committee to take no action until they received the report of the cost ascertainment?

Mr. RAMSEYER. Of course we can not do anything in raising the rates now. We must wait on the cost ascertainment. In my opinion action on this bill should be delayed until the cost asecrtainment is made.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Is it not true then that the carriers and clerks in the big cities, owing to the high cost of food which the farmers are not getting, must get some relief?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has consumed three minutes.

Mr. RAMSEYER. I know they are no worse off than the farmers.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. They are pretty badly off.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, during the debate a number of references were made by other gentlemen and by myself to my minority report. Therefore, under leave to extend my remarks I submit my minority report for printing in the RECORD at this place:

[House Report 655, p. 2, 68th Cong., 1st session]

RECLASSIFYING THE POSTAL SALARIES

Mr. RAMSEYER, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, submitted the following minority report to accompany H. R. 9035:

No claim will be made in this minority report that postal employees are not entitled to or do not deserve more pay than they are now receiving.

The Post Office Department should be self-sustaining. No arguments are necessary to sustain this proposition. The main purpose of this report is to impress upon the Members of Congress and the public the necessity of cooperation between Congress and the Postmaster General to place the Post Office Department on a self-sustaining basis.

Comparisons made in this report between salaries received by postal employees and by employees in other Government service and in private employment are not for the purpose of showing that postal employees are overpaid or are not entitled to an increase in pay, but to show that there is no emergency existing that will work a hardship on postal employees to wait until the cost ascertainment now under investigation in the Post Office Department can be placed before Congress and the country.

Whatever increases are made in salaries should be taken care of by increased revenues from the Postal Service. Sound business dictates that we get the money before we spend it. If the increased salaries are to constitute an additional load on the already overburdened taxpayer, an inquiry into the ability of the taxpayer to carry this additional load and a comparison of the postal salaries with salaries paid to other employees in the public service and in private employment is certainly proper and in order.

The authors of the two principal bills introduced in the House providing for salary increases undertook to take care of the salary increases by increasing the revenues of the Postal Service. The joint subcommittees of the Senate and the House determined against carrying a provision in their recommended bill to increase the postal revenues. However, on the day the bill was reported out from the joint subcommittees Mr. PAIGE, a member of that committee, made a motion which provided in substance that the bill agreed upon be presented to the House and Senate committees with a recommendation that immediate action be taken to enact legislation looking to a raise in the postal revenues to take care of the expense incurred by the bill. This motion was carried unanimously. To date the House committee has taken no action to carry out the recommendation embodied in the Paige motion.

That a large number of the postal workers of the country feel that the Post Office Department should be self-sustaining and that any increase of salaries should be taken care of by a readjustment of postal rates is, I believe, more general than the Members of Congress realize. I quote the following from a letter which I received from the president of the city letter carriers' union of one of the larger western cities:

> "We do not favor a raise in salaries unless the postal rates are adjusted to take care of it. This we feel should be done whether we get the increase or not, so that the Post Office Department would be on a paying basis and not a charitable institution."

If the postal workers realized the importance of retaining the good will of the taxpayers of the country, I am sure they would concur in the very sensible statement which has just been quoted from one of the prominent postal workers of the country.

There are four classes of mail: First class, consisting chiefly of letters and post cards; second class, consisting chiefly of newspapers and magazines; third class, consisting chiefly of circulars and other print matter; and fourth class, consisting of parcel post.

The Post Office Department does not know at this time what it costs to handle these different classes of mail. This is not the fault of the department. Congress made no provision in the annual appropriations for the department to keep an account of such costs.

The last cost ascertainment made by the Post Office Department was in 1909 on data collected in 1907. In 1911 the Hughes Commission was appointed to go over the evidence and conclusions of the department on this subject. The findings and conclusions of the Hughes Commission were substantially the same as those of the Post Office Department. Since this cost ascertainment was made the business of the Post Office Department has greatly increased. Since that time also the Government has gone into the parcel-post business, which has had a remarkable development and growth.

The Post Office appropriation bill authorizing appropriations for the expenditures of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, contains the following item:

"*Provided*, That $500,000 of this sum may be used for the purpose of completing the work of determining the cost to the department of handling the different classes of mail matter."

As soon as this appropriation was made the Post Office Department addressed itself to the task of ascertaining the cost of handling the different classes of mail. No time has been lost or wasted by the department. Its report will be available by the end of this fiscal year. Until the report is made and the costs of handling the different classes of mail are made known no intelligent action can be taken by the Post Office Department in making or recommending a readjustment of the postal rates. Until this cost ascertainment is completed the rates that should be imposed for carrying the different classes of mail can not be scientifically and efficiently determined. The object of this cost ascertainment is to aid the Post Office Department to readjust postal rates and to make the Postal Service approximately self-supporting. It is right and good business that the rates should be so adjusted, or readjusted, that will make each class of mail bear its fair share of the total cost. In regard to the procedure to ascertain the costs for carrying the different classes of mail, the Postmaster General has this to say in his annual report for 1923:

"A system of procedure was adopted and complete forms and letters of instruction prepared necessary to secure the statistical data to be used, and these were placed in the hands of postmasters and the branches of the service concerned. A force of specially qualified and instructed post-office inspectors and officers of the Railway Mail Service was organized to work in connection with the departmental officers in charge of the matter. These field officers gave personal instruction to the postmasters and others upon whom the department depends for the statistics of the service.

"The period from September 21 to October 20, 1923, was selected during which time the statistics were reported. All the data will

ultimately be tabulated, arranged, and used by the department in making the ascertainment."

In order that Members of Congress may have before them the present salaries of the postal employees with which comparisons may be readily made, they are stated as follows:

Post-office clerks and carriers, salaries from	$1,400.00–$1,800.00
Special clerks, salaries from	1,900.00– 2,000.00
Average salary of post-office clerks for 1923	1,700.51
Average salary of post-office carriers for 1923	1,752.83
Railway postal clerks, salaries from	1,600.00– 2,300.00
Average salary of railway postal clerks for 1923	2,107.00
Average salary of railway postal clerks for 1923, including travel allowance	2,292.00
Clerks at division headquarters of the Railway Mail Service and post-office inspectors, salaries from	1,600.00– 2,300.00
Chief clerks in such headquarters	2,600.00
Laborers in post offices and the Railway Mail Service, salaries from	1,350.00– 1,450.00
Superintendents of mails, salaries from	2,100.00– 4,400.00
Assistant superintendents of mails, salaries from	2,200.00– 3,800.00
Foremen, salaries from	2,100.00– 2,300.00
Postal cashiers, salaries from	2,600.00– 4,000.00
Money-order cashiers, salaries from	2,300.00– 3,600.00
Assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service	2,500.00
Chief clerks, Railway Mail Service	3,000.00
Assistant division superintendents	3,200.00
Division superintendents	4,200.00
Post-office inspectors	2,300.00– 3,700.00
Rural carriers, for standard 24-mile route	1,800.00

The chief argument for an increase in postal salaries at this time is the failure of the cost of living to decrease appreciably since the last postal salaries increase bill was enacted in 1920. To help take care of the cost of living in large cities over that in the smaller cities and towns of the country the Post Office Department recommended that the post offices of the country be classified into two groups and that a differential in salaries of $100 to each employee be made for employees in the group of larger offices. This recommendation was discarded by the committee as impracticable and inexpedient and was resisted by the representatives of the postal employees on the ground that the cost of living in the large cities was, on the whole, no greater than in the smaller cities of the country.

SALARIES PAID IN OTHER LINES OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

H. R. 9035 grants an increase in salaries to postal employees in the classified service of the Post Office Department of $300 per annum, except to laborers, fourth-class postmasters, and a few others. This raises the maximum salaries of clerks and city carriers to $2,100 per annum, which is more than the highest-paid elective county officers receive in 73 of the 99 counties of Iowa.

Here are the salaries paid to high-school teachers, all of whom must be college graduates, in one of the leading and best high schools in Iowa:

Men: One, $2,000; one, $1,950; one, $1,900; two, $1,850; six, $1,800; one, $1,700.

Women: One, $1,800; one, $1,700; one, $1,650; one, $1,625; three, $1,600; one, $1,575; two, $1,550; eight, $1,525; nine, $1,500; one, $1,475; two, $1,450; three, $1,400.

The following statement shows by departments the approximate average salary of clerks now receiving from $1,140 to $2,040 per annum and classified in the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service; also the approximate average salary these employees will receive on July 1, 1924, under reclassification:

Department	Present approximate average salary, including bonus	Approximate average salary on July 1, 1924, under reclassification
Post Office	$1,604	$1,684
State	1,544	1,608
Treasury	1,655	1,680
War	1,590	1,625
Justice	1,704	1,756
Navy	1,582	1,624
Interior	1,588	1,680
Agriculture	1,604	1,663
Commerce	1,569	1,623
Labor	1,688	1,749
All departments	1,623	1,667

The joint subcommittees of the Senate and House Post Office and Post Roads Committees, while holding hearings on the postal salaries increase bill, requested that the Post Office Department furnish information with respect to the salaries paid by the Canadian Government to the employees in their postal service. The following is the information obtained from the department on this subject:

	Annual rate of pay	
	Minimum	Maximum
Rank 1:		
Letter carriers	$780	$1,260
Postal chauffeur	900	1,260
Postal clerk	840	1,500
Postal helper	780	1,260
Transfer agent	780	1,260
(Allowance uniforms and boots.)		
Rank 2:		
Railway mail clerk	840	1,560
(Allowance 1 cent a mile for distance actually traveled on duty.)		
Senior letter carrier	1,320	1,440
(Allowance uniform, boots, necessary transportation.)		
Senior postal clerk	1,650	1,800
Rank 3:		
Letter carrier overseer	1,500	1,680
Letter carrier supervisor	1,740	1,980
Rank 4:		
District examiner, Postal Service	1,800	2,280
Letter carrier superintendent	2,040	2,280
Principal postal clerk	1,800	2,280
Superintendent of postal stations	1,980	2,400
Supervisor of city mail delivery	2,040	2,280
Rank 5:		
Head postal clerk	2,400	2,880
Supervisor of city mail delivery	2,280	2,520
Rank 6:		
Chief, inspection division	3,000	3,600
Chief, Railway Mail Service division	3,000	3,600
Inspector of Postal Service	2,400	3,000
Rank 7:		
Chief clerk, chief Post Office Department Office	3,300	3,700
Post-office inspector	3,300	4,020

In addition to these salaries the Canadian Government pays bonuses in certain cases ranging from $60 to $315 per annum. (For details see Exhibit No. 2, on file with the committee.)

A comparison of these salaries with the salaries now paid to our postal employees shows at a glance that our salaries as now fixed by law are very considerably higher than those paid by the Canadian Government.

The department was also requested to furnish information in regard to salaries paid to persons employed by business institutions throughout the country. For the purpose of furnishing such information the department secured data directly from a large number of firms in different cities throughout the country ranging in population from 1,972 to 5,600,000.

This information was compiled and tabulated by the department and submitted to the aforesaid joint subcommittee. This shows for each city the number of firms reporting, and the average salaries paid in each city for the class of employees named. It also shows the general average for the entire group for each class of employees. These general averages are as follows:

Bank clerks	$1,382
Stock clerks	1,223
Shipping clerks	1,119
Railroad clerks	1,455
Stenographers	1,299
Bookkeepers	1,398
General office clerks	1,176
Cashiers	1,033
Typists	1,029
Freight handlers	1,273
Express clerks	1,492
Express handlers	1,357
Delivery drivers	1,377
Express messengers	1,722

The cities from which these reports were secured are as follows:

"New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Boston, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.; New Haven, Conn.; Des Moines, Iowa; Scranton, Pa.; Utica, N. Y.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Montgomery, Ala.; Hagerstown, Md.; Jackson, Tenn.; Geneva, N. Y.; Guthrie, Okla.; Illion, N. Y.; Herkimer, N. Y.; Americus, Ga.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Salem, Ohio; Cadillac, Mich.; Webb City, Mo.; Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Bryan, Ohio; Danville, Ky.; Corinth, Miss.; Portland, Ind.; Ravenna, Ohio; Elkton, Md.; Newport, Pa."

The department also secured and started upon an annual basis statistics of the following character:

"Statement showing annual compensation of 16,216 employees (7,839 clerks, routine, experience required; 4,777 clerks, routine, no experience required; and 3,600 stenographers and typists) of 268 industries located in 85 cities and towns of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island."

They were gathered by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. for their own purposes in May, 1923.

The statement gives the range from the minimum to the maximum and the average salary for the firms reporting for each of the cities named. As examples the following are included here, viz:

For Hartford, Conn. (number of firms reporting, 22):

Routine clerks, experience required—	
Number	3,077
Minimum	$919.79
Maximum	1,603.38
Average	1,126.28
Routine clerks, no experience required—	
Number	1,907
Minimum	$548.54
Maximum	1,157.56
Average	764.41
Stenographers and typewriters—	
Number	1,285
Minimum	$886.42
Maximum	1,564.28
Average	963.59

The department made a further compilation of statistics of wages and salaries, being excerpts from statistics prepared by the classification board "as the result of special investigation relative to salaries of employees in private employment throughout the United States." These excerpts show salaries for the following classes of employees:

"Auto truck or delivery wagon driver, chauffeur, teamster, laborers, telephone operators, routine typists, senior typists, routine stenographers, senior stenographers, head stenographers, routine accounting clerk, senior accounting clerk, head accounting clerk, routing general clerk, senior general clerk, head general clerk."

These are set forth in Exhibit No. 5 furnished the joint subcommittees.

The exhibit shows the State and city, the nature of business reported, the lowest rate of pay and the number receiving the same, the highest rate of pay and the number receiving the same, and the standard entrance pay. For example, in the class of routine general clerk, it is shown for Springfield, Mass., that 33 employees in a life insurance office received the lowest salary of $728 and 27 received the highest salary of $832, and for Minneapolis, Minn., 7 employees of a steel manufacturing plant received the lowest salary of $624 and 4 employees received the highest salary of $1,500.

The department also secured direct reports from postmasters throughout the country covering salaries paid to employees engaged in similar occupations in business establishments. These were tabulated and submitted under Exhibit No. 6 to the joint subcommittees.

It shows salaries paid in the different cities to employees in business establishments of the character named therein and covers a wide field of employment. For example, the report from the banks in Buffalo, N. Y., shows the minimum salary for clerks of $720 and the maximum of $1,800, and for office clerks in department stores minimum salary of $720 and maximum salary of $1,800. The report from Portsmouth, N. H., shows a minimum salary for bank clerks of $1,000 and a maximum of $1,800.

INCOMES AND TRIALS OF FARMERS

Further in support of the proposition that the postal salaries increase should be taken care of by increased revenues from the Post Office Department and should not be made a burden on the taxpayers of the country, let us look at the condition of the American farmers who, in the last analysis, together with the other producers of the country, bear the load of all tax burdens. Every additional tax burden, even though assessed against the few, is felt in one way or another by the entire population.

The farmers of the country have labored under unusual difficulties since the war. While analyzing salaries and wages of the employees, both public and private, it is proper to pause to ascertain what the incomes of the farmers are.

The Department of Agriculture advises us that the average size of an American farm is about 148 acres. Its average value is estimated at about $8,500. The average mortgage debt is about $3,400 per farm. The average personal debt is over $800 per farm. The average annual interest charges are about $315 per farm. The average annual taxes are about $105 per farm. Hence, interest and taxes alone take, roughly, $425 per annum from the farmer's income. The average income per farm family in 1919 has been estimated, roughly, at $1,774. The average in 1920 had fallen to $964. Estimates for 1921, though not on a wholly comparable basis, were $1,075. Estimates for 1922, though also on a different basis, indicate a return of $917 on the average to the owner-operator of over 6,000 representative farms included in a survey made by the Department of Agriculture. Although the foregoing figures of income are not wholly comparable, they indicate the low rate of income per farm family in the United States.

Further, for the purpose of presenting the condition of agriculture, the following excerpts from the report of the Secretary of Agriculture made December 10, 1923, are submitted for the consideration of the Members of Congress:

"In many regions agriculture still is at a disadvantage. The adverse influences of which mention was made in my report of a year ago still exists, though less powerful than at that time. The ratio between prices of most farm products and prices of other commodities is still far out of line.

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"Studies by this department indicate that 42 per cent of the farmers feel that their financial difficulties are due to low prices of farm products; to high taxes, 17 per cent; high costs for farm labor, 11 per cent; high freight rates, 10 per cent; high interest, 10 per cent; reckless expenditures during boom period, 6 per cent; and too much credit, 4 per cent.

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"Too frequently persons who have not inquired into the matter express the opinion that the farmers' difficulties are due to reckless expenditures for land, speculative securities, and other purposes during the flush years. The percentage who suffered in this way, however, does not seem to be large. The farmers' troubles are due primarily to the low prices of their farm products and the high prices for the services and articles they must buy.

* * * * * * *

"It would seem to be distinctly in the public interest that the price level during these years when we are working out of war difficulties be maintained at from 60 to 70 per cent above the pre-war level. Just as sound money requires a gold basis so sound business requires an equitable and stable price level.

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"The result of the conditions which have prevailed during these years of agricultural deflation is reflected in the steady drift from the farms to the towns. Our estimates indicate that the net change in population from the farm to the town in 1922 was around 1,200,000. This drift is taking place not alone in those sections where agricultural depression is being felt most keenly just now but throughout the country. This is illustrated in a number of ways. For example, 4.7 per cent of the habitable farm houses were vacant in 1920, 5.7 per cent in 1921, and 7.3 per cent in 1922. A recent study indicates that in 1922 farmers occupied 86.3 per cent of the habitable farm houses as compared with 88.4 per cent in 1921 and 89.7 per cent in 1920. Because of the scarcity of houses available for them nearer their work, many farm houses within reasonable distances of cities are being occupied by people who work in the cities.

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"It was found that of the owner farmers in 15 corn and wheat producing States on an average over 4 per cent had lost their farms through foreclosure or bankruptcy, while nearly 4.5 per cent had turned over their farms to creditors without legal process, making a total of about 8.5 per cent who had lost their farms with or without legal proceedings. In addition, more than 15 per cent were, in fact, bankrupt, but were holding on through leniency of their creditors. Considered by groups of States, the percentage of owner farmers who lost their farms since 1920 was found to be as follows: For five east North Central States, nearly 6 per cent; for seven west North Central States, over 9 per cent; and for three Mountain States nearly 20 per cent. The percentage of tenants who lost their property ran materially higher."

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"The records of the Department of Justice indicate that in the pre-war years 5 per cent of all bankruptcy cases were farmers, but in 1922 it had grown to 14 per cent. In some of these States, where in pre-war years the farmers' bankruptcy cases represented about 7 per cent of all such cases, this percentage in 1922 had risen to nearly 30.

"These losses have not been due to inefficiency on the part of the farmers. Practically all of them were incurred by men who had been doing fairly well until they entered the period of drastic deflation. Some few were caused by overexpansion in the purchase of land during the period of high prices. In general, however, the trouble has been due to the deflation in prices of farm products and the increased cost of production and of the necessaries farmers must buy."

* * * * * * *

"This drift from the farms to the cities is due in part to inability to make a decent living on the farm and in part to the fact that the Nation has been willing to pay higher wages relatively for workers in the industries of various sorts than for workers who are producing food.

* * * * * * *

"The Nation has suffered in another way. The drastic economies which have become necessary on the farms have greatly reduced farm standards of living. They have compelled overwork by the farmers, unaccustomed farm work by farm mothers, increased work by children kept out of school—in too many cases the older children taken

out for good. Continued disappointment on the part of all members of the family, worry and discouragement, added to privations, have resulted in the breaking up of many a home.

* * * * * * *

"The Nation has suffered equally in depressed morale. There has been no satisfaction in the minds of the farmer or in the minds of the city dwellers over this agricultural depression. The farmer has no challenge to heroism. The farm wife has no glory in her sacrifice and disappointment and long days of toil. The result has been a social and political unrest which has not contributed to national welfare. The underserved fate and the powerlessness to pull out of difficulties has lessened hope and developed an unrest which will be felt for a long time. The farmer does not wish to complain, but he is driven to it; and at the same time he resents the condition which makes it necessary to complain."

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. RAMSEYER.

Mr. RAMSEYER. I reserve the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman reserves four minutes.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MEAD]. [Applause.]

M. MEAD. Mr. Speaker, the postal wage bill reported by the Post Office Committee, H. R. 9035, is generally satisfactory to the employees of the Postal Service.

While the employees generally held the hope that the Kelly-Edge or Paige bill would have been approved, they now realize that the committee bill is a suitable compromise, and they are urging its passage.

The House committee bill, H. R. 9035, provides for $300 increases for clerks and carriers, fixing a new scale of salary grades at $1,700, $1,800, $1,900, $2,000, and $2,100, and special clerk grades at $2,200 and $2,300.

The House bill provides for a new method of computing overtime which raises the overtime rate. It also has a time differential for night work which is of great importance to the clerical group.

The question of postal night work was thoroughly investigated by the Senate Post Office Committee, and its conclusion was the same as that proposed in H. R. 9035—namely, a time differential of 10 minutes in every hour between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

The report reads as follows:

Senate report on postal night work, January 16, 1923

SENATE INVESTIGATION OF NIGHT WORK

In an informative report to the Sixty-seventh Congress dated January 16, 1923, Senator TOWNSEND, chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, said in behalf of the committee on this subject of postal night work:

(Report to accompany S. 3773)

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3773) to reduce night work in the Postal Service, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass without amendment.

This bill was introduced subsequently to the consideration of Senate Resolution 259, Sixty-seventh Congress, second session, which was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be, and hereby is, authorized to investigate the matter of night work by postal employees for the purpose of determining the extent of such work and the best method of reducing it, and whether necessary night work in the Post Office Department should be compensated by shorter hours or increased pay. Such committee shall report its findings to the Senate with such recommendations as to it may seem desirable not later than July 1, 1922."

In accordance with the terms of this resolution the committee submitted a report of its findings to the Senate on April 20, 1922.

During the consideration of this resolution hearings were held on May 11 and 18, 1922. The committee submitted a request to the Post Office Department for information as to the amount of night work in the service; its character; its necessity; the classes of mail handled at night and the relative amounts of each class worked; the department's opinion as to whether night work could in any manner be reduced without affecting detrimentally the service to patrons; and the department's estimate of the cost of a reduction of the hours constituting a day's work during night hours—i. e., between the hours of 6 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m.

In order to obtain this information the department sent out questionnaires to over 100 postmasters in charge of the largest post offices throughout the country. Departmental representatives presented the replies of postmasters to the questionnaires and gave such other information as they possessed in reference to the subject matter to the committee. Representatives of the employees were also heard, especially representatives of employees performing night services.

As a result of its investigation the committee is convinced at the present time much unnecessary night work is being done in the Postal Service. It believes that the department should be able to devise methods whereby considerable reduction in the amount of night work may be effected. The committee is of the opinion that the passage of this bill will exert pressure upon the Post Office Department so that ways and means of reorganization of personnel will be adopted to eliminate such unnecessary night work. The committee further believes additional compensation in the form of a time differential for night work, such as is essential to the best interest of the service, should be awarded to employees performing such service.

It is well recognized that night workers in all lines of business are not as efficient as those who perform their functions during daylight hours. A contented employee in the Postal Service will without question accomplish more satisfactory work than one who is working unusual hours and under discouraging conditions. The reduction of night work as provided in this bill will promote better health and better social conditions for the largest possible number of employees in the Postal Service. The principle of additional compensation for night work has long since been recognized by the Government, the most notable beneficiaries being employees of the Government Printing Office.

It is very difficult to estimate with exactness the extra cost in money which this bill would impose upon the Post Office Department. If the present night force were not reduced, the cost might reach as much as $5,000,000, but since the hearings by the committee the department has reduced the number of night workers; and by limiting night work to first-class mail matter the night forces can be greatly reduced. The cause for such a large night force is due largely to the daily late mailing of postal matter. It is believed that proper departmental regulations can be issued materially expediting earlier mailings. The cost is secondary to the efficiency which would be secured through that contentment which would come from the shorter working hours at night. In a majority of cases six hours of work would be equal to that now performed in eight hours. The health of men and women would be conserved and that bulwark of our public, the American home, made happier and better.

The only question which divided the committee was whether night workers, of which there always will be some, should receive special consideration by increased pay or shorter hours, and the majority feel that the latter is the better and wiser method.

MILITARY CREDIT

Of great importance to the former military service men is the provision in the bill giving them credit in the Postal Service in promotions for the time they served in the military service. In short, military service is construed to be the same as postal service for those promotions which are based on length of postal service.

INCREASES JUSTIFIED

In view of the necessity for maintaining postal efficiency by attracting to the service and holding in the service the best type of employees, this wage bill is a good, sound investment for the American people.

That the postal workers are entitled to an adequate wage, regardless of the existence of a postal deficit, is clearly set forth in the following editorial from the Union Postal Clerk, the official journal of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks:

THE OUTCRY AGAINST POSTAL REVENUES

More has been written about postal revenues in the public press during the last few months than in the past decade. No one cared much about postal revenues until the postal workers started to speak up for a living wage. Then those in political control of the Nation's affairs let it be known there could be no pay increases without a corresponding increase in postage revenues. Otherwise the tax-reduction program would be much disturbed and the people disappointed.

While postal employees believe almost without exception that the service should be self-sustaining, they are a unit in protesting against a low-wage policy just because postage rates are too low to insure an equalization of income and outgo. If the party in political control believes in low postage rates that is its concern and there are ample grounds for defending such a policy. But a deliberate curtailment of postal revenues can not be successfully used as a justification for subnormal wage rates. The employees have no control over postage rates and they should not be made to stand the brunt of the effects of a low-rate policy that amounts to a virtual subsidy to a few business concerns already opulent beyond the safety point.

We hear nothing of a self-sustaining Navy or Army or State Department. The pay and pension privileges of the admirals and the generals are not predicated on the necessity of showing a surplus. Regardless of what the postal revenues may be, whether they be large or small, the facts stand out that the Government should pay its postal workers amply adequate pay. Then if it is deemed advisable to follow a policy of a self-sustaining Postal Service the postage rates should be adjusted accordingly.

Resorting, for emphasis, to swing-room vernacular, this stall of the department's regarding its cost-ascertainment data is a lot of "applesauce." The proper procedure, assuming that the party in political control wants a self-sustaining service, is to first fix postal wages and then fix postage rates. The employees, we repeat, are entitled to ample wages regardless of what the postal revenues may be. It is begging the question for the department to seek delay and to evade its duty toward its workers on the ground that possibly parcel-post rates can not be raised sufficiently high to provide a living wage. Even if they can not be so raised, this does not justify a denial of an obvious right to underpaid men performing an essential public service.

Moreover, it ill becomes some of the departmental experts to use the postal deficit as an argument against pay raises for the field workers when they are helping to create this deficit by reaching out for pay increases for themselves. All of the department's expenses, amounting to close to $4,000,000, are now paid from postal revenues. Formerly they were paid from other revenue sources. And out of the next year's postal revenues will come a 50 per cent increase in pay for the four assistants to the Postmaster General, and substantial increases for all of the bureau chiefs. These increases are deserved. We are not arguing against them. But it is manifestly unfair for a group that is decreasing postal revenues to use this shortage as a reason for denying a pay readjustment to the underpaid field workers. If the departmental chiefs were so much concerned about a postal deficit they could very easily have continued the former practice of paying the department's expenses out of general taxation revenue and saved the postal revenues to that extent. If pay increases are hereafter to be condition on a postal surplus, the departmental chiefs are prepared, we suppose, to refuse to accept their salary boosts until such time as the deficit is wiped out.

The rural mail carriers, by the provisions of this bill, are granted a maintenance allowance of 4 cents per mile, and they are generally satisfied with the committee's recommendations. The rural carrier has become a traveling post office, and as a result of the parcel post his work has increased tremendously. He richly deserves all the bill will give him.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS

The House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads adopted certain amendments to the measure submitted by the joint subcommittee. Among them was a graduated scale of clerk hire for third-class post offices instead of the present lump-sum appropriation, and an increase in the percentage of cancellation of stamps on outgoing mail, from which the compensation of the fourth-class postmasters is derived. The reasons for these amendments are as follows:

Under the present law no third-class postmaster receives a sufficient amount to employ necessary help. Therefore he must take from his salary an amount sufficient to supplement the allowance the department can grant with the inadequate appropriation for this purpose. The law says the department may grant not to exceed certain amounts, but the department necessarily substitutes a scale far below the amounts indicated in order to spread the appropriation over this service.

Careful investigation by the committee disclosed that this group is the only one in the Postal Service which has no stated salary schedule. The Postmaster General recommended to our committee that specific amounts be allowed, based upon the salaries of the postmasters. After careful consideration this schedule was adopted by the committee and is before the House in H. R. 9035.

It must be understood that this amendment does not add anything to the compensation of the third-class postmasters for the reason that department regulations provide that vouchers must be submitted by the clerks in these offices showing that the amounts have been received by them for services rendered.

In adopting the Post Office Department recommendation our committee took into consideration the fact that the third-class post offices are the distributing agencies for a vast volume of parcel-post matter. The handling of this is not reflected in the receipts of their offices on which their compensation is based, but it comprises the bulk of the work. The volume of incoming parcel post is many times greater than the outgoing.

In order to permit some flexibility in this schedule for administrative purposes provision is made that the Postmaster General may modify the allowances to meet varying needs, but that they shall not be exceeded or reduced by more than 10 per cent.

Our committee is convinced, and the Post Office Department believes, that the specific schedule in the bill under consideration will make for efficiency in the nearly 11,000 third-class post offices. As a matter of justice it will permit the postmaster to retain for himself and family the salary to which he is entitled under the law.

For the fourth-class postmasters a slight increase is made in the percentages of cancellation of stamps on outgoing mail from which their compensation is derived. It was at first proposed by the joint subcommittee that allowances be granted this class for the items of rent, fuel, light, and equipment they must furnish at their own expense. The Postmaster General, while recognizing that the fourth-class postmasters are entitled to additional compensation, pointed out that for administrative purposes it would be better to have a direct increase rather than an allowance. In order to approximate the amount of the allowance proposed, our committee raised the percentage of cancellation of stamps. This gives a comparatively small amount annually to each postmaster of this class.

This increase is amply justified on account of the increase in the volume of incoming mail, for which they receive no pay, due principally to the tremendous growth of the parcel post business. The great bulk of parcel post matter goes from the cities to the country and the country postmasters are the distributing agents, performing the work and bearing the expense, but receiving no pay for it. It is conservatively estimated that incoming mail in these offices is six times greater than outgoing. The compensation is based on the outgoing; the incoming mail furnishes no revenue to the fourth-class postmaster.

Department regulations require the fourth-class office to be open during business hours. In these villages this means from 10 to 14 hours. If the postmaster needs help—which he does in many cases—he must hire it at his own expense. He is permitted to engage in other business, because if he were not, there would be no fourth-class post offices, due to the very small compensation. But the post office must have the postmaster's personal attention, and his other business must not interfere with his postal duties.

It is indefensible to say that this group of nearly 37,000 postal workers in the rural sections of the country should be compelled to donate quarters, equip the post office, and heat and light it without recompense. The additional percentage of cancellation, while not adequately compensating them for this, will in a measure help them to carry this burden.

I sincerely hope this meritorious measure will pass both the House and Senate and receive the signature of the President. It is a sound business investment on the part of the Federal Government. It is an act of simple justice in behalf of the 300,000 faithful employees of our Post Office Department.

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield half a minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MAGEE].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized for half a minute.

Mr. MAGEE of New York. Mr. Speaker, in voting for this bill I appreciate the fact that it is the policy of the Government that the Post Office Department shall be practically self-sustaining. I hope the administration will find that the increased obligations created by this bill can be absorbed by increased postal receipts. [Applause.]

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SITES].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. SITES. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present some observations on the pending postal salary reclassification bill (H. R. 9035) and to set forth as clearly as possible a few of the many good reasons why this bill should be enacted into law. During my 8½ years' service as postmaster of Harrisburg, Pa., from June, 1913, to February, 1922, I learned a great deal about the actual workings of the Postal Service and the conditions among the men and women who make that service their work.

First, I can not speak too highly of the quality of the personnel of the Postal Service. Their efficiency, industry, and loyalty have been tried and proven time and time again. I do not believe in any business enterprise in the country—and the Postal Service is really a great Government enterprise—that you will find as high a class of employees on the whole as in the United States Postal Service. They are eminently deserving of fair and just treatment from the hands of their employer. Both in time of peace and war the Postal Service has been shown to be a wonderful organization, with an apparently unlimited capacity. And bear in mind that the postal establishment is wholly dependent upon the quality and morale of its employees for the class of service rendered. It manufactures nothing, produces nothing, but service to all of the people, and the efficiency of the service can at all times be directly measured by the capability and morale of the employees who produce it.

It seems to be almost unanimous opinion that postal employees should be given an increase in salaries. Such objection as has been made to the pending bill is based on the fact that it carries no provision for raising revenue to bear the cost of the increases. I believe the President is absolutely right in his idea

that the Postal Service should be so administered as not to show any appreciable deficit at the close of the fiscal year, as any deficit must necessarily be paid out of the General Treasury. It is sound public policy that the postal establishment be removed so far as possible from consideration in connection with the levying of taxes. However, the Postal Service belongs to the people and it is conducted for the use and benefit of the whole people. The people expect, and have a right to expect, the most efficient mail service possible. I maintain such service can only be furnished by paying the employees responsible for it salaries commensurate with their work, and salaries sufficiently attractive to prevent excessive turnover in personnel, which postal employees are not receiving at the present time.

Since 1913 up to the present time the increased cost of living has been estimated from 65 per cent to 80 per cent, varying, of course, in different sections of the United States. Postal employees during this period have been granted an increase of 50 per cent in salaries, notwithstanding the fact that postal receipts have doubled and the number of employees has not been correspondingly increased by any means. To be specific, postal revenues for the fiscal year 1913 were $266,619,525; for the fiscal year 1923, $532,827,925, an increase of 100 per cent minus a slight fraction. In 1913 there were approximately 183,842 postmasters and classified postal employees; in 1923 there were 264,340 such employees, an increase of 44 per cent. In other words, with an increase in personnel of 44 per cent the Postal Service is handling an increase in business of 100 per cent. Nothing could speak more highly for the efficiency and industry of the employees of the Postal Service of to-day. But, in spite of the fact of more work and added responsibilities, wages have not even kept pace with the increases granted in other lines of work because of higher living costs, and as a matter of fact the postal employee is much worse off to-day so far as salary is concerned than he was in 1913.

It is a serious question which confronts us, gentlemen, and one which demands attention at this session of Congress. A man can not give the best that is in him when his salary is such that he can not maintain the same standards which men in other lines of his brain and capacity are maintaining. It is against human nature. Where this salary is such that he can not keep up a decent standard of living, as living conditions are judged in the United States; when he can not give his wife and children some of the comforts and advantages of modern life, then it most seriously impairs his efficiency. His self-respect suffers, and where self-respect suffers usefulness to the community in which he lives and to his country declines. A man who is continually worrying over the butcher bill, the grocer bill, the doctor bill, and where the money is coming from to properly clothe himself and family is not rendering the best service that is in him to his employer. It is such a condition that confronts us in the Postal Service to-day, and it is one that demands immediate action, for we are all interested in the welfare of the Postal Service, although we may not realize it.

There are many precedents for the action contemplated by Congress in this bill. So far as I know no bill granting increases to postal employees has carried with it at the same time a revision in postal rates to meet the cost of the increases granted. So, as a matter of fact, every bill where an increase has been granted in salaries is a precedent. It is worth pointing out that the normal growth of the post-office revenues and business has always rapidly tended to absorb any increased expenses.

For example, the 1920 postal appropriation act granted increases to postal employees which the Postmaster General in his 1920 annual report states cost $33,202,600. House Joint Resolution No. 151, which became effective November 8, 1919, later granted a bonus on a sliding scale to postal employees for the same fiscal year, and cost an additional $35,698,400. No change was made in any of the postal rates and no provision made for raising the revenue, although an added expense of $68,901,000 was placed on the Postal Service for that fiscal year. The total deficit for the year was $40,000,000, but attention should be called to the fact that $23,000,000 of that sum was caused by the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission granting increased pay to the railroads for carrying the mails. This made a total additional expense placed on the service for 1920 of $91,901,000, and as there was a deficit of $40,000,000, the Postal Service in that one year absorbed almost $52,000,000 of the added expense placed on it without any change in postal rates.

On June 5, 1920, the present postal salary act was passed, which the Postmaster General, in his annual report for 1921, estimated as costing $41,855,000 for that year. No provision was made for raising any additional revenue in the act of June 5, 1920, and the operations of the Postal Service showed a deficit of $81,387,387 assignable to the fiscal year 1921. In 1922 this deficit had been reduced to $60,815,400; in 1923 to $28,578,760. While no figures are available as yet for the fiscal year 1924, it is understood that the deficit will approximate $20,000,000. Bear in mind that no change has been made in the rates during this period, and from the foregoing it can readily be seen how the Postal Service by only its normal growth and increased efficiency has been absorbing the increase in salaries granted in 1919 and 1920, and for which no provision whatsoever was made for raising revenue.

The bill H. R. 9035 is estimated as costing $64,644,775. The salaries recommended therein are the lowest that the committee could consistently indorse as a living wage. Congress is not now in a position to intelligently revise postal rates; Congress is in a position to reclassify postal salaries. Where a decision must be made between a temporary deficit in operating the Postal Service or lowering the standard of efficiency of the service, I am for a temporary deficit every time. The Postal Service must not retrograde. Every business of any size encounters emergencies where it is necessary to operate at a loss for a period of time in order to keep up to its high standard and keep going until an intelligent adjustment can be made. The Postal Service is not different in this respect from any other large business institution.

The only reason a revision of rates is not carried in the present bill is that the committee had no data upon which to base such action. An appropriation of $500,000 was granted in the 1924 postal appropriation act for the purpose of enabling the Postmaster General to make an investigation and ascertain as nearly as possible the exact cost to the Government of handling the different classes of mail matter with a view to recommending equitable adjustments in the present postal rates. During the month September 21, 1923–October 20, 1923, exhaustive investigations were made at all points of the United States to be used as a basis for cost ascertainment. This data has been studied and been in process of tabulation since that time and the Postmaster General advises the committee that the complete report will not be available for several more months. Anyone can readily comprehend it is an enormous task. It is a matter of common sense that no fair revision of rates is possible until the report is available.

I believe the people who use the mails should pay for the service rendered at rates approximating the cost of the service. Congress has no way at the present time of determining just what classes of mail matter are being carried at a loss, or if at a loss how much loss.

There has been an ill-advised move in certain quarters to place the entire cost, or most of the cost, of the proposed postal salary increases on parcel post, which, in my opinion, would be most unfair and a rank imposition on the users of that service. While the Postal Service should be self-sustaining, the rates should not be so fixed that one class of mail matter must show a substantial profit in order to make up a deficit in another class or classes. The rates should be adjusted as nearly as possible so that each class of mail and special service will be self-supporting. In the absence of cost data I believe it would be most unfair and unwise that any attempt should be made to throw the expense of this bill on the Parcel Post Service.

