

## SENATE

TUESDAY, June 3, 1924

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, we come this morning with grateful hearts before Thee, thanking Thee for the continuance of life and the privileges and opportunities Thou hast afforded to us. Help us to realize constantly that it is for us to do our whole duty in Thy fear, for Thy glory, and see to the advancement of the country in the highest and best state, recognizing that righteousness alone exalteth a nation. We humbly ask for Thy guidance this day. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Saturday, May 31, 1924, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

## CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will call the roll. The principal clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Ernst	Ladd	Sheppard
Ashurst	Fernald	La Follette	Shields
Ball	Ferris	Lenroot	Shipstead
Bayard	Fess	Lodge	Shortridge
Borah	Fletcher	McKellar	Simmons
Brandegee	Frazier	McKinley	Smith
Brookhart	George	McLean	Smoot
Bruce	Gerry	McNary	Spencer
Bursum	Glass	Mayfield	Stanfield
Cameron	Gooding	Moses	Stephens
Capper	Hale	Neely	Sterling
Caraway	Harrell	Norris	Swanson
Colt	Harrison	Oddie	Trammell
Copeland	Heflin	Overman	Underwood
Couzens	Howell	Owen	Wadsworth
Cummins	Johnson, Calif.	Pepper	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Johnson, Minn.	Phipps	Walsh, Mont.
Dale	Jones, N. Mex.	Pittman	Warren
Dial	Jones, Wash.	Ransdell	Watson
Dill	Kendrick	Reed, Mo.	Weller
Edge	Keyes	Reed, Pa.	Willis
Edwards	King	Robinson	

Mr. GEORGE. I desire to announce that my colleague, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS], is absent owing to illness.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. HAITIGAN, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate:

S. 790. An act for the establishment of a Federal Industrial Institution for Women, and for other purposes;

S. 1971. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept certain land in the District of Columbia dedicated by Charles C. Glover for park purposes; and

S. 3181. An act to authorize an appropriation to enable the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to provide additional hospital facilities.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2572) to purchase grounds, erect and repair buildings for customhouses, offices, and warehouses in Porto Rico, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1174) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to Congress the facts in regard to the claims of certain members of the Sioux Nation of Indians for damages occasioned by the destruction of their horses, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 71. An act authorizing the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Washington, to submit claims to the Court of Claims;

H. R. 103. An act for the inclusion of certain lands in the Plumas National Forest, Calif., and for other purposes;

H. R. 526. An act 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.;

H. R. 2694. An act 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;

H. R. 2821. An act authorizing the erection of a sanitary, fireproof hospital at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Santa Monica, Calif.;

H. R. 2869. An act for the establishment of a United States industrial reformatory;

H. R. 3927. An act granting public lands to the town of Silverton, Colo., for public-park purposes;

H. R. 4818. An act 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. p. 751), and the regulations pursuant thereto as applied to Indians of the Quapaw Agency;

H. R. 4825. An act for the establishment of industrial schools for Alaskan native children, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5096. An act 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;

H. R. 6425. An act to prohibit the importation and the interstate shipment of certain articles contaminated with anthrax;

H. R. 7077. An act 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;

H. R. 7453. An act 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";

H. R. 7821. An act to convey to the city of Astoria, Oreg., a certain strip of land in said city;

H. R. 8578. An act 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; and

H. J. Res. 239. Joint resolution 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 Live-stock Exposition of Chicago, Ill.

The message further announced that the House had concurred in the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 13) of the Senate:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed in the enrollment of the bill (S. 381) to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. L. p. 862), to strike out on page 2, in lines 21, 22, and 23 of the engrossed copy of the bill, the words "after the application for designation under this act, the applicant establishes and maintains residence on the land" and insert in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word "and."

## BENWOOD, W. VA., MINE DISASTER

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Wheeling (W. Va.) Sunday Register of May 11, 1924, setting forth the causes of the disaster which occurred at the Benwood mine of the Wheeling Steel Corporation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The article referred to is as follows:

[From The Wheeling Sunday Register, Wheeling, W. Va., Sunday, May 11, 1924]

JURY FINDS GAS ACCUMULATION AND DUST AFTER SLATE FALL SPREAD DEATH IN MINE—OPEN LAMP TOUCHED OFF BLAST FATAL TO 117, PROBERS ASSERT—MARSHALL COUNTY JURY GIVES OFFICIAL VERDICT ON CAUSE OF DISASTER; STORIES OF LACK OF INSPECTION AND IDLE PAN ARE REFUTED

Gas ignited by an open miner's lamp started the explosion which wrecked the Benwood mine of the Wheeling Steel Corporation causing the death of 117 men.