As a matter of fact, if the report on cost ascertainment is made fairly and accurately, I doubt very much, indeed, whether the Parcel Post Service will show such a tremendous loss as has been generally circulated. I have heard the remark made frequently, on what basis I do not know, that the Postal Service was on a self-supporting basis until the inauguration of parcel post and that the deficits of the past few years are directly chargeable to parcel post. As a matter of fact, the exact opposite is true. For the fiscal years 1884 to 1911, inclusive, 28 years, the Postal Service showed a deficit each year. The years 1906, 1908, and 1909 showed an aggregate deficit of $45,000,000, or an average annual deficit of $15,000,000 for these three years. Parcel Post Service was placed in operation in 1913. For the first four years after its inauguration—1913 to 1916, inclusive—the Postal Service showed a net surplus of $3,383,040, an average annual surplus of $845,760. During this time the Postal Service was more nearly on a self-sustaining basis, without any idea of profit, than at any time in its entire history. No comparison should be made of the Postal Service during the war, as conditions were so changed that a fair comparison is not possible with any other period.

I do not intend to make the statement that parcel post was responsible for wiping out the previous deficit, but I believe

these figures effectively refute any contention that parcel post is wholly responsible for the present deficit in the Postal Service, and that any deficit should be made up by increasing the rates on this class of mail.

However, if parcel post is being handled at such a huge loss as has been generally circulated, and which I very much doubt, the report on cost ascertainment should bring out that fact. Prompt adjustment is then possible, as the Postmaster General already has authority, with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the existing law to change the rates so that the service will pay for itself. No legislation is really required in the matter of parcel-post rates. In my opinion, any legislation at this time increasing the rates on parcel post might play havoc with that service and so reduce the business that the estimated increase in revenue to be derived therefrom would fade away. In other words, we would "kill the hen that laid the golden egg."

I honestly believe that a revision in postal rates is necessary and should be made at the earliest practicable date. Prices for every other article and service have advanced materially during the past 10 years. Comparatively no change has been made in postal rates, excepting second-class matter, or newspapers and magazines. But now is not the time and it can not be done at this time because we have nothing on which to work. Without any criticism of the Postmaster General, I merely want to suggest that there is probably no other business in the world that it would take more than 11 months to ascertain what articles it is handling at a profit, and what articles at a loss, and how much. It is now more than 11 months since the appropriation for cost ascertainment has been available to the Post Office Department.

When Congress convenes next December it will have data on which it can revise postal rates, and so revise them that the different classes of mail matter will pay for the cost of their handling. More definite figures will also be available at that time as to the actual cost of the increases given postal employees if the bill is passed at this time. In the meantime postal employees are more than entitled to the increases in salaries granted them in the proposed bill, and it seems to me that it would not only be poor business policy and detrimental to efficient administration but unjust to the employees themselves to expect them to continue to perform the increased volume of work for a wage which it is generally agreed, and which statistics of the United States Department of Labor confirm, is not even sufficient to decently support a family and totally inadequate for the character and the volume of work performed.

It has been said that the Postal Service is nearer the hearts of the American people than any other Government activity, and that its fullness and beauty of service is characterized by and made possible only by the spirit of sacrifice and unselfish devotion to duty of its employees. It is my sincere belief that this is true; it touches the human side of life. The mission of the Postal Service is nobly expressed in the inscription on the Washington City Post Office Building, perhaps one of the most beautiful in the world, in the words of Doctor Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, and Woodrow Wilson:

> Messenger of sympathy and love. Servant of parted friends. Consoler of the lonely. Bond of the scattered family. Enlarger of the common life. Carrier of news and knowledge. Instrument of trade and industry. Promoter of mutual acquaintance, of peace and good will among men and nations.

[Applause.]

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

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SANDERS].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to a bill which carries additional expenditures by the Post Office Department of fifty to seventy million dollars without adequate assurance that at the same time the revenues will take care of those expenditures.

The great difficulty in Government ownership and operation of any business is that the Government is ready to perform the easy task of increasing expenditures and delays the performance of the more difficult and unpleasant task of increasing revenues falling on its customers in the business. When the Government controlled the railroads we increased expenditures of the railroads to the extent that it cost the Government in taxes billions of dollars, because the Government at the same time did not have the courage to make the revenues which came from freight and passenger charges sufficiently heavy to pay the expenditures.

So far as I am concerned, although I am in favor of increasing the pay of post-office employees to a just amount, I am unwilling to assist in a venture that goes aside from that principle; and for that reason, and that reason alone, I shall cast my vote against this measure. [Applause.]

Mr. RICHARDS. Did you believe in the same principle in the appointment of new district judges of the United States?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Oh, the gentleman is not talking about a governmental business. I was talking about conditions when the Government engages in a business. The question of our courts is not a business.

Mr. RICHARDS. Is not the Government engaging in a business when it creates a new United States district court?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. It is not.

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

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PAIGE].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. PAIGE. Mr. Speaker, the question has been if there are any means of raising revenue to meet the increased salaries. It is the opinion of the committee that relief for the postal employees should not be deferred pending adjustment of the revenue measure.

The committee is informed by the Post Office Department that the ascertainment of cost of handling all classes of mail matter is being pursued as diligently as possible, but the result will not be available until the end of the fiscal year.

The department already has authority to raise the parcel-post rates, including the fees for insurance, C. O. D., and registration, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under that authority they can raise, without any additional legislation, some $35,000,000, without increasing rates on parcels weighing less than 8 ounces. These figures are the estimate made by the Post Office Department.

In the general consideration of the revenue question it should be remembered that experience has shown that in every instance when postal salaries were increased a large portion of the increases have been absorbed by the expansion of business yielding increased postal revenue. The receipts of the postal department in 1922–23 show an increase of approximately $48,000,000. The increased cost of handling this increased business was $18,000,000, showing a net increase of $30,000,000. Assuming that the same increase would occur next year, the amount the department can raise under the present law—some $35,000,000—will provide for the expenditure required by the passage of this legislation.

I think this answers the objection that there are no means provided to raise the revenue.

In addition, what the benefits might be in the way of increased efficiency and improvement in the morale of the personnel can not be overestimated.

The passage of this bill will be an answer to the appeals that have come to the committee and Congress from all parts of the country; from the business men, editorial expressions of the entire press, petitions of legislatures, great civic organizations, including chambers of commerce, rotary clubs, clergymen, and will meet the approval of the public.

I am confident that this is not the usual propaganda that comes to Congress, but that it is the earnest wish and desire of the people throughout the country that an increase be given to a class of men who constitute, in my judgment, one of the most faithful, intelligent, and loyal groups of employees in this Government. [Applause.]

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

Mr. WILLIAM E. HULL. Mr. Speaker, the few minutes allotted to me will not allow a discussion of this bill to any extent. I will talk only on the humanitarian side of the question. My experience in life has been of such a nature that I can speak from first-hand experience and knowledge of the Postal Service. I was assistant postmaster in a small town; then a railway mail clerk; then postmaster of the city of Peoria for eight years, during which time I installed six of the original rural delivery experimental routes; and was vice president and president of the National Association of First Class Postmasters for six years.

During my term as postmaster I had the opportunity of appointing some thirty-odd clerks and carriers. The carriers, as a general rule, were sons of veterans of the Civil War; and to-day I see these men, who are practically my age, trudging down the streets with their shoulders bent with the heavy-laden bags of mail, crippled in feet and limbs so that they can hardly walk the stairways of the buildings, and I know

of my personal knowledge that they have not been able to reserve sufficient funds for the future so that they may retire in their old age.

The rural carrier is hit by present-day conditions in two ways. The popularity of the parcel post has forced him to greatly increase the carrying capacity of his equipment, while the cost of maintenance is nearly double what it was in former years.

I have also had enough experience to know what is required of these men in the way of mental ability. For instance, take the railway mail clerk. If he becomes proficient he must study his schemes continually. He must arise early in the morning and work until late at night; and during his rest period, which is costly to him financially, he does not have the opportunity that men in other lines of business have. The carrier must have the strength to face the weather conditions, whatever they are, and after a long period of service he breaks under the strain and as he grows older becomes incompetent for other positions; and the clerk likewise becomes a public servant for life, and as time passes he does not acquire a knowledge of the business world and can not demand the salaries that others receive.

Gentlemen, it is like this: These men go into the service as young men and retire as old men; and it is the duty of everyone who receives mail by the service of these men to be willing to see that they are paid in such a way that they can not only live well during their working years but that they may have enough money granted them at this time that their savings will be of such a nature when they reach the retirement age that they will not have to worry about what may befall them from a living standpoint. I am for this bill, and I hope there will not be a single Congressman within the hearing of my voice who will not support it.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, in voting for the bill reclassifying the postal salaries I recognize that an increase of compensation will be paid to about 300,000 employees of the Federal Government. Such an increase is only commensurate with the advances being made in many lines of service, and is a partial offset to the advanced cost of living which reaches all our citizens alike. My experience is that postal employees are as attentive to their duties as any class of citizens. They are thrown directly in contact with the people. They must be men and women of education, of character, and at all times courteous. It has seemed to me that their request is one worthy of our best consideration.

After due inquiry their claim seemed a just and fair one, and contrary to my usual method when waited upon by committees of postal employees, I stated positively I would vote for such a bill as the committee having this legislation in charge would report. To-day it has been a pleasure to comply with that agreement, having, however, previously appeared before the subcommittee in favor of the principle of additional compensation in their behalf.

The Government is not a success as a business organization. The Post Office Department is an exception to this statement. It has been the policy of our Government for a long time to endeavor to carry on this department in a way to be self-supporting. The passage of this bill will create a large deficiency. It was gratifying during the discussion of the bill on the floor to have both the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRIEST], and the chairman of the subcommittee on reorganization, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLY], state that a complete survey of the subject is being made by the department, and give their assurances to the House that at the session of Congress in December a bill making a revision of postal rates will undoubtedly be reported which will offset the deficiency this bill creates.

It was also stated that the department itself had especially asked that the revision of postal rates should not be included in this bill, in order that the examination being made by the department, under authority of Congress, could be concluded. This, it is expected, will be done within a few months and the information be available for congressional action in December.

The increase in salaries, involving an estimated expenditure of nearly $65,000,000, should naturally be followed by legislation to provide the necessary revenue and the assurances to which I have above referred, indicate favorable action of this nature by the proper committee at the proper time.

These advances in pay will be an incentive to the employees in all branches of the Postal Service for added efficiency as a suitable expression of their appreciation of the congressional action. I thoroughly believe that the postal workers have rightly earned the increases provided by the present bill.

Mr. O'CONNELL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this bill, as it is the best we can get at this time. I have the great honor to represent in this House one of the large and populous districts of the country located in the city of Brooklyn, in Richmond Hill, and Woodhaven within the confines of the Greater New York. I desire to record my emphatic approval of this legislation which seeks to substantially and at the same time to permanently increase the compensation of the men and women in the Postal Service of the Nation.

Hundreds of letters and telegrams are reaching my desk each day from all classes of people manifesting their great interest in this question and appealing to me as their representative for my voice and vote toward bringing this salary increase about. It is an acknowledged fact that the adjustment of these salaries in 1920 was totally inadequate to meet the cost of living or to permit these loyal men and women in the service to obtain or enjoy the ordinary comforts of life. It was the assumption at that time that the cost of living would be reduced, but we find that the contrary is the fact. I have personal knowledge of instances where, because of the high cost of living, the wives of Post Office employees have been compelled to seek employment in order to maintain their little homes and insure their children the blessings of education so necessary in these days of keen competition. May I direct the attention of the members of the committee to the loyalty of these employees during the World War, when hundreds upon hundreds of them refused opportunities for better positions, more pay, and more time at home with their families? The postal men and women are of the highes class of Government servants. They must be morally, mentally, and physically fit and sound. In addition they must pass a rigid mental examination and, at very inadequate pay, serve a long apprenticeship before they obtain the grade required by the service, together with better wages. Surely we should recognize their right to fair pay for good work.

I am speaking with knowledge and authority when I assure the House that the people of the United States are strongly behind this legislation, despite the statement of the President and the Postmaster General, as quoted in the newspapers. When it is enacted into law it will receive the acclamation of every right-minded citizen in the land who believes in the American spirit of fair play and fair pay for loyalty, honesty, and efficiency in governmental service.

Mr. CULLEN. Mr. Speaker, there are many reasons why I favor a substantial increase in salaries of postal workers. In the first place, the salaries now paid them are inadequate to enable them to provide the necessary living expenses for themselves and their families.

In the great city of New York, where rent and food prices have soared to very high levels, it has been found impossible for the letter carrier or the postal clerk in many instances to provide his family with comfortable living quarters, with clothing and wholesome food, and buy books to give his children an education. He has been forced in many instances to seek extra tasks after his arduous duties were completed for the day in order to try to fill up the gap in his insufficient earnings or, rather, pay from the Government.

The letter carrier—the postal clerk—is entitled to a better deal than this. He is a skilled worker and he is a hard worker. His service is of vital importance to the public. Who is more deserving than the letter carrier? He is a national institution, an important factor in our civilization. He comes to your home or to your office with his cheerful smile, with good news or bad news. He puts in long hours with a heavy bag strapped over his shoulders. He walks miles on his route. He performs a service without which business and home would be severely crippled. He is going in the dead heat of summer and plodding through the rain, sleet, and snow in winter. He is the most underpaid and overworked man in public service. His salary and that of the clerks should be readjusted to meet the cost of living to-day. The bill before us is a step in the right direction. Congress should pass it.

It is interesting to note that this increase, if passed, would be of very little, if any, cost to the Public Treasury. It is well known that the post office is virtually self-sustaining. Slight readjustments in some of the rates would make the Postal System wholly self-sustaining and would more than pay this increase. So we see that the postal worker is therefore a producer—filling a double rôle of performing public and necessary service and also producing profits or revenue for the Government. At least allow him a sufficient share in this productivity to render it unnecessary for him to seek arduous tasks to perform after his long day's work is done.

From the standpoint of an efficient service, this bill should be passed. Already, in this branch of the Government service

the personnel is constantly changing, due to unattractive wage standards and working conditions.

I am in receipt of communications from taxpayers in all walks of life, marveling at the efficiency that the department has been able to maintain thus far in the face of inadequate salaries. But the postal clerks and letter carriers have been looking forward for some time to the passage by Congress of a measure giving them the relief that this bill provides. If this bill fails to pass and they are again disappointed and afforded no relief, many more efficient carriers and clerks may be forced out of the service in the city of New York and in other cities where the high cost of living continues to be a problem.

The Sixty-eighth Congress should not adjourn until the salaries of these men are increased to a decent and living wage. Every citizen realizes the necessity and justice of this increase and they are all in favor of giving an increase to these worthy public servants.

Mr. VARE. Mr. Speaker, salaries of postal employees in general have not met the pace of increased cost of living, and in many instances with the great mass of clerks and carriers the rate of pay has never been high.

Based on the standards of increased living cost outlined by the Department of Labor, the postal employee has received in added pay since 1913 but a part of the amount deemed necessary for his proper maintenance of home and family. For instance, the Labor Department declares that the increase in living cost has jumped 70.4 per cent since 1913, while the postal salaries have increased about 50 per cent in that time.

The letter carrier has one of the most important positions in the Government service. Upon him the Nation relies in a great measure for the speedy conduct of business. He has had placed on his shoulders—more so in recent years than in the past—the carrying of a large part of the Nation's commerce. The parcel post has increased his load; C. O. D. parcel-post collections have increased his responsibilities, and the Government has not even met his increased living cost in return.

While this measure increases the already heavy financial load of the Government, it is well to remember that the Post Office Department is nearly self-supporting and that past increases in postal pay have soon been met by increased earnings in that department. A way must be found to meet this increase in postal pay, but we should not withhold what is justly due these men another day for that reason.

Letter carriers and clerks in the city of Philadelphia, for instance, would be given a $300 a year increase in salary by the terms of this bill. This will go a long way in providing a just and equitable salary for these men.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman yields two minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to take the time allotted to me to express my complete approval of the businesslike and concise statement made by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. RAMSEYER]; and I would like to have some man answer that statement on the floor of this House to-day. I am just as much interested in the postal employees of this country as any other man. I believe those employees are rendering honest, faithful, efficient service and want to have them receive pay commensurate with their work. But I have been told time and time again by the proponents of this legislation and representatives of the postal employees that it would not entail one dollar of extra charge on the Federal Treasury. It has been stated from time to time on the floor of this House that this legislation would not entail any extra burden on the Treasury. With that understanding I expected to support this legislation. But I am not going to support it when it is shown to be a direct annual charge for all time to come on the Treasury of from $70,000,000 to $100,000,000. It has been the fundamental principle ever since the Post Office Department was established that it pay its own expenses; and yet here, with a $30,000,000 deficit already existing, we are proposing to start and add a $70,000,000 additional expense. If the people of the country want any one thing at this time it is reduced taxation, and therefore I am going to continue to vote on that principle and refuse to add an additional burden which places more taxation on the American people.

This legislation should wait until we receive the report from the special committee that we have appropriated $500,000 to obtain. Bring both increases in at the same time and carry out the original agreement, and then I will support this increase pay for the postal employees.

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

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield half a minute to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ALMON].

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this bill and shall vote for it. Our Post Office Department is a great business institution. The postal employees are honest, faithful, efficient, and patriotic, and its success is due to them. If the Government expects its postal employees to render good and satisfactory service they must be paid a reasonable wage. The employees of the Government or private industries could not be expected to render the best service when they feel that they are not being paid sufficient and reasonable wages.

In fixing the salaries of the postal employees the proper criterion is what the service is reasonably worth, regardless of what the receipts of the department may be. However, the better the service the greater will be the receipts.

This bill provides for an increase in compensation of all of the postal employees and is not only in their interest but in the interest of the public also. This increase is not only due the employees, considering the cost of living at this time, but it will cause the experienced and efficient employees to remain in the service and the public will in this way reap the benefit. We have increased the salaries of many of the Government employees in other departments on account of the increased cost of living. The same has been done in private industries.

I introduced a bill at the beginning of this session of Congress providing for 6 cents per mile for maintenance equipment. The committee, after conducting extensive hearings, has recommended and provided in this bill 4 cents per mile, and while I do not think it is as much as it should be, still it is that or nothing, and I hope that at some future time they may be given at least the amount provided for in my bill.

A fair average of the expense of a rural letter carrier in maintaining his equipment for carrying the mail is $523.03 per annum, or $43.58 per month, as shown by the evidence submitted to the committee. The average total living expenses of a rural letter carrier, including the $43.58 maintenance of his equipment, amounts to $175.05 per month, and the average monthly pay is $150, leaving a monthly shortage of $25.05, and this shows that they should be allowed at least 6 cents per mile.

Postal employees, like other people, should have some margin so that in case of emergency, illness, or other misfortune, they will have some surplus revenue with which to meet it. The mounted city carriers are furnished cars and other vehicles at the expense of the Government, and I have always believed that the rural carrier should be furnished the same facilities, or an amount in money equivalent thereto. There has never been any reason for this discrimination between the city carrier and the carriers of the mail in the country. If there was any discrimination it should be in favor of the rural carriers for the reason that they travel over bad roads and the city carrier usually travels over paved streets. The general average of the increase in the salaries of the postal employees provided in this bill is about $25 per month, or $300 per year, and I believe will meet with very general satisfaction.

I also introduced at the beginning of the session a bill granting fourth-class postmasters an allowance for rent, fuel, light, and equipment, an amount equal to 15 per cent of the compensation of their offices in addition to the compensation now provided by law. But the committee recommended and this bill provides an increase in their compensation approximately 10 per cent in lieu of the request for allowance for rent, lights, and fuel.

I am indeed glad to know that there is so little objection to this bill and that it meets with such general approval, and will no doubt receive almost the unanimous vote of the Members of the House. I trust that the differences between the House and the Senate will be adjusted and that the bill will become a law before the adjournment of this session.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield a half minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KINDRED].

Mr. KINDRED. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I desire to add my most hearty and unqualified indorsement of this most worthy measure to increase the salaries of the worthy postal employees of our Government. There is no more worthy class than these employees, no more intelligent, no more loyal, and no more efficient, and, although in these increases we are not giving a sufficient allowance to meet the cost of living in the city of New York, we are going somewhat along the road of doing justice to this class, and I therefore most heartily support this measure. [Applause.]

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER].

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time is left?

The SPEAKER. Eight and a half minutes.

Mr. BELL. May I ask how much time I have?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has no time.

Mr. BELL. The chairman of the committee said he would yield me four minutes of his time, and I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER].

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Speaker, the bill now before us for the increase of compensation of postal workers is a partial correction of an injustice which has long existed. The application of the simple principles of arithmetic would show any fair-minded man that the increase in salary of postal employees as provided in this bill, amounting to about $300 per year for each employee, is more than justified. If it were not for what might be called a habit on the part of some men of opposing any increase in salaries however reasonable, on the ground that they want to save the Government money, there would be no necessity for saying even one word in support of the present bill. In the discussion of wages, men too often forget that the number of dollars named gives very little indication as to the actual value of the compensation one receives for his services. For example, the value of the postal employees' salary in 1920 was only 63 per cent of what it was in 1913. That is to say, it would only buy 63 per cent in value of what the salary they received in 1913 would buy. In 1923 the Postal Service employee, notwithstanding an increase in the meantime, was still able to buy only 86 per cent in value of what he could buy in 1913 with the salary he then received from the Government. It is therefore exactly as if we had reduced the salaries which employees of the Post Office Department received in 1913, for wages are of no account except for what they will buy, and what they would buy to-day is much less than what the wages of the employee would buy in 1913, before the war. While it is true that this decrease of wages was not intentional and the depreciation of the money was not purposely brought about, the consequences to those who are paid salaries is just the same.

I have little patience with those who constantly proclaim their determination to save the Government expense, even if it be necessary to deny a just compensation to those who render the Government valuable service. They proceed to show how much more it costs to operate the Government now than it did at some other time, and how high are now, the taxes compared with what they were at some other time, but I submit, gentlemen, that that is no answer to the demand for fair wages. If either the postal employees, or any other employees of the Government are rightly employed, and give valuable, conscientious service, then they are entitled to the full value of that service in money, regardless of how it totals at the end of the year. Few of us would have much patience with any private employer who would insist that he did not propose to pay his employees all of their salary, for the reason that on looking over his bank account he had found that he did not have as much money as he would like to have on deposit. The value of service, in other words, a fair compensation for the work done by employees, does not depend on the nature of other expenses which the employer may be compelled to pay.

Another fact, to which I wish to call attention, is that the actual amount of work done by each mail carrier, on the average, has increased almost exactly one-half during the last 10 years.

We see, therefore, that not only has the compensation, paid to the postal employee, decreased to a point very much below what it was 10 years ago, but the employee does one-half more work for the reduced pay.

Now, we are told by some that the wage increase is fully justified, but that we should not increase the wages until the rates for postage are readjusted. Let me suggest that we establish reasonable salaries, and readjust the rates accordingly. If the Treasury officials are right, there will be this year a sufficient surplus in the Treasury to meet the increase, and then at the next session of Congress, the postal rates can be readjusted to provide for the increase in the wages of employees in a permanent way.

Those who are opposed to an increase in the pay of postal employees are the same men who thought that the only way to revise the tax law was to decrease the tax on very large incomes much more in proportion than we decreased the tax on ordinary incomes. I contend that it is immoral to advocate a policy which provides for the reduction by the Government below a reasonable standard the pay which men receive for their services. There is no more reason why to-day the Government should expect to be able to operate for the same amount of money as it did years ago, then there is to believe that such a thing is possible for private business, or a private individual.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE].

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like the attention of the chairman of the committee. I take the liberty of asking the chairman two questions which, I hope, he will not regard as personal. First, whether he favors the Borah amendment; and second, whether, if this matter goes to conference, he will contend for the retention of the Borah amendment in the legislation? I ask that because I think nothing is more important, as I have said before many times, than that we should prevent this Government, so far as elections are concerned, from being placed upon a money basis.

Mr. GRIEST. I will say in reply to the gentleman that I have not read the Borah amendment.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. But the gentleman certainly knows the substance of it.

Mr. GRIEST. I know the general nature of the Borah amendment and I am perfectly willing to sit down in the conference committee with an open mind, provided I am appointed a conferee, and consider the Borah amendment. I will say to the gentleman also that in previous Congresses I have invariably voted for legislation of that character, but I will not commit myself on the Borah amendment.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I am sorry the gentleman is unable to commit himself on that point in view of the importance of the matter. I will use the balance of my time——

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Did I understand the gentleman to say he had not read the Borah amendment?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. He said he had not read it, as I understand.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. And yet he has moved to strike out all the Senate bill, to which that amendment has been added, and substitute this bill without having read the Senate bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the motion to suspend the rules and pass the House bill is defeated, will the gentleman from Pennsylvania then move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill as it has been passed by the Senate?

Mr. GRIEST. I will decide that after consulting with the Speaker and my committee.

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

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has a half minute remaining.

Mr. CONNERY. I think I can say all I desire to say in a half minute. To-day I have had an opportunity to vote for two bills which I heartily favor, the Veterans' Bureau bill, which we just passed unanimously a short time ago, and this bill raising the wages of the postal employees. It should have been passed long ago, and I am heartily in favor of it. I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RATHBONE].

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

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER. Four and a half minutes.

Mr. GRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for four and a half minutes.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor not so much to attempt to give enlightenment to the House on the bill before us as to receive it. I am in favor of increasing the compensation of postal employees as provided in this bill. I think it should be done, but, like the gentleman from Indiana, I would like to have some further and more definite enlightenment as to whether or not this increase is expected to cause a permanent charge upon the Treasury. For that reason I desire to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRIEST] whether he contemplates, or whether his committee contemplates, that after the report of the postal commission comes in the committee will undertake such a revision of the postal rates as will eventually provide against a permanent deficit in the Post Office Department.

Mr. GRIEST. I will say to the gentleman from Ohio, in reply to his query, that the Post Office Committee has already started machinery to consider that matter. A subcommittee upon revi-

sion of rates has been appointed. They are collecting information upon it now, but will reach no definite conclusions until the cost ascertainment now in process in the Post Office Department and authorized by the last Congress is completed. I do not have any doubt—but of course I am one of a committee of 21—that the Post Office Committee will report out some kind of a rate bill.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman from Ohio yield in order that I may ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania one more question?

Mr. LONGWORTH. The gentleman will pardon me a moment. I gather from what the gentleman from Pennsylvania has said that the committee believes the Post Office Department of this Government should in the long run be self-sustaining, as it always has been.

Mr. GRIEST. Yes.

Mr. LONGWORTH. That is the policy of the committee, is it not?

Mr. GRIEST. I believe that is true.

Mr. LONGWORTH. And the reason the gentleman did not bring in as a part of this bill a revision of the rates was because, with the information in their possession, pending the time of the report of this postal commission, it was found quite impossible to provide rates which the committee would be confident would raise a certain given and definite sum of money.

Mr. GRIEST. We did not have the information to go on, and the Post Office Department asked us not to proceed until their cost ascertainment was finished.

Mr. LONGWORTH. And when that cost ascertainment commission does report, and that information is in the possession of the committee, it is confidently expected legislation will be proposed which will look after any deficit in the Post Office Department?

Mr. GRIEST. I do not have any doubt of that; but the chairman of the subcommittee having charge of that matter is sitting by my side, and I will ask him to answer your question also.

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, in response to the question, I want to say, as chairman of the subcommittee on reclassification of rates, we have bills before us for first-class, second-class, third-class, and fourth-class changes. We are assembling material as to revenues received and volume of mail carried, and the only thing we are waiting on is the cost ascertainment commission, which has had $500,000 of the taxpayers' money. We expect in the December session to report to this House a measure embodying our best judgment as to revision of rates, so that this entire amount will be cared for and the Post Office Department be on approximately a self-sustaining basis.

Mr. SNELL. Can the gentleman furnish the House any assurance that such legislation will be passed by the House and by the Senate when the newspapers are opposed to any increase on second-class matter and the farmers are opposed to any increase on fourth-class matter.

Mr. KELLY. The gentleman is facetious.

Mr. SNELL. No; I am not facetious. I am asking for information.

Mr. KELLY. I can not, of course, predict what action the Senate and House will take, but the committee proposes to bring in a measure to make the Post Office Department approximately self-sustaining. The postal employees benefited by this legislation under consideration now have uniformly followed the policy of favoring postal rates adequate to make the department practically self-sustaining.

Mr. CRAMTON. In the event such legislation should not follow, then the only place the department can get this $80,000,000 or $100,000,000 is out of an increase in parcel-post rates, that being the only place they now have any authority.

Mr. KELLY. They can get $30,000,000 on the rates in the bill proposed to the joint subcommittee by the Postmaster General without legislation.

Mr. CRAMTON. So you have left the farmer to hold the bag.

Mr. KELLY. No; we want the patrons of the post office to pay fair rates on mail matter.

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

Mr. LONGWORTH. I feel justified on the information furnished me by responsible members of the Post Office Committee in voting for the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks for the yeas and nays. All those in favor of taking this vote by the yeas and nays will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] Thirty-eight Members have risen, not a sufficient number, and the yeas and nays are refused.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLANTON) there were—ayes 250, noes 14.

So two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

CONSENT CALENDAR—CHINA TRADE ACT, 1922

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7190) to amend the China trade act, 1922.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker——

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

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over and retain its place on the calendar. Is there objection?

Mr. GARNER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman a question? I shall not object if the gentleman will agree not to call this bill up unless I am present.

Mr. DYER. I will be glad to do that.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had disagreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2257) to consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the laws affecting the establishment of the United States Veterans' Bureau and the administration of the war risk insurance act, as amended, and the vocational rehabilitation act, as amended, had asked a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. REED of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMOOT, and Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

SHIPMENT OF ARTICLES CONTAMINATED WITH ANTHRAX

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6425) to prohibit the importation and the interstate shipment of certain articles contaminated with anthrax.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person to import into the United States from any foreign country any shaving brush containing horsehair.

SEC. 2. That any shaving brush containing horsehair, whether imported separately or contained in packages with other goods entitled to entry, shall not be admitted to entry; and all such articles shall be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited in manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to ship any shaving brush containing horsehair from one State or Territory in the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory in the United States, or to the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. That the word "person" as used in this act shall mean natural persons, firms, associations, copartnerships, and corporations.

SEC. 5. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. That this act shall not be effective in the case of goods actually in transit at the time of the passage of this act.

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.

AUTHORITY TO CERTAIN INDIAN TRIBES TO SUBMIT CLAIMS TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2694) authorizing the Indian tribes and individual Indians, or any of them, residing in the State of Washington and west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, to submit to the Court of Claims certain claims growing out of treaties and otherwise.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all claims of whatsoever nature, both legal and equitable, of the tribes and bands of Indians, or any of them,

except the S'Klallams, commonly known as the Clallams, with whom were made any of the treaties of Medicine Creek, dated December 26, 1854; Point Elliott, dated January 22, 1855; Point-no-Point, dated January 26, 1855; the Quin-ai-elts, dated May 8, 1859, growing out of said treaties, or any of them, including claims for allotments of land, or the value thereof, which they failed to receive under any of said treaties; and that all claims of whatever nature, both legal and equitable, which the Muckelshoot, San Juan Islands Indians; Nook-Sack, Suattle, Chinook, Upper Chehalis, Lower Chehalis, and Humptulip Tribes or Bands of Indians, or any of them (with whom no treaty has been made), may have against the United States shall be submitted to the Court of Claims, with right of appeal by either party to the Supreme Court of the United States for determination and jurisdiction, both legal and equitable, is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine any and all suits brought hereunder and to render final judgment therein: *Provided*, That the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall not extend to those tribes or bands of Indians, or any of them, with whom no treaty has been made: *Provided further*, That the court shall also consider and determine any legal or equitable defenses, set-offs, or counterclaims which the United States may have against any of said tribes, bands, or individual Indians.

SEC. 2. That the Court of Claims shall advance the cause or causes upon its docket for hearing and shall have authority to determine and adjudge all rights and claims, both legal and equitable, of said Indians, tribes or bands of Indians, or any of them, and of the United States in the premises, notwithstanding lapse of time or statutes of limitation.

SEC. 3. That suit or suits instituted hereunder shall be begun within five years from the date of the passage of this act by such Indians, tribe, tribes, or bands of Indians, as parties plaintiff, and the United States as the party defendant. The petition or petitions may be verified by attorney or attorneys employed by such tribes of Indians upon information and belief as to the facts therein alleged, and no other verification shall be necessary: *Provided*, That the attorney or attorneys of said tribes or bands of Indians, or any of them, shall be selected by the claimant Indian or Indians with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and upon final determination of such suit or suits the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to fix and determine a reasonable fee, not to exceed 10 per cent of the recovery, to be paid to the attorneys employed by the said tribes or bands of Indians, or any of them, and the same shall be included in the decree and shall be paid out of any sum or sums found to be due said tribes.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill authorizing certain Indian tribes, or any of them, residing in the State of Washington to submit to the Court of Claims certain claims growing out of treaties or otherwise."

The following committee amendments were read:

Page 1, line 10, after the word "them," strike out all down to and including the word "treaties" in line 12.

Page 2, line 11, after the word "therein" strike out all down to and including the word "made" in line 14.

Page 2, line 16, after the word "counterclaims," insert the words "including gratuities."

Page 2, line 17, after the word "tribes," insert the word "or," and strike out the words "or individual Indians."

Page 2, line 21, after the word "said," strike out the word "Indians."

Page 3, line 1, after the word "such," strike out the words "Indians, tribe."

Page 3, line 4, after the word "Indians" insert the words "under contract approved in accordance with existing law."

Page 3, line 6, change the colon to a period and strike out all down to and including the word "and" in line 10.

Page 3, line 13, after the word "recovery," insert the following: "and in no event shall such fee amount in the aggregate under one attorneyship for each tribe to more than $25,000, together with all necessary and proper expenses incurred in preparation and prosecution of the suit."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend, on page 1, line 7, after the figures "1854" strike out the semicolon and insert a comma; the same amendment, in line 8, after the figures "1855" each time they appear; and on page 2, line 11, after the word "equitable" insert the words "and jurisdiction."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. CRAMTON: Page 1, line 7, after the figures 1854, strike out the semicolon and insert a comma; page 1, line 8, after the figures 1855, where they occur in both places in the line, strike out the semicolons and insert in lieu thereof commas.

Page 2, line 11, after the word "equitable," insert the words "and jurisdiction."

Mr. CRAMTON. I will say that that is simply to improve the form, and the gentleman in charge of the bill is agreeable to it.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended.

COWLITZ TRIBE OF INDIANS, STATE OF WASHINGTON

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 71) authorizing the Cowlitz tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Washington, to submit claims to the Court of Claims.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all claims of whatsoever nature, both legal and equitable, which the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Washington, may have against the United States shall be submitted to the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal by either party to the Supreme Court of the United States for determination; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine any and all such claims and to render final judgment thereon.

The Court of Claims shall have authority to determine and adjudge the rights, both legal and equitable, of the said Cowlitz Tribe and of the United States in the premises, notwithstanding lapse of time or statutes of limitations. The suit or suits instituted hereunder shall be begun by the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians as parties plaintiff and the United States as the party defendant. The petition or petitions may be verified by the attorney or attorneys employed in said claims by the Cowlitz Tribe upon information and belief as to the facts therein alleged, and no other verification shall be necessary: *Provided*, That upon the final determination of such suit or suits the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to fix and determine a reasonable fee, not to exceed 10 per cent of the recovery, to be paid to the attorney or attorneys employed by the said Cowlitz Tribe of Indians, and the same shall be included in the decree and shall be paid out of any sum or sums found due said tribe.

The following committee amendments were read:

Page 1, line 14, change the period to a comma and insert the following: "and any payment including gratuities which the United States may have made to the said Indians shall not be pleaded as an estoppel, but may be pleaded as an offset in any suit or action, and the United States shall be allowed credit for all sums, if any, paid or expended for the said tribe. Any other band or tribe of Indians the court may deem necessary to a final determination of any suit or suits brought hereunder may be joined therein as the court may order."

Page 2, line 1, after the word "begun," insert "within five years after the date of the passage of this act."

Page 2, line 10, after the word "recovery," insert "and in no event to amount in the aggregate to more than $25,000, together with all necessary and proper expenses incurred in preparation and prosecution of the suit."

Page 2, line 11, after the word "Indians," insert "under contract approved as required by existing law."

Page 2, line 12, strike out the words "the same" and insert in lieu thereof the words "such fee."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CHINDBLOM). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The committee 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.

TO AMEND AN ACT FULFILLING TREATY STIPULATIONS WITH VARIOUS INDIAN TRIBES

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill H. R. 7077, to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914,' approved June 30, 1913," approved May 26, 1920.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the current

and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914,' approved June 30, 1913," approved May 26, 1920, be amended by inserting in said section after the word "sewers" and before the word "abutting" heretofore or hereafter, so that the said section as amended will read:

"That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay, out of any funds of the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations, on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, the proportionate cost of street paving, construction of sidewalks, and sewers heretofore or hereafter abutting on unsold lots belonging to any of said tribes and as may be properly chargeable against said town lots, said payments to be made upon submission of proof to said Secretary of the Interior showing the entire cost of the said street paving, sidewalk, and sewer construction, and that said improvement was duly authorized and undertaken in accordance with law: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that the charges made are reasonable and that the lots belonging to the above-mentioned tribes against which the charges were made have been enhanced in value by said improvements to not less than the amount of said charges."

The following committee amendments were read:

Page 2, strike out lines 1, 2, and 3 and insert in lieu thereof the words "and is hereby amended to read as follows."

Page 2, line 9, after the word "hereafter," insert the words "constructed and."

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

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the spelling of the word "sewer" in line 15, page 2, will be corrected.

There was no objection.

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

TO PERFECT TITLE TO CERTAIN INDIAN LANDS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4818) to perfect the title of purchasers of Indian lands sold under the provisions of any act of Congress and pursuant to regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk will read the Senate amendment, which strikes out all after the enacting clause.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That in all cases where lands allotted to members of any of the tribes belonging to the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma are held under a trust or other patent containing restrictions on alienation, and said restrictions have been or shall hereafter be removed by order of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L. 751), or said lands or any portion thereof have been or shall hereafter be sold by said allottee or his heirs under the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to said act, the deed of such allottee or his heirs executed after the removal of such restrictions, or when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall convey full title to the lands or interest so sold the same as if a fee simple patent without restrictions had been issued to the allottee: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the lands of the Kaw or Osage Indians, or to lands of Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill to perfect the title of purchasers of Indian lands sold under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L. 751), and the regulations pursuant thereto as applied to Indians of the Quapaw Agency."

ALLOTTEES OF QUAPAW AGENCY, OKLA.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7453), to amend an act approved March 3, 1909, entitled "An act for the removal of the restrictions on alienation of lands of allottees of the Quapaw Agency, Okla., and the sale of all tribal lands, school, agency, or other buildings on any of the reservations within the jurisdiction of such agency, and for other purposes."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., p. 751), being "An act for the removal of the restrictions on alienation of lands of allottees of the Quapaw Agency, Okla., and the sale of all tribal lands, school, agency, or other buildings on any of the reservations within the jurisdiction of such agency, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the sales, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and upon application of allottees or heirs of lands allotted to Indians of the Quapaw Agency, Okla., and now held and designated as homesteads, whenever in the opinion of the Secretary such sales would be for the best interests of the applicants.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DELIVERY, ETC., IN CERTAIN POST OFFICES

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 579), providing for the appointment of a superintendent and two assistant superintendents of delivery in certain post offices of the first class.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It requires three objectors.

Mr. BLANTON. I object, and here is another, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Let the gentleman speak for himself.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, on this Consent Calendar does it take three to object under the rule?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Nebraska objected and I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has not heard the gentleman from Nebraska object.

Mr. BLANTON. I understood that he objects.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. If the Chair wants it any louder then I will say it three times.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair did not hear the gentleman object. Is the gentleman objecting now?

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. He is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill is objected to and the Clerk will report the next bill.

AIR MAIL SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3261) to authorize and provide for the payment of the amounts expended in the construction of hangars and the maintenance of flying fields for the use of the Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BEGG. Does the gentleman object to having the bill passed over without prejudice?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. No.

Mr. BEGG. Mr. LEATHERWOOD, my colleague, asked me to make that request.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection, so that I may state that the Air Service proposition now from New York through is one of the most important matters in connection with the Post Office Department.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. That may be true, but I do not think that the passage of this bill is at all necessary.

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice, to retain its place on the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection .

FOREST RESERVES, NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 377) limiting the creation or extension of forest reserves in New Mexico and Arizona.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the report of the Secretary of Agriculture opposes the passage of the bill, and in view of that I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan objects.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, it takes three objectors.

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I trust the committee will hear the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. MORROW] for a minute.

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Speaker, I reserve my objection if the gentleman desires.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has heard only two objections so far.

Mr. MORTON D. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois objects, and the Clerk will report the next bill.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, could we not have the objection reserved for a minute? [Cries of "Regular order."]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is demanded and the Clerk will report the next bill.

AMENDING THE JUDICIAL CODE

The next bill on the Consent Calendar was the bill H. R. 64, to amend section 101 of the Judicial Code as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman from New York, Mr. SNELL, wanted this bill objected to, and I shall object until he comes in. If he comes in later on and desires to O. K. it, I shall not object.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice, to retain its place on the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PUBLIC PARKS AT SILVERTON, COLO.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill H. R. 3927, granting public lands to the town of Silverton, Colo., for public-park purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby granted and conveyed to the town of Silverton, Colo., for public-park purposes, and for the use and benefit of said town, the following-described lands, or so much thereof as said town may desire, to wit:

A tract of land situate in township 40 north, range 7 west, New Mexico principal meridian, in the county of San Juan and State of Colorado, conforming as nearly as practicable to legal subdivisions, and not exceeding 320 acres in extent, which land embraces what is commonly known as lower Molas Lake, in said county.

That such conveyance shall be made of the said land to said town by the Secretary of the Interior upon the payment by said town for the said land, or such portion thereof as it may select, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, and patent issued to said town for the said land selected, to have and to hold for public-park purposes, subject to the existing laws and regulations concerning public parks, and the grant hereby made shall not include any lands which at the date of issuance of patent shall be covered by valid existing bona fide right or claim initiated under the laws of the United States: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved to the United States all oil, coal, and other mineral deposits that may be found in the land so granted and all necessary use of the land for extracting the same: *Provided further*, That said town shall not have the right to sell or convey the land herein granted, or any part thereof, or to devote the same to any other purpose than as hereinbefore described, and that if the said land shall not be used as a public park, the same, or such parts thereof not so used, shall revert to the United States.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment. Page 1, lines 4 and 5, strike out the words "for the use and benefit of said town."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, lines 4 and 5, after the word "purposes," strike out the words "for the use and benefit of said town."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, the reason for that is to make it conform to the language on page 2 where the bill says, "to hold for public-park purposes."

Mr. VAILE. If the gentleman will permit, let me suggest the bill as drawn is drawn in the form the Department of the Interior suggested. It was drawn in the department.

Mr. CRAMTON. But that does not necessarily matter. My amendment is to conform with page 2, lines 7 and 8, which says, "to have and to hold for public-park purposes." Page 1 it says, "for public-park purposes, for the use and benefit of said town," which is a very different matter.

Mr. VAILE. That is so the town is to control it for public-park purposes.

Mr. CRAMTON. If you convey it to the town, they control it.

Mr. VAILE. However, I do not suppose it makes much difference.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO ASTORIA, OREG.

The next bill on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7821) to convey to the city of Astoria, Oreg., a certain strip of land in said city.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object in order to ask a question, is the gentleman from Oregon here? Who is in charge of this bill; anyone?

Mr. BEGG. I would like to ask a question on that bill also.

Mr. BLANTON. I ask unanimous consent the bill may be passed without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

SITE FOR CUSTOMHOUSE IN PORTO RICO

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6143) to purchase grounds, erect and repair buildings for customhouses, offices, and warehouses in Porto Rico.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, which I do not expect to do, I have had some conversation with the gentleman from Porto Rico and he agreed to a certain amendment. That is the understanding?

Mr. DAVILA. Yes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase or otherwise secure grounds where necessary in the municipalities of Aguadilla, Arecibo, Arroyo, Guanica, and Fajardo, in Porto Rico, and to build or rebuild thereon customhouses, offices, and warehouses, the grounds and buildings not to exceed in cost as follows: Arecibo, $30,000; Aguadilla, $25,000; Arroyo, $30,000; Fajardo, $40,000; Guanica, $30,000; for repairs to the customhouse at Ponce, $18,000; for repairs to the customhouse at Humacao, $4,000; and for repairs to the custom warehouse at Mayaguez, $8,000. Authority is also granted the Secretary of the Treasury to use the excess in any amount so specified not expended to any other item or items where the amount specified should be insufficient; all said amounts to be paid as needed out of duties collected in Porto Rico as an expense of collection, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment. In lines 3 and 5——.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is informed there is a similar Senate bill, and the Chair would suggest the bill be laid aside temporarily until the Senate bill is brought in. Without objection, the bill will be laid aside.

Mr. CRAMTON. With the understanding it is to be taken up later?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Yes.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR ALASKAN NATIVE CHILDREN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The next bill on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4825) for the establishment of industrial schools for Alaskan native children.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. BEGG. Yes; I am perfectly willing.

Mr. CRAMTON. This is a matter I am somewhat familiar with, having studied somewhat the conditions in Alaska and gone over the matter with the committee——

Mr. BEGG. Who is going to finance it?

Mr. CRAMTON. Well, we are already financing it. This is to turn over certain buildings that are unused, that have been controlled by the War Department, to the Government for these purposes. We are already making an appropriation of something over $100,000 for this purpose, for medical relief, and will continue to do so.

Mr. BEGG. I am not willing to take anything away from them; but, in other words, I am anxious to help them if we can, but section 3 in the original bill carried an appropriation of $200,000. That has been stricken out by the committee and I immediately concluded that was done as a blind to get by and come in for an appropriation. But I am not in favor of extending industrial education up in Alaska to cost $100,000 or $200,000.

Mr. CRAMTON. The $200,000 would be subject to a point of order, anyway, in this bill.

Mr. BEGG. I understand it.

Mr. CRAMTON. There is one other feature to which I want to call attention. The committee having the Interior Department bill in charge have placed a limitation upon the admission of Alaska children to the Indian school at Chemawa, Oreg., believing it is better to have them receive their training in Alaska. Now, this bill, in part, is tending in that direction to fill that gap that will exist as to education of Alaskan natives. Even if the bill does not pass, the Appropriations Committee still has authority to report the appropriation and will do so, I am confident.

Mr. BEGG. For how much?

Mr. CRAMTON. For whatever it deems necessary for the program. It is not necessarily an authorization, because we are already authorized to report a bill for that purpose; but this smooths out the situation and enables them to use some other buildings, and I am sure it is in the interest of economy. I thought the gentleman ought to know about the situation as to Chemawa School in Oregon.

Mr. BEGG. I am glad to have the information, and I would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question. Does this bill carry an intention of a new appropriation to add education for the purpose of affording an experiment in industrial education?

Mr. ELLIOTT. The committee dropped that part out, on the theory that they had the right to make these appropriations. This bill was reported out by the unanimous report of the Committee on Territories, and it seems that it was highly advisable that we carry out this project. The hearings indicated that.

Mr. BEGG. I would like to have this passed over. I object.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill retain its place on the calendar without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

SITE FOR CUSTOMHOUSE IN PORTO RICO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Returning to Calendar No. 237—to the bill H. R. 6143—the Chair is advised that there is a slight change in the Senate bill. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. FAIRFIELD] asks unanimous consent that the Senate bill (S. 2572) be considered instead of the House bill.

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Speaker, may we have it reported before we pass it?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase or otherwise secure grounds where necessary in the municipalities of Aguadilla, Arecibo, Arroyo, Guanica, and Fajardo, in Porto Rico, and to build or rebuild thereon customhouses, offices, and warehouses, the grounds and buildings not to exceed in cost as follows: Arecibo, $30,000; Aguadilla, $25,000; Arroyo, $30,000; Fajardo, $40,000; Guanica, $30,000; for repairs to the customhouse at Ponce, $18,000; for repairs to the customhouse at Humacao, $4,000; and for repairs to the custom warehouse at Mayaguez, $8,000. Authority is also granted the Secretary of the Treasury to use the excess in any amount so specified not expended to any other item or items where the amount specified should be insufficient; all said amounts to be paid as needed out of duties collected in Porto Rico as an expense of collection, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the Senate bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the further reading of the bill will be dispensed with. The Senate bill is open for amendment.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I will offer what I have as a substitute for the Senate bill. It involves the amendment which we discussed with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. FAIRFIELD].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase or otherwise secure grounds where necessary in the municipalities of Aguadilla, Arecibo, Arroyo, Guanica, and Fajardo, in Porto Rico, and to build or rebuild thereon customhouses, offices, and warehouses, the grounds and buildings not to exceed in cost as follows: Arecibo, $30,000; Aguadilla, $25,000; Arroyo, $30,000; Fajardo, $40,000; Guanica, $30,000; for repairs to the customhouse at Ponce, $18,000; for repairs to the customhouse at Humacao, $4,000; and for repairs to the custom warehouse at Mayaguez, $8,000. Authority is also granted the Secretary of the Treasury to pay said amounts as needed out of duties collected in Porto Rico as an expense of collection, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I am not familiar with the Senate bill, but all that this amendment does is to prevent their flapping these amounts around and greatly increasing some of them.

Mr. DAVILA. I understand this is offered as a substitute for the Senate amendment?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVILA. I prefer that the Senate amendment should be adopted by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would suggest that the proviso be added.

Mr. CRAMTON. The proviso is not necessary. As the House bill was drawn, the proviso is needed, but in the amendment which I have offered they can not take the surplus out of one item and add it to another item.

Mr. DAVILA. The amendment provides that they shall not use more than $65,000 a year.

Mr. CRAMTON. Does the gentleman want the Senate amendment?

Mr. DAVILA. Yes. We want the Senate amendment.

Mr. CRAMTON. I understood it limited it to an expenditure of $65,000 in one place.

Mr. DAVILA. It limits them in all to $65,000 every year. They can not spend any more than that.

Mr. CRAMTON. I ask unanimous consent to modify my amendment by adding the proviso, as provided in the report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to modify his amendment by adding the proviso as provided in the report. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, That not more than $65,000 of the total expenditures herein authorized shall be made in any one year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill as amended.

The Senate bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the similar House bill, H. R. 6143, will lie on the table.

There was no objection.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO ASTORIA, OREG.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 235, H. R. 7821, to convey to the city of Astoria, Oreg., a certain strip of land in said city.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent that the House return to Calendar No. 235. Is there objection?

Mr. BEGG. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman accept this kind of an amendment?

Provided, That the city pays the United States as high a price per square foot as for any other land in said city.

Mr. HAWLEY. All the other property owners in the city have ceded the land to the city for the purpose of widening the street.

Mr. BEGG. Why do you not make this a straight deal? I have not read this for a week, but as I recall there is wording in it to buy it at a less price, and so on. I thought it was only right that the Government should receive the same price as any other private man would receive.

Mr. HAWLEY. The bill provided that the Government should deed the land to the city.

Mr. BEGG. As I recall it, it is a sale.

Mr. BLANTON. When the gentleman from Ohio concludes, I want to be heard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Has the gentleman from Ohio concluded?

Mr. BEGG. My amendment would not hurt it any.

Mr. HAWLEY. This city, you will remember, was burned a little over a year ago. Eleven million dollars' worth of property was destroyed and 40 acres of the business part of the city was burned out. The Government of the United States, having helped out every other town in the country that had that kind of a misfortune, did not help out this one. It would be going far, there, not only in not giving help to the city but——

Mr. BEGG. I did not have that information.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas reserves the right to object.

Mr. BLANTON. This bill seeks to cut 10 feet off of four lots and 5 feet off of one lot. Has the Government any improvement on the portion that is to be cut off?

Mr. HAWLEY. I think the gentleman is in error in his analysis.

Mr. BLANTON. That is what the bill provides—10 feet off of the end of four lots and 5 feet off of the end of another.

Mr. HAWLEY. No; it cuts 10 feet off of the south side of the entire block and 5 feet off of the north side.

Mr. BEGG. The bill says 10 feet from the north side.

Mr. BLANTON. And it mentions four lots. What I was getting at was this: Are there any improvements on the portion that is to be cut off?

Mr. HAWLEY. It is a block. The present building is in about the center of the block north and south, and it would be 30 or 40 feet on the north side of this street to the building and 50 or 60 feet on the south side.

Mr. BLANTON. Are there improvements that have to be removed or changed as to location.

Mr. HAWLEY. Nothing at all that I know of.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to convey to the city of Astoria, Oreg., a strip of land 10 feet wide from the north side of lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, block 23, and a strip 5 feet wide from the south side of lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, of block 23, as plotted and recorded by John McClure and extended by Cyrus Olney, to enable the said city to widen Bond Street and Commercial Street to a uniform width between Seventh Street and Fourteenth Street of the said city of Astoria, Oreg.

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

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO

The next business on the Consent Calendar was House Joint Resolution 239, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute suitable medals to be awarded to exhibitors winning first and championship prizes at the twenty-fifth anniversary show of the International Livestock Exposition of Chicago, Ill.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas the International Livestock Exposition of Chicago, Ill., is the greatest show and educational exposition of livestock and other agricultural products in the world; and

Whereas the twenty-fifth anniversary exposition of this great agricultural institution will be held at Chicago, Ill., in December, 1924: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and is hereby, authorized to purchase suitable medals to be distributed by him to exhibitors showing champions and first-prize winners at the twenty-fifth anniversary show of the International Livestock Exposition to be held at Chicago, Ill., in the month of December, 1924. And the sum of $1,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for carrying out the purposes of this act.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I believe in giving medals when they are deserved. I want to tell you something about a splendid young man who has just taken first honors at Annapolis.

When I first came to Washington and rented a house I had no proper light fixtures in it. I went into a store down here in Washington late that afternoon to get those light fixtures put in. They told me they could not attend to it until the next day. Observing my disappointment, one of the brightest-looking boys I ever saw walked from behind the counter and told me he would gladly put the fixtures in after supper for me if I would give him my address. I did it; and appearing promptly after supper, he put them in, using such dexterity and efficiency that only an expert can command, and when I asked him how much I owed him he said, "Nothing; I am always glad to help anybody when they need it."

I kept up with that young man because his personality greatly impressed me. He was working in the summer and going to school the rest of the year. He made the rifle team in Central High School; he became an expert rifle shot, and he stood near the top of his class there.

I learned that his life's ambition was to go to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and I told his widowed mother that if she would manumit him, and if he would make a legal designation of my district as his permanent home, I would appoint him to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. She did manumit him, and he did make a legal designation of my district as his home and became one of my constituents, and I appointed him to Annapolis, and he is the first-honor man of his graduation class there this year. [Applause.]

That is the kind of men who make admirals, men who are willing to do hard work and who have the will power and the energy to accomplish things, and overcome obstacles. He did not have to come up and attend to that light matter for me. He was working in that store, with lots of other employees, the balance of whom probably hurried out to places of amusement. But that young fellow had something worth while in him; I recognized it, and he has conferred great honor on my district, my State, and our Nation. I expect some of these days to see him an admiral at the head of the United States Navy. I refer to Ensign Armand M. Morgan, who was raised here in this great city. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment: On page 2, line 6, strike out the period, insert a semicolon, and add: "*Provided*, That the medals be designed by an American artist selected by an open competition."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LAGUARDIA: Page 2, line 6, after the word "act" strike out the period, insert a semicolon and the following language: "*Provided*, That the medals be designed by an American artist selected by an open competition."

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, this country is becoming the artistic center of the world. We are producing more artistic talent in the United States to-day than ever before. Yet on many occasions where we have an opportunity to give the artists a chance to display their talents we overlook it. On many occasions medals are awarded and we find that the donors go to a shop and select some stock design.

A medal of this kind, which carries the approval of the Government, it seems to me, should be something more than a stock design. Here is a splendid opportunity to give our art students a chance to submit designs for a medal of this kind, and to let the Secretary of Agriculture or any committee which he may designate select one of the designs.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Does the gentleman think that could be done within the limit of the appropriation or authorization provided in this resolution, namely, $1,000?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Well, of course, that is not very much to have any artist get excited about. It is a starter, and I am anxious to establish this method as the policy of the Government. It seems to me that if we are going to award medals in the name of this Government we ought to get something that at least has some artistic merit to it. We might increase the appropriation, but there are plenty of art schools, I will say to the gentleman, that would be glad to compete and give their students an opportunity to submit a design to the Government.

I submit my amendment, and I hope it will prevail.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LAGUARDIA) there were—ayes 22, noes 13.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is now on the engrossment and third reading of the resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the preamble is stricken out.

There was no objection.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF HAMAKUA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6070) to authorize and provide for the manufacture, maintenance, distribution, and supply of electric current for light and power within the district of Hamakua, on the island and county of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, who can give us some information on this bill?

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill, I will explain to the gentleman, granting a franchise to a man by the name of Botelho to establish a light-and-power plant at one of the Hawaiian towns. It is not an exclusive franchise.

Mr. BEGG. Does this plan of procedure meet with the approval of the people over in Hawaii?

Mr. WEAVER. I will state to the gentleman from Ohio that the bill is here simply for this reason: Under the organic act, under which we annexed Hawaii, it is required that Congress shall approve all acts of the Hawaiian Legislature.

Mr. BEGG. Is this an act of the legislature?

Mr. WEAVER. And this is an act of the Hawaiian Legislature that we are simply approving.

Mr. BEGG. That is the information I wanted to get, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., SECTION 1. Franchise. M. S. Botelho, of Honokaa, district of Hamakua, county of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, his associates, successors, and assigns, or such corporations as he may or they shall cause to be incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii (he or they being hereinafter referred to as "the association"), are hereby granted the right, authority, and privilege to manufacture, sell, furnish, and supply electric light, electric current, or electric power in the district of Hamakua, on the island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, for lighting the streets, roads, public and private buildings, or for motive power, or for any other purpose which the association may deem advisable, and from time to time, for the purposes above mentioned, subject to the approval and supervision of the board of officials having charge of said streets or roads, to construct, maintain, and operate suitable poles, lines, wires, cables, lamps, lamp-posts, conductors, conduits, and such other appliances and appurtenances as may from time to time be necessary for the transmission, distribution, or supply of electricity to consumers thereof, under, along, upon, and over the streets, sidewalks, roads, squares, bridges, alleys, and lanes in said district of Hamakua, on said island of Hawaii, and to connect the said wires, lines, and conductors with any manufactory, private or public buildings, lamps, lamp-posts, or other structure or objects with the place of supply.

SEC. 2. Rules and regulations. The officials or boards having charge of said streets or roads are hereby authorized to make from time to time, change, amend, or add to, reasonable rules regulating the placing of poles, the insulation of wires and apparatus carrying electric current, the excavation of conduits, and the maintenance in good repair of all poles, wires, and apparatus generally, concerning the manufacture and supply of electricity which may be necessary for the public safety and welfare.

SEC. 3. Poles not to interfere with streets, etc.: All poles, lines, wires, cables, lamps, lamp-posts, conductors, conduits, and other apparatus constructed, maintained or operated under, along, upon, or over the streets, sidewalks, roads, squares, bridges, alleys, and lanes in said district, on the island of Hawaii, shall be so constructed and maintained and operated by the association as not to unnecessarily interfere with the use of such streets, sidewalks, roads, squares, bridges, alleys, and lanes by the public.

SEC. 4. Plant subject to inspection: The entire plant, lines, poles, and all other apparatus and equipment shall at all times be subject and open to the inspection of the officials or boards having charge of said streets or roads, or any officer appointed by them for that purpose.

SEC. 5. Meters, charges, reasonableness, how determined: The association shall also have the right to maintain, use, and operate electric meters, or other means of measuring electric light, power, or current supplied from time to time and to locate the same at such places as may be deemed necessary for their protection; and also to charge, receive, and collect from all consumers of electricity such reasonable prices as may be from time to time fixed and determined by the association: *Provided, however*, That power is hereby conferred upon the courts of competent jurisdiction, or any utility commission which is, or may hereafter be, created by law of the Territory of Hawaii, or of the United States, at all times and upon the petition of any consumer of electric power or lights from the said association, to hear and determine from time to time whether an existing rate or rates are unreasonable; and if a rate be unreasonable to order the same to be decreased, and to enforce such orders by appropriate judgment or decree.

SEC. 6. Charges for making connections: The association shall also have the right to charge consumers or applicants for the use of electricity, one-half of the costs and expense of making connections between the nearest line of supply and the premises where the electricity is to be used; such cost and expense to include the price of all wires, poles, insulators, and other material and labor necessary to be used in making such connections: *Provided, however*, That the said association shall not be required to make, construct, or maintain said connections as aforesaid for supplying light or power, unless the applicant therefor, if required, shall deposit in advance with them a sum of money sufficient to pay one-half of the total estimated cost and expense of making and constructing such connections and for current for the period of one month.

SEC. 7. Right to acquire property, limits to: The association shall have the right to acquire, hold, or take over, either by purchase or lease, property, both real, personal, or mixed, as may be necessary or incidental to the proper conduct of his or their business; but he or they shall not have the power or right to purchase franchises and property of any other company of like nature.

SEC. 8. Power to borrow money and bonds: The association, whenever from time to time it shall be deemed expedient in furtherance of the objects for which this franchise is granted, shall have the power to borrow money, and to secure the payments thereof, with the interest agreed upon by the mortgage of any or all of its property, and all franchises and privileges granted or obtained by virtue of this act, or, if it is deemed advisable, bonds may be issued, secured by deed of trust of such property, not to exceed 60 per cent of the actual value thereof, and all future property acquired, as well as the income and receipts of the property from whatever source derived and in such form and upon such terms as he or they shall deem advisable: *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall operate to prevent the association from obtaining the usual business credits and to make promissory notes without security.

SEC. 9. Franchise not exclusive: It is hereby expressly provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to grant to the association an exclusive right to furnish, sell, or supply the electric current for light and power, and said association and the franchise, rights, and privileges granted hereby shall be subject in all respects to such laws establishing a public-utility commission and such other laws of a general nature as may be applicable from time to time to electric light and power plants or companies operating them in the Territory of Hawaii, or the county of Hawaii, or their successors.

SEC. 10. Forfeiture of franchise: It is provided that if the said association shall fail or refuse to do or perform or comply with any of the provisions of this act or the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, or of the county of Hawaii, or the rules promulgated under section 2 of this act, and continues to refuse and fail to perform or comply therewith after reasonable notice given by the superintendent of public works, or any proper county or municipal officer or board, said officer or board may, with the consent of the governor and of the attorney general, cause proceedings to be instituted before an appropriate tribunal to have the franchise granted hereby and all rights and privileges accruing thereunder forfeited and declared null and void.

SEC. 11. Annual statement, payment to Government: The association shall, within one month after the expiration of each calendar year, file with the treasurer of the county of Hawaii a statement showing the gross receipts from the sale of electric current for light and power furnished by it during such year and shall at the same time pay to the treasurer of the county of Hawaii for and on behalf of said county 2½ per cent of the gross receipts from all electric current for light or power furnished to consumers during the year preceding.

SEC. 12. All property of every kind and nature, forming or used as a part of such electric system, including this franchise, shall be exempt from any and all taxes under the Territory of Hawaii until the expiration of five years from and after the commencement of the construction of buildings or other works for manufacturing and supplying electricity.

SEC. 13. Franchise subject to reasonableness; public utilities commission: This franchise and the person or corporation holding the same shall be subject as to reasonableness of rates, prices, and charges, and in all other respects to the provisions of chapter 128 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1915, creating a public utilities commission, and all amendments thereto for the regulation of the public utilities in said Territory.

SEC. 14. The Public Utilities Commission of the Territory of Hawaii is hereby granted power, subject to section 2 hereof, to order said association, its successors or assigns, to make extensions of its service lines whenever it shall be made to appear that said extension is a public necessity and that the total plant of said association, including such extension or extensions, can be made to earn a reasonable profit on the cost and maintenance of the same: *Provided*, That orders of the public utilities commission herein provided for shall be subject to review by the courts of the Territory as provided by law.

SEC. 15. The right hereby granted shall cease and determine if operations hereunder are not commenced by beginning the construction of buildings or other work for manufacturing or supplying electric current for light or power or by placing poles and wiring the same, or constructing conduits and laying wires therein, in any of the streets, roads, or other places hereinbefore mentioned, for the purpose of conducting electric current for light and power, and unless the association shall actually have expended in such work a sum not less than $5,000 within one year from and after the date of the approval of this act by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 16. That the Territory of Hawaii, the county of Hawaii, or any political subdivision thereof, may at any time and upon six months' notice in writing to the association, given pursuant to proper authority, when so authorized by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, acquire by purchase all the property of the association, subject to the then existing charges thereon.

The amount to be paid to the association for such purchase shall be determined by a commission of three persons, one to be appointed by the association, or in case it should fail to do so within 30 days after having been requested to do so by the purchaser, then by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, one by the purchaser, and the third by the two so appointed, or in case they should fail to agree upon the third member within 30 days, then by said chief justice, any such action by the chief justice to be taken only after giving to each party notice and an opportunity to be heard, but such amount shall in no case exceed the actual cost or the actual value of tangible property, or the actual cost of reproducing or replacing it, less depreciation and less the charges thereon. The value of the franchise or good will or any other intangible element shall not be considered in determining the amount to be paid.

Either the association or the purchaser may appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii from the decision of such commission by filing a written notice of appeal with the commission within five days after the decision is rendered. It shall thereupon be the duty of the commission immediately to certify up to the supreme court the record of its proceedings, showing in such certificate the valuation claimed by the association, the value claimed by the purchaser, and the valuation as determined by the commission. Such certificate shall be accompanied by copies of all papers, documents, and evidence upon which the decision of the commission was based, and a copy of such decision. Upon any such appeal, the supreme court may, in its behalf, take or require further evidence to be introduced by either party. Within six months after the determination of the purchase price as aforesaid, the same shall be paid to the association, and thereupon the franchise granted hereby shall cease and determine, and all the property of said association shall become the property of such purchaser without any further conveyance, but said association shall make all further conveyances as may be desired by the purchaser and approved by said commission or said court on appeal.

SEC. 17. Franchise subject to amendment or repeal: The Congress of the United States, or the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect and be law from and after the date of its approval by the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, subject, however, to the approval of the Congress of the United States, such approval of Congress to be secured within two years from the date of such approval by the governor.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out the word "franchise."

Page 2, line 19, strike out the words "rules and regulations."

Page 3, lines 3 and 4, strike out the words "poles not to interfere with streets," and so forth.

Page 3, line 12, strike out the words "plant subject to inspection."

Page 3, lines 17 and 18, strike out the words "meters, charges, reasonableness, how determined."

Page 4, line 10, strike out the words "charges for making connections."

Page 5, line 1, strike out the words "right to acquire property, limits to."

Page 5, line 8, strike out the words "power to borrow money and bonds."

Page 6, line 1, strike out the words "franchise not exclusive."

Page 6, line 12, strike out the words "forfeiture of franchise."

Page 7, lines 1 and 2, strike out the words "annual statement, payment to Government."

Page 7, lines 18 and 19, strike out the words "franchise subject to reasonableness, public utilities commission."

Page 10, lines 20 and 21, strike out the words "franchise subject to amendment or repeal."

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

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR ALASKAN NATIVE CHILDREN

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker——

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

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent at this time to revert to Calendar No. 241, H. R. 4825, for the establishment of industrial schools for Alaskan native children.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alaska asks unanimous consent that the House may return to Calendar No. 241, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to returning to the consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to establish a system of vocational training for the native people of the Territory of Alaska and those who are of the half blood, and to construct and maintain suitable buildings for schools and dormitories in such localities within the Territory of Alaska as he may select: *Provided*, That at least one such school shall be established in each judicial division of the Territory of Alaska where no industrial school for the native people of Alaska is at present maintained by the United States.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby instructed to assign to the Bureau of Education any unoccupied buildings in Alaska which are in his custody at abandoned military posts or any other buildings controlled by the Department of the Interior, for use by the Bureau of Education as industrial schools; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior any unoccupied buildings in Alaska that in the opinion of the Secretary of War may be dispensed with by the War Department, to be used for industrial school purposes: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to dismantle and remove any of the aforementioned buildings to such locations as may be decided upon for the erection of industrial schools.

SEC. 3. The sum of $200,000 is hereby appropriated from moneys in the United States Treasury, which are not otherwise appropriated, for carrying out the purposes of this act in the construction of buildings and the establishment of industrial schools as provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. That the annual maintenance estimates for the said industrial schools provided for in this act shall be furnished to Congress by the Budget Committee under the Interior Department expenditures.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill for the establishment of industrial schools for Alaskan native children, and for other purposes."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "the," insert "aboriginal."

Page 1, lines 5 and 6, after the word "Alaska," strike out "and those who are of the half blood."

Page 1, line 7, after the word "dormitories," insert the words "and hospitals."

Page 1, lines 9 and 10, strike out the words "*Provided*, That at least one such school shall be established in each judicial division of the Territory of Alaska where no."

Page 2, lines 1 and 2, strike out the words "industrial school for the native people of Alaska is at present maintained by the United States."

Page 2, line 8, after the word "schools," insert "or hospitals that are held by him to be necessary or suitable for such purposes."

Page 2, line 13, after the word "school," insert "or hospital."

Page 2, line 14, after the word "purposes," insert "that are held by him to be necessary or suitable for such purposes."

Page 2, after line 18, strike out all of sections 3 and 4.

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

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the title will be amended.

There was no objection.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made this morning on the St. Marys bridge bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to extend the remarks he made this morning on the St. Marys bridge bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

TO AMEND THE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE IN FEDERAL COURTS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill H. R. 3260, to amend the practice and procedure in the Federal courts, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. HILL of Maryland, Mr. FENN, and Mr. BEGG objected.

TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES AND TRAVELERS ON RAILROADS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill H. R. 8578, to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," approved February 17, 1911, as amended.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, is the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. COOPER] behind this bill?

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. I am.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of section 1 of the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," approved February 17, 1911, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"That when used in this act the terms 'carrier' and 'common carrier' mean a common carrier by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, within the continental United States, subject to the interstate commerce act, as amended, excluding street, suburban, and interurban electric railways unless operated as a part of a general railroad system of transportation."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any carrier to use or permit to be used on its line any locomotive unless said locomotive, its boiler, tender, and all parts and appurtenances thereof are in proper condition and safe to operate in the service to which the same are put, that the same may be employed in the active service of such carrier without unnecessary peril to life or limb, and unless said locomotive, its boiler, tender, and all parts and appurtenances thereof have been inspected from time to time in accordance with the provisions of this act and are able to withstand such test or tests as may be prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter provided for."

SEC. 3. The last sentence of section 3 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"The office of the chief inspector shall be in Washington, D. C., and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall provide such legal, technical, stenographic, and clerical help as the business of the offices of the chief inspector and his said assistants may require."

SEC. 4. Section 4 of such act is amended by adding thereto a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Within the appropriations therefor and subject to the provisions of this act, the Interstate Commerce Commission may appoint, from time to time, not more than 15 inspectors in addition to the number authorized in the first paragraph of this section, as the needs of the service may require. Any inspector appointed under this paragraph shall be so assigned by the chief inspector that his service will be most effective."

SEC. 5. Section 10 of such act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Hereafter the salary of the chief inspector shall be $6,000 per year; the salary of each assistant chief inspector shall be $5,000 per year; the salary of each inspector shall be $3,600 per year; and the annual allowance for each inspector for office rent, stationery, and clerical assistance fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission shall not exceed $1,000.

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

RELIEF OF FARM AREAS OF OKLAHOMA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 202) for the relief of the boll weevil, drought, and flood-stricken farm areas of Oklahoma.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HILL of Maryland, Mr. BEGG, and Mr. ALDRICH objected.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES FOR UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5209) to authorize an appropriation to enable the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to provide additional hospital facilities.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Indiana if the bill passed by the Senate is exactly like the House bill?

Mr. ELLIOTT. It is not. The Senate bill carried $300,000 additional appropriation for a school for the blind.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. If the gentleman will turn to page 3 of his bill, line 7, after the figures $6,500,000, are the words "to be immediately available." What significance does that have in a bill which authorizes an appropriation?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I do not know that it has any significance.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I see the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations here, and I would like to ask him the significance of those words in this bill.

Mr. MADDEN. It is within the province of the Committee on Appropriations to make the appropriation immediately available. It is not necessary to have those words in this bill.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. When the appropriation comes to be made by the gentleman's committee, that committee will examine, and if it wishes criticize the particular sites for which the appropriation is asked.

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; and the bill ought not to be worded so that the Appropriations Committee can not do it.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Has the gentleman examined the bill?

Mr. MADDEN. I examined it some time ago, and I think it is in proper shape.

Mr. SNELL. I understood that all of the sites had been decided upon and submitted to the Veterans' Bureau, and the director says that it will not be changed.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It ought to be safeguarded so that it could go properly to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SNELL. The director told me that he would not change the sites; that they would not be changed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, subject to the approval of the President, is hereby authorized to provide additional hospital and 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, livestock, 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. Such hospital plants to be constructed shall be of fireproof construction, and existing plants purchased shall be remodeled to be fireproof, and the location and nature thereof, whether for the treatment of tuberculous, neuropsychiatric, or general medical and surgical cases, shall be in the discretion of the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, subject to the approval of the President: *Provided, however*, That the director, with the approval of the President, may utilize such suitable buildings, structures, and grounds now owned by the United States as may be available for the purposes aforesaid, and the President is hereby

authorized, by Executive order, to transfer any such buildings, structures, and grounds to the United States Veterans' Bureau upon the request of the director thereof.

SEC. 2. That for carrying into effect the preceding paragraph relating to additional hospital and out-patient dispensary facilities there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $6,500,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended. That not to exceed 3 per cent of this sum shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants at the customary rates of compensation, exclusively to aid in the preparation of the plans and specifications for the projects authorized herein and for the supervision of the execution thereof and for traveling expenses and field-office equipment and supplies in connection therewith.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to authorize an appropriation to enable the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to provide additional hospital facilities."

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate bill S. 3181, be substituted for the House bill and considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill. Is there objection?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Reserving the right to object, what is the difference between the Senate bill and the House bill?

Mr. ELLIOTT. The difference is that the Senate bill provides an additional authorization of $350,000 to complete a training school for the blind.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Has the gentleman gone into that project, and has the committee investigated it and decided whether it is a feasible one or not?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I think it is, and as far as I am individually concerned, I have no objection to it.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman a question. Does the Senate bill—I did not know this was coming up and did not bring a copy of the Senate bill—provide the situs or is it a lump sum?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I am familiar with the provisions of the bill, the Senate bill simply changes the lump sum and the designation of the sites is the same as in the other bill.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Is it limited to the blind of the World War or is it like the hospital? I did not understand that this was to be a hospital for the blind but is to be a training school.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Let me answer the gentleman's question by quoting the language of the Senate bill. It adds these words to the first definition in the bill:

and facilities for a permanent national training school, at a cost not exceeding $350,000, for the blind who are beneficiaries of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. ELLIOTT. That takes in the veterans of all of these wars.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman from Indiana yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. So that I may ask the gentleman from New York how many blind veterans there are who would want to avail themselves of this training in this institution?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. There have been an average of slightly under a hundred since the armistice, but there are some 700 more who from time to time might take advantage of the facilities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the bill (S. 3181), as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, subject to the approval of the President, is hereby authorized to provide additional hospital and out-patient dispensary facilities for patients of the United States Veterans' Bureau, and facilities for a permanent national training school, at a cost not exceeding $350,000, for the blind who are beneficiaries 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; and also to provide accommodation 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. Such hospital plants and training school to be constructed shall be of fireproof construction and existing plants purchased shall be remodeled to be fireproof, and the location and nature thereof, whether for the treatment of tuberculous, neuropsychiatric, or general medical and surgical cases, shall be in the discretion of the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, subject to the approval of President: *Provided, however*, That the director, with the approval of the President, may utilize such suitable buildings, structures, and grounds now owned by the United States as may be available for the purposes aforesaid, and the President is hereby authorized, by Executive order, to transfer any such buildings, structures, and grounds to the United States Veterans' Bureau upon the request of the director thereof.

SEC. 2. That for carrying into effect the preceding paragraph relating to additional hospital and out-patient dispensary facilities there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $6,850,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended. That not to exceed 3 per cent of this sum shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants at the customary rates of compensation, exclusively to aid in the preparation of the plans and specifications for the projects authorized herein and for the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses and field-office equipment and supplies in connection therewith.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I believe this bill has received the attention of nearly every Member of the House. When it was first called on the Consent Calendar I objected to it. I am glad that I did, because we succeeded in getting an intelligent understanding of just what would be done by the Veterans' Bureau in finishing the hospitalization program. I, for one, do not hesitate to say that this authorization would not be necessary now if the previous director of the Veterans' Bureau had rendered honest and faithful service to his Government. By reason of misfeasance or malfeasance in office the hospitalization program is not complete. Not only that, but I call the attention of the House to the fact that poor judgment was exercised in the purchase of certain hospitals in some of the districts. In district No. 2, in my city, the Bronx, for instance, they purchased a hospital for $3,500,000, for psychopathic cases. Now we find the site is not suitable and that the hospital is not suitable. We want to sell that property now at a loss of $1,500,000 and go elsewhere and build another hospital. There is $1,500,000 just going into the hands of land promoters and contractors on the original sale which should have been used for the benefit of the veterans. Down at Dawsonsprings, Ky., some of you will remember that we purchased a hospital in the Sixty-fifth Congress, or the early part of the Sixty-sixth, for tubercular patients, and now we are told that that place is not suitable for tubercular patients, and we are going to build a hospital elsewhere.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. What is the reason that the one in the Bronx is not properly located?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. It is right in the city, and, of course, these cases would be better off in the country, not in the immediate vicinity of city streets.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, some considerable time since the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee reported a bill carrying $17,000,000 to construct hospitals and provide facilities for the sick and wounded soldiers. That was following a bill for $18,000,000 some time prior thereto. When the bill was under consideration in the House I tried to place the responsibility for the distribution of the funds in the hands of the President. In the Committee of the Whole we were successful, but when it went to a separate vote on the amendment in the House, the House defeated the authority granted to the President and placed it in the hands of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau. That director is out of the service now and has been for some time.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Let us hope that he will be in some other service soon.

Mr. MADDEN. Before the money was authorized to be distributed the Committee on Appropriations called the Veterans' Bureau officials before it and went into a thorough, comprehensive investigation as to what the money was going to be used for. We were not satisfied that the money was to be judiciously disposed of in the interest of the veterans. We tried to place every safeguard around the use of the money, and, as far as language could do so, we did; but notwithstanding that, they overrode the provisions of the law, and they let contracts here, there, and everywhere without justification; they bought sites that they had no justification for buying, and

while they promised the Committee on Appropriations that it would not cost more than $3,000 per bed for hospitals to be constructed under the act, the fact is that it has cost close to $5,000 per bed. That is why this $6,500,000 is needed now. It is to finish the buildings that should have been completed with the money that was appropriated some time ago. It is just a piece of extravagant waste and criminal negligence, and still we are called upon to meet the situation, and it can not be met without the appropriation of this money.

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

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And am I not correct in the statement that I made previously that notwithstanding $35,500,000 was originally appropriated with the assurance that it would complete our hospital program, yet, owing to negligence and criminal conduct, to which the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has referred, it is not completed.

Mr. MADDEN. It is not completed, and you can not complete it without this money.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And this will complete it?

Mr. MADDEN. I hope so.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I want to say right now I am not changing my attitude on this. I shall not object on the assurance received from the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations that he will scrutinize the appropriation when it comes before his committee.

Mr. MADDEN. I will scrutinize it and do everything I can to safeguard its expenditure as far as words can safeguard it.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. So that the money that we appropriated for the veterans will go for their benefit and nobody else?

Mr. MADDEN. I hope no dollar of it will go to anyone else.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is what I am trying to get. But, gentlemen, the truth is that they play on the sentiment and feeling of this House, knowing we are willing and anxious to appropriate money for the welfare and protection of the disabled veterans, and come in here with a blanket appropriation, as the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee has just stated, and we learn from experience that everybody gets something except the disabled veteran.

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. Did I understand the gentleman to say it is now ascertained that Dawsonsprings is not a suitable place for tubercular patients?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is what we get from the Veterans' Bureau, that it is an ideal spot but not a very good spot for tubercular patients.

Mr. DENISON. When the matter came up originally I remember hearing here the statement it was one of the best places in the United States.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman will recall we first defeated the bill in the House and the deficiency bill came from the Senate and they stuck on Dawsonsprings and we had to take it. That is how it got in there.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be recognized in opposition to the pro forma amendment. Mr. Speaker, I think the attention of the Congress ought to be called to a condition which was described before the Committee on Rules, and I understand authentically described by a representative of the disabled veterans when application was being made for a rule for the consideration of this bill. It was stated before that committee that a contract was entered into between the Veterans' Bureau and the State of Illinois whereby the Veterans' Bureau paid to the State of Illinois $2 per day for the care of patients afflicted with nervous diseases. The State of Illinois actually maintained its patients, and these soldier patients are mixed with all the others, at a cost to the State of $1.25 a day, and this extra 75 cents being thus appropriated, this paid out by the Veterans' Bureau supposedly for the maintenance in proper style of the soldiers suffering from shell shock and other nervous diseases, is not being paid but it is being invested in new hospital property to belong to the State of Illinois. Now, some time ago I saw a statement of a very similar condition given in a magazine and making substantially the same character of allegation though I can not remember the State. I do not know the truth about that, but it was a magazine article and this was stated before the Committee on Rules.

Mr. MADDEN. I do not know whether there is any truth in the statement made before the Committee on Rules, but if there is any truth the contract ought to be abrogated, and I would be glad as a member of the delegation from Illinois to endeavor to help get it abrogated.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. No; the contract ought not to be abrogated at all until there is some place to put these men in. But what ought to be done is that there ought to be an insistence some way that these men be separated and get the $2 worth of attention for the $2 that is being paid for them.

Mr. DENISON. I was present in the Rules Committee when the gentleman made the statement to which the gentleman from Tennessee refers, and I remember the gentleman from Tennessee expressing astonishment, as several others did. I followed the gentleman out of the Committee on Rules into the hall and I talked with the representative of the American Legion, and he stated in our presence that this statement made by the gentleman to the Rules Committee was very unfair and very uncalled for and was not the whole truth.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I hope it is not the truth.

Mr. DENISON. As a matter of fact, the State of Illinois appropriated money out of its own treasury and has a building to take care of these men, and the $1.25 does not take into consideration the cost of the building.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I want to state to the gentleman that when that charge was made some years ago I happened to be connected with the city administration of New York City and I looked into the matter, and there was a confusion as to the actual cost to the city or State for the maintenance of an inmate in the institution. We found that the cost was figured in two ways, one the actual cost, including all the overhead, and the other simply the daily disbursement for feeding a patient. The difference between $1.25 and the $2 mentioned by the gentleman from Tennessee may be the difference between the actual cost in buying the food and the complete cost in keeping the man, considering the investment in the building and care and overhead charge.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. At any rate it is extremely desirable to have separate Government hospitals for these patients, so that if these charges be true they can be stopped.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I just want to state to the gentleman from Tennessee that the object of this bill is to have an institution, Government owned, Government operated, to take care of these neuropsychiatric patients.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That is my understanding and that is one reason why I am very, very earnestly for it.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois will be recognized in opposition to the last pro forma motion.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I do not know about the value of the statement made by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT], and he repeated it only because it was made to the committee of which he is a member. But it does cost the Government of the United States in its own hospitals more than $4 a day for every patient of this class which it treats, so that if a contract could be entered into between the United States and any State of the Union at $2 and the service rendered by the State would equal that rendered by the Government itself at $4 a day, or more, it would not be a bad contract. But if the State of Illinois can maintain its own patients for $1.25, it ought not to charge the United States $2; and as a citizen of Illinois I am opposed to the State discriminating, if it does discriminate, against the Government of the United States in the charges made for the treatment of any man who served in the war and who is being treated because of the injury that happened to him because of his service in the war.

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

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. I think my colleague will find, if he looks into this matter, that that $1.25 is the actual charge of operation, and does not take into consideration in any way whatever the cost of the building.

Mr. MADDEN. I am going to find out, as soon as I can, whether there is any truth in the statement made. If there is no truth in it, it ought not to be made, and if there is any truth in it, it ought to be rectified. But I think there are so many loose statements made about the treatment of soldiers that it would be far better for those who make them to wait until they can get the facts.

Mr. DENISON. I will say to my colleague that I did hear the statement, and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] has correctly reported it.

Mr. MADDEN. I know the gentleman from Tennessee would not make it unless he heard it.

Mr. DENISON. It was a very astonishing statement, and I think it is an entirely irresponsible one.

Mr. MADDEN. I am going to make diligent inquiry into the facts, and as soon as I can get them I am going to furnish them to the House. [Applause.]

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WATKINS: Page 3 of the Senate bill, line 5, strike out the figures "$6,850,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "$7,350,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the purpose of this amendment is to increase the authorization by $500,000. In this connection permit me to give you some facts in order to warrant you in granting this authority: The thirteenth district of the Veterans' Bureau is composed of the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska. In December, 1925, the lease on the only hospital in the State of Oregon will expire. The owners of that hospital will not extend the lease. In the State of Washington there is another leased hospital, and it has been leased for only one year longer. When these leases expire there will be no hospital of any value in that district for the care of these patients.

A bill was passed to-day giving general hospitalization to the veterans of any war, regardless of the origin of the disability. In the State of Oregon it has been estimated by Doctor Campbell, of hospital No. 77, in which there are now 112 patients, contrary to the expectations of the director, that the load is increasing. The said doctor stated that the capacity of the hospital at the present time is 150 beds, and that in a short time the hospital facilities of Portland will be outgrown, inasmuch as there will be possibly 75,000 ex-service men in the territory tributary to Portland, and that they will have to be provided for.

Mr. BEGG. Does not the gentleman think he is taking advantage of the present situation upon unanimous-consent day? This is unanimous consent. Now, to offer that amendment to the bill at this time under the unanimous-consent agreement does not seem to me to be quite fair. It does not seem to me that it is quite the proper place.

Mr. WATKINS. I disagree with the gentleman, for this reason: If we do not give the director authority, we will not give the authorities of that district an opportunity to provide sufficient hospitals in ample time to care for the disabled.

If we do not grant authority to provide this money we will not be able to establish a hospital in that district in time to take care of the boys who are in these two leased hospitals; but if you will grant the authority, then this summer, if it is determined that a hospital is needed, preparations can be made, because the land is ready—all the Government wants, for nothing. I know that if it is not justified it will not be recommended by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. BEGG. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WATKINS. Yes.

Mr. BEGG. Has the gentleman presented that argument for this hospital to the proper committee?

Mr. WATKINS. I have.

Mr. BEGG. And the committee turned the gentleman down?

Mr. WATKINS. They did not put it in the bill.

Mr. BEGG. Then it seems to me the gentleman is decidedly taking advantage of the Unanimous Consent Calendar.

Mr. WATKINS. I do not look at it in that way.

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WATKINS. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. When unanimous consent is given to consider a bill consent is also given to amend the bill, so the gentleman is not taking advantage of anybody, but is exercising his functions and privileges as a Member of the House.

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

Mr. WATKINS. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I was wondering whether the gentleman from Oregon was never going to be satisfied. He has had his way on every one of his other bills, and has forced the House to come over to his side and help him pass them, so it does look to me as though the gentleman ought to be satisfied.

Mr. WATKINS. But this is one in which I am very much interested because of the sick ex-service men in these hospitals.

Mr. BLANTON. I will say to the gentleman that I am going to vote with him.

Mr. WATKINS. I thank the gentleman. The gentleman from Texas is always fair.

Mr. SINNOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WATKINS. Yes.

Mr. SINNOTT. The gentleman is certainly within his rights and within the rules of the House in offering his amendment. It is then a matter of whether it is justified or not. I do not think the gentleman can be criticized as being unfair to the House.

Mr. WATKINS. I am sorry that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BEGG] looks at it in that way. Nevertheless I feel that I am right and on that I justify my course. To postpone the matter is criminal; if we wait until December it will be too late.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WATKINS. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. I understood the gentleman in the course of his remarks to say that there was likelihood of the State of Oregon giving property upon which to erect this hospital.

Mr. WATKINS. Exactly; let me say that I appeared before the committee and I believe it was upon my suggestion that it changed the language of this bill by authorizing the director to accept lands by gift for hospital purposes. The city of Portland stands ready to give to the Government a tract of land of as many acres as it needs for such hospital.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I will say to the gentleman that New York City offered lands at a proper place for the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital, but they went down to the foot of a mountain and bought land instead.

Mr. WATKINS. That practice seemed to be the rule. Let me say further that in the thirteenth district it has been estimated that there are 7,000 veterans eligible to hospitalization; the load is increasing; there are approximately 3,700 active compensation cases in the district; a hospital is fully warranted and now is the time to authorize it. [Applause.]

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

Mr. ELLIOTT and Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota rose.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair believes the chairman of the committee is entitled to be recognized first.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I hope this amendment will not be agreed to for this reason: The representatives of the Veterans' Bureau have appeared before the House and Senate committees and made their statements as to what it needs to finish its hospital program. Never at any time has this proposal been mentioned by a representative of the Veterans' Bureau to any of the committees handling any of these hospital bills.

Another thing. If this bill is passed as it is it will go, as I understand, directly to the President, but if this amendment is added to the bill it will be necessary to send the bill back to the Senate and into conference, and it might result in the bill not becoming a law at this session of Congress.

Mr. WATKINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Certainly.

Mr. WATKINS. Senator ODDIE and others have favored this amendment, and they favor this hospital, so it will have no trouble over in the Senate.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Then why did they not put it on in the Senate when the bill was before the Senate?

Mr. WATKINS. Well, I will not criticize anybody over there as to why they did not. I wish I had been there, for then I would have called their attention to it.

Mr. ELLIOTT. The fact is, gentlemen, nobody in authority has ever asked for this appropriation. Nobody in authority has ever said it was necessary, but they have said that the $6,500,000 was all that was necessary, and then the Senate saw fit to put in this $350,000 for a training school for the blind. I submit to you, gentlemen, there is no necessity for putting this amendment on the bill, and if it is put on, it is likely to interfere with the welfare of the bill.

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. In addition to what the gentleman has said, would it not also be a change of policy with regard to matters of this character to be adopting amendments with reference to particular places? Has it not been the function of the committee to act legislatively in appropriating sufficient funds for necessary hospitals, and has it not been a matter of administration for the bureau to determine where the hospitals should be located?

Mr. ELLIOTT. The gentleman from Texas is right.

Mr. WATKINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes.

Mr. WATKINS. Does the language of my amendment contravene that policy? I have not designated Portland, Oreg. I have changed the figures here from $6,500,000 to $7,000,000, and I have not designated the place.

Mr. ELLIOTT. You are asking for something that the bureau has not said is necessary.

Mr. LANHAM. The director has not asked for this.

Mr. WATKINS. But we can give him this authority. Wherein have I designated Portland, I ask the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. LANHAM. The gentleman's whole remarks indicated that.

Mr. WATKINS. I claim you are misleading the House. I have not said it should be at Portland, Oreg.

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes.

Mr. LANHAM. I will say to the gentleman from Oregon that the gentleman's amendment does not make such reference; but the gentleman's remarks, as I understood them, were made for the purpose of getting this additional provision in order that there might be a building at Portland, Oreg.

Mr. WATKINS. They are only given the authority; and would not the gentleman be for it if the director saw fit to establish a hospital there?

Mr. LANHAM. I am for whatever is necessary to carry out a proper program for taking care of the disabled veterans, and we have authorized in this measure every cent that the Director of the Veterans' Bureau has asked for.

Mr. WATKINS. There would be no harm in giving this authority.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment increasing the amendment of the gentleman from Oregon $100,000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to the amendment: Page 3 of the Senate bill, strike out "$7,350,000" in the amendment offered by Mr. WATKINS and insert "$7,450,000."

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that is an amendment in the third degree.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. We are considering the Senate bill in lieu of the House bill, and not as an amendment to the House bill, and the amendment is therefore an amendment only in the second degree and is in order. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, the report shows that a portion of this money is to construct a tubercular hospital of 300 beds in district No. 10 to take care of the tubercular situation in the States of Minnesota, the two Dakotas, and Montana. I rise for the purpose of calling the attention of the House and those in authority in connection with the Veterans' Bureau to the fact that, in accordance with the evidence that has been presented to me—and this was following the report of this bill from the committee—that the provision made for a tubercular hospital of 300 beds will not meet the situation in district No. 10. More adequate provision should have been made; and, in addition to that, the evidence also presented to me is to the effect that the hospital which is now under construction at St. Cloud, Minn., has at present an inadequate number of beds to take care of the neuropsychiatric cases. I would like to ask the gentleman from Indiana whether he can recall from the hearings just to what extent the Milwaukee hospital is being used for tubercular cases and how many vacant beds there are there?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I can not at this time. It has been some five or six months since we held the hearings on this matter.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. I can readily understand that. My information comes from the tenth district rehabilitation committee, which is formed by the representatives of the State departments of the American Legion. William T. Kroll, of my city, is the secretary of this organization. Among the representatives are specialists in tubercular, mental, surgical, and other medical fields. They have investigated and find not only that the present facilities are inadequate but that even with these additional hospital facilities they will still be inadequate. They have recommended additional facilities for both mental and tubercular patients.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that additional facilities should be provided, but I appreciate the present parliamentary situation. It is imperative that this bill becomes a law. This will give us some relief. It has already passed the Senate. We expect to adjourn here June 7. It has taken some time to get this bill before the House for consideration. There are Members here who would have objected to its consideration on Consent Calendar day if we had not advised them of the urgent necessity of its passage. If the bill should be amended, it would then have to go back to the Senate and take its chances there in the closing days of a session. Under different circumstances I would offer an amendment making further provision, and I hope that this will receive the immediate consideration of the Veterans' Committee upon the convening of Congress next session.

I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my pro forma amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WATKINS) there were—ayes 27, noes 57.

So the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the title will be amended.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, H. R. 5209, and H. Res. 275, a rule for the consideration of the House bill, will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

RECALL OF A BILL FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate Concurrent Resolution 15, to recall from the President a bill in which an error was made by the enrolling clerk of the Senate. I would like to have the resolution passed in order that we can make progress.

Mr. BLANTON. What is it?

Mr. McKENZIE. It is a resolution to recall S. 2169. When we had the bill before the House the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. ANTHONY] proposed an amendment which was agreed to to loan horses to the National Guard. When we got into conference we took the amendment out.

Mr. BLANTON. Now we know what the bill is. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

[Sixty-eighth Congress, first session]

Concurrent Resolution 15

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
May 31 (calendar day, June 2), 1924.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be requested to return to the Senate enrolled bill (S. 2169) entitled "An act to amend in certain particulars the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes."

Attest: GEORGE A. SANDERSON, *Secretary*.

The resolution was agreed to.

TO AMEND THE ORGANIC ACT OF PORTO RICO

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6583) to amend the organic act of Porto Rico, approved March 2, 1917.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. I object.

Mr. VARE. Will the gentleman withhold that, so that the gentleman from Porto Rico can explain the bill?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. I will say that I have studied this matter and am opposed to the legislation. I am a member of the committee and voted against it in committee, and I object now. If the gentleman from Porto Rico wants to speak I will withhold my objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. I object.

DESIGNATING THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO AS A JUDICIAL DISTRICT

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7523) designating the State of New Mexico as a judicial district, fixing the time and place for holding terms of court therein, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Reserving the right to object, I would like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania rose.

Mr. SNELL. Does this create any new offices?

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania. It creates no new offices, but a judicial district. It provides for the same officers. The Department of Justice approves of it. The Senate has approved of it and the judges approve of it. The bill was introduced by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. MORROW].

Mr. MORROW. Mr. Speaker, this bill proposes to make a new district of the entire State of New Mexico. We have two United States judges holding court in different places in the State. There are only three places designated for the judges to hold court and three other places optional. The purpose of the bill is to save expense to the United States Government. At the present time the litigants have to travel sometimes 150 or 200 miles to go to the district court.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, there are additional offices established and created under the bill, and I object.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. I fear that there is a misapprehension on the part of the gentleman from New York. This is not my bill.

Mr. SNELL. I will reserve the objection.

Mr. YATES. The State of New Mexico is about 375 miles square. The court is now held in two places, Albuquerque and Santa Fe, and is optional in three others. This bill tries to arrange to have a term of court at Roswell, and the bill provides for no extra expense, and I see no reason why it should not be passed. It has the approval of the Attorney General.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the distinguished governor tell us how many extra judges they have in New Mexico?

Mr. YATES. I understand there are two judges there.

Mr. SNELL. This provides for several additional places.

Mr. YATES. No; it names six places, of which only one is new, Roswell.

Mr. SNELL. Does it not provide that one deputy shall reside at each place?

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. And there are six or seven different places.

Mr. YATES. That is a repetition of the original bill.

Mr. SNELL. There are several names here.

Mr. YATES. There are six names here.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice, to retain its place on the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

REGULATING TRANSPORTATION OF LABOR IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7698) to regulate the transportation and importation of labor from one State to any point in another State where a labor disturbance or strike is then in progress.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. WINSLOW. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I hope these gentlemen will withhold their objections for a moment. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is demanded. The Clerk will report the next bill.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I was just going to make a request that the gentlemen withhold their objections for a few moments.

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask these gentlemen to give the author of the bill an opportunity to make a statement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLANTON) there were—ayes 16, noes 77.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman insist on the point of no quorum?

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of no quorum.

So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri be given five minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, that the gentleman may speak for five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas reserves the right to object on the bill H. R. 7698.

Mr. MAPES. I make the point of order that three objections have already been raised, and these gentlemen can not reserve their objections.

Mr. BLANTON. We withdraw objection for a moment and reserve it. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri may proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri may proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I do not want to be contentious, I do not want to get the reputation of being a fighter or of trying to tie up everybody here. I know nearly every gentleman here has a bill that he is interested in. As this bill was originally introduced it was possibly objectionable to some manufacturing interests and some of the railroad interests in this country. The bill was withdrawn and was reintroduced with that objectionable section eliminated. This bill is reported out by the Labor Committee with a unanimous report. It is absolutely a fair bill and hurts no one, and I ask you gentlemen to judge the thing from a fair light. When a man is being sent down to a strike-infested district, after having read of men being killed and the hospitals being filled, do you gentlemen not think that that man is entitled to notice that there is a strike there before he is sent there into the district? That is everything in the world that the bill does. Some men would say that it is an organized labor bill. It is not. This bill was introduced before organized labor had a thing to say about it. After it was introduced organized labor did come in and indorse the bill. The bill simply provides that a man shall be notified if such conditions exists before he is sent into the particular district. If that notice is given, a union man will not go there, and do you not think that the other fellow is entitled to notice? Do you not think that it is fair that he should have notice? This is not class legislation, it includes all labor; any kind of labor. In addition to that, after the man is notified, he has the right to go there if he wants to go. This does not prohibit him from going. It does not interfere with his right of contract in any way. It simply provides a penalty in case he is not notified, and I contend that the bill is fair. The Labor Committee says that it is fair. If you gentlemen will go over the hearings before the committee you will see that every man who appeared there against the bill, after we had accepted the amendments that were suggested, agreed that he was not against it any further. That is all I have to say, and I ask you to give me the courtesy of considering this bill by a vote.

Mr. BLANTON. If we could adequately debate this bill and offer such amendments as would safeguard it, I would not object to it, but it is too important a piece of legislation to come up here and be passed in five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is speaking under the reservation?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes. It is a far-reaching piece of legislation, and by reason of the fact we can not give it sufficient time to-day at this hour I must object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address by my colleague on the Banking and Currency Committee, Mr. GOLDBOROUGH, of Maryland, made before the Maryland State Bankers' Association recently.

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

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask the right to revise and extend my remarks and to extend them to the extent of inserting in my remarks my testimony to the extent of about three

pages which I delivered before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the hospital bill just passed, and to do so by inserting his own statement before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. SNELL. Reserving the right to object, that is already printed.

Mr. WATKINS. It is in the hearing.

Mr. SNELL. I do not think we ought to start to do that, and I object to that part of it, not to the other.

Mr. WATKINS. They are my own remarks.

Mr. WOLFF. I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 7698) may retain its place on the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro empore. Does the gentleman from Oregon modify his request?

Mr. WATKINS. The gentleman said to that extent. I ask consent with the modification.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 7698) may retain its place upon the calendar without prejudice. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks on the hospital bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Speaker, after a bill has been objected to by three members, can it remain on the calendar?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. By unanimous consent.

Mr. BEGG. Then what is the use of requiring three men to object unless their objection throws the bill off the calendar?

Mr. BLANTON. I make the point of order the gentleman from Ohio could have stopped it by objecting, but he waived his right.

Mr. BEGG. I think that is the rule.

Mr. BLANTON. You can do anything by unanimous consent.

Mr. BEGG. You can do no such thing.

Mr. DENISON. The rule provides the bill shall not be on the calendar.

Mr. BEGG. I can not grant consent——

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. I believe the gentleman has made the objection too late. The Chair has ruled.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will listen to the gentleman from Missouri on the point of order. The gentleman from Ohio makes the point of order that the second objection having been made by three members under the rule unanimous consent can not be granted for the purpose of continuing a bill upon the calendar. The Chair would like to hear the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, my point of order is the gentleman has made his objection too late, that the Chair had already ruled, and the House had given unanimous consent that the bill remain on the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will say that the gentleman from Ohio is not now making objection. He is now making a point of order that unanimous consent can not be granted to keep a bill on the calendar after the second objection has been made by three members who objected. Upon that the Chair would like to hear the gentleman or any other gentleman who desires to address the Chair.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. If you can suspend the rules by a two-thirds vote, why can not you suspend a rule by a unanimous-consent vote? That was the request of the gentleman from Missouri—that you suspend the operation of this rule by a unanimous-consent vote, and you have done that.

Mr. BEGG. You can not do it.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Why?

Mr. BEGG. The gentleman is asking to suspend the rule which says you can not keep the bill on the calendar under those conditions, and a reading of the rule shows "and shall not thereafter be placed thereon." That does not mean you can continue it further.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. What is the gentleman's contention, that you can not suspend the rule?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard?

Mr. SNELL. All I desire to say is the intent and purpose of the rule is to give two chances, and the second time it is objected to by three Members it is stricken from the calendar. That is the intention of the rule.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be heard for a moment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. BLANTON. The rule clearly means that after this House adjourns there is no way of getting this matter back on the calendar. But here, with the very men who registered their objection to taking the bill off the calendar, there was a unanimous consent acceded to by these very men to let this bill retain its place on the calendar without prejudice. Clearly, you can do that. It has been done half a dozen times to-day. Other bills that ought to have gone off the calendar have retained their places on the calendar. I expect to object to it, but I think the gentleman has the right to ask to keep it on the calendar.

Mr. BEGG. I want to make only one observation as to the question of its right, as to whether or not it is right. A bill can be thrown off if inadvertently it has been placed on. The rules can not be set aside by unanimous consent. There is a procedure, however, whereby the rules can be changed. The rules can only be suspended under certain conditions. One of those conditions is that the Speaker agrees to recognize the mover for the purpose of suspending the rules. Now, it takes a two-thirds vote for that. None of those conditions were complied with. Hence, there is no way to avoid the rule which automatically throws it off.

Mr. CRAMTON. Does not the gentleman from Ohio think it would make some difference what the conditions were? If while the process of objection is going on, but before the matter is entirely disposed of, some one should ask unanimous consent to have the bill passed over without prejudice, no doubt that could be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. BEGG. If no one objected, it could.

Mr. CRAMTON. But if the matter is disposed of, and there has been discussion and debate, and later, as in this case, some one has asked unanimous consent, it may be that, other discussion and other business having taken place, it is possible that the three objectors have left the Hall, and their rights are violated thereby.

Mr. BLANTON. They may be present, or they may have left the Hall.

Mr. CRAMTON. There is no way of demonstrating that.

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

Mr. BEGG. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. TINCHER. Is it the opinion of the gentleman from Ohio that if the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. WOLFF] had asked unanimous consent that this bill be placed on the Union Calendar, and no one objected, could it be placed on the Union Calendar?

Mr. BEGG. I do not think it could go on the House Calendar.

Mr. TINCHER. But it can go to another calendar?

Mr. BEGG. It can not go there if it has no right to be there.

Now objection was made, and the Chair announced it. When he asked if there was objection four men arose in their places and made objection; and a little later the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. WOLFF] asked for the withholding of the objection, and a call for the regular order was made, and the Chair ruled that the regular order was that the Clerk report the next bill. Then the gentleman from Missouri made a point of no quorum, and the gentleman from Ohio moved a call of the House. Then the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] moved that the House adjourn, and the vote was taken. And after all that was done and the House refused to adjourn, then a request for unanimous consent to put the thing back on the calendar was made, and I contend that it can not be.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be heard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, when we are in doubt in all probability the best thing to do is to rely upon the authorities with reference to the rules. I want to call to the mind of the Chair a statement made here by the lamented Champ Clark, who was at one time Speaker of the House. I am appealing to authority now.

I heard him state on the floor of this House that he remembered Uncle Joe Cannon, who was then Speaker of the House, declaring that anything could be done by unanimous consent—that you could drive an elephant through this House

by unanimous consent—and Speaker Champ Clark concurred in the viewpoint expressed by Mr. Cannon when and while he was the Speaker of the House. I mention that from the standpoint of authority of the highest order in considering, construing, and interpreting the rules of the House—the views of two illustrious Speakers.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if you can suspend a rule—and I am going to reiterate what I said a moment ago—by a two-thirds vote, you certainly can do so by a unanimous-consent vote, and that is what the gentleman from Missouri has asked, to suspend the operation of a rule by unanimous consent, and that unanimous consent was given. So that in so far as his bill is concerned the rule has been temporarily suspended, and will be revived into activity after it has been reached again, when objection, of course, may be made to its consideration. But it retains its place on the calendar by virtue of unanimous consent, as the House is the master of its rules and not the subject or vassal of master rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair will read that portion of the rule which is applicable to this situation:

Should objection be made to the consideration of any bill so called, it shall immediately be stricken from such calendar, but such bill may be restored to the calendar at the instance of the Member, and if again objected to by three or more Members, it shall be immediately stricken from such calendar, and shall not thereafter be placed thereon.

In the opinion of the Chair this latter phrase would mean that it can not again be placed upon the calendar at the instance of the Member in the manner provided by the rule; that the Member has lost all rights to have his bill restored to the Consent Calendar under the rule. But gentlemen sitting in the House, having made objection to the consideration of a bill, and hearing a request made, after objection, for unanimous consent that a bill shall retain its place upon the calendar without prejudice, it seems to the Chair, are held to notice that that request is being made, and if they then wish to object it is their duty to prevent the granting of the unanimous-consent request. In the opinion of the Chair their silence amounts to a waiver on the part of those who have made objection under the rule, if they do not raise objection to the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. CRAMTON. How can the Chair assume that the three who objected will remain throughout the remainder of the session?

Mr. BLANTON. In this instance they did remain.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In reply to that inquiry the Chair will say that in the opinion of the present occupant of the chair it is presumed that every Member of the House is in the House. [Applause.] Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania. I object.

Mr. BLANTON. I make the point of order that the time for objection has passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is right. The Chair inadvertently listened to a suggestion to put that question again. The Chair had put the question.

Mr. BLANTON. And there was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. And no objection was made at that time. Then the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BEGG] made a point of order, and the Chair now feels he should not again put the request.

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania. I ask the Chair to permit just a word, and I speak in this respect for myself. Assuming the rule means exactly what it says, and that no word from me as one of the objectors was required, every man who objected to this measure for a second time, the number being three and calling for the operation of the rule, can not be assumed to have waived his rights in the light of what the rule itself expressly says—"shall not be placed upon the calendar." It does not say by the Member, but "it shall not be placed on the calendar."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In reply the Chair will say, briefly, that when the objections were made those objections were made to the present consideration of the bill. Afterwards a different request was made, that the bill might retain its place on the calendar, and to that request a single objection would have been ample.

The Clerk will report the next bill.

INCORPORATED TOWN OF SITKA, ALASKA

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5096) to authorize the incorporated town of Sitka, Alaska, to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding $25,000, for the purpose of constructing a public-school building in the town of Sitka, Alaska.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the incorporated town of Sitka, Alaska, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding $25,000 for the purpose of constructing a public-school building in the town of Sitka, Alaska.

SEC. 2. That before said bonds shall be issued a special election shall be ordered by the common council of the town of Sitka, at which election the question of whether such bonds shall be issued shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said town of Sitka whose names appear on the last assessment roll of said town for municipal taxation. Thirty days' notice of such election shall be given by publication thereof in a newspaper printed and published and of general circulation in said town before the day fixed for such election.

SEC. 3. That the registration for such election, the manner of conducting the same, and the canvass of the returns of said election shall be, as near as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of law in general or special elections in said municipality, and said bonds shall be issued only upon condition that a majority of the votes cast at such election in said town shall be in favor of issuing said bonds.

SEC. 4. That the bonds above specified, when authorized to be issued as hereinbefore provided, shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the common council of Sitka, not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, payable semiannually, and shall not be sold for less than their par value, with accrued interest, and shall be in denominations not exceeding $1,000 each, the principal to be due in 20 years from date thereof: *Provided, however*, That the common council of the said town of Sitka may reserve the right to pay off such bonds in their numerical order at the rate of $2,000 thereof per annum from and after the expiration of five years from their date. Principal and interest shall be payable in lawful money of the United States of America at the office of the town treasurer or at such bank in the city of New York, in the State of New York, or such place as may be designated by the common council of the town of Sitka, the place of payment to be mentioned in the bonds: *And provided further*, That each and every such bond shall have the written signature of the mayor and clerk of the said town of Sitka and also bear the seal of said town.

SEC. 5. That no part of the funds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be used for any purpose other than specified in this act. Said bonds shall be sold only in such amounts as the common council shall direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be disbursed for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned and under the order and direction of said common council from time to time as the same may be required for said purposes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment. On page 2, line 13, strike out the words "a majority" and insert "60 per cent."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAMTON: Page 2, line 13, strike out the words "a majority" and insert in lieu thereof "60 per cent."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I will simply say this is a provision requiring that bonds shall only be issued upon condition that 60 per cent of the votes cast are in favor of issuing them, a provision which is quite common in cities and States; and I understand the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. SUTHERLAND] is willing to accept the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

RURAL MAIL SERVICE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 2111) authorizing the Postmaster General to conduct an experiment in the rural mail service, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, if the gentleman wants to make a statement about it.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object also.

Mr. MOORE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the report sets out the reasons for the proposed legislation. There are 50 rural mail

routes to be selected by the Post Office Department, and any number of them may be utilized in an experiment to try to carry food products from the producer to the consumer.

There will not be any new routes established. They will be self-supporting, in that the commission will be allowed from the postage on these particular routes. There will be no new routes established and no additional appropriation required. This is approved by the Post Office Department and the bill has already passed the Senate.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the rural carriers are already paid a salary by the Federal Government, and in the bill that was passed this afternoon they will be allowed 4 cents a mile for each mile. Now, this bill would set up in addition to that an additional compensation. In my judgment, it would be very unwise to pass this bill, and that is the reason I object.

Mr. MOORE of Ohio. I may say to the gentleman that this simply provides for an experiment for 12 months to see whether or not food products may be carried in this way and the amount carried increased in an effort to get the products directly from the producer to the consumer.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Why should the rural carrier be paid anything extra for carrying products of this kind if they go in the regular course of the mail?

Mr. MOORE of Ohio. It is on the assumption that the amount of work the carrier will do will be greatly increased.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. The Government service is entitled to the best service that the employee can render; and I submit that we would not be justified in giving him here a special compensation any more than we would be justified in giving the city carrier a special compensation for carrying parcel-post mail.

Mr. MOORE of Ohio. If the gentleman will permit the observation, if this would greatly increase the amount of products he would have to carry, he might have to provide additional facilities for the handling of these products, and it might greatly increase his expenses, and it was thought necessary to provide for that contingency.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this permits the Postmaster General to select 50 rural routes anywhere he wants to and to select 50 rural carriers, and this pay would be in addition to the regular compensation that all the others receive, in that the carrier is allowed a certain commission. It is going to make all of the balance of the rural carriers of the United States dissatisfied. What you do for 50 of them, the balance are going to expect, and you who have the rural districts and rural routes, if you want dissatisfaction to come among your rural carriers, pass this kind of a bill and let the Postmaster General select 50 pets or 50 favorites of his—and they will become pets, because the very minute he selects 50 to the exclusion of all the balance, they will look upon the 50 as his favorites, receiving special compensation; and this kind of a bill, gentlemen, ought not to pass here with five minutes' consideration.

Mr. MOORE of Ohio. I have not looked upon it so much as a matter of favoritism to the carriers as it might be an imposition upon them.

Mr. BLANTON. I object.

Mr. SCHAFER. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLACK], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] object.

HOSPITAL FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2821) authorizing the erection of a sanitary fireproof hospital at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Santa Monica, Calif.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be erected at the Pacific branch of said home at Santa Monica, Calif., on land now owned by the United States, a sanitary, fireproof hospital of a capacity of 500 beds. Such hospital shall include all the necessary buildings, with the appropriate mechanical equipment, including roads and trackage facilities leading thereto, for the accommodation of patients, and storage, laundry, and necessary furniture, equipment, and accessories as may be approved by the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

SEC. 2. That the persons who shall be entitled to the privileges of treatment in this hospital when constructed, and who may be admitted thereto upon the order of a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, shall be the following: Honorably discharged officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Regular, Volunteer, or other forces of the United States in the war with Mexico, the Civil War, the war with Spain, and the World War, or in any war in which the country has been engaged, in campaigns against hostile Indians, or who served in any of the extraterritorial possessions of the United States in foreign countries, including Mexican border service, or in the Organized Militia or National Guard when called into the Federal service, and who are disabled by diseases or wounds and by reason of such disability are either temporarily or permanently incapacitated from earning a living.

SEC. 3. That in carrying the foregoing authorization into effect the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of the plant, or to purchase materials in the open market or otherwise, and to employ laborers and mechanics for the construction of the plant complete at a limit of cost not to exceed $1,500,000.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer two amendments. The first one I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "beds," insert "at a total cost of not more than $1,500,000."

Mr. CRAMTON. And also to strike out all of section 3; and, in connection with what I will say, I fear that section 3 as it stands might authorize them to enter into contracts before any appropriation was made; but if we strike out section 3, it is necessary to carry the limitation as to cost, which is in section 3, and hence I suggest putting that in section 1. I have discussed it with the gentleman from California [Mr. FREDERICKS] and he has no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the first amendment of the gentleman from Michigan which, for information, the Clerk will again report.

The amendment was again reported.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the second amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 22, strike out all of section 3.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

DESTRUCTION OF HORSES BELONGING TO THE SIOUX NATION OF INDIANS

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7400) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to consider, ascertain, adjust, and determine claims of certain members of the Sioux Nation of Indians for damages occasioned by the destruction of their horses.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute the bill (S. 1174) in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Dakota asks unanimous consent to substitute the bill (S. 1174).

Mr. BLANTON. Are the bills identical?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. No; they are not. The committee cut out a part of the House bill so that it does not involve an appropriation.

Mr. BLANTON. It does not increase the charge on the Treasury?

Mr. WILLIAMSON. No; it decreases it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is advised that the Senate bill is not available.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. I sent a copy to the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is not an engrossed copy, and the engrossed copy is not here. The Chair will suggest that the bill be passed over temporarily until the engrossed copy is obtained. Without objection that will be done.

There was no objection.

SALE OF ELECTRIC CURRENT FROM A GOVERNMENT-OWNED TRANSMISSION LINE

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 526) authorizing the Secretary of War to enter into an arrangement on behalf of the United States with the

Alexandria Light & Power Co. whereby civilians may obtain electric current from a Government-owned transmission line extending from Alexandria to Fort Humphreys, Va.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, I want to make this statement. These little cities around here contiguous to Washington over in Virginia and in Maryland ought to stand on their own bottoms. They ought to furnish their own electric-light plant; they ought to furnish their own water systems; they ought to furnish their own sewer system. They ought not to be continually coming to the Government for the privilege of connecting up with the Government facilities. If we once start on that business, there is no end to it.

If you grant this privilege to Alexandria, you will have to grant the same right to other towns and cities, both in Virginia and Maryland. There are other towns and cities seeking this privilege, seeking to connect with the sewer system, seeking to connect with the water system, seeking to get electric-light power from the United States Government. There ought to be a stop put to it. I would like to do anything in the world personally for my good friend from Virginia [Mr. MOORE]; he could not ask me for a personal favor that I would deny; but this is not a personal favor to him; it is a question of policy that affects the Government. If you let this bill pass, I warn you that you will set a precedent that is going to hamper and embarrass you at every turn you make in a legislative way. This bill ought not to pass. I would stop it if I could, but it takes three objections, and I only have one, but I will object with that one.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, in reply to my friend I want to say that this bill does not undertake to fix any policy. The transmission line from Alexandria to Camp Humphreys extends over a distance of 9 miles. The line is capable of supplying a great excess of current over the amount that is now transmitted. There is a civilian population that can be supplied from the line. And that will not cost the Government anything, but, on the contrary, the Government will receive something toward the upkeep of the line.

Mr. SNELL. Is this a high-tension line?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I believe it is.

Mr. SNELL. I should not suppose they could put on transformers to take care of individuals on a line of that character.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. There is a letter in the hearings from the Secretary of War who says he would be glad to have Congress give him the same discretion with reference to similar situations all over the country which this bill proposes. The Senate has passed an omnibus bill to that effect, but there is no prospect of its being enacted at this session.

Mr. SNELL. Where is this power generated?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. It is generated in Alexandria, and the distribution of the current as provided in the bill would not in any way inconvenience the Government.

Mr. SNELL. What is the voltage of this high-tension line?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I am unable to tell the gentleman what the voltage is.

Mr. SNELL. If it is a high-tension line. I did not suppose they could put small transformers on it so as to distribute light to individuals along the line.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. They can, and until the Secretary of War found there was no legal authority for him to do so he had been authorizing the supply of the current from the line. It had been actually supplied to quite a large number of consumers.

Mr. SNELL. I would expect that if the corporation has a high-tension line, they would not drop down and put in transformers to serve individual customers, because it would cause trouble.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I have not sufficient detailed information about the line to tell my friend all that he would like to know, but as a matter of fact current has been supplied, and will again be furnished if authority is given to the Secretary. All that this bill does is to vest in him the discretion to make a contract. It does not bind him as to the terms of a contract, but allows him to use his judgment.

Mr. SNELL. From what I know of those high-power lines you could not afford to take the chance for any revenue that would come from a few people.

Mr. DENISON. What arrangement has been made for collecting the charges and where would the charge be paid? What would become of the funds? Would they go into the Treasury of the United States?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. The bill simply gives the Secretary the right to enter into an agreement, and it provides that no agreement which he shall make shall interfere with the prompt supply to Fort Humphreys, or otherwise, to the Government of any current. It further provides that any such agreement shall be without additional cost or expense to the Government, in addition to that which is now incident to the maintenance and operation of the transmission line, and that any such agreement shall be revocable in the discretion of the Secretary.

Mr. DENISON. Evidently he is going to make a contract with some service company and let them furnish the current to individuals.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. A service company already has a contract with the Government under which it furnishes the current. The simple proposition here is to allow the Secretary to make an arrangement which would allow this service company to furnish current to the civilians, they, of course, to pay for the current, and in that way contribute to the upkeep of the line.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin reserved the right to object. Does the gentleman object?

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas the United States is the owner of a line about 9 miles in length between the city of Alexandria, Va., and Fort Humphreys, Va., for the transmission of electric current which is being furnished Fort Humphreys by the Alexandria Light & Power Co.; and

Whereas the volume of current transmissible over the line is greatly in excess of the needs of the fort or of the Government otherwise, and it is desirable that the civilians in the neighborhood of the fort should be permitted to receive current from said line for their own use: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter into any agreement which he may think proper between the United States and the Alexandria Light & Power Co. which will enable the latter to furnish current over the said line to civilians: *Provided, however*, That no such agreement shall interfere with the prompt supply to Fort Humphreys or otherwise to the Government of any current that may be required: *And provided further*, That any such agreement shall be without additional cost or expense to the Government in addition to that which is now incident to the maintenance and operation of the transmission line and the cost of service from the same: *Provided further*, That any such agreement shall be revokable in the discretion of the Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair calls attention to the fact that the language in this bill would not be complete without the preamble. It is customary to strike out the preamble. The Chair calls attention particularly to line 7 on page 2.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, there is not any rigid rule about striking out the preamble.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is now on agreeing to the preamble.

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

DESTRUCTION OF HORSES BELONGING TO SIOUX INDIANS

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I now call up the bill S. 1174, the engrossed copy having come to the Speaker's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Dakota asks unanimous consent that the bill S. 1174 may be considered in lieu of the bill (H. R. 7400) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to consider, ascertain, adjust, and determine claims of certain members of the Sioux Nation of Indians for damages occasioned by the destruction of their horses. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to investigate, and report to Congress the facts in regard to the claims of members of the Sioux Nation of Indians residing in the State of South Dakota for horses killed on the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation in the years 1895, 1896, and 1897, which horses were erroneously suspected of being infected with glanders, and were killed by, or by order of, employees of the United States Government, and for which no compensation has been paid: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to determine what attorney or attorneys have actually rendered services of value to any of the Indians who may be found to be entitled to reimbursement in

accordance with the provisions of this act and what compensation such attorney or attorneys may be entitled to receive therefor on a basis of quantum meruit and report the amounts so ascertained and determined to be due the various claimants and attorneys to Congress not later than December 3, 1924.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendments, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. WILLIAMSON: Page 1, line 4, after the word "authorized," strike out the balance of the line and also the first part of line 5, to and including the word "prescribe," and the comma following.

Page 2, line 1, strike out the word "were" and insert in lieu thereof the words "are alleged to have been."

Page 2, line 2, strike out the word "were."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

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

The bill H. R. 7400, was ordered to lie on the table.

LAKE CAHOE, ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST, CALIF.

The next bill on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5555) to include certain lands in the county of Eldorado, Calif., in the Eldorado National Forest, Calif., and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I will withhold it.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, this bill is for the disposition of about 40 acres of land around Lake Cahoe. The rest is in private ownership, and the Forest Service can handle it without expense to the Government whereby the public can go and secure the use of it.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the regular order.

Mr. KNUTSON. I will say to the gentleman——

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order there is no quorum present.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman withhold that?

Mr. RAKER. No.

Mr. CRAMTON. I want to call the gentleman's attention to the next bill on the calendar, which is a very important bill in regard to a forest in California.

Mr. RAKER. Now, you gentlemen have made the point that you will not let this little bill go through. That is all there is to it, and I make the point of no quorum.

Mr. KNUTSON. It is on all fours with a similar bill I had before the committee last week.

Mr. RAKER. It is not anything of the kind.

Mr. KNUTSON. It looks like it.

Mr. RAKER. Is that the reason objection is made?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I merely want to make this observation, that if the gentleman from California and others are going to take this attitude when a legitimate objection is made, it seems to me we can not proceed with the Unanimous Consent Calendar at this session, and I suggest to the gentleman that he withdraw his point of no quorum. There is an understanding I have made with the leader on the other side that we would run until 7 o'clock to-night.

Mr. RAKER. May I say this: I know the gentleman from Maryland does not understand this bill, and if the committee will let me explain it for a moment I will endeavor to find out the reason for the gentleman's objection.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I shall not object to the bill keeping its place on the calendar, but do object to its consideration now.

Mr. RAKER. Just a moment. Does the gentleman know the purport of this bill?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Yes; the gentleman knows that; and he knows also the attitude of the Secretary of the Interior toward the bill.

Mr. RAKER. We expected and hoped the Secretary would do exactly what he did. This is a 40-acre tract around Lake Cahoe, which the public can use. It is asked by the Secretary of Agriculture that this land be utilized for public purposes. People around that entire lake are shut out. There is only one tract of public land and thousands of people want to go there, and we ought to let them go and use that. I appeal to the gentleman from Maryland——

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be allowed to keep its place on the calendar and it be passed without prejudice.

Mr. RAKER. All right. I withdraw the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from California withdraw the point of no quorum?

Mr. RAKER. I withdraw it; yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent that the bill keep its place on the calendar without prejudice. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

PLUMAS NATIONAL FOREST, CALIF.

The next bill on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 103) for the inclusion of certain lands in the Plumas National Forest, Calif., and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That within the following-described areas any lands not in Government ownership which are found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for national-forest purposes may be offered in exchange under the provisions of the act of March 20, 1922 (Public, 173, 42 U. S. Stat. L. 465), upon notice as therein provided and upon acceptance of title shall become parts of the Plumas National Forest, and any of such described areas in Government ownership chiefly valuable for national-forest purposes and not now parts of any national forest may be added to said national forest as herein provided by proclamation of the President, subject to all valid existing entries: Township 22 north, range 4 east, sections 1, 12, and 13; township 23 north, range 4 east; township 20 north, range 6 east, east half of township; township 26 north, range 6 east; township 27 north, range 6 east; township 20 north, range 7 east; township 21 north, range 7 east; township 26 north, range 7 east; township 27 north, range 7 east; township 21 north, range 8 east, sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 18; township 27 north, range 8 east; township 24 north, range 9 east, sections 10, 11, 16, 22, 23, and 24; township 27 north, range 9 east, sections 34, 35, and 36; township 23 north, range 10 east, north half of section 1; township 24 north, range 10 east, sections 19, 28, 29, and 36; township 26 north, range 10 east, sections 31, 32, and 33; township 22 north, range 11 east, sections 1 and 2; township 23 north, range 11 east; township 24 north, range 11 east, sections 31, 32, and 33; township 29 north, range 11 east, sections 25 to 36; township 22 north, range 12 east; township 28 north, range 12 east, sections 1, 2, 3, and 12; township 29 north, range 12 east, sections 26 to 35, inclusive; township 21 north, range 13 east, north half of township; township 22 north, range 13 east; township 23 north, range 13 east; township 21 north, range 14 east, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32; township 22 north, range 14 east, sections 29, 30, 31, and 32; township 23 north, range 14 east, sections 7, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, and 33; township 25 north, range 16 east, sections 15 and 16; all Mount Diablo base and meridian, California.

The committee amendment was read, as follows:

On page 2, line 5, after the word "entries," insert "claims and the provisions of existing withdrawals."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

THE GLOVER PARKWAY

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 1971) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept certain land in the District of Columbia dedicated by Charles G. Glover for park purposes.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to accept the land lying along Foundry Branch between Massachusetts Avenue and Reservoir Street, dedicated by Charles C. Glover for park purposes, and containing approximately 77½ acres, as more accurately

shown on map No. 1008, filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, which tract of land shall be known as "The Glover Parkway and Children's Playground"; and the said commissioners are further authorized to accept any dedications of additional land contiguous to this tract for park purposes.

SEC. 2. That the Glover Parkway and Children's Playground and additions thereto, when acquired, shall become a part of the park system of the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, just below this piece of ground, this 71 acres, is a large tract of land owned by Mrs. Hopkins, who is a daughter of Mr. Archibald, the oil man. I understand from Colonel Sherrill that she has agreed, when this bill is passed, to donate a driveway on her land on down, connecting with the Potomac; so that, aside from getting the piece of ground that Mr. Glover donates, the District will profit in another way by the passage of this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

FEDERAL INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (S. 790) for the establishment of a Federal industrial institution for women, and for other purposes.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Labor, be, and are hereby, authorized and directed to select a site either in connection with some existing institution or elsewhere, for an industrial institution for the confinement of female persons above the age of 18 years, convicted of an offense against the United States, including women convicted by consular courts, sentenced to imprisonment for more than one year.

SEC. 2. That upon the selection of an appropriate site the Attorney General shall submit to Congress an estimate of the cost of purchasing same, together with estimates of the expense necessary to construct the proper buildings thereon. The Attorney General at the same time, and annually thereafter, shall submit estimates in detail for all expenses of maintaining the industrial institution for women, including salaries of all officers and employees.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, on request of the Attorney General, to cause plans, drawings, designs, specifications, and estimates for the remodeling of the present buildings and the construction of additional buildings, and such appurtenances as may be necessary on said reservation to be prepared in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and the work of remodeling and construction of such buildings and appurtenances to be supervised by the field force of that office: *Provided*, That the proper appropriations for the support and maintenance of the Office of the Supervising Architect be reimbursed for the cost of preparing such plans, drawings, designs, specifications, and estimates for the aforesaid work, and the supervision of the remodeling and construction of said buildings and appurtenances.

SEC. 4. That the control and management of such industrial institution shall be vested in the Attorney General of the United States, who also shall have power to appoint a superintendent, assistant superintendent, and all other officers and employees necessary for the safekeeping, care, protection, instruction, and discipline of said inmates.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to provide for the instruction of the inmates in such institution in the common branches of an English education, and for their training in such trade, industry, or occupational pursuit as will best enable said inmates on release to obtain self-supporting employment.

SEC. 6. That the Attorney General is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to transfer to such institution, as accommodations thereat become available, all persons eligible under the terms of this act for incarceration in said industrial institution, who are now, or shall hereafter be, incarcerated in other prisons, penitentiaries, reformatories, or houses of correction, and who are proper subjects for incarceration in said institution, and to transfer from such industrial institution to a suitable State or Territorial prison, penitentiary, or reformatory, any inmate who is found by him to be incorrigible, or whose presence in said industrial institution is found detrimental to its well-being. Such transfer shall be made by the United States marshal of the judicial district in which the institution from which the transfer is to be made is located. The actual and necessary expense incurred in such transfer shall be paid from the judicial funds.

SEC. 7. That four citizens of the United States of prominence and distinction, who shall be appointed by the President for terms of three, four, five, and six years, respectively, from the date of the taking effect of this act, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of four years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the citizen whom he shall succeed, and who shall serve without compensation, shall constitute, together with the Attorney General of the United States, the superintendent of prisons of the Department of Justice, and the superintendent of the United States Industrial Institution for Women, a board of advisors of said industrial institution. It shall be the duty of said board to recommend ways and means for the discipline and training of such inmates that on their discharge from such institution they may secure suitable employment.

SEC. 8. That the inmates of such industrial institution shall be eligible to parole under sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, being an act to provide for the parole of United States prisoners and for other purposes. Such inmates shall be entitled to commutation allowance for good conduct in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 21, 1902, and entitled "An act to regulate commutation for good conduct for United States prisoners," and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

SEC. 9. That every inmate when discharged from such industrial institution shall be furnished with transportation to the place of conviction or place of bona fide residence or to such other place in the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and shall be furnished with suitable clothing and $20 in money.

SEC. 10. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY

The next business on the Consent Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2869) for the establishment of a United States industrial reformatory.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Interior be, and are hereby, authorized and directed to select a site for an industrial reformatory which shall be used for the confinement of male persons between the ages of 17 and 30 years who have been or shall be convicted of offenses against the United States, including persons convicted by general courts-martial and consular courts, and sentenced for terms of imprisonment for more than one year, with or without hard labor, and who have not been convicted previously of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a prison, except those convicted of treason, murder in the first or second degree, rape, or arson, and except also those sentenced to life imprisonment: *Provided*, That it shall be sufficient for the courts to sentence said class of offenders to imprisonment in the penitentiary without specifying the particular penitentiary or the United States industrial reformatory, and the imprisonment shall be in such penitentiary or the United States industrial reformatory as the Attorney General shall from time to time designate.

SEC. 2. That upon the selection of an appropriate site the Attorney General shall submit to Congress estimate of the cost of purchasing the same, together with estimates of the expense necessary to construct the proper buildings thereon. For the purpose of construction of such buildings the Attorney General shall employ the labor of such United States prisoners confined in the United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., the United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., the United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash., and State or Territorial prisons, penitentiaries, or reformatories, who are eligible for confinement in said United States industrial reformatory under the provisions of this act, and who can be used, under proper guard, in the work necessary to construct the buildings. The Attorney General at the same time, and annually thereafter, shall submit estimates in detail for all expenses of maintaining the said industrial reformatory, including salaries of all necessary officers and employees.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, upon the request of the Attorney General, to cause the plans, drawings, designs, specifications, and estimates for the remodeling and construction of the necessary buildings to be prepared in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and the work of remodeling and constructing the said buildings to be supervised by the field force of said office: *Provided*, That the proper appropriations for the support and maintenance of the Office of the Supervising Architect be reimbursed for the cost of preparing such plans, drawings, designs, specifications, and estimates for the aforesaid work, and the supervision of the remodeling and construction of said buildings.

SEC. 4. That the control and management of the United States industrial reformatory shall be vested in the Attorney General, who shall have power to appoint a superintendent, assistant superintendent, and all other officers necessary for the safe-keeping, care, protection, instruction, and discipline of the inmates.

SEC. 5. That the discipline to be observed in said United States industrial reformatory shall be correctional and designed to prevent young offenders from becoming habitual criminals. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to provide for the instruction of the inmates in the common branches of an English education, and for their training in such trade, industry, or skilled vocation as will enable said inmates, upon release, to obtain self-supporting employment and to become self-reliant members of society. For this purpose the Attorney General shall establish and maintain a common school and trade schools in said industrial reformatory, and shall have authority to promulgate all such rules and regulations for the government of the officers of said industrial reformatory and the inmates thereof as he may deem proper and necessary.

SEC. 6. That the inmates of the United States industrial reformatory shall be employed only in the production and manufacture of supplies for the United States Government, and particularly in the production of farm and food products for consumption in United States institutions, and in duties necessary for the construction and maintenance of the institution.

SEC. 7. That the Attorney General is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to transfer to the United States industrial reformatory, as accommodations become available, all persons eligible under the terms of this act for confinement in said industrial reformatory who are now, or shall hereafter be, confined in the United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.; the United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.; the United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash.; and State and Territorial prisons, penitentiaries, or reformatories, and who are proper subjects for confinement in said United States industrial reformatory: *Provided*, That the Attorney General shall not transfer any prisoner who has less than nine months to serve of the term for which he was sentenced. The Attorney General is hereby authorized, in his discretion, at any time to transfer from the United States penitentiaries, or a suitable State or Territorial penitentiary or reformatory, any person who is ineligible for confinement therein under the terms of this act, or any person who is apparently incorrigible, and whose presence in the said United States industrial reformatory is detrimental to the well-being of the institution. Such transfer shall, in the case of the United States penitentiaries and industrial reformatory, be made by the warden or superintendent of the institution from which the transfer is to be made, and in the case of State and Territorial penitentiaries, or reformatories, such transfer shall be made by the United States marshal of the judicial district in which the institution from which the transfer is to be made is located. The actual and necessary expenses of such warden, superintendent, or marshal in making such transfer shall be paid, in the case of transfer from the United States penitentiaries and industrial reformatory, from the appropriation for the maintenance of the particular institution, and, in the case of transfer from State and Territorial penitentiaries, or reformatories, out of the judicial funds.

SEC. 8. That two citizens of the United States of prominence and distinction, who shall be appointed by the President for terms of two and four years, respectively, from the date of the taking effect of this act, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of four years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the citizen whom he shall succeed, and who shall serve without compensation, shall constitute, together with the Attorney General of the United States, the superintendent of prisons of the Department of Justice, and the superintendent of the United States industrial reformatory, who shall serve without additional compensation, a board of advisers of said reformatory. It shall be the duty of said board to devise ways and means looking to the reestablishment in society of the inmates discharged therefrom, whether by pardon, commutation, parole, or expiration of sentence, particularly with a view of securing suitable and remunerative employment for said discharged inmates: *Provided*, That the expenses of said board shall be paid out of the appropriation for the maintenance of the reformatory.

SEC. 9. That the inmates of the United States industrial reformatory shall be eligible for parole under sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the act approved June 25, 1910, being an act to provide for the parole of United States prisoners, and for other purposes, which provisions are hereby made to apply to all inmates of said reformatory. Such inmates shall be entitled to commutation allowance for good conduct in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 21, 1902, and entitled "An act to regulate commutation for good conduct for United States prisoners," and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

SEC. 10. That every prisoner, when discharged from the United States industrial reformatory, shall be furnished with transportation to place of conviction, or place of bona fide residence, or to such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and he shall also be furnished with suitable clothing and $10 in money.

SEC. 11. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

With committee amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 7, after the word "years," strike out all the remainder of line 7, and all of lines 8, 9, 10, and 11, and on page 2 all of lines 1, 2, and 3, to and including the word "imprisonment," and insert in lieu thereof the following:

On page 4, line 25, strike out all of line 25.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment.

The first committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the next committee amendment.

Mr. BLANTON. I ask unanimous consent that we may vote on all of them en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There is only one remaining committee amendment, on page 4, which has been read. The question is on agreeing to that committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, on page 5, line 19, there is a repetition of line 18. The line intended for 19 has been omitted. I send an amendment to correct that to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOSTER: On page 5, line 19, strike out the entire line and substitute in lieu thereof the following: "Industrial Reformatory to any of the aforesaid United States."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, in line 7, page 5, the word is "person." It should have an "s" added to it, making it plural.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the correction will be made.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as I told a number of gentlemen that we would stop at 7 o'clock, we will do so. Before making the motion to adjourn, I would like to ask unanimous consent to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-night it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, may I make this passing remark? I think we have made very good progress to-day on the Consent Calendar. Of course, it has become unusually long on account of circumstances over which some of us had no control. I hope, though—with the cooperation of the gentleman from Tennessee—that as legislation progresses day by day we may be able to get unanimous consent to take up this calendar for a short time rather than to have a night session. I think we can progress satisfactorily.

INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the two penitentiary bills just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the two penitentiary bills just passed. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, this bill does not appropriate. It is, in substance, an enabling act. It provides that estimates must be submitted to Congress. It does not seek to locate the reformatory. It provides that the construction, when done, shall be by prison labor. Its construction is proposed to cover a 10-year period and will not be a drain on the Treasury at any time.

Only first offenders, between the ages of 17 and 30, will be admitted, excepting those convicted of treason, murder, rape, and arson.

About 1,900 Federal prisoners are now eligible under these terms, 600 of whom are World War veterans.

This bill is approved by the American Prison Association and seven other national organizations interested in prison care and discipline. No one has ever questioned the need or plan. Its location will be determined by a commission such as located our three present penitentiaries. The Judiciary Committee is unanimous in its recommendation.

This bill was prepared under the supervision of the Superintendent of Prisons of the United States. It was approved by the Department of Justice. It had the unanimous indorsement of the American Prison Association. Former President Harding, in a letter to the former chairman of the Judiciary Committee, approved a similar bill and called attention to the fact that the three Federal prisons were already overpopulated by more than 600, and if relief was to be had the project must of necessity be authorized by the last Congress.

The Judiciary Committee held exhaustive hearings during November and December, 1922, also this year. If the entire membership of the House were to read the hearings before the Judiciary Committee it is my judgment that there would not be one vote against the bill.

Among those who testified in behalf of the bill were Assistant Attorney General Holland; Assistant Attorney General Crim, who had charge of the criminal division of the Department of Justice; Mr. H. H. Votaw, superintendent of prisons; Assistant Attorney General Mabel W. Willebrandt; and Mr. F. F. Duehay, trustee, National Training School for Boys; all of whom heartily approved the bill.

In a memorandum filed in the Department of Justice by Superintendent of Prisons Votaw there appears this statement:

The records of the United States courts show that the criminal business of the United States in the last 10 years has increased 800 per cent. Due to new criminal laws which have been passed during the last three or four sessions of Congress, including the antinarcotic act, the espionage act, the auto theft act, the income tax act, and the national prohibition act, at least 60 per cent of the increase has come within the last three or four years.

Assistant Attorney General Willebrandt testified that the records show that there are more than 400,000 men going out from our penitentiaries, State and Federal, annually. Practically all of the States have provided reformatories similar to the one proposed by this bill for Federal prisoners. Assistant Attorney General Crim, then in charge of the criminal division of the Department of Justice, in testifying before the committee, said:

The greatly enlarged jurisdiction of the Federal criminal department during the past 10 years, caused by the enactment of a number of statutes which create new Federal offenses, has given us a very much greater number of prisoners than anyone dreamed of 20 years ago. When we first began to send Federal prisoners to Atlanta it was thought that the Atlanta prison would be adequate for a great number of years; a generation. The prison at Atlanta is now over capacity. The same is true of Leavenworth and McNeil Island.

The new statutes under which these prisoners are being sent up are giving us a very different type of prisoner from the old Federal prisoner of 20 years ago. He was a man close to middle age. He was a post-office clerk, a counterfeiter, a pretty hard-boiled individual as prisoners went, if I may use that expression. Our average Federal prisoner of to-day is of a different type. He is a much younger man; he is in his twenties, and invariably he is sent there under a statute that does not involve moral turpitude.

Moreover, we have still another type of prisoner, and that is the prisoner who is an addict. About 600 of the present occupants of the prison at Atlanta—and the percentage, I believe, holds true in the other prisons—are addicts. We have no means at Atlanta of segregating those men, giving them the care and attention they should have.

Then, too, we have a percentage of tubercular prisoners. When I visited the prison at Atlanta about a year ago I found that we had them in the yard of the prison, in tents, but it was utterly impossible to give those men, under the then existing circumstances and the circumstances that exist to-day, the attention that they should have and the segregation that they ought to have.

With this congestion in our prisons, with ever-increasing jurisdiction, it is high time for us to take up, step by step, some scheme of handling these men, and the step before you to-day is a proposed law providing for an industrial prison to take care of the prisoners between the ages of 17 and 30, prisoners who are first offenders, and who, in the judgment of the prison officials, can be saved and released as useful citizens with some means of making a livelihood. There are a great number, a great percentage, as our parole reports show, of young men who are convicted and sent to these prisons who, on getting out or being paroled, make good, and it is to assist those individuals in a subjective way that this theory of an industrial prison is adopted, and as an example to other prisoners as well.

The conditions, if allowed to continue as they are, in a year or two will be absolutely immoral. You can not crowd men together as we have to do without having a very serious situation, not only with respect to life but to morals as well.

Superintendent of Prisons Votaw states that this bill is modeled along the lines of the best thought of practical penologists and will effect great improvement in the penal laws of the United States. He further states that the prison laws with regard to the treatment of United States prisoners are inadequate and far behind the laws of the more advanced States. Prior to the occupancy of the Atlanta and Leavenworth prisons the United States prisoners were confined in the penal institutions of the various States and were subjected to the same treatment and disciplined as State prisoners in the same institution. There were, therefore, as many as 25 different measures of treatment for the United States prisoner. When the Federal penitentiaries were constructed no consideration was given of a reformatory nature. The result is that while the United States has penitentiaries modern as to physical comforts, measures for the training and reformation are entirely inadequate.

Neither are any drastic or reactionary measures contemplated. On the contrary this bill is in harmony with the prevailing sentiment of enlightened practical prison administrators throughout the country. It is in accord with legislation already on the statute books of our advanced States. He stated to the Judiciary Committee:

It is conceived in the spirit of the only principle of penology that is worthy of consideration—that is, to try to find out the reasons for a man's wrongdoing and endeavor to make it not worth his while to repeat it.

In an elaborate and exhaustive memorandum submitted by Mr. Votaw, he presents the arguments in support of this bill:

First (a), to meet the needs of our rapidly increasing prison population, and (b) obviate the necessity of recourse to State institutions to care for the increase. Second, the desirability of the institution being a reformatory from (a) the humanitarian standpoint, and (b) the practical standpoint.

A commission appointed by the President in 1909 to investigate penal matters reported:

We do not believe in taking any attitude toward the violators of law that will lead them to look upon their offenses as trivial, to look upon themselves as victims of oppression or upon governments as their debtors. But we do believe in taking a passionless, patient, and impartial attitude toward them, making it as easy as possible to do right, as difficult as possible to do wrong, and keeping always before their eyes the hope of redeeming themselves, in convincing them in every practicable way that they are still the makers of their own destiny. We believe that those who may be reasonably supposed to be reformable would be treated and employed with that end in view. We believe that for certain criminals there should be labor, long and severe. We believe that no system of dealing with the criminal classes should ever at any point lose sight of the fact that the criminal is a man. He should never be needlessly degraded, insulted, or abused. We believe that a vital and momentous point of time is when the prisoner is released and turned back upon the world, and that the law should employ all possible agencies to guard and assist him in making a new start.

It is upon this principle that the reformatory project is planned.

Every State prison to-day is congested, as will be shown by the hearings, on page 4. A table attached to the report on this bill shows the overcrowding of all three Federal prisons. The health and morals of the prisoners are greatly impaired. It

also shows that there are 1,900 first offenders between the ages of 17 and 30, of which number more than 600 are World War veterans.

It is contemplated that this reformatory will be constructed over a 10-year period with an annual appropriation not to exceed $150,000. It is intended that the work shall be done by these first offenders, who are to construct their own reformatory, thereby giving them employment and removing these young men from constant association with the hardened criminals.

This is a condition, not a theory, confronting Congress. Our three prisons are overcrowded. The health of the prisoners is seriously threatened. The morals of these 1,900 young men are being constantly jeopardized. The expense is inconsiderate, while the need is urgent. The bill seeks to provide a Federal reformatory such as all modern States have, in their wisdom and humanity, provided for their first offenders of tender years. I submit that the bill should be passed, both from a humanitarian standpoint as well as from a practical standpoint. It will save both money and men. It has the unanimous approval of the American Prison Association, practically all of the strong and influential women's organizations, the Secretary of War, the Department of Justice, and the former President and the present President of the United States. It is sound financially, it is sound socially, and I respectfully submit that it is the least the Government should do from both a commonsense and a humanitarian standpoint. This is a duty we owe not only to these unfortunate young men but it is a duty we owe to our Government and to ourselves.

FEDERAL INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, this bill does not appropriate money. It is an act enabling the creation of a Federal industrial institute for women convicted of crimes in the United States courts. No such Federal institution has ever existed. All States have such institutions. The United States is the only civilized country which does not have such an institution.

This bill does not locate the institution at Mount Weather. The Judiciary Committee was given assurance that the consideration of Mount Weather had been abandoned, as it did not have sufficient acreage available.

Such institution will be for the confinement of female prisoners above the age of 18 convicted of offenses against the United States, including women convicted by the consular courts, and sentenced to imprisonment for more than one year.

It provides that estimates shall be submitted to Congress for the purchase of a site and costs of construction. Not a dollar is appropriated.

Originally Congress's plan provided for a place for the incarceration of Federal women offenders, and a small inclosure was built at Leavenworth. A wall was built around it, and it was called a women's prison. Soon it was found to be a mistake to have a women's prison as an annex to a men's penitentiary. It was abandoned on the advice of all penologists.

Since then these women have been placed in State prisons, county and city jails. It has been very unsatisfactory. The present situation is critical. These State, county, and city prisons are overcrowded. They are repeatedly raising the price for keeping these Federal female prisoners. And now they are absolutely refusing to receive them at all. We are now in the position of having these women prisoners, and no place at all to which they can be sentenced. This is a condition, not a theory.

Within the past year the following institutions have notified the Superintendent of Prisons that they can no longer accept female Federal prisoners:

Colorado State Penitentiary, Canon City, Colo.
Minnesota State Prison, Stillwater, Minn.
Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson, Mo.
Warrensville Correction Farm, Warrensville, Ohio.
Women's Reformatory, Rockwell City, Iowa.
State Reformatory for Women, Shakopee, Minn.
State Prison, Howard, R. I.
California State Prison, San Quentin, Calif.
Women's Reformatory, Leeds, Mo.
State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kans.
Indiana Women's Prison, Indianapolis, Ind.
Kentucky State Reformatory, Frankfort, Ky.
Reformatory for Women, Sherborn, Mass.
Essex County Penitentiary, Caldwell, N. J.
Hudson County Penitentiary, Secaucus, N. J.
Oregon State Penitentiary, Salem, Oreg.
South Dakota Penitentiary, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
West Virginia Penitentiary, Moundsville, W. Va.
Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun, Wis.

This measure was prepared in the Department of Justice, under which the Superintendent of Prisons functions. It is the outgrowth of a conference called by the chairman of industrial institutes in the General Federation of Women's Clubs. That conference submitted its resolutions to the Department of Justice. That conference was composed of representatives of 11 general associations of women over the entire United States, all national organizations. They visited the Department of Justice, this bill was drawn, and they subsequently indorsed the bill. A partial list of these organizations which indorsed this measure reads as follows:

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
General Federation of Women's Clubs.
Service Star Legion.
National League of Women Voters.
Girls' Friendly Society.
National Council of Women.
American Home Economics Association.
National Council of Jewish Women.

Representatives of many of these organizations appeared before the Judiciary Committee.

As to the number of Federal women prisoners, in 1921 there were 192, in 1922 there were 247, in 1923 there were 563.

Mrs. Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General, testified before the Judiciary Committee recently as follows:

Now we have to place women Federal prisoners in any institution—State, county, or city—that the Federal Government is able to make a contract with. The contracts which the Federal Government had for the placement of these prisoners a few years ago have been one by one canceled by the local institutions until very shortly, just a very few weeks ago, we were faced with having no place to place some 20 women who had just been sentenced.

This condition is intolerable, and no relief can be granted except by the Congress.

As to what has produced this large increase of women prisoners, Mrs. Willebrandt said:

I think it is greatly due to the traffickers. There has been a great crusade, if I might use that word, on the part of the Department of Justice and the United States attorneys all over the country to make a drive against narcotic peddlers, and a great many of those peddlers, I am sorry to say, are women, and the Federal judges are not cringing from sentencing these women; so we are getting the flood in our department, and we do not know what to do with the women. That is what we are passing over to this committee.

Assistant Attorney General Crim supervised the administration of the United States criminal laws, except the Volstead law; Mrs. Willebrandt has charge of that. Mr. Crim, referring to the addicts, told the committee:

It is pretty difficult to get very much accurate information, because you have to rely on the addicts; but my observation has been that the war is very much responsible for the stimulation of the narcotic traffic. Many of these boys were over there in the trenches; they received narcotics in their treatment; they came back here as addicts, and they have spread it. A boy gets his chum into it; they get a woman into it, and the woman spreads it and the boy spreads it. It is pretty hard to get a cross-section on this narcotic situation. The physicians everywhere are astounded at its growth and development. Nearly all of our prisons, where there are any great number of prisoners, are filled with addicts, and it is utterly impossible to keep it out of the large prisons. The prison guard is a poorly paid man and he finds he can sell narcotics easily. Sometimes he can get a narcotic for $20 or $50 an ounce, and he can sell it at $1.50 and $2 for one-eighth of a grain—say, $16 a grain, 480 grains to an ounce—and he can put in his pocket a net profit of from $3,000 to $6,000 on an ounce of it. That is the insidious thing we are contending with, and we are in the dark until the medical profession tells us what is to be done.

This measure was recommended by former President Harding, President Coolidge, Attorneys General Palmer and Daugherty. The Department of Justice recently, in a letter to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, referring to this bill, said:

Since I took office one of the most vexing administrative problems connected with prisons has arisen because of the lack of facilities for caring for women sentenced by Federal courts. The establishment of housing facilities owned by the Federal Government for such prisoners is prompted by considerations of both economy and humanity.

I earnestly hope that this measure may move speedily forward.

The superintendent of prisons, testifying before the Judiciary Committee, said:

No novel, fanciful, or idealistic theories of reformation have been invoked; neither are any drastic or reactionary measures contemplated.

On the contrary, this bill is in harmony with the prevailing sentiment of enlightened, practical prison administration throughout the country. It is in accord with legislation already on the statute books of several of the more progressive States, which has demonstrated its wisdom by its accomplishments. It is conceived in the spirit of the only principle of penology that is worthy of consideration; that is, to try to find out the reasons for a person's wrongdoing and to endeavor to make it worth his while not to repeat it. To this end the bill provides for an institution where every endeavor to morally uplift the inmates, improve their general education, and teach them remunerative employment will be made, and where at the same time they will be guarded with sufficient vigilance to maintain them in custody as directed by the court orders committing them.

The enforcement of prison rules and regulations is a discipline to the prisoner. It is conceded that prison punishment is not the end but the means to a much-desired result, namely, the improvement by corrective treatment of the individual. Preparation to come out of the institution in which confined should begin the day the individual goes in.

This bill provides for discipline of such a character as shall be correctional, and designed to prevent offenders from becoming habitual criminals. It also provides for the instruction of the inmates in the common-school branches for the training in such a trade, industry, or occupational pursuit as will best enable them to secure self-supporting employment when released and also to assist them in every way to become self-reliant members of society.

The need for such an institution as this bill contemplates is imperative. We are left with no alternative. Only two State institutions in the whole country will now receive Federal women offenders, and these, because of limited capacity, must soon refuse to accept any more. Practical necessity, unmixed with any sentimentality, demands immediate action. I would be remiss if I failed to urge this matter as strongly as it is possible for me to do.

"More respect of law" is heard on all sides. Respect for law is the need of to-day. Can we hope for such without a proper enforcement of our laws? The courts are working overtime in an effort to relieve congested criminal dockets. But this will avail nothing unless convictions can result in sentences properly enforced. These offenders have trebled in three years. All Government contracts, but two, with State, county, and city prisons have been canceled. They will expire soon. Then what will our courts do? What can they do?

The duty of the Congress is plain. Pass this bill—an enabling act. Take the first step toward furnishing our Federal women prisoners such treatment as your State furnishes your State women prisoners.

To do otherwise will invite contempt of the law. Failure to pass this bill will further embarrass Federal law enforcement. No gentleman who has read the hearings on this bill will oppose it. I ask your support in the name of law enforcement, in the name of humane treatment of these unfortunates, and in the name of an economical administration of our penal institutions.

THE MACE

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and under that consent to submit an article on "The mace," which is the symbol of our authority here, written by Mr. Will P. Kennedy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting an article written by Mr. Will P. Kennedy on "The mace." Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

MACE, SYMBOL OF AUTHORITY IN CONGRESS, ORIGINATED IN DAYS OF ROMAN REPUBLIC

[By Will P. Kennedy]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—There is probably nothing that so attracts the attention of sightseers at the Capitol, and about which so little is known, as the mace, which is the symbol of authority in the House.

When the House is called to order each day an Assistant Sergeant at Arms, whose sole duty it is to preserve order on the floor, places the mace, which is his emblem of authority, on a cylindrical pedestal of polished green marble at the right of the Speaker's desk. When the House adjourns he removes it to the office of the Sergeant at Arms for safe-keeping until the House meets again.

While the mace is the symbol of authority for the Sergeant at Arms, Joseph G. Rogers, it has for the last five years been cared for and carried daily to its place in the House chamber by A. C. Jordan, of Lyons, Kans., a man of imposing physique and genial disposition. Although he is the police authority on the floor of the House, where Members in the heat of debate sometimes allow their overwrought zeal to get the better of their tempers, Mr. Jordan has at all times enjoyed the good will and friendliness of all Members of the House.

REPRESENTS AUTHORITY

The mace is of very ancient and honorable origin. In the old Roman Republic the magistrates, proceeding on foot from one place to another, set up their little court where they administered justice, tried public offenders, and imposed penalties and punishments. Each of these magistrates was attended by a small body of men, known as lictors, whose duty it was to make way for the officers of the law, preserve order, make arrests, and inflict punishment on condemned citizens. Each of these lictors carried with him a bunch of rods fastened together with thongs and having an ax bound to the outside. These rods were used for scourging and the ax for beheading.

The mace in the House of Representatives is made in facsimile of the bundle of rods carried by the lictors. These bundles of rods were known as fasces and came to be recognized as symbols of authority which every citizen had to respect. As the magistrates proceeded along the thoroughfares, the lictors, bearing the fasces, preceded them while the citizens made way. When there was any disorder the fasces were brought forward and quiet and peace were restored. So it is to-day in the House where the mace as a symbol of authority demands and is accorded instant recognition by the most belligerent Members.

The Romans when they conquered Britain brought with them the fasces as an emblem of authority, which, like many other Roman customs, remained with the British people and were subsequently introduced into American institutions. While no longer used for inflicting punishment, the fasces continued as a symbol of the early English magistrates.

The great councils of the early Saxons developed into one general body, which in the fourteenth century became known as the House of Commons, and the fasces, which preserved order in the earlier councils, then became known as the mace, which has since remained as the emblem of legislative authority.

PRESENT MACE MADE IN 1842

As the House of Representatives of the United States was modeled closely after the House of Commons by the framers of our Constitution, the use of the mace was borrowed from this English custom, which harked back to the ancient Roman Republic.

The first mace adopted by the House was destroyed by fire when the British burned the Capitol in 1814. From that date until 1842 a mace of painted wood did service, but in 1842 the present mace was made in reproduction of the original mace. It is a little over 3 feet in height and consists of a bundle of ebony rods, representing the States of the Union, bound together with a band of silver in imitation of the thongs which bound the fasces. From the center of this bundle of rods protrudes a silver stem on which is a silver globe nearly 5 inches in diameter. This globe is surmounted by an eagle of solid silver with outspread wings.

Whenever, as seldom happens, the House becomes unruly and seems beyond the Speaker's control, the Sergeant at Arms lifts the mace from its pedestal and walks up and down the aisles of the Hall. Order is promptly restored and absolute silence prevails, so great is the respect for the mace as a symbol of authority. Thus the Members of the House, who are themselves lawmakers, very properly set an example for the whole country of respect for law and authority.

Section 2 of Rule IV provides that the mace is the symbol of the office of Sergeant at Arms and is borne by that officer while enforcing order on the floor. This rule dates from 1789. It was originally proposed, following the parliamentary usage, that the mace should be placed on the Clerk's table during the sitting of the House and under it when the House should be in committee, but the House recommitted the proposition and it was not carried. The mace during the sessions of the House is kept in an upright position on a marble pedestal at the right of the Speaker's chair. It is not taken down during a recess, but it is taken down, however, when the House resolves into Committee of the Whole and is replaced in position when the Speaker resumes the chair. It is taken from its pedestal and borne by the Sergeant at Arms while enforcing order on the floor under direction of the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

ORIGINALLY WEAPON OF OFFENSE

The mace was originally a weapon of offense made of iron or steel capable of breaking through very strong armor. The mace was carried in battle by medieval bishops (Odo of Bayeux is represented on the Bayeux tapestry as wielding one) instead of the sword, so as to conform to the canonical rule which forbade priests to shed blood.

As a weapon of war the mace was used in Europe, chiefly among the cavalry, as late as the sixteenth century, and is still used among savage tribes. It consists merely as a staff about 5 feet long, with a knob at the end made of iron or some other heavy substance. The knob was sometimes covered with spikes.

The earliest ceremonial maces, as they afterwards became, though at first intended to protect the king's person, were those borne by the

sergeants at arms, a royal bodyguard established in France by Philip II and in England probably by Richard I. By the fourteenth century a tendency toward a more decorative sergeant's mace, encased with precious metals, is noticeable. The history of the civic mace (carried by the sergeants at mace) begins about the middle of the thirteenth century, though no examples of that period are in existence today.

There are two maces in the House of Lords, the earliest dating from the reign of William III. There are eight large and massive silver-gilt maces of the sergeant at arms kept in the jewel house at the tower of London.

The remarkable mace or scepter of the Lord Mayor of London is of crystal and gold set with pearls. The head dates from the fifteenth century, while the mounts of the shaft are early medieval. A mace of an unusual form is that of the Tower ward of London, which has a head resembling the White Tower in the Tower of London and which was made in the reign of Charles II. The beautiful mace of the Cork guilds, made by Robert Goble, of Cork, in 1696 for the associated guilds, of which he had been master, is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, where there is also a large silver mace of the middle of the eighteenth century, with the arms of Pope Benedict XIV, which is said to have been used at the coronation of Napoleon as King of Italy at Milan in 1805.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. STENGLE for two days on account of engagements to speak at school commencements.

PREHISTORIC AND SCENIC PLACES OF NEW MEXICO

Mr. MORROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a historical sketch of New Mexico, written by Adela Holmquist, of Albuquerque.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Mexico asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting a historical sketch of New Mexico, written by Adela Holmquist, of Albuquerque. Is there objection?

Mr. BEGG. Reserving the right to object, how long an article is it?

Mr. MORROW. It is a very short article. It is in regard to the national monuments in the State of New Mexico.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORROW. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted, I insert the following letter concerning the prehistoric and scenic places in the State of New Mexico, by Adela Holmquist, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., to an eastern professor, dated Albuquerque, N. Mex., May 20, 1924, and published in the Santa Fe New Mexican, of Santa Fe, N. Mex.:

———: Complying with your request for information about New Mexico, will say for the study of geography, geology, etc., you could not find more fascinating regions than these, which are appreciated by artists, scientists, and writers; yet people generally know little about them.

The name "Land of Enchantment" is more and more being used in regard to New Mexico, replacing the name "Land of Poco Tiempo," given it many years ago by that exquisite writer, Charles F. Lummis, because of alleged procrastinating habits of the aborigines and Mexicans. A teacher of geography such as you could do considerable missionary work; for instance, could enlighten people as to this State being in the United States and not a part of old Mexico. You would be appalled at some of the inquiries our chamber of commerce receives, revealing vast ignorance on the part of many easterners.

The north central part of New Mexico, regarding which I shall write, because I write only of places I have personally visited, is really like one great national park, yet more replete with human interest than any national park. I always include Mesa Verde National Park in my thought of New Mexico, however, for it is merely the terminus or climax of a succession of living and prehistoric pueblos contained within this State. It should really belong to New Mexico, and the most comfortable and interesting route by far as to climate, topography, scenery, and human appeal, lies through this State. Some day the Federal, National park, and State authorities will realize that, perhaps, and give us the necessary connection by road between our great places, for right in the heart of them, in the north central part, is a deadlock, precluding the continuity of travel which should be possible. I refer to the missing connection between the canyon of El Rito de los Frijoles, near Santa Fe, containing miles of famous cliff dwellings, so important a part of our country's history, and Chaco Canyon National Monument, containing Pueblo Bonito Point, and without doubt by Santa Fe. Regular motor stages ply between Raton and Taos (by way of Cimarron Canyon), between Taos and Santa Fe, and Santa Fe and Albuquerque, at very reasonable rates per person, and the rides are glorious. You could take in the Santa Fe fiesta September 1 and still be in time to visit the Gallup ceremonial on September 10.

From the city of Santa Fe take the regular motor stage ($7.50 round trip) for the two-hour ride to the cliff dwellings of El Rito de los Frijoles (Bandelier Monument), one of America's chief historic places, and a delightful spot in which to rest and imagine. Your imagination could have full sway there, and it is full of interest from geographic and geologic, ethnologic, archaeologic, etc., standpoints. If you like horseback you can have a glorious vacation in New Mexico. Try riding from Frijoles (as we call it familiarly) to Jemez or Sulphur Springs over a trail. Sulphur Springs is designed by nature to be one of the world's greatest resorts for health, marvelous air with sulphur and pine qualities, and beauty. There are so many springs I can't enumerate them all, and they are very efficacious. I believe it is claimed they do not know of a case of rheumatism Sulphur Springs has failed to cure. Hot sulphur mud, sulphur vapor oozing from yellow hills of sulphur encircled by mountains of pine; baths so hot people take vapor baths in boxes set over springs from the natural steam arising; waters of all kinds and temperatures to drink, which make a new creature of one. However, the "accommodations" there at present are not to be recommended, and you would have to come prepared to camp at Sulphurs. Jemez Springs has an excellent hotel; but, while its springs are very wonderful, they, or any other in the country, are as "a candle to the sun" when compared to Sulphurs, which I am hoping may be in our proper national park some day.

You can travel to Albuquerque either by motor stages from Jemez Springs, $5 one way, or from Santa Fe, $3.50, one way; big, comfortable cars, expertly driven. At Albuquerque we have marvelous accommodations: The Alvarado (Harvey's Hotel), in old Castilian style, looks like "Castles in Spain." "The Franciscan," built by Albuquerque's citizens, of a combination pueblo, mission, and Egyptian architecture, is one of the unique buildings of the entire world.

If you go to Taos Pueblo, try to procure accommodations from Miss Lena Scheurich, granddaughter of the first governor of New Mexico (Bent), who was killed in a massacre at that point. She is a very interesting, genial, and informative lady, and her rambling old adobe house with its ancient furniture and the flowers is delightful. You would also take much pleasure in visiting the Taos art colony and meeting the famous artists who make their summer home there. Kit Carson lived and is buried at Taos.

You may read about the cliff dwelling region of El Rito de los Frijoles in the Lummis book, Land of Poco Tiempo, chapter entitled "The Wanderings of the Cochiti." Bandelier has also written an archeological novel, if there is such a thing, about the greatest prehistoric ruin on the continent, where the fourth expedition sent out by the National Geographic Society, in charge of Dr. Neil M. Judd, is now doing most valuable research and restoration work. If those great places were connected by the short stretch of road necessary, and a little (just a little) work done on the road just north of Pueblo Bonito, leading to Aztec National Monument, all of New Mexico's great places would be in convenient sequence and easily accessible, and the most fascinating motor route in all America would be provided. Tourists could swing clear from Raton, N. Mex., across the north-central portion of the State and into Mesa Verde National Park, visiting en route innumerable great scenic places and living pueblos, than which there is nothing more absorbingly interesting to the traveling public.

Some of the main events of interest to tourists occur in early September, which you would not wish to miss. They are very entertaining and instructive. The first is the pageant of the coming of the Spanish conquerors, at Santa Fe, September 1 to 3, inclusive. I inclose booklet of last year's fiesta procured from the Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce. The new one has not yet been issued. The only change is in the date. You would meet the cream of cultured people of our country there at that time, and innumerable of the "first families of America" (the Indians themselves) in full gala attire. There is also an Indian fair for the sale of their wares, where very superior specimens can be purchased at reasonable prices.

At Gallup, on our western border, September 10 to 12, inclusive, occurs the great intertribal Indian ceremonial participated in by 12 tribes, with the same kind of travelers in attendance. I inclose booklet from the Gallup Chamber of Commerce. Gallup is the gateway to a perfect wonderland for the geologist and historian. En route you could visit one of America's great places, the Sky Pueblo, Rock Island of the Air, etc.

Acoma, 90 miles from Albuquerque, over a splendid highway, very fully described in George Wharton James's chapter on Acoma in his book, New Mexico, the Land of Delightmakers; also described in Charles F. Lummis's Land of Poco Tiempo. You would find these chapters fascinating reading, but no writer could visualize to you the strangeness, the unworldliness, of the pueblo itself, built on a rock table (mesa), rising abruptly 357 feet from the valley surrounding it; and that valley a veritable Garden of the Gods. I can't understand why it is not a Mecca for geologists, it is so full of things which would interest them. However, but little is

known of New Mexico. Acoma always has a queer effect on newcomers, they feel it can't be real, that it is a dream city or one constructed for film land. It is really ancient history living among us. Acoma is the oldest continuously inhabited place in America. It was similarly occupied when Coronado's Captain Alvarando discovered it in 1540, and no one knows how long before. Three miles before you reach Acoma you pass the Enchanted Mesa, about 500 feet high, and unscalable. This is described charmingly in Lummis's book, "A New Mexico David," and many people believe his legend, that the Acoma Indians (of Keresan linguistic stock) actually did at one time live upon the Enchanted Mesa.

Because of the break referred to in the north-central part of our State, I will cut the region into two groups for you. To visit the first section, you could alight from the westbound Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe train at Raton, N. Mex., "do" so much as pertains to exquisite Cimarron Canyon, Taos Pueblo, the Cliff Dwellers of El Rito de los Frijoles, Santa Fe, and the pueblos near the region, called The Delightmakers.

For the second section of your tour, you could motor or take the A., T. & S. F. train to Gallup, on our western border; be there for September 10 to 12 (intertribal ceremonial), visit Zuni Pueblo, Inscription Rock (El Morro National Monument), and the ice caves near Ramah; Pueblo Bonita, in Chaco Canyon National Monument, and go from there to Aztec National Monument and to Mesa Verde National Park, in the southwestern corner of Colorado.

Gallup is at present the best point from which to start for Mesa Verde. Motor stages last year plied between the two places, via the Navajo Reservation and Shiprock, and I presume will be resumed this year. Anyway, during the ceremonial I presume numerous parties will be formed for the various tours.

If you should wish to visit Mesa Verde first, you could come down via Aztec to Gallup and tour New Mexico in the reverse order from that which I have given.

Acoma can be reached by getting off the train at Laguna, before you reach Gallup, going westward. At Laguna you could visit the charming pueblo and its remarkable Indian church (the best in the State), decorated by the Indians much after the manner in which they decorate their pottery. Or you could motor to Laguna and Acoma from Albuquerque. Parties are constantly being made up here.

Walter Sarracino, an Indian, native of Laguna, educated at Carlisle University, of which he is a graduate, owns a modern hotel and garage at the new town of Laguna, from whence he takes parties to Acoma (16 miles from Laguna) at very reasonable rates and guides them up the best trail and shows them unusual things.

If you will take these tours, I am sure you will feel grateful to me for telling you about them, and I can count on New Mexico's charm drawing you back again.

THE MAKING OF A REPRESENTATIVE—THE VALUE OF EXPERIENCE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I feel it my duty to ask on what subject?

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an article on the value of legislative experience.

Mr. BEGG. Whose article?

Mr. HASTINGS. My own.

Mr. LONGWORTH. The purpose of it, no doubt, is to keep the gentleman in Congress as long a time as possible. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, ex-Speaker Champ Clark is affectionately remembered by the people of the country for his lofty patriotism and his long, honorable service in the Congress of the United States.

On March 16, 1916, he delivered an address at the Washington Press Club to the newly elected Members of Congress, of whom I was one, emphasizing the value of experience, which comes from length of service.

Everyone appreciates that a Member of Congress should (1) know conditions in his district; (2) keep in touch with and be in sympathy with the people of his district; and (3) be honest and have the capacity to represent them.

No one should be elected to serve in any capacity who is dishonest or incompetent. No one would think of employing an attorney unless he thought he was capable of representing him or calling in a physician unless he had confidence in him, and for that matter no one would contract for the services of anyone in a business capacity, as a carpenter, a machinist, or a laborer, or to work on the farm, without making some inquiry into the ability and experience of the person to serve them. The prudent person carefully investigates the record and qualifications and ability to serve of the person applying for employment in addition to the statements of the person interested in his own behalf. This speech of ex-Speaker Champ Clark is deserving of the thoughtful study of every voter of the country. We should exercise the same care in the selection of our public servants that we use in the selection of those who serve us personally.

The address is as follows:

THE MAKING OF A REPRESENTATIVE

REMARKS OF CHAMP CLARK AT THE WASHINGTON PRESS CLUB RECEPTION, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1916

[Printed in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 17, 1916]

It is a high honor to be a Representative in Congress, if for only one term, and with the number of terms the honor increases in geometrical rather than in arithmetical proportion. A Member's usefulness to his country should increase in the same proportion. A man has to learn to be a Representative just as he must learn to be a blacksmith, a carpenter, a farmer, an engineer, a lawyer, or a doctor.

"Poeta nascitur non fit"—a poet is born, not made—says Horace; but Congressmen—that is, useful and influential Congressmen—are made largely by experience and practice.

The old Charlotte district in Virginia knew this and kept John Randolph of Roanoke in the House till he became a great national figure. Then the Old Dominion sent him to the Senate and General Jackson sent him to St. Petersburg. There are sporadic cases of similar action in other districts.

It is an unwise performance for any district to change Representatives at short intervals. A new Congressman must begin at the foot of the class and spell up. Of course, the more brains, tact, energy, courage, and industry he has the quicker he will get up. If he possesses these qualities, and if his constituents will keep him in the House, he is as certain to rise as the sparks are to fly upward. No human power can keep him down. It is only fair and rational to assume that every Representative's constituents desire to see him among the "top-notchers."

Let us take the present House and see how long the men who hold the high places have served. I can not name all, but will cite a few as samples.

Mr. Speaker Cannon is serving his fortieth year. He holds the record, or, in pugilistic parlance, "he holds the belt," for length of service in the House in our entire history. In several Congresses he was chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations and then was Speaker eight years, only one man, Henry Clay, having been Speaker longer.

I am serving my twenty-second year; Minority Leader Mann is serving his twentieth year; Mr. Kitchin, chairman of Ways and Means, his sixteenth; Mr. Fitzgerald, chairman of Appropriations, his eighteenth; Mr. Moon, chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads, his twentieth; Mr. Jones, chairman of Insular Affairs and "father of the House," his twenty-sixth; Mr. Flood, chairman of Foreign Affairs, his sixteenth; Mr. Hay, chairman of Military Affairs, his twentieth; Mr. Glass, chairman of Banking and Currency, his sixteenth; Mr. Adamson, chairman of Interstate and Foreign Commerce, his twentieth; Mr. Stephens, chairman of Indian Affairs, his twentieth; Mr. Slayden, chairman of the Library, his twentieth; Mr. Henry, chairman of Rules, his twentieth; Mr. Lever, chairman of Agriculture, his sixteenth; Mr. Padgett, chairman of the Navy, his sixteenth; Mr. Lloyd, chairman of Accounts, his twentieth; and Mr. Sparkman, chairman of Rivers and Harbors, his twenty-second. There are other big chairmanships, but these will suffice to show that as a rule the big places go to old and experienced Members, for most of the men who rank close to the chairmen are old-timers. The same thing holds good with reference to members of the minority. As an illustration, Messrs. GILLETT and COOPER, who are serving their twenty-fourth year, are the ranking Republicans on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs, almost certain to be chairmen thereof should the Republicans ever again have a majority in the House, as in that event, in all probability, Mr. Mann will be Speaker, unless he is nominated for President next June.

Go through the whole list and you will find, with few exceptions that the men of long service have the high places.

New England and the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have understood the value of long service all along, and, having elected a fairly good man to Congress, they keep him in the harness.

The Member of longest consecutive service is called "the father of the House." Five Philadelphians in immediate succession bore that honorable title—Randall, Kelly, O'Neill, Harmer, and Bingham. Then it went to Mr. Dalzell, of Pittsburgh. When General Bingham announced the death of General Harmer, his immediate predecessor as "father of the House," he stated that the five Philadelphia "fathers of the House" had served a total of 147 years, and he served 8 or 10 years after making that interesting statement.

In the second and third Congresses in which I served, Maine, with only four Members, had the Speakership and the chairmanship of the great Committees on Ways and Means, Navy, and Public Buildings and

Grounds—a most remarkable circumstance, giving the Pine Tree State an influence in the House and the country out of all proportion to her population and wealth. These four men—Reed, Dingley, Boutelle, and Millikin—each served in the House 20 years or more. Other States might profit by her example.

No man should be elected to the House simply to gratify his ambition. All Members should be elected for the good of the country.

The best rule, it seems to me, is for a district to select a man with at least fair capacity, industrious, honest, energetic, sober, and courageous, and keep him here so long as he discharges his duties faithfully and well. Such a man will gradually rise to high position and influence in the House. His wide acquaintance with Members helps him amazingly in doing things.

I can speak freely on this subject without violating the proprieties, for my constituents have kept me here 22 years, and for 20 years have given me nominations without opposition, for all of which favors I thank them from the bottom of my heart. Their generous action and unwavering friendship have enabled me to devote all my time to the public service. I have not been compelled to spend any portion of my time in "mending my fences." My constituents have attended to that. God bless them!

One other thing. I do not know what committee assignments you new Members secured. If they are good, you are to be congratulated. If bad, do not be cast down. No congressional tenderfoot ever had poorer assignments than I had—Claims and Old Pensions—but I never complained or kicked. I went to work as though those committees suited me exactly. Here is an illustration of what may happen and how luck plays an important part: I was next to top Democrat on both Foreign Affairs and Patents for eight years—never advanced a peg so far as committees went. Just when, at the beginning of the ninth year on those two committees, I was about to become top Democrat on Foreign Affairs, Hon. John Sharp Williams, then minority leader, assigned me to the foot of Ways and Means, and at the end of four years through the happenings of politics in five different States I jumped from the foot to the head of the Democratic minority on Ways and Means. So it may be with you. Events over which you have no control may advance you more rapidly than you dreamed of or hoped for. My advice is this: "Whatever your hand finds to do, do it with your might."

WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mr. MILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to discuss the provisions of Senate bill 2257. The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has held hearings upon this bill for 31 days. There were some 200 amendments to the present law considered by that committee. This bill is the result of those hearings.

The members of the committee, after considering all phases of the problem of caring for the men disabled in the World War, believe that the passage of this act will do justice in many meritorious cases that are not provided for under the present law. I will attempt to explain in detail the provisions of the bill now under consideration.

Section 1 amends section 2 of the war risk insurance act giving the director power to administer, execute, and enforce the act and make all rules, and any decision that the director makes in regard to the act are conclusive; to delegate and assign duties to any of the subordinates and the acts of such subordinates so detailed shall have the same force and effect as had they been performed by the director in person.

The main objects of this amendment were to relieve the director, in regard to his decisions, from the rulings of the Comptroller of the Treasury, as under the present law there is a conflict of decisions between the Comptroller General of the Treasury and the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, and to detail officers and employees to perform certain acts which under the present law the director must perform in person.

Section 2 amends section 4 of the war risk insurance act in regard to the Public Health Service physicians detailed with the Veterans' Bureau. Under the amendment they hold the rank of the Public Health Service, but when detailed to the Veterans' Bureau shall be subject to the control and direction of the director.

Section 3 amends the present law by adding a new section, which provides that the files, records, reports, and documents pertaining to any claim are confidential and shall only be disclosed to the claimant or his representative when in the judgment of the director such disclosure will not be injurious to the health of the claimant, or when requested by a proceeding in the Federal court or State court or competent jurisdiction in any suit or proceeding, or when deemed by the director to be necessary in a suit brought under this act, or in any proceeding in the nature of an inquest into the mental competency of a claimant. Also to provide that the name and amount of compensation and maintenance and support allowance of any beneficiary shall be given when in the judgment of the director it is necessary, just, and proper. This section further provides that when production of records is permitted under this section a certified copy of same may be produced and received in evidence and have the same effect as the original.

Section 4 amends section 6 of the existing law by reducing the number of suboffices from 140 to 100. Authority is given to the suboffices to hear complaints, call examinations, make ratings, and award compensation claims, granting medical, surgical, and hospital care, make insurance awards, and grant vocational training. All regional and suboffices under the existing law terminate on June 30, 1926. But under the amendment hereto all authority to establish regional offices shall terminate on June 30, 1926, but the suboffices may continue in the discretion of the director. The object of this amendment was to abolish the regional offices and cut down the number of suboffices as suggested by the director and to give the office authority to hear claims and make ratings as they are the offices nearest to the men and would have the opportunity to see the man when the rating is made by the rating board.

Section 5 amends section 11 of the existing law by adding a new section known as section 11a. The new section gives the director authority to obtain opinions from the Attorney General arising in the administration of the Veterans' Bureau as the heads of other departments now have.

Section 6 amends section 13 of the present law by authorizing treatment for noncompensable disability where injury or aggravation was incurred as a result of his own willful misconduct. It provides that no claim of willful misconduct shall be set up by the bureau unless a conviction by court-martial is shown, and if a conviction by court-martial is shown the director may, if it appears an injustice has been done, award benefits of such treatment notwithstanding such conviction. The time of filing application for treatment is repealed.

Section 7 of the bill adds a new section to the present law, known as section 13a, which authorizes the Veterans' Bureau to furnish hospitalization, in the discretion of the director, and allow travel expenses to veterans of any war honorably discharged, who are in need of hospitalization, without regard to the nature or origin of the disability; preference, however, is given to the veterans who are not financially able to pay for hospitalization and travel expenses.

Section 8 amends section 14 of the present law by requiring the Director of the Veterans' Bureau to make a full, complete, and detailed report of the activities of the Veterans' Bureau to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on the first Monday of December of each year. The reason for this amendment is that under the present law the director is not required to make a complete and detailed report of the activities of the Veterans' Bureau.

Section 9 amends title 1 of the present law by adding five new sections, to be known as sections 14a, 14b, 14c, 14d, and 14e. Sections 14a and 14b apply only to the cases where, under the rules of the Comptroller General, the director is required to make recovery of payments from the beneficiaries where payments were made in good faith; where payments were made without fault of the beneficiary and recovery would be against equity and good conscience and improper in most cases. Under the present law and rulings of the Comptroller General the director has been ordered to bring suits to recover these amounts.

Fourteen c gives the director authority, in his discretion, to sell, lease, or exchange surplus equipment and supplies, and to make leases for not exceeding three years of any real estate. This will be necessary under the contemplated changes of the present law. A number of district and suboffices will be abolished.

Fourteen d provides that the provisions of the war risk insurance act, the vocational rehabilitation act, and the Veterans' Bureau act, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to conscientious objectors who refused to perform military duty or wear the uniform, or any alien who was discharged from the Army or Navy on account of his alienage.

Fourteen e specifies that this act may be cited as the Veterans' Bureau act.

Section 10 provides that section 13 of the war risk insurance act shall be amended, first, by making the director subject to the general direction of the President instead of the Secretary of the Treasury; second, by allowing attorney's fees of $10 instead of $3 for the preparation of compensation claims for claimants; third, by the procedure in suit on contracts of insurance and by allowing a fee of not exceeding 20 per cent of the amount recovered to the attorney of the successful claimant to be paid by the Veterans' Bureau under decree of the court.

Section 11 amends section 15 of the war risk insurance act by striking therefrom the conditions of "commissioners and

deputy commissioners" and substituting "and such persons as the director may designate." This is to conform with the present law as amended heretofore.

Section 12 amends the first paragraph of section 31 of the war risk insurance act by inserting the members of the National Guard who suffered injury after being called into Federal service, but before being drafted into Federal service. Many National Guard organizations were in service as early as June, 1917, and some were retained in service after their services on the Mexican border of that year. The object of this amendment is to take care of the members of the National Guard who were in Federal service but were not drafted into active service until August 5, 1917. The present law does not provide for the members of the National Guard who were in Federal service and disabled before August 5, 1917.

Section 13 amends section 300 of the war risk insurance act, first, by striking out the words "line of duty" and substituting therefor "in the service," giving the benefits of this section to the man who suffered a disability or was injured during the period of time that he was commissioned or enlisted in the armed forces of the United States. Second, to provide that no person shall be denied compensation for paralysis, paresis, blindness, or constitutional lues by reason of willful misconduct. The object of this provision is to provide compensation for men who on account of paralysis, paresis, blindness, or constitutional lues are now prevented from receiving compensation by the ruling of the Veterans' Bureau, which holds that those so disabled are the result of the man's own willful misconduct. This section further provides that if an ex-service man is shown to have had a neuropsychiatric disease, or mental or nervous disease or derangement, or active tuberculosis disease or encephalitis lethargica or amoebic dysentery, it is conclusively presumed to have been acquired in service. Under the present law, where an ex-service man is shown to have had a neuropsychiatric disease or active tuberculosis disease there must have been a clinical diagnosis within three years after his discharge by a medical officer of the Veterans' Bureau. This provision has prevented many ex-service men from receiving compensation; many tuberculosis cases were developed within the three-year limit but were not diagnosed by such officer of the bureau within the time limit. Many cases of insanity are barred by the same provisions. Many of these insane men are now being taken care of as public wards, placed in State, county, and city institutions. The experts before the committee testified that it was not known the causes of 60 per cent of insanity and that insanity among the soldier population is 100 per cent greater than among the civilian population. Under the present law the burden of proof is upon the ex-service man to prove that his disability is directly caused by his service. This is impossible in many cases. He can show that he was physically fit when he entered the service and shortly after his discharge he became insane or developed tuberculosis. The presumption should be in his favor, and he should be granted compensation.

There are some 45,000 men who have mental or nervous disease or derangements or tuberculosis that will be taken care of by this amendment; they are very pitiable cases, and the doubt should be resolved in their favor. The committee thought that in justice to these men this period should be made six years and the presumptions be in favor of the man. By the six-year period from the date of discharge, as a majority of these men were discharged in the latter part of 1918 or the early part of 1919, this will give them an opportunity to make application and be examined before the expiration of this period. Amœba dysentery is included, as there are now 120 of these and are the only cases of any number of this nature since the Spanish-American War. It is caused by a tropical parasite, we are told. These cases are helpless, and there is no doubt that they are the direct result of service, but evidence can not be produced to show this fact, and under the present law and rulings these men are barred. These serious conditions may not develop until months or years after the initial exposure to the infection.

There is also included in this presumptive clause encephalitis lethargica, so-called sleeping sickness, which was practically unknown until the last five years, and the causes are unknown, but it is presumed to be associated with influenza, as it follows influenza anywhere from six to nine months or a year or more, and for this reason should be regarded as a possible outcome of the disease that accrued in service. They are the most pitiable cases, due to the mental deterioration. But due to the little knowledge that medical service has of this disease, of course it is impossible for the man to prove that it is due to service.

This amendment provides that compensation paid under this presumptive period shall not be retroactive beyond the passage of this amendment. The estimated cost of this presumptive period by the director is $19,878,000 per year, yet it takes care of some 46,000 ex-service men who are to-day in destitute circumstances and dying with diseases which they can not by positive evidence prove were contracted in the service.

Section 14 amends section 301 of the war risk insurance act by increasing the payments to the widow and children of deceased ex-service men, payments not to be retroactive. It further amends this section by providing that a parent who is drawing a pension or compensation on the account of the death of one person is not barred from drawing compensation under this act for the death of another person. It also provides for burial expenses without regard to financial conditions where deceased is receiving compensation and where a person dies away from home, being away from home on orders of the bureau, and includes transportation costs of the body.

That the payment of compensation to a parent shall continue until the death of such parent.

Section 15 amends section 302 of the war risk insurance act in that the loss of the use of limbs or eyes is made equivalent to the loss of limbs, sight of eyes, and the loss of the use of both ears is added as a statutory permanent total disability. A special rate of $150 per month is made for the loss of both eyes and of $200 per month for the loss of both eyes and one or more limbs. In the case where the disabled person is in constant need of a nurse this sum is increased from $20 to $50 per month.

Subsection 6 of section 15 is amended to provide that where a beneficiary is entitled to compensation for a disability and is entitled to hospitalization under said subsection and an emergency develops relative to his injury or disease contracted in service entitles him to compensation that requires immediate treatment or hospitalization and there will be hazardous delay the director is authorized to reimburse such beneficiary for the reasonable value of service and treatment other than received from the bureau.

Subsection 7 of section 15 provides for apportionment of compensation where the disabled person, his wife, or dependent parents are not living together. It amends the present law by adding dependent parents. It is further amended to provide that where the beneficiary is in a penal institution, hospital, or under the domiciliary care, the director may apportion compensation as may be prescribed to the disabled man, his wife, children, or parents, collectively or separately.

Subsection 10 of section 302 of the war risk insurance act provides that compensation under this act shall be in addition to any gratuity or pension paid under other laws, except persons receiving a gratuity or pension under the pension laws for a disability incurred after April 6, 1917, must surrender all claim to such gratuity or pension before receiving compensation under this act. Subsection as amended is deemed to be in effect as of April 6, 1917.

Subsection 11 of section 15 has added to the present law a provision that ex-service men shown to have tuberculosis disease of compensable degree having been hospitalized for a period of one year and who, in the judgment of the director, will not reach a condition of arrest by further hospitalization, and whose discharge from the hospital will not be prejudicial to him or his family, upon his request may be discharged from the hospital and rated as temporary and total, rating to continue for a period of three years.

Section 16 amends section 305 of the war risk insurance act by providing that in cases, except those of fraud by the beneficiary, no reduction or discontinuance of compensation shall be effective until the first day of the third calendar month next succeeding month when reduction or discontinuance is made. No reduction shall be retroactive except in the case of fraud on the part of the beneficiary.

Section 17 amends section 309 of the present law by extending the time for filing claims from five years to six years from the date of discharge where disability arose in service, six years from beginning of disability where disability arose after separaton from service, and six years from date of death, with discretion on the part of the director to extending time period one additional year.

Section 18 amends section 312 of the war risk insurance act, amending this section to provide that compensation shall not be paid to a person when said person is receiving active service or retirement pay.

Section 19 adds a new section to the war risk insurance act, to be known as section 316. This section provides that when injuries or death result from hospitalization or vocational training, not due to misconduct, are made compensable the same as though injury or death had occurred in military serv-

ice. Application must be made for such benefits within one year after such injury or aggravation was suffered or death occurred.

Section 20 amends section 408 of the war risk insurance act. This section as amended revives insurance in whole or in part in the case of a person who allows his insurance to lapse while suffering from a compensable disability and compensation was not collected, or such person dies or becomes permanently and totally disabled, the amount of uncollected compensation to be computed and the amount of insurance reinstated as such back compensation will pay when applied as premiums. The object of this is to correct the misconstruction of the law as held in the Schwartz case by the legal section of the bureau.

Section 21 amends section 409 of the war risk insurance act by providing that the payment of premiums may be waived and insurance deemed not to lapse where the insured is confined in a hospital by the bureau for a compensable disability during the period so confined, beginning with the month in which said confinement begins and ending with the month during the half or major fraction of which the person is confined in the hospital. Also those rated as temporary total disabled who are entitled to compensation, insurance shall not be deemed to have lapsed during the period of such temporary total disability, beginning with the month in which said disability rating begins and ending the month during the half or major fraction in which the person is rated as temporary or totally disabled; also those rated as mentally incompetent, insurance is not deemed to have lapsed during the period they have no legal guardian while they have been or hereafter may be so rated, beginning with the month in which such rating of mental incompetency begins, or shall begin, and ending with the second month after which a legal guardian is appointed and qualified, but not later than six months after a guardian has been appointed. Waiver of the payment of premiums, as provided by this section, shall be without application and may be allowed retroactively.

Section 22 of section 410 of the war risk insurance act is repealed.

SEC. 23. That section 4 of the vocational rehabilitation act is amended by adding a provision that the test of rehabilitation shall be employability, to be determined by the director, and provides further that allowance for maintenance and support, provided by section 2 of the vocational rehabilitation act, shall be payable for two months after employability of the rehabilitated person is determined, at the end of which time all obligations on the part of the Government ceases toward such person with respect to his vocational rehabilitation. It provides further that no course of vocational training shall be commenced after January 1, 1925; and no further extension of completed training shall be granted after that date.

The amendments to the present law carried in this bill will affect, according to the estimates made by the Veterans' Bureau, approximately 108,900 beneficiaries of the bureau; of this number 75,225 are veterans and the remaining 33,675 are dependents of deceased veterans.

I believe it is the duty of this Congress to pass this legislation in order that we may pay the obligation the Government owes to the men who were disabled in the World War, and to the dependents of the men who gave their lives in the service of their country.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, it is extremely gratifying to me that H. R. 8869 is now before the House and that a majority of the Members appear to be in favor of its passage. It goes a long way toward correcting some evils, annoyances, and embarrassments thrust upon veterans through the passage of the last amendment to the war risk insurance act, and which amendment, although intended to relieve, actually made matters worse in a great many cases.

I have had literally hundreds of cases called to my attention by my constituents of veterans who are slowly dying of tuberculosis, many of them with large families, and who nevertheless can not receive any assistance from the Veterans' Bureau because there is no record of any medical examination showing the existence of tuberculosis within three years following discharge. Others, who had been receiving compensation because of tuberculosis or nervous trouble which had been proved of service origin, were arbitrarily cut off from further benefits for the same reason as above.

These men could not understand the technicalities back of the action. It looked like they were being cast off and forgotten. They had not the resources, either financial or physical, many of them, to engage in the tedious, exacting pursuit of proper evidence, affidavits, and so forth. Moreover, many of these men, having been well and healthy all their lives, were not accustomed to seeking the help of the doctor and, after discharge, tried to go along as usual in spite of the gradual lowering of their physical condition. Finally, when it could not be put off longer, they appealed to a doctor, and finally to the bureau, only to find that by their honest, though mistaken, efforts to conquer their ailments single-handed they had made it impossible to prove their cases to be of service origin. There was not a scrap of paper to show that their claims were legitimate.

Recognizing this as one of the greatest evils of the present law, I introduced a bill, H. R. 6203, on January 25, 1924, to extend the time limit within which a veteran, showing the symptoms of tuberculosis or neuropsychiatric trouble, would be presumed to have suffered same as a result of his military service. This time limit, extended to six years, is a provision of the bill now before you, and is one of the most gratifying features of the measure, in my opinion.

This bill will also provide hospitalization and treatment, with traveling expenses, to any veteran in need of same who was not dishonorably discharged from the service, regardless of whether his ailments were a result of the service or not. This, I believe, is the second best feature of the bill and is in line with the Government's established policy to care for its veterans in the most liberal manner consistent with the circumstances.

Then, there are a number of beneficiaries, some of them aged mothers and fathers, who, through no fault or deception on their part, drew considerable sums of money from the bureau under one interpretation of the law and later were asked to return same because of a decision of the Comptroller General invalidating the former interpretation. Others were allowed compensation while at the same time drawing pension, and were ignorant of the fact that this was contrary to law; and, indeed, the Veterans' Bureaus had not established the fact before paying compensation. Under this bill such amounts will not be recovered from the beneficiaries, nor will attempts be made to collect them.

In one or two minor points the bill could go further than it does, but it is infinitely better than the present law and will benefit approximately 108,900 disabled veterans, at a cost of between thirty-five and forty million dollars annually. It gives me much pleasure to support this measure.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I favor the legislation providing for the veterans of the World War as embodied in this bill. I appeared before the Veterans' Bureau Committee when this bill was under consideration and urged the enactment into law of many of the provisions embodied in the bill. I am glad to know we are assured of legislation before adjournment of Congress next Saturday. I am very glad, indeed, that the presumptive period of tuberculosis and mental cases has been extended from three to six years. Many ex-service men now find themselves suffering from tubercular trouble or other lingering diseases which developed more than three years after they were discharged from the Army.

Many of these men were in great haste to leave the Army and perhaps were not as carefully examined as they should have been, and in their eagerness to get home as careful a record may not have been made as otherwise would have been made if a patient, careful, and painstaking examination had been had. The result is that diseases in their incipient stages were aggravated and later on developed. Many of the ex-service men living in remote sections of the country were not advised as to how to properly present their claims, and they were not presented within the time permitted by the Veterans' Bureau under the existing law. I am glad that the time has been extended to six years. This will afford every ex-service man suffering from tuberculosis an opportunity to present his claim for compensation or for hospital treatment.

I am glad to know that the time has been extended in this bill for filing claims for disability, compensation, and increases in the rate of compensation paid to widows and children of veterans. I favor, and this bill provides, for additional hospital treatment for all ex-service men regardless of the origin of their disease. The splendid men of the country, to the number of 4,650,500, upon the passage of the war resolution in April, 1917, and before the armistice on November 11, 1918, joined the colors and about half of them saw service overseas. It is difficult for many to trace the origin of their diseases. One examining physician may affirm that it perhaps had origin during the war or was aggravated by the service in the Army, while another may hold to the contrary, and still others may hold that now that the war has been over for more than five years they are unable to determine the origin. Regardless of the origin of a lingering disease, in my judgment the least that a great nation can do is to furnish adequate hospital facilities to its defenders in time of war. I do not believe that the doors

of any hospital should ever be closed to the soldiers who left their homes upon the call of duty and who saw service in the St. Mihiel drive or the Argonne or were in waiting in our own country to sail overseas in its defense. If these ex-service men, now that they are separated in all parts of the country, are required by tedious correspondence to find those who saw service with them in order to make proof of their sickness in the Army, it will amount to a denial of hospital treatment in many cases, and for that reason I not only favor a liberalization of the law but I favor the opening of these hospitals to these ex-service men suffering with lingering diseases upon their making application for treatment, and, as above stated, without proof as to the origin of the disease. Let all who come enter—close the door against none.

Much complaint has been made because we have not had expeditious action upon claims of ex-service men for compensation. I believe that the delays are too tedious. I think the requirements of proof in many cases too technical. I have prepared the proof in a number of cases myself, and when once a district office decides against a case it is almost impossible to get a reversal, no matter what the proof of the origin or the argument. I think every presumption should be in favor of the ex-service men. I do not mean that I favor spurious or unjust claims against the Government, but I believe that this legislation will have the effect of humanizing the department and will cause more expeditious action to be had.

At the request of the Oklahoma delegation in Congress a committee of examining physicians was sent to Oklahoma for the purpose of examining every ex-service man having a claim pending for compensation and who desired a reexamination.

This bill also provides for more liberal compensation to the defenders of the Nation. I advocated that before the committee. Our Nation should be generous with the widows and the minor children of those who sacrificed life for the civilization of mankind. I do not believe that any taxpayer is adverse to generous treatment of those left behind.

To summarize, this bill provides:

First. That as to all ex-service men suffering with tuberculosis and certain other diseases prior to January 1, 1925, it is conclusive proof that these diseases originated in the service and that they are entitled to compensation, and as to certain other diseases the presumption is that they originated in the service, but this may be rebutted by proof on behalf of the Government.

Second. The bill provides for hospital treatment for all ex-service men of the World War, Spanish-American soldiers, and soldiers of the Civil War as long as there are any beds available for them in any hospital owned by the Government.

Third. Increased compensation is provided in the bill for dependents of soldiers, and increased amounts are given for certain disabilities.

Fourth. The bill provides for the codification of all laws affecting ex-service men which have been enacted to date. This will be of great service to all.

There are many other provisions of this bill which appeal to me, and I am glad to give it my earnest support. I know it will meet with the unanimous approval of the House.

I have also given much attention to another bill in which I am very greatly interested pending before the House for consideration, and which I am sure will receive favorable consideration before adjournment, and that is a bill authorizing expenditures for additional hospitals.

We have a splendid hospital in the city of Muskogee. It was built by the State of Oklahoma and leased to the Federal Government. It is ideally located, and the Federal Government should own and operate it. I trust that legislation will be enacted to this end before the adjournment of Congress. The hearings upon this bill show that the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, in justification of his request for an additional appropriation for hospital facilities, outlined the various projects for which the appropriation would be expended, and included the Muskogee hospital in the sixth project as follows:

"The sixth project is to purchase the now leased general hospital at Muskogee, Okla., in the fourteenth district. This hospital has a capacity of 300 beds, of which number 253 are occupied. It is a new, modern, fireproof structure constructed by the State for ex-service men. The annual rental is $23,500. The Veterans' Bureau at the present time does not own any general hospital in the States of Oklahoma, Arkansas, or Texas. The only other general facilities available in this district are at the Army hospitals at San Antonio and El Paso, Tex., and Hot Springs, Ark. These hospitals are so isolated that they can serve but a very limited area."

Let us have more sympathetic consideration as well as more humanizing legislaton for the benefit of the ex-service men of the country. They offered to make every sacrifice. They braved every danger, and we should now show that our Republic is not ungrateful.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, the unanimity with which the House of Representatives passed the amendment known as the Veterans' Bureau act is positive proof of the attitude of Congress toward the disabled veterans of the World War and their dependents. This has been the history of congressional action since the first legislation was passed in behalf of the disabled. The present bill amends the act of August 9, 1921, and is the result of the work of the committee established at the beginning of this Congress, known as the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

For the benefit of the veterans who will undoubtedly from time to time ask Congressmen to explain their rights under the new law, I wish to briefly refer to the changes and expansions that will result from this legislation.

At the request of the veterans, about two years ago 14 regional offices were established in anticipation that more prompt and better service could be secured than through the central office in Washington. This experiment has not proven satisfactory, so that now the files and records will be returned to Washington, but the director will have authority to establish suboffices having practically as broad powers as the central office itself. It is expected that this will be very beneficial in the administration of the new law.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL TREATMENT

Section 6, amending section 13 of the old law, is of such importance and of such broad scope that I am inserting it at this point. The purport of this section is to give hospital, dental, medical, surgical, and convalescent care to any person having been connected with the military or naval forces at any time, irrespective of the cause of the need of this treatment. It is further provided that hospitalization shall be furnished without regard to the nature or origin of disability and necessary traveling expenses to the veteran of any war or expedition who has not been dishonorably discharged.

SEC. 6. That section 13 of the said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 13. In addition to the care, treatment, and appliances now authorized by law, said bureau also shall provide without charge therefor hospital, dental, medical, surgical, and convalescent care and treatment and prosthetic appliances for any member of the military or naval forces of the United States separated therefrom, disabled by reason of any wound or injury received or disease contracted, or by reason of any aggravation of a preexisting injury or disease specifically noted at examination for entrance into or employment in the active military or naval service, while in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after April 6, 1917: *Provided*, That the wound or injury received or disease contracted, or aggravation of a preexisting injury or disease, for which such hospital, dental, medical, surgical, and convalescent care and treatment and prosthetic appliances shall be furnished was incurred in the service and not caused by his own willful misconduct during or subsequent to his service in the armed forces of the United States: *Provided further*, That no claim of willful misconduct in the service shall be set up by the director unless a conviction by court-martial is shown: *And provided further*, That if in the event of a court-martial conviction it is thereafter established to the satisfaction of the director that an injustice has been done the claimant in such court-martial, the director may award the benefits of this section."

In case of a claim being made by a veteran in suit against the Government, the Government shall pay the fees of the attorney of the veteran, not exceeding 20 per cent of the amount recovered.

Another provision of very great scope is section 13 of the bill, amending section 300 of the war risk insurance act. In brief, it provides that any veteran who becomes disabled through tuberculosis, neuropsychiatric disease, or mental or nervous disease, or encephalitis lethargica, or amoebic dysentery within six years of date of discharge establishes prima facie evidence of service origin.

NEW RATES OF COMPENSATION

The rates of payment of compensation under the war risk insurance act to dependents of deceased veterans are also very materially increased. A comparison of the new bill and the old law is as follows:

Widow and no child, $35 monthly (was $25).

Widow and one child, $47.50 monthly (was $35).

Widow and two children, $57.50 monthly (was $42.50), and $10 for each additional child (was $5).

No widow, but one child, $25 (was $20).

No widow, but two children, $40 (was $30).

No widow, but three children, $55 (was $40), and $10 for each additional child (was $5).

Under the new law deafness in both ears is deemed total and permanent disability. The compensation for the loss of the use of both eyes is increased to $150 per month, and for the loss of both eyes and one or more limbs is increased to $200 per month. Veterans so helpless as to be in constant need of a nurse or attendant are granted $50 per month for this expense, instead of the present sum of $20.

In the event a veteran is taken ill where there are no adequate Government hospitals he can be cared for in a private institution and the Government stands the expense.

MAY RECEIVE PENSION AND COMPENSATION

The present provision that widows and parents of deceased veterans may not receive death compensation on account of the loss of their husbands or sons, if already in receipt of a pension or compensation on account of some other person, has been remedied so as to permit the payment of compensation on account of such death, to the widow or parent, notwithstanding the receipt by the latter of a pension or compensation on account of the loss of some other person in some prior war.

ALLOWANCE FOR BURIAL EXPENSES

Another change in the law applies to the burial expense allowance, which is to be granted under the new law whenever a person dies while receiving from the bureau compensation or vocational training, without reference to the financial condition of the deceased, and whenever a veteran is receiving treatment or training and dies away from home at the place to which he was ordered by the bureau, or traveling under orders of the bureau, burial benefits are payable without reference to the indigency of the deceased, and transportation costs to a place of burial are also included. No deduction is to be made of accrued pension or compensation from the sum allowed.

TIME FOR FILING APPLICATION EXTENDED

The time for the filing of applications for compensation is extended to six years, and this can be extended another year in the discretion of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau.

There are numerous additional benefits that accrue to both the disabled and dependents which will permit those who have previously been refused assistance to again apply under the new law.

It is suggested that veterans familiarize themselves with the details of this legislation. As soon as the bill is enacted into law copies will, of course, be available, and it will be a pleasure to aid and assist any applicants in my congressional district to secure such benefits as the bill may entitle them to.

The Director of the Veterans' Bureau estimates that the additional cost to the Government of this legislation will be between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 per annum.

This bill covers the best judgment of a committee especially appointed by the revised rules of the House to provide such assistance and benefits to World War veterans as, in the judgment of Congress, their needs require at the present time.

It was a pleasure to join my colleagues in the expression of appreciation of the services of the disabled veterans. I believe this bill carries out the desire of the people of the country in making every provision possible for the disabled, their dependents, and the widows, children, or parents of deceased veterans.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks I insert an address of my colleague on the Banking and Currency Committee, Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Maryland, made before the Maryland State Bankers' Association at Atlantic City on May 14, 1924, which is as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Maryland State Bankers' Association, in the course of these remarks I hope you will not be forced to feel about me as a woman felt who met a friend she had not seen for several years and who said to her:

"Your husband does not knock you about as he used to do, eh?"

"No, sir," the woman answered.

"I am mighty glad to hear it. After all, his heart is in the right place."

"Oh, yes, sir; his heart's in the right place, and the rest of his body, too. He is in jail."

I trust, also, you will not be as careful to show this feeling as was Mrs. Maloney when she was brought before the magistrate for an assault on Policeman Casey. She had been unusually attentive throughout the proceedings, and now the judge was summing up the evidence.

"The evidence shows, Mrs. Maloney," he began, "that you threw a stone at Policeman Casey."

"It shows more than that, your honor," interrupted Mrs. Maloney. "It shows that Oi hit him."

When I was asked to address this distinguished body of representative Marylanders the question naturally arose as to what I could say which would be of interest and possibly of some service. Years ago in Caroline County, when I was a boy, we had only one bank, and the offering of a promissory note to that institution for discount was done with the humility proper in the asking of a great favor, while the board of directors in discounting that note, which, by the way, had to be protected by indorsements representing many times the amount asked for, deported themselves as if they were a charitable organization bestowing from their own individual resources largess to the benighted multitude. This is no longer the condition. With 10 banks in the county, each bidding for business, the danger now, in so far as there is danger, is toward too great laxity in loaning the funds of these banks. What has happened in Caroline County is typical of what has happened in the other counties of Maryland and in Baltimore City, is typical of what has happened in all the older communities through the length and breadth of the United States, and is typical of that spirit of democracy which is the result of a vastly increased average intelligence, enlightenment, and education, and which, in its spread not only throughout our own great people but the people of the world, is so great a part of the hope of the future.

It is extremely difficult to segregate basic human necessities and single out any given one or two as of paramount importance, but, based not only upon preconceived notion but upon what I believe has been a patient investigation, I have reached the conclusion that there are at least two fundamental human problems that our people are now prepared to consider and solve—the abolition of war and the stabilization of money. It is of this last I would speak.

My grandfather was a country doctor, and in 1885, as a very small boy, I began to drive with him constantly, except when I was in school. In those days the farmer had no hours; the farmer's wife had no hours. They worked from the time they could see in the morning until daylight down at night, and as a class they were always poor. This fact was driven home to me because time and again when it was necessary for the family doctor to make some sort of a collection in order to live, he found that after the interest and bonus on the bill of sale had been paid and the interest and part of the principal on the fertilizer note and the taxes and insurance attended to there was nothing left for the doctor, and a great many times, instead of making a collection, he "lightened his wallet" to him who was less well off than he. I wondered about this condition. I tried to think why it was that these people whose work was never done were always poor. Afterwards, with a broadening view, I wondered why it was that the average of those with things to sell were at such a great disadvantage relatively with those who had money to sell. About the time I graduated from college in 1899 I noticed a change. Those with things to sell had gradually begun to prosper and those with money to sell gradually began to do not so well, and finally I reached the conclusion that from my earliest recollection until near the beginning of the century the investor and the man with a fixed income appeared to be always in a gradually better position while the small business man, and especially the producer—having in mind the farmer—was constantly going back; and that since the beginning of the century and up to 1914 the position was exactly reversed, although the farmer, for other reasons, has always occupied a relatively unfavorable position. Finally it appeared to me that various social phenomena had resulted and were resulting from these varying conditions. The gradual fall in prices from 1873 to 1896 culminated in the Bryan free-silver campaign, which, if successful, would have resulted and was intended to result in the paying of debts with cheap money—that is, in the partial repudiation of obligations.

In the period from 1896 to 1914 we heard no more about free silver, but a wave of unrest began to spread among those with a fixed income; the clerk, the school-teacher, the salaried man of every class began to feel with ever increasing pressure the gradual rise in the cost of living. Labor unions were formed, strikes became common, radical legislation of all sorts was offered in Congress; some of it was passed. We began to hear of capital as distinguished from labor and labor as distinguished from capital, as if our people occupied two armed camps, each battling against the other. And then the World War came on. Providentially, just prior to that time the Federal reserve act was passed, which increased potential credit many times. We have seen the period of inflation in 1919 and 1920 with general commodity prices rising to about two and one-fourth times what they were in 1914; and then the collapse of the latter part of 1921 and 1922, and the conservative, careful period of 1923.

What does it all mean, and is there any solution after we find out what it all means? When I went to Congress in 1921, with some opportunity to investigate these things which I had been wondering about for so long, I began to mull around, and one day in the Bureau of Labor Statistics I was shown a curve of prices based on the bureau's index number, and as I ran my finger along the line of falling prices from 1873 to 1896 and of rising prices from 1896 to 1914 I began

to see why it was that the first period was one of prosperity for the man of fixed income, the mortgagee, and the bondholder, and why the last period was one of relative prosperity for the producer, the business man, and the stockholder, each period causing social misunderstanding, unrest, and misery to that part of our people not on the right side of the price trend. Now, there was a reason, of course, for these long periods of rising and falling prices, and remembering that we were on a gold basis it then occurred to me that gold began to be produced in South Africa and the Klondike just about 1896. By this time it seemed there was a little light just ahead and that the foundation of our changing economic conditions had been either a scarcity or a plentitude of gold. And now, what is the answer?

Careful economists tell us that there is a constant equation between the volume of production and its turnover and the volume of money and credits and their turnover (of course, I am speaking roughly), so that in order to preserve their relative positions of debtor and creditor, mortgagor and mortgagee, bondholder and stockholder, seller of goods and seller of money a means should be devised to preserve this ratio so that the volume of money and credit will expand only in the same proportion as production and turnover expands and contract as production and turnover subsides. In the March number of Harper's Magazine there is an article entitled "Stabilizing the dollar," which analyzes this subject in a very satisfactory way and which, incidentally, speaks favorably of certain legislation now pending in Congress and introduced by me. I mention this fact as indicating two things: First, that the stabilization of purchasing power is becoming a matter of public interest; and second, that I am discussing a question in the solution of which I am attempting to assist in a practical way. In the Bureau of Labor Statstics in Washington there is kept an index number of wholesale price levels made up of a composite of something over 400 commodities, each weighted in accordance with what experience has shown to be its relative market importance. The standard from which conclusions are now drawn is the average price level of 1914. The present price level relative to 1914 is about 161. The legislation referred to and now pending in Congress contemplates starting with the general price level at the time when the proposed legislation becomes law and afterwards maintain approximately that price level by means which I will indicate in a few moments. In the meantime I want to make it perfectly clear, of course, that there is no attempt in this legislation to control the price level of individual commodities. They will move in accordance with the law of supply and demand, but the purpose is to keep the average the same, so that the value of money in an aggregate of the general commodities which it will buy will not appreciably change. In other words, while flour and eggs and butter and chickens and meat and sugar and coffee will individually vary in price, the filled market basket made up of these different commodities can always be purchased with the same amount of money. And right here let me say that when the general price level is kept constant, when there is an automatic restraint against inflation and its consequent deflation and collapse, the tendency of individual prices to change will be immeasurably reduced, because the unhealthy economic conditions, the result of these abnormal periods, is the chief cause of the sudden rise and collapse of the price of any given commodity.

How can we keep this index number constant? How can we prevent periods of inflation succeeding periods of business expansion, culminating in periods of speculation and ending in periods of collapse? The quantity theory of money has been recognized as essentially sound by practically all economists for more than a century. Illustrating by reducing the theory to its simplest form, if the total volume of commodities consists of 20 bushels of wheat and wheat is only traded in by the use of money, and the total volume of money is $20, as long as all that wheat is being traded in and all that money is in circulation wheat will be worth $1 a bushel. If, under the same conditions, there are $40 in circulation, wheat will be worth $2 a bushel; if, with 20 bushels of wheat and $20 in money $10 of that money is withheld from circulation and all other conditions are as stated in the first previous illustration, wheat will be worth 50 cents a bushel; if, on the other hand, one-half of that wheat is being withheld from the market and there is only a turnover in 10 bushels of the wheat, other conditions remaining as in the first illustration, wheat will be worth $2 a bushel. Or, expressed in the generalization mentioned heretofore in these remarks, there is a constant ratio between the volume of production and turnover and the volume of money and credits and their circulation. So that if your index number of general price levels remains constant, you are assured that your volume of money and credits are expanding only in proportion as production and turnover expands—that is, only in proportion to the legitimate needs of business—and you can be assured that when you restrain the rise of the index number you are restraining credits beyond the legitimate necessities of business, you are restraining unhealthy and abnormal production, and you are restraining business expansion within wholesome limits and stopping in its inception overproduction, waste, speculation, and collapse.

The basis of our monetary system is gold; our entire credit structure is based on gold. Now, let's assume that all the gold is withdrawn from circulation, gold certificates being substituted; and let's assume that we start with a reserve of $1,000,000 in gold at the present number of grains of pure gold in the dollar, and that the index number goes up 1 per cent, indicating that our money and credit structure is expanding more rapidly than our production and turnover. If we then increase the theoretical gold content in a dollar by 1 per cent, we have reduced our gold reserve from $1,000,000 to $990,000 and the possibilities of our credit structure by 1 per cent, which in turn tends to reestablish the normal ratio between production and turnover on one side and money and credit in circulation on the other.

Without going into the details of the proposed legislation, the above illustrations will serve to indicate its theory. Now, the question arises, Is such legislation possible at this time? The law requires us to maintain our gold reserves at 40 per cent. We now have about 82 per cent, and in order to make this plan feasible without unduly weighting the dollar it will be necessary to legislate for a required gold reserve of about 70. It is, therefore, difficult to have passed such legislation at this time, but in the various discussions concerning stabilization caused by this proposed legislation various alternatives have been suggested, such as a legislative direction by Congress to the Federal Reserve Board to have raised rediscount rates in the Federal reserve banks when the index number is rising and reduce them when the index number is falling and in that way tend on the one hand to discourage unhealthy expansion and on the other hand to make money easy when business is not so good and thus tend to stimulate it. Another proposal is legislation requiring the Federal Reserve Board to have the reserve banks put securities on the market and thus tend to draw money from active circulation when the index number is rising and to buy them up and thus put money in circulation for business when the index number is falling.

In considering the necessity of legislation let us go over for a minute what happened in 1923. At that time the mental attitude of the country regarding economic conditions was the attitude of a people who had just been through a period of unhealthy inflation and drastic and stupefying deflation and corresponded to the way people feel about a war just after the war is over. We would never have wars if people kept in the same frame of mind they are in just after one is over. In 1923 we were cautious, not because we are habitually wise enough to be cautious but because and only because we had just had our lesson. Various banks in their monthly letters during 1923 gave reminders of the disasters of 1920; the monthly letter of the National City Bank of New York, for example, one of the most widely read of economic bulletins, in January advised business men to operate with caution. In February, it remarked that business men "are following conservative policies and showing little inclination to become extended, which is the part of wisdom in present conditions." In March, it warned its readers that every upward movement is in danger of running away. In April, it again called attention to the danger of inflation. "The industries of the country," it declared, "are already working practically at capacity or to the limit of the labor supply. Under this condition they can not use more credit to advantage."

These warnings are typical of the state of mind of bankers in the early months of 1923. In February and March, 1923, the reserve banks of New York, Boston, and San Francisco raised their rediscount rates. Due in part to this action, interest rates of commercial banks rose in February and again in March, rates on call loans on 60 to 90 day paper and on 4 to 6 months paper being all higher in March than in any month of the previous year. Raising of money rates was followed promptly by curbing of the upward movement of prices and overproduction. Not so generally understood is the fact that the open market operations of the Federal reserve banks in the first half of 1923 tended to curb the involuntary movement and in the second half of the year tended to sustain business on its new level. Early in January the Federal reserve banks held open-market acceptances and United States securities to the value of $734,000,000. These they reduced steadily throughout the period of incipient business boom. By July the total holdings were less than $300,000,000. Between October 17 and the end of the year, however, the holdings increased from about three hundred million to four hundred and seventy-three million dollars. Thus the open-market operations took money out of general circulation at a time when, according to our indices, money in circulation was increasing faster than the volume of trade, and later in the year when these same guides began to point in the other direction the open-market operations put more money into circulation. We were cautious in 1923 because we had had a recent lesson. We will be less cautious as time goes by, and in a very short time when credit begins to be demanded all over the country for developments of all sorts the Federal Reserve Board, without express legislative authority, will not be able to restrain a period of inflation greater, probably, than any we have ever known. In 1920, with our gold reserve down to 43.4 per cent, the index number was 226, or two and one-fourth times higher than in 1914. In 1922, with a reserve percentage of 77.9, the index number fell to 149. With the present reserve percentage of 82 per cent, the index number of wholesale prices is about 160, so that a determined demand for credit based on

our gold reserve could pull our reserve percentage down to 45, probably, before it could be stopped. The index number would rise to around 300, which would mean prices higher than this country has ever seen, and which would result in an economic collapse greater than that of 1921 and 1922. This problem, my friends, is on the very verge of being solved, but we can't wait too long. As I said before, human memory is short. Unless our obligations as a world power and a leader of civilization are fulfilled shortly, the gradual abolition of war never can be achieved until the lessons of the next war direct the human mind to the solution of the problem, and unless we have promptly some legislation looking to real scientific monetary stability, it will be too late until the next so-called business cycle has left in its wake its dreadful toll of economic waste, misery, and human despair.

I, personally, am an optimist. When I compare conditions now with what they were 30 years ago, I see tillage where there was swamp; I find sewers taking the place of unhealthy, insanitary conditions; I find the people willing to spend thousands of dollars a year to build roads to lighten the human burden and to draw the city, the town, and the country ever closer together; I find the body of the child taken care of in a manner undreamed of 30 years ago, and I see a public endeavor to surround with the beneficence of education every class from the highest to the lowest, and if you and I live out the normal span of our lives I have no doubt whatever that we will look back and wonder why we were ever short-sighted enough to allow a condition of constantly changing money value to exist without making the necessary changes in our system. A problem like the one we are discussing to-day is a problem of democracy, a democracy which is one in fact and not one in name only; a democracy which demands that that which one has accumulated by his industry and his endeavor shall not be taken away from him because of a fall in the value of the medium of exchange, and that the results of human toil shall not be dissipated and the toiler left in his despair because of an increase in the value of the medium of exchange.

In the course of some litigation several years ago a certain prominent manufacturer said during his cross-examination that he knew nothing of history and didn't recognize the value of such knowledge. This was either an ill-considered statement or else was the result of the kind of practical success along a given line which creates in some minds the obsession that they are blessed with all wisdom, an obsession which interferes with the process of reflection.

In an address delivered at the University of Michigan in April, 1911, on the study of ancient literature, the Hon. James Bryce, then ambassador to this country from Great Britain, had this to say concerning the study of history:

> "We can conjecture the future only from what we know of the past; that is to say, from what we know of human nature and the processes by which it and human institutions change. One who knows only his own country and people does not really know them, because it is only by knowing something of other countries and their peoples that he can tell which characteristics of his own people are normal, generally present in all peoples, and which are peculiar to his own. So likewise he who knows only his own time does not really know it, for he can not distinguish between characteristics that are transient and those that are permanent. This is the main use of history besides, of course, the pleasure which all knowledge gives. To know what we are, we must know how we came to be what we are, and must realize that we shall before long pass into something different."

The lessons of history teach of the cycle, inevitable under our present monetary system—expansion, inflation, speculation, collapse, slow recovery. Stabilization, restraining expansion at the point of overproduction and consequent inflation, is not only an economic problem the solution of which our people are ready to undertake, but is clearly a direct problem of civilization involving self-restraint and mental and spiritual elevation.

The great body of bankers, representing as they do much of the best thought of our communities, are bound to be conservative in the sense that they shrink from political nostrums and fundamentally unsound economic proposals, but pure conservatism is alike offensive to them, as it means stagnation and a refusal to note the march of civilization.

In the language of Edward G. Ryan, the great Wisconsin lawyer and judge—

> "Pure conservatism is always wrong, civilization is never fixed. No Joshua has power to stay the course of the human mind. Change is the necessity of human history, progress the duty of the human race. Pure conservatism has no place in the annals of mankind. It concedes the past, but denies the future. It worships the actual, but anathematizes the possible. Its creed is the present because it is the present. It holds with Pope that whatever is, is right. It is the bigot of the present, without sympathy with the past or prophecy of the future. Content where it finds itself, pure conservatism sits down by the wayside, while the march of civilization passes by and presses on the promised land of the future, guided on its dark way by faith in the destiny of man as by a pillar of fire."

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, some time ago I introduced in the House H. R. 3206, which proposes to amend the Federal reserve act, and reads as follows:

> The Federal reserve banks are hereby obligated and required to pay every bank, banking association, or trust company which is or which becomes a member of any Federal reserve bank interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on all realized balances, whether reserve or otherwise.

The Federal reserve act was passed in the year 1913, but has been amended on several occasions since. I shall not go into details as to the organization of these banks or as to the selection of directors, boards, and so forth, but I do want to call your attention to paragraph 2 of section 2 of the act, which reads thus:

> Any national bank failing to signify its acceptance of the terms of this act within 60 days aforesaid shall cease to act as a reserve agent, upon 30 days' notice, to be given within the discretion of the said organization committee or of the Federal Reserve Board.
>
> Should any national banking association in the United States now organized fail within one year after the passage of this act to become a member bank or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act applicable thereto, all of the rights, privileges, and franchises of such association granted to it under the national bank act or under the provisions of this act shall be thereby forfeited.

Now, gentlemen, this will establish in your minds how the national banks of the country were taken over and how they had to become submissive to the provisions of the act or cease to be a national bank, thereby forfeiting the privileges given national banks under the national bank act prior to the passage of the Federal reserve act. National banks were required to subscribe to the capital stock of the Federal reserve banks to the amount of 6 per cent of their capital and surplus and to pay in 3 per cent, leaving the remaining 3 per cent unpaid but subject to the call of the reserve banks. On this capital stock members received 6 per cent, which is very satisfactory.

Every bank, banking association, or trust company located outside of a reserve or central reserve city which is or which becomes a member of any Federal reserve bank shall establish and maintain certain reserve balances with its Federal reserve bank, namely, 7 per cent of its demand deposits, which deposits are subject to immediate check by its customers, and 3 per cent of its time deposits. Time deposits include savings accounts and certificates of deposit on which all banks in this class pay from 3 to 5 per cent interest to their customers.

These deposits are carried with the system by member banks without any returns whatsoever therefrom. I might say in passing that these balances at this time amount to about two billions of dollars, in round numbers, and they do not cost the Federal reserve banks one penny in the way of interest. It is also true that member banks are not allowed an average balance. That is, sometimes the balances carried by member banks may run a little below to-day and a little above to-morrow, but will average the required amount per month. On the other hand, if their balances should run below, even for one day, they are charged from 6 to 12 per cent on account of short reserves. From this source alone there has gone into the coffers of the system millions of dollars, which should be returned to these members. Here are the figures: For the year 1921, $1,177,562; 1922, $602,951; and 1923, $521,061. Total for the three years, $2,301,574.

For the past three years a great many banks in the agricultural districts have found it extremely difficult to maintain their required reserves, carry a balance with their correspondent bank, and sufficient cash in their vaults to enable them to keep their doors open. Gentlemen here who know nothing of the practical or actual operation of banks but who can only see the viewpoint of certain statisticians who are well paid to paint pictures of the Federal reserve banks and member banks which readily attract the eye, but are not true in every sense, can hardly grasp the true situation. For an instance they tell you that country banks carry less money in their vaults to-day than they did years ago, and that the reserve requirements with the system is considerably less than what they had to carry with their correspondent banks in the old days. This is true in part only. Country banks—and when I say country banks, I refer to two classes of banks, namely, the large city banks outside of reserve or central reserve cities yet classed as country banks, and the real "one-horse town, crossroad, agricultural, sure enough country bank." These country banks with capital from twenty-five to one hundred thousand, operating in small towns but serving the great farming sections of America, carry more money to-day in their vaults, with their

reserve banks and with their correspondent banks than they did in the old days. Why? Because in the old days their balances carried with their correspondent banks would vary from any small amount to whatever amount they had to carry and there was no kick coming and no penalty attached. They carry more money in their vaults to-day than in the old days because of the failure of so many banks, customers who usually would either make deposits or accept cashier's checks now call for the ready cash. These banks have to have it on hand or it would not be long before their doors would be closed on account of reports of short cash and a run on the bank.

The statement just made by me relative to the increased amount of cash carried in the vaults of country banks is backed by the following statement made by the Comptroller of the Currency, and will be found on page 29 of his 1923 report:

Cash in the vaults of national banks was increased in the year 1923 $30,000,000, in round numbers.

Now, this applies to country national banks, for there would be no excuse for banks located in reserve or central reserve cities to increase their holdings in their vaults, because their cash on hand could be replenished daily because of their proximity to Federal reserve banks or branches thereof.

During this Congress I have received letter after letter from bankers telling of various amounts they have had to pay because of short reserves, which they could not possibly keep up and keep their doors open. One bank from Minnesota says, "I had to pay $1,000 during 1923"; and there are hundreds of others in this same category.

I want it understood now that I am not kicking about the Federal reserve act as passed by Congress in 1914, but I am against the administrators of the act who have formulated rules and regulations that are paralyzing country banks to-day and which were undreamed of at the time of its passage. The system was not originally planned to enter into banking business in a wholesale way but to act as a reservoir, an insurance policy against panics, and to keep every section of the country supplied with available cash. I expect to show you at a later day that under the policy inaugurated May 18, 1920, the reverse has happened.

I shall now give you some figures, which will clearly demonstrate why the system can not pay 2 per cent on members' balances. The following figures will show you how it is growing in officers, employees, and expenses. From year to year its expenses are being increased in the taking away from members certain beneficial and inexpensive functions. Some of these functions are helpful to the large banks, but practically in every instance they are against the interests of the country banks:

Officers and employees

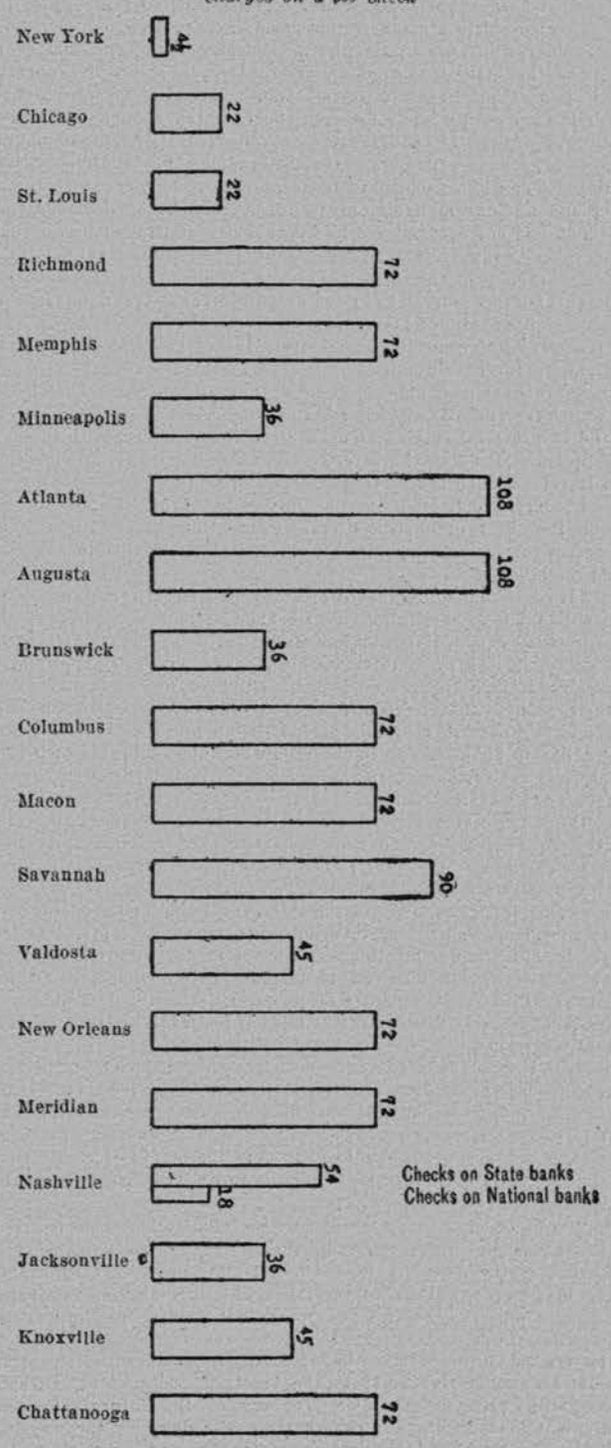
	Employees			Salaries		
	1915	1920	1923	1915	1920	1923
Chairman and Federal reserve agents	12	12	12	$118,000	$225,250	$229,000
Governors	12	12	12	189,500	274,000	309,000
Other officials (officers)	26	237	312	133,978	1,392,273	2,019,570
Employees, banking department	3,000	9,301	10,044	5,000,000	11,725,650	13,603,362
Federal Reserve Board	-------	-------	--------	207,723	712,044	726,428
Total	3,050	9,562	10,380	5,956,924	15,041,261	17,613,788

In the old days these banks that I am talking about received immediate credit from their correspondent banks for their remittances, subject immediately as a reserve balance or subject to immediate checking. Now what happens in trying to keep up their reserves and funds to take care of their items coming through the system? Immediate credit is withheld in what the system calls a "float," from two to eight days elapsing, according to the time required in collecting each item. Thus you may have five thousand or fifty thousand dollars held up in the air by the system. In the meantime should your required reserve balance fall short you receive a telegram "collect" telling you about it, and the member bank is also penalized from 6 to 12 per cent. It should be borne in mind, too, gentlemen, that these remittances, which consist of various checks deposited by members customers, have already been credited to such customers. The member banks are required to pay reserve on same from the day so credited. The banks on which these out-of-town checks are drawn have these same amounts on deposit and have to carry reserve balances also with the system, which is but highway robbery, to say the least of it. Yet we are told by the Federal Reserve Board and by Mr. McFADDEN, chairman of Banking and Currency Committee, that this is scientific banking.

Gentlemen, no doubt you have received letters from various large banks of the country advising you to let the system alone; that it does so many things for members, and that they are tickled to death with the service rendered. They do not inform you that these large banks of the country are organized and have located in the United States 299 clearing houses which take care of them by charging exchange or service charges for handling checks and for interest losses caused by this float of from two to eight days. Country banks have not these organizations, neither can they charge their customers, who deposit with them, a service charge or exchange to take care of collecting items or of the loss of interest in this float.

Now, I purpose to insert in the RECORD a chart which will show you the per annum interest rates for one day based on minimum clearing-house charges on a $50 check:

Per annum interest rates for one day based on minimum clearing-house charges on a $50 check



No, they are not kicking about the "float." They make the other fellow pay the bill as you will readily observe from these

figures which vary in different cities according to their contracts. For an instance, New York at a rate of 4½ per cent; Chicago collects 22 per cent; Savannah 90 per cent; and Atlanta, the home of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, charges its customers 108 per cent per annum for one day's delay in collecting checks deposited or collected through its bank. New York collects 4½ per cent per annum as interest for two days on a $50 check; Richmond 36 per cent per annum; Atlanta 54 per cent per annum. When we consider the millions of items handled and the millions of dollars received as collections because of these extortionate rates, we are not surprised at such enormous profits on the part of these big banks and so much poverty on the part of the banks for which I am pleading, and which can not collect a reasonable wage for services rendered.

Country banks formerly received a reasonable exchange for rendering a service to large banks by collecting and remitting for their items. But now these scientific bankers have caused their pet, the system, to take on another function—the collection of all items on member banks while member banks are required to do this work free of charge. This exchange item alone formerly brought from $500 to $2,000 per annum to country banks which contributed largely towards paying their expenses. Now they have to employ additional help, purchase additional stationery and stamps on account of increasing business from year to year and then collect items on every nook and corner of the earth free of charge for the big banker routed through the system. Yet these big bankers who seem to be able to dictate the policies of the system tell you that it is doing a fine service in collecting all of our items free. Yes; but look what they are doing (things that country banks can not do) that they do not advertise to Members of Congress.

I want you to take a look at this scientifically arranged scale of charges that these large city banks are collecting for items from these same country banks, State banks, and customers while thousands of country banks that are penalized by the system are going broke or dragging along and can not either charge off bad debts or pay dividends!

Clearing-house charges in Federal reserve districts

Districts and cities	Scale of charges	
Boston, city	One-tenth and one-fourth of 1 per cent.	One-tenth and one-fourth of 1 per cent.
New York City	One-tenth, one-twentieth, one-fortieth of 1 per cent representing the equivalent of 4½ per cent interest.	4½ per cent interest.
Richmond, city	Checks drawn on nonpar banks in fifth and sixth districts. These charges apply only to checks deposited by individuals, firms, and corporations.	One-eighth of 1 per cent.
Wilmington, N. C.	Outside city of Wilmington:	
	Items under $50	10 cents.
	Items of $50 and up to $100	25 cents.
	Items over $100 and under $800	One-fourth of 1 per cent.
	Items of $800 and over	One-eighth of 1 per cent.
	A fine of $500 is imposed on each violation.	
Chicago, city	Items under $50	5 cents.
	Items over $50	3 cents, plus 4½ cent interest.
St. Louis, city	Items under $100	5 cents.
	Items over $100	6 per cent, but minimum of 3 cents; one-tenth to be added in case of nonpar banks.
Memphis, Tenn.	23 States	Three-twentieths of 1 per cent.
	26 States	One-fifth of 1 per cent.
Minneapolis, city, and St. Paul.	Items under $25	3 cents.
	Items over $25 to $200	5 cents.
	Items over $200	4½ per cent interest.
	Items from $100 to $200	5 cents.
	Items from $200 to $500	10 cents.
	Items from $500 to $1,000	25 cents; 5 cents additional for every $100.
Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane.	Items under $50—Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Washington.	3 cents.
	Items from $50 to $100—Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Washington.	5 cents.
	Items under $100 (all other points)	5 cents.
	Items over $100, 2-day point	One-twentieth (equal 9 per cent).
	Items over $100, 4-day point	4½ per cent.
	Items over $100, 8-day point	2¼ per cent.
Atlanta	On each item up to $25	10 cents.
	On each item from $25 to $50	15 cents.
	On each item from $50 to $100	25 cents.
	On each item from $100 to $260	One-fourth of 1 per cent.

Clearing-house charges in Federal reserve districts—Continued

Districts and cities	Scale of charges	
Atlanta	On each item from $260 to $500	65 cents.
	On each item from $500 to $800	One-eighth of 1 per cent.
	On each item from $800 to $1,000	$1.
	On each item over $1,000	One-tenth of 1 per cent.
	These charges apply only to checks deposited by individuals, firms, and corporations. Checks deposited by banks; various arrangements.	
Augusta	Items of $10 and under	Discretionary.
	Items under $50	One-fifth of 1 per cent; minimum charge, 15 cents.
	Items from $50 to $75	20 cents.
	Items from $75 to $100	25 cents.
	Items from $100 to $500	One-fourth of 1 per cent; minimum charge, $1.
	Items from $500 to $1,000	$1.
	Items of $1,000 and over	One-tenth of 1 per cent.
Brunswick	One-tenth of 1 per cent on aggregate total of checks deposited any one day.	Do.
Columbus	Items $25 and under	5 cents.
	Items $25 to $50	10 cents.
	Items $50 to $100	15 cents.
	Items $100 to $250	20 cents.
	Items $250 to $400	25 cents.
	Items $400 and over	One-eighth of 1 per cent.
	On any one check of $1,000 or over	75 cents per $1,000.
Macon	Items $10 and under	5 cents.
	Items $10 to $50	10 cents.
	Items $50 to $100	15 cents.
	Items $100 and over	One-eighth of 1 per cent.
Savannah	26 States	One-fourth of 1 per cent.
	9 States	One-half of 1 per cent.
	13 States (which is the New York City rate plus from one-twentieth to one-tenth).	One-tenth of 1 per cent.
	Certain cities	One-tenth to three-sixteenths.
Valdosta	One-eighth of 1 per cent	One-eighth of 1 per cent.
New Orleans	Minimum charge any one item	5 cents.
	Items collectible through Federal reserve system.	One-twentieth to three-twentieths.
	Items not collectible through Federal reserve system.	Three-twentieths to one-fourth.
Meridian	Minimum charge	One-tenth of 1 per cent
	Rates to be determined by place of payment and customer's balance.	
Nashville	Federal reserve districts	1 to 8.
	National banks	One-twentieth.
	Also States of Michigan and Wisconsin.	One-tenth.
	State banks except States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, which are subject to charge of.	Do
	Federal reserve districts	Three - twentieths of 1 per cent.
	National banks	9 to 12.
	State banks	One-tenth of 1 per cent.
	Also Louisiana	One-fifth of 1 per cent.
Jacksonville	All items received for deposit payable in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and all States west of the Mississippi River.	One-tenth of 1 per cent; minimum charge of 10 cents.
Knoxville	One-eighth of 1 per cent	One-eighth of 1 per cent.
Chattanooga	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia, and West Virginia. No information regarding States west of the Mississippi. These charges made simply under a general understanding and no penalties are provided in case of noncompliance.	One-tenth of 1 per cent.
Vicksburg	No fixed charges	
Tampa	do	

You will notice that the clearing house at Wilmington, N. C., has as one of its laws, "any member bank of said clearing house violating or refusing to collect these specially arranged charges shall be fined $500." Now, as stated to you, the system has taken on the collection of checks and has taken away from country-member banks the exchange privileges formerly enjoyed by them. They are forced to collect checks on every nook and corner of the earth free of charge, while (as shown by these exchange and per annum interest rates

charts) the larger banks are collecting millions. In the meantime, gentlemen, the taking over of this new function which is paralyzing country banks, is costing the system millions of dollars.

Now, let's see what this new function or department is really costing it and who pays the freight. From July to December 31, 1922, the cost to the system was $2,765,514; in the year 1923, the cost reached the enormous sum of $5,742,220. These figures represent direct cost and do not include any amounts for rent, heat, light, fuel or power, or any proportion of the salaries paid to general and administrative officers whose time is not devoted primarily to supervising and handling of detailed operations of the bank.

This is clearly another good reason why the system can not pay 2 per cent on members' balances. I am not kicking about any legitimate charges made by the larger banks in the matter of exchange; neither are the country banks kicking on this score, but they are kicking and rightly so about this "float"—refusal of immediate credit for their remittances, and the taking away from them of a reasonable wage for services rendered in collecting for the large banks who are well fortified against this "float" and against free collections by the system.

CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATIONS LOCATED AT THE FOLLOWING POINTS IN THE VARIOUS FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FIRST DISTRICT

Bangor, Me.; Portland, Me.; Manchester, N. H.; Providence, R. I.; New Bedford, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Fall River, Mass.; Holyoke, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Waterbury, Conn.; Lynn, Mass.; Worcester, Mass. (15).

SECOND DISTRICT

Albany, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Stamford, Conn.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Elmira, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; New York City, N. Y.; Montclair, N. J.; Newark, N. J.; Orange, N. J.; Passaic, N. J.; Phillipsburg, N. J. (14).

THIRD DISTRICT

Allentown, Pa.; Altoona, Pa.; Easton, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Lebanon, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.; Williamsport, Pa.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Camden, N. J.; Trenton, N. J.; Wilmington, Del.; Reading, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Chester, Pa.; Hazleton, Pa.; Lancaster, Pa.; Morristown, Pa.; York, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa. (20).

FOURTH DISTRICT

Cincinnati, Ohio; Akron, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Hamilton, Ohio; Lima, Ohio; Springfield, Ohio; Lorain, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; Lexington, Ky.; Paris, Ky.; Greensburg, Pa.; Franklin, Pa.; New Castle, Pa.; Oil City, Pa.; Canton, Ohio; Mansfield, Ohio; Connellsville, Pa.; Butler, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Homestead, Pa.; New Brighton, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio; Wheeling, W. Va. (26).

FIFTH DISTRICT

Asheville, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Greensboro, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; Washington, D. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; Cumberland, Md.; Baltimore, Md.; Frederick, Md.; Hagerstown, Md.; Charleston, S. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Charleston, W. Va.; Huntington, W. Va.; Newport News, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; Roanoke, Va.; Richmond, Va. (20).

SIXTH DISTRICT

Birmingham, Ala.; Dothan, Ala.; Mobile, Ala.; Augusta, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Meridan, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Tampa, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Brunswick, Ga.; Albany, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Columbus, Ga.; Cordele, Ga.; Elberton, Ga.; Hawkinsville, Ga.; Macon, Ga.; Newnan, Ga.; Valdosta, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Gainesville, Fla.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; Ocala, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Washington, Ga.; Rome, Ga. (30).

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Ann Harbor, Mich.; Bay City, Mich.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; Flint, Mich.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jackson, Mich.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Pontiac, Mich.; Saginaw, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Gary, Ind.; Hammond, Ind.; Muncie, Ind.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Bloomington, Ill.; Aurora, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Danville, Ill.; La Salle, Ill.; Lincoln, Ill.; Moline, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Rock Island, Ill.; Decatur, Ill.; Springfield, Ill.; South Bend, Ind.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Lansing, Mich.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Davenport, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Dubuque, Iowa; Mason City, Iowa; Oelwein, Iowa; Osage, Iowa; Muscatine, Iowa; Sioux City, Iowa; Waterloo, Iowa; Webster City, Iowa; Green Bay, Wis.; Madison, Wis.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Milwaukee, Wis. (45).

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Brookfield, Mo.; Chillicothe, Mo.; Hannibal, Mo.; Sedalia, Mo.; Springfield, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Quincy, Ill.; Bowling Green, Ky.; Glasgow, Ky.; Henderson, Ky.; Louisville, Ky.; Owensboro, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Texarkana, Ark.; Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Evansville, Ind.; New Albany, Ind.; Greenville, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Little Rock, Ark.; Pine Bluff, Ark. (23).

NINTH DISTRICT

Aberdeen, S. Dak.; Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Faribault, Minn.; Duluth, Minn.; Redwing, Minn.; St. Paul, Minn.; Winona, Minn.; Dickinson, N. Dak.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Jamestown, N. Dak.; Minot, N. Dak.; La Crosse, Wis.; Superior, Wis.; Billings, Mont.; Great Falls, Mont.; Helena, Mont.; Lewistown, Mont.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Rochester, Minn. (20).

TENTH DISTRICT

Hutchinson, Kans.; Atchison, Kans.; Emporia, Kans.; Independence, Kans.; Kansas City, Kans.; Lawrence, Kans.; Leavenworth, Kans.; Manhattan, Kans.; Parsons, Kans.; Pittsburg, Kans.; Topeka, Kans.; Wichita, Kans.; Bartlesville, Okla.; Enid, Okla.; Guthrie, Okla.; Lawton, Okla.; McAlester, Okla.; Muskogee, Okla.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Okmulgee, Okla.; Tulsa, Okla.; Kansas City, Mo.; Joplin, Mo.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Casper, Wyo.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Denver, Colo.; Pueblo, Colo.; Fremont, Nebr.; Grand Island, Nebr.; Lincoln, Nebr.; Omaha, Nebr.; Nebraska City, Nebr. (35).

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Amarillo, Tex.; Beaumont, Tex.; Corsicana, Tex.; Dallas, Tex.; El Paso, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.; Ennis, Tex.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Galveston, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; Palestine, Tex.; Sherman, Tex.; Waco, Tex.; Austin, Tex.; Roswell, N. Mex.; Tucson, Ariz. (16).

TWELFTH DISTRICT

Bakersfield, Calif.; Berkeley, Calif.; Long Beach, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Pasadena, Calif.; Riverside, Calif.; Sacramento, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; Santa Barbara, Calif.; Santa Monica, Calif.; Huntington Park, Calif.; San Diego, Calif.; Oakland, Calif.; Stockton, Calif.; San Bernardino, Calif.; Boise, Idaho; Pocatello, Idaho; Twin Falls, Idaho; San Jose, Calif.; Fresno, Calif.; Reno, Nev.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Eugene, Oreg.; Medford, Oreg.; Cache Valley Banks, Utah; Ogden, Utah; Salt Lake City, Utah; Bellingham, Wash.; Ritzville, Wash.; Seattle, Wash.; Spokane, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; Yakima, Wash.; Walla Walla, Wash.; Portland, Oreg. (35).

I will now call to your attention another chart or scale of figures which will show you the rate of interest per annum collected by these banks in the way of exchange according to rates, size of checks, and number of days required in collecting (from one to eight days). Just think of it, 10 cents out of a $25 check for one day means 144 per cent per annum. Fifteen cents out of a $50 check for one day means 108 per cent per annum. Just think about the thousands of checks handled and the thousands realized thereon. You will be surprised to know the large percentage of small checks out of the total number of checks handled by banks. These small checks draw the larger per cent as you have noticed in the chart just brought to your attention.

Per annum interest rates as charged by clearing houses in some cities in the sixth Federal reserve district

ATLANTA

	1 day	2 days	3 days	5 days	8 days
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
$25 at 10 cents	144	72	48	28.8	18
$50 at 15 cents	108	54	36	21.6	13.5
$100 at 25 cents	90	45	30	18	11.25
$250 at one-fourth of 1 per cent	90	45	30	18	11.25
$500 at 65 cents	46.8	23.4	15.6	9.3	5.8
$800 at one-eighth of 1 per cent	45	22.5	15	9	5.6
$1,000 at $1	36	18	12	7.2	4.5
$1,000 and over, one-tenth of 1 per cent	36	18	12	7.2	4.5

AUGUSTA

$50 at 15 cents	108	54	36	21.6	13.5
$75 at 20 cents	96	48	32	19.2	12
$100 at 25 cents	90	45	30	18	11.25
$500 at one-fourth of 1 per cent	90	45	30	18	11.25
$1,000 at $1	36	18	12	7.2	4.5
$1,000 and over, at one-tenth of 1 per cent	36	18	12	7.2	4.5

COLUMBUS

$25 at 5 cents	72	36	24	14.4	9
$50 at 10 cents	72	36	24	14.4	9
$100 at 15 cents	54	27	18	10.8	6.75
$250 at 20 cents	28.8	14.4	9.6	5.7	3.6
$400 at 25 cents	22.5	11.25	7.5	4.5	2.8
$500 at one-eighth of 1 per cent	45	22.5	15	9	5.6
Single check, $1,000 or over, at 75 cents	27	13.5	9	5.4	3.4

Memphis (Tenn) clearing-house charges on each $100

	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	8 days
Per cent of 1 per cent: 3/20...$100 at 15 cents.	*Per cent* 54	*Per cent* 27	*Per cent* 18 Ark. Miss. Mo. Tenn.	*Per cent* 13.5 Del Ill. Ind. Ky. Pa. Ohio.	*Per cent* 10.8 Conn. Kans. Me. Mass. Md. Mich. N. H. N. Y. N. J. R. I. Vt. Wis.	*Per cent* 9	*Per cent* 7.7	*Per cent* 6.75
1/5...$100 at 20 cents.	*Per cent* 72	*Per cent* 36	*Per cent* 24	*Per cent* 18 Iowa.	*Per cent* 14.4 Ala. Ga. Minn. Nebr. Okla. Va.	*Per cent* 12 Colo. Fla. La. N. C. N. D. S. C. S. D. Tex. W.Va.	*Per cent* 10.3 Ariz. Calif. Mont. Nev. N. Mex. Utah. Wyo'	*Per cent* 9 Idaho. Oreg. Wash.

MINIMUM CHARGE

In case the charge on any item in the rates above specified does not equal 10 cents, the collecting bank shall not charge less than that amount, but all the items received from any one person at the same time may be added together and treated as one item, for the purpose of fixing the amount chargeable.

The following figures are based on the number of items handled drawn on banks in the New York district by the New York Federal Reserve Bank on July 10, 1923

Amount of each item	Number	Percentage handled in each group
		Per cent
1 cent to $25	126,750	57
$25.01 to $50	39,342	17
$50.01 to $100	29,658	13
Over $100	27,880	13
Total number handled	223,630	100

A statement from the Federal reserve bank shows that 59 per cent of the items drawn on banks of the Richmond district are below $25 and 14.8 per cent are between $25 and $50. This, I think would be a fair average of the country. You will note that 87 per cent of the total number of checks handled that day in New York ranged from 1 cent to and including $100. You will also note from the chart showing the per annum interest rates on one-day checks that such rates range from 144 to 90 per cent per annum on $25, $50, and $100 checks, while that of the remaining 13 per cent of the total ranged from 90 to 26 per cent per annum.

Now, gentlemen, let us be fair. If these things are being done to weed out country banks and centralize money power in these large banks, why use these slow, painful methods? Remember, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, that every bank that goes down and out not only hits the officers and directors of same, but also every stockholder, many of whom are farmers in the rural districts and small towns. Not only this but millions of deposits go with the going of the bank. Oftentimes these deposits represent a lifetime's work and savings of a poor, hard-working family.

I am interested in telling you why this great banking system can not pay 2 per cent on balances. I might say here that these large city banks in general are opposed to the payment of this 2 per cent. Why? Because they are the ones who get free collections. Because of their proximity to their reserve bank they get free shipments of currency. They get exchange and service-charge collections which the great majority of country banks can not take advantage of and perhaps there are a thousand and one other services in their favor. For an instance, "free shipment of gold," as Mr. Mellon says—something, of course, that a country bank does not handle.

The system, as well as the large city bank, delights in telling you about the free shipment of currency to and from members. Why should it take on this function, thereby augmenting its expenses millions of dollars, which comes out of members' profits and is another good reason why it can not pay members 2 per cent on balances? Now, let us see what this really is costing the system and who benefits therefrom.

The records will show shipping charges on currency and coin from the system to member banks and from member banks and nonmember banks to the system during the year 1921 amounting to $928,387; during the year 1922, $1,078,518; during the year 1923, $1,365,502; total for the three years, $3,372,407. This amount represents the actual shipping charges paid out of the profits made out of members' balances furnished free to the system, and practically all of it for the larger banks. Perhaps you want to ask me why this does not apply equally as well to the country banks which I am talking about. The average small-town or agricultural bank being far removed from the system is compelled to have its correspondent bank ship it currency in order to get quick service, perhaps daily service. The reasons are twofold. First, large demands are made on it daily during the marketing seasons of cotton, grain, and so forth, thus making it necessary to order currency daily in order to keep sufficient cash in its vault, a satisfactory balance with its correspondent bank, and to maintain its required reserve. Second, after keeping up these balances and standing for the system's "float," it has not a large balance that can be drawn heavily on at any one time. Now, you may say, why so many balances? Why not do all business through the system? Here is a reason given by one of the best bankers in South Carolina. He says:

We are obliged to keep an account in Charleston; our customers ship cotton there.

There is no Federal bank in South Carolina, not even a branch bank; hence this account—to get service for cotton shippers. He further said:

We keep an account in Wilmington, N. C., for the collection of checks throughout this State and a part of North Carolina.

Thus you see this bank has thousands of checks that can not go through the system, and therefore it maintains a balance in Wilmington and gets free collections. Continuing, this banker says:

We keep an account in Richmond for the collection of items and convenience in dealing with the Federal reserve bank. The only other account we keep is with the Chase National Bank of New York.

Perhaps it may seem strange that country banks in the Richmond district carry an account in Richmond, yet thousands of them do so in order to keep their reserve balances in shape. Practically all country banks have to have a New York correspondent for various reasons. Thousands of them even borrow their money from their New York bank because of the red tape connected with loans from the system. Country and agricultural banks offer the system thousands of dollars worth of paper for rediscount which is turned down, yet this same paper can be passed through New York without a minute's delay.

When you talk with some of the members of the great Banking and Currency Committee of the House and with the Federal Reserve Board they will give you the net earnings of the system, and say, "Look at these figures. It is absurd to think that the system can pay 2 per cent." They do not give you gross earnings nor do they show you the tremendous expense account and franchise tax to the Government. I agree with them absolutely, but I contend that these enormous expenditures for everything on the face of the earth in the way of expense and salaries should make you people who claim to be the representatives of all the people and not of "special interests" blush with shame because of your failure to curb them.

The records show that the gross earnings of the system in 1921 amounted to $123,356,997; in 1922, $51,831,683; in 1923, $50,945,288; total for the three years, $226,132,968. We also find the expenses for the years 1921, 1922, and 1923 amounting to $41,269,772, $35,332,947, and $38,234,002, respectively, or a total of $114,836,721 for the three years. In 1915 the expense account amounted to about one-third of these amounts.

Here is another reason why the system can not pay 2 per cent on balances. It has certain directors scattered over the United States who have just about as much say-so in connection with its management as I have, but these are taken for the same good reason that the average bank would desire some directors scattered around in its immediate territory. The fees and traveling expenses of these directors for the three years 1921, 1922, and 1923 amounted to $168,556, $146,084, and $147,287, respectively. Some travelers!

The original act did not contemplate going into branch banking, but the system now has branches, the expenses of which must be paid by somebody. As previously stated, it was to

function for the Government and be a life-saver for members in times of panic and not be a money-making business. Instead it is the largest money-making business in the country, as well as the largest money spender. Do you not think, gentlemen, if its expenses, salaries, and functions were regulated by the Congress, and if the Federal Reserve Board should manage it like member banks have to manage their banks so as to be able to pay their stockholders a dividend and create a surplus, it could pay 2 per cent on balances? I think so. It now has the following capital, surplus, and balances on which to operate:

Capital furnished by members, $110,000,000, at a cost of 6 per cent.
Surplus made out of members' balances, $220,000,000, free of cost.
Member banks' reserve balances, $2,000,000,000, free of cost.

The rate of interest charged members is 4½ per cent. In 1921 they were charged from 6 to 8 per cent. I am going to tell you at a later date about this deflation policy, which has paralyzed agriculture and caused more individuals and banks to go broke than anything that has ever happened to the country. Do you not think you could take this great mountain of cash and so keep down expenses as to enable you to pay 2 per cent on balances? I think you could.

Here are some additional reasons why the system can not pay 2 per cent. Out of profits made from member banks' money—costing the system nothing save the 6 per cent dividend on the $110,000,000 capital—it has put into—

Buildings, sites (main banks and branches)		$18,331,753
Cost of remodeling buildings		2,481,191
Cost of new buildings, completed and unfinished, including cost of vaults, fixtures, etc		48,554,260
Added thereto is the cost of office furniture:		
Boston	$375,640	
New York	844,756	
Philadelphia	531,637	
Cleveland	799,454	
Richmond	584,864	
Atlanta	287,237	
Chicago	1,143,687	
St. Louis	491,822	
Minneapolis	335,873	
Kansas City	581,581	
Dallas	459,663	
San Francisco	923,638	
		7,359,862
Total		76,727,056

Remember that these buildings, sites, and the surplus belongs to the Government under the law and not to members who furnished the money to make them possible. In other words, if the system should liquidate to-morrow, member banks would not get a penny out of all these resources.

Again, the system can not pay 2 per cent on balances for the still further reason that not being satisfied with taking these profits to build these palaces, it is now taking the profits and using so much thereof each year to liquidate charges on its books known as buildings, fixtures, and so forth. Thousands of country banks would be very glad to make a little extra profit so as to charge off bad debts and pay their employees a decent salary. They are unable to do these things, let alone charge off of their books building and furniture charges.

Although the Government put only $83,000 into the system to set its machinery in motion, yet, as previously stated, it has received from the system $140,000,000 in the way of franchise taxes. Further, 26 per cent of the total expenses of the system is incurred by its acting in the capacity as fiscal agent for the Government, for which service the Government does not pay one cent. In other words, the members furnish capital, surplus, and balances amounting to $2,333,000,000, practically all of which is furnished free of charge. The Government gets free service to the extent of 26 per cent of the total expenses of the system, all of which, including the franchise tax, is but an indirect tax on members. I submit that this is wrong.

Still another reason why the system can not pay 2 per cent on balances is because of extravagance in expense accounts, salaries, and so forth. Here I want to put into the RECORD a list of salaries paid certain officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which shows a steady increase in salaries from the time of their employment, November, 1914, to 1920-21. In some instances 500 per cent increase is shown. These increases are typical of corresponding increases in other Federal reserve banks:

Benjamin Strong	$30,000 to $50,000
Pierre Jay	16,000 to 30,000
J. H. Case	20,000 to 30,000
E. R. Kenzel	4,000 to 25,000
L. F. Sailer	7,000 to 25,000
G. L. Harrison	4,000 to 22,000
Francis Oakey	—— to 20,000
L. H. Hendricks	6,000 to 18,000
H. A. Hopf	—— to 18,000
Shepard Morgan	5,000 to 15,000
E. H. Hart	—— to 15,000
A. W. Gilbart	$1,800 to $12,000
J. D. Higgins	2,500 to 12,000
J. W. Jones	2,500 to 12,000
L. R. Rounds	2,000 to 12,000
J. L. Morris	2,000 to 12,000
Charles Snyder	—— to 12,000
W. D. Matteson	1,500 to 10,000
A. J. Lins	1,500 to 10,000
G. E. Chapin	1,500 to 9,000
W. H. Jefferson	3,000 to 8,000
J. E. Crane	1,500 to 7,500
W. A. Hamilton	1,500 to 7,500
R. M. O'Hara	1,500 to 7,500

It will be observed that these salaries have been increased in numerous cases from 100 to 500 per cent. I have been advised that 60 per cent of these "officers" never received over $1,500 to $2,500 before they came to the reserve bank, but they are now drawing salaries as high as those paid to Cabinet officers.

The salaries paid to about 30 "officers" by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, exclusive of the salaries of other employees, amount to about as much as the combined salaries of one-half of the Members of the United States Senate plus the salaries of the President and Vice President of the United States.

I am also advised that although Cabinet officers and other high officials of the Government and national-bank examiners are limited in their expenses to $5 per day, that the expense allowance of officers and employees, including bank examiners of the Federal reserve banks, are practically unlimited, and that an inspection of some of the expense accounts of the Federal reserve banks would be decidedly edifying to a congressional committee if they should be looked into.

I think it would also be interesting to the public to be informed as to the payments made by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal reserve banks for "publicity" and "propaganda" and for the printing and distributing of thousands of publications which are gotten out under the auspices of the reserve system, directly or indirectly, and paid for out of the profits made out of member banks' funds. I have reason to believe that the waste in this direction has been enormous.

The system has a department now reporting on crop conditions, railroad conditions, labor, and other business—and God knows what else! Why appropriate millions for the Departments of Agriculture and of Commerce for such purposes if these "big boys" are going to take over everything under the sun?

Let us look at the additional function known as "bank relation work" taken on by the system. This department is composed of I do not know how many men drawing a nice salary and running around over the country telling bankers how to run their banks and how to keep their books. In 1921 one of these so-called experts in scientific banking called upon a certain bank in South Carolina and directed its cashier to have his directors in meeting at 4 p. m. on a certain date that he might explain some of the great banking mysteries as worked out by the system. The bank where this occurred was loaded with frozen paper discounted for farmers and was struggling to keep its doors open until it could realize on this class of paper. When the hour for the meeting arrived the officers and directors, several of whom were farmers, were present. The first thing that the bank-relation worker said to this body of country bankers was: "Gentlemen, do you know that your bank is broke?" The president of this bank told me that on the following morning he could scarcely get into the front door of the bank because of the depositors standing around waiting to draw out their balances. That bank is still struggling, though badly affected, because of this "run" made on account of the unbusinesslike message delivered by one who did not have common sense or practical knowledge of a serious situation to help rather than to paralyze.

One of the biggest things these bank-relation workers do is to scatter well-rounded propaganda conducive to keeping members satisfied with the various things the system is doing.

For this service the system paid out of member banks' profits for the last six months of 1922, $133,443, and for $1923, $247,525. I predict a half million for 1924, for certain legislation must be defeated and branch banking must be established by members which will terminate independent banking and centralize money power in New York and other large cities.

While I believe that you will agree with me that the system could pay 2 per cent on balances and should do so, yet at this time I am not going to push this bill (H. R. 3206) because of a bill that I have since introduced (H. R. 7467) which will serve the same purpose and can not be objected to by anybody who wishes to be fair.

Unless the Congress would regulate the expenses, salaries, and so forth, of the system and put a maximum rate of rediscount to be charged by it, it would be hard to force it to pay

this 2 per cent to members. As the law now stands we have no way under the sun to regulate its expenditures. It can proceed as it has in the past, increasing its functions, salaries, and expenses from year to year. Under the law we could not prevent it from increasing its rediscount rate so that additional profits may be made to pay this 2 per cent. This would operate against country banks which do more discounting with the system than the city banks.

Therefore my bill (H. R. 7467) which proposes to reduce reserve balances of country banks with the reserve banks from 7 and 3 per cent, respectively, to 5 and 2 per cent, respectively, and count cash in their vaults and with correspondent banks, would accomplish the same end in view. Then, too, the system would not have to pay banks in reserve or central reserve cities anything.

Under the provisions of my first bill (H. R. 3206), a bank with deposits of $500,000, one half of which were time and the other half checking deposits, would have to carry with the system $25,000, and would receive at 2 per cent interest $500. A bank with $100,000 deposits, one half of which were time and the other half checking deposits, would carry a balance of $5,000, and at 2 per cent interest would receive $100; which, if applied to all banks, would amount to from $36,000,000 to $40,000,000.

Under my later bill, H. R. 7467, a bank with $500,000 deposits, one half of which were time and the other half checking deposits, would only have to carry 5 and 2 per cent, respectively, which would amount to $17,500, a difference of $7,500. This bank could use or loan this $7,500, which at 7 per cent would bring in $25 more than it would receive by the payment of 2 per cent on its balance. Then, too, the cash in its vault and with its correspondent bank could be counted as a part of its reserve, which does not count now.

This, gentlemen, applies to country banks only and will afford some relief and at the same time will not cause any trouble or hurt anybody or the system. I have received at least 2,000 letters from every State in the Union demanding this or some other measure of relief.

I have a statement from Mr. Crissinger, Governor Federal Reserve Board, to the effect that the system has 9,127 member banks outside of reserve and central-reserve cities, known as country banks. Under the present law the required reserves carried by these country banks with the system on December 31, 1923, amounted to $540,798,000, of which $395,887,000 represented the required 7 per cent reserve on net demand deposits, and $144,911,000 the required 3 per cent reserve on time deposits.

To carry out my proposed plan to reduce the required reserve balances from 7 and 3 per cent to 5 and 2 per cent, respectively, would reduce the amount to be carried with the system by country member banks to $379,385,000. In other words, it would give back to country member banks $161,413,000 for use in either helping them maintain their balances or for loans. If this $161,413,000 should be loaned at 7 per cent by these banks, it would bring in a revenue amounting to $11,299,000, which would help somewhat and amount to as much as if the system should pay them 2 per cent on their balances. The balances of all member banks now carried with the system amount to about $2,000,000,000 in round numbers. By reducing the balances carried by these country banks around $162,000,000 there would still remain with the system more money than it knows what to do with. This statement is borne out by the fact that demands from member banks are so slack at this time that the system has gone out into the open market in competition with member banks to the extent of over $800,000,000. It is also proven by the fact that two or three Federal reserve banks have reduced interest rates in order to create a demand for rediscounts. I may say here in passing that the Federal Reserve Board can not to-day give any reasonable excuse why it should not reduce rediscount rates to 3 per cent on account of the present situation in the money markets.

I expect to have something to say about this McFadden bill and about those appearing before the committee, especially those from the Boston district, which is now headed by W. P. G. Harding, the man who has through his pet scheme, the 1920 deflation policy, brought about more bankruptcies of individuals, corporations, and banks than any other one man under the sun.

On the other hand, if Mr. McFadden, head of the great Banking and Currency Committee, along with Mr. Platt, of New York, who seemingly represents the Wall Street interests of New York, seem determined to so regulate and so administer the great Federal reserve act as to paralyze independent banking and enthrone the money power in Wall Street, I want to throw out here and now to the representatives of the American people and to the independent bankers of this country a word of warning. Unless you open your eyes to this monstrous undercurrent coming from New England and New York you will wake up in the near future and find independent banking a thing of the past and Warburg and others of his class riding supremely the great financial system, that could mean so much to American citizens if properly administered.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned, under its previous order, until Tuesday, June 3, 1924, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

543. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to do reproduction and lithographic work for other bureaus and offices of the Navy Department, other departments of the Government, and for foreign governments, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana: Committee on Rivers and Harbors. H. R. 9199. A bill to prevent the pollution by oil of navigable rivers of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 926). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DALLINGER: Committee on Elections No. 1. H. R. 9493. A bill to determine proceedings in contested elections of Members of the House of Representatives; without amendment (Rept. No. 927). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KELLY: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 6353. A bill to authorize the Postmaster General to grant sick leave to employees of the mail equipment shops; without amendment (Rept. No. 928). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LaGUARDIA: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. S. 1051. An act to authorize and provide for the payment of the amounts expended in the construction of hangars and the maintenance of flying fields for the use of the Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department; with an amendment (Rept. No. 929). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KELLY: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. S. J. Res. 115. A joint resolution to provide for the free transmission through the mails of certain publications for the blind; without amendment (Rept. No. 930). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9095. A bill to incorporate the American War Mothers; without amendment (Rept. No. 931). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 9162. A bill to amend section 128 of the Judicial Code, relating to appeals in admiralty cases; without amendment (Rept. No. 932). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2209. An act to amend section 5147 of the Revised Statutes; without amendment (Rept. No. 933). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2693. An act in reference to writs of error; without amendment (Rept. No. 934). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ZIHLMAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 8410. A bill to change the name of Third Place NE. to Abbey Place; without amendment (Rept. No. 935). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FOSTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3228. A bill to create a negro industrial commission; without amendment (Rept. No. 936). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS

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

By Mr. BLOOM: A bill (H. R. 9607) to provide for holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the product of the soil, mine, and sea; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 9608) to authorize the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to do reproduction and lithographic work for other bureaus and offices of the Navy Department, other departments of the Government, and for foreign governments; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 9609) to facilitate the marketing of farm products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANKIN: A bill (H. R. 9610) granting the consent of Congress to the Board of Supervisors of Lowndes County, Miss., to construct a bridge across the Tombigbee River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 9611) to provide safeguards for future Federal irrigation development, and an equitable adjustment of existing accounts on Federal irrigation projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. LARSEN of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 9612) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Georgia, through its highway department, to construct a bridge across the Oconee River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORRIS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 276) for the relief of farmers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLIVER of New York: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) directing the President to decrease the tariff rates on farm implements and farm essentials; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 278) in respect of salaries of original appointees to the board of tax appeals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Nebraska: Resolution (H. Res. 335) to investigate the transactions of individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations in connection with the administration and enforcement of standards of railway equipment and supplies prescribed by law or by the Interstate Commerce Commission; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: Resolution (H. Res. 336) authorizing the select committee appointed under House Resolution 325 to employ stenographic and other assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. RAKER: Resolution (H. Res. 337) for the appointment of a special committee composed of seven members of the House, appointed by the Speaker, to inquire into the operations of the United States Reclamation Service and the Federal reclamation projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 338) directing the Speaker of the House of Representatives to appoint a select committee to inquire into the operation, policies, and affairs of the United States Reclamation Service in sale of water power and water-power-rights of the Klamath irrigation project, under date of February 24, 1917, and July 10, 1923; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CONNALLY of Texas: Resolution (H. Res. 339) requesting the President of the United States to transmit to the House of Representatives a copy of the treaty between Germany and the United States having for its purpose the abolition of smuggling intoxicating liquors from Germany into America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BACON: A bill (H. R. 9613) for the relief of Franklin Mott Gunther; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURDICK: A bill (H. R. 9614) granting a pension to John Nelson West; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARTER: A bill (H. R. 9615) granting an increase of pension to Susan Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9616) for the relief of Charles B. Johnson; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAVEY: A bill (H. R. 9617) granting a pension to Mary A. Zimmerman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRIVER: A bill (H. R. 9618) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Hargate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 9619) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Grant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9620) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9621) granting a pension to Oliver H. Callam; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 9622) granting an increase of pension to Jane L. McNichols; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 9623) granting an increase of pension to Parmelia Swan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. QUAYLE: A bill (H. R. 9624) for the return of $5,000 to the New Amsterdam Casualty Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 9625) granting an increase of pension to Rufus De Witt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 9626) granting an increase of pension to Agnes N. Aldridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9627) for the relief of John D. Eldred; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WURZBACH: A bill (H. R. 9628) to reinstate Charles McKee Krausse as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

2986. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of Lieutenant Charles H. Field Camp, No. 51, United Spanish War Veterans, Greenfield, Mass., favoring the enactment of House bill 9270 into law; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

2987. By Mr. CARTER: Petition of members of the Choctaw Tribe of Indians, of McCurtain County, Okla., urging the enactment into law of House bill 9017; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

2988. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of J. Spaulding & Sons Co., Boston, Mass., urging early and favorable action on House bill 9035, to increase salaries of postal employees; to the Committee on Rules.

2989. By Mr. RAKER: Petition of C. B. Lindsey, Soldiers' Home, Calif., urging support of the new Bursum bill granting increase of pensions to war veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

2990. Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in regard to enforcement of section 28 of the merchant marine act; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2991. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, indorsing honest merchandise bill and opposing truth in fabric and compulsory labeling measures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2992. Also, petition of Paul J. McGahan, department commander, Department of District of Columbia, the American Legion, opposing closing of Fourteenth Street, as provided for in Senate bill 114; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2993. Also, petitions of C. C. Thomas Navy Post, No. 244, San Francisco, Calif., urging that the Navy Department be requested to allocate to the Naval Reserve Force of the twelfth naval district the U. S. S. *Albany*; and C. C. Thomas Navy Post, No. 244, urging that the necessary funds be provided for maintaining an active personnel of the Navy in conformity with the 5-5-3 ratio; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

2994. Also, petition of C. C. Thomas Navy Post, No. 244, San Francisco, Calif., in favor of establishing a main operating base in San Francisco Bay; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

2995. By Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa: Petition of Association of Carmen, Helpers, and Apprentices, Illinois Central system, Dubuque, Iowa, favoring no change in transportation act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2996. By Mr. VARE: Memorial of Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, asking amendment of the Volstead Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.