The gas accumulation resulted from a fall of slate in room 4 along the section known as No. 9 east off the right of entry (north) No. 8. The terrific concussion of the explosion was intensified and carried to all parts of the mine by coal dust.

The mine was thoroughly inspected just before the explosion and every reasonable precaution for the safety of the mine was taken.

These conclusions are the summary of the evidence presented yesterday at Benwood at the official inquest conducted by the Marshall County authorities.

#### EXAMINED TWENTY WITNESSES

Coroner J. T. McCombs presided at the inquest and the examination of more than 20 witnesses was conducted by Prosecuting Attorney Lloyd Arnold and R. M. Lambie, the latter chief inspector for the State Bureau of Mines.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was merely a formal finding that the miners came to their death in an explosion caused by an accumulation of gases, combined with coal dust, and ignited with an open miner's lamp.

#### MINE INSPECTED, FAN RUNNING

The testimony given yesterday by employees of the Wheeling Steel Corporation and supported by mining experts developed these facts:

1. J. J. Boyle was not employed as fire boss, as stated in sensational stories in a certain Wheeling newspaper.
2. The ventilation fan was in continuous operation for an indefinite time preceding the explosion.
3. Markings found inside the mine showed that all sections had been visited by the fire bosses, Jerome T. Pyles and Joshua Rawling, before the Monday morning shift entered the mine.
4. Six men, all certified as expert by the State bureau of mines, were actively in charge of the operations.
5. The No. 8 vein which is worked in the Benwood mine is peculiar all through this section in that it liberates large quantities of gas immediately following a slate fall.
6. Sufficient gas to have caused the initial explosion could have formed between the time of the fire boss's inspection and the time the men entered the mine.
7. The use of approved electric lamps might have prevented the explosion, although all mines in this district use the open lamps.
8. The mine was a dry one, and conducive to dust, due partly to its natural condition and to the great humidity of the past winter.
9. No one could be held accountable for the explosion, which, experts declared, came from natural causes.

#### BOYLE IS NOT FIRE BOSS AT MINE, STATED—JEROME PYLES, RESPONSIBLE FOR INSPECTION, NOT A VICTIM OF DISASTER

Information was revealed last evening by Wheeling Steel Corporation officials to the effect that Jerome T. Pyles, fire boss of the mill mine which was rocked by a terrific explosion, did not die in the mine, as was previously reported.

This statement also corrects an impression conveyed by another Wheeling morning paper yesterday in an article which placed entire blame of the catastrophe on J. J. Boyle, a timberman, erroneously reported as a fire boss.

Glaring headlines carried over a story, which related that Boyle had not left his boarding house until a very short time before he entered the mine and failed to make an inspection for gas, led to a thorough investigation by the corporation yesterday.

It was learned that the man listed as J. J. Boyle was working under an assumed name, and that his true name is Matt Herron. It was also found that he was a Federal Secret Service agent, and had been in Pittsburgh Sunday, returning to Benwood Monday morning. But Boyle had absolutely nothing to do with the inspection of the mine. All men holding a fire-boss position are required to pass an examination under the State department of mines.

#### PYLES BILLED MINE AS SAFE

Jerome T. Pyles is the fire boss of the ill-fated mine. He came out of the Benwood mill yard slope at 6 o'clock, signed the safety board at the entrance, and proceeded to make the usual notations on the fire-boss record in the mine office. These records show that Pyles has officially declared that conditions were normal in the mine during his usual inspection of the workings, and the record is written above his signature.

Efforts on the part of the Register to locate Mr. Pyles last evening were unavailing. He was formerly a resident of Elm Grove, and records held by Frank King, time clerk at the Benwood mill mine give his address as 49 Virginia Street, Elm Grove. It was learned that some months ago Mr. Pyles and family moved to Benwood.

#### HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and a joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated below:

H. R. 71. An act authorizing the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Washington, to submit claims to the Court of Claims;

H. R. 2694. An act 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;

H. R. 4818. An act 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. p. 751), and the regulations pursuant thereto as applied to Indians of the Quapaw Agency;

H. R. 7077. An act 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; and

H. R. 7453. An act 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, or any of the reservations within the jurisdiction of such agency, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 7821. An act to convey to the city of Astoria, Oreg., a certain strip of land in said city; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

H. R. 8578. An act 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; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

H. R. 2869. An act for the establishment of a United States industrial reformatory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 103. An act for the inclusion of certain lands in the Plumas National Forest, Calif., and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3927. An act granting public lands to the town of Silverton, Colo., for public-park purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

H. R. 526. An act 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.; and

H. R. 2821. An act authorizing the erection of a sanitary, fireproof hospital at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Santa Monica, Calif.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 6425. An act to prohibit the importation and the interstate shipment of certain articles contaminated with anthrax; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 4825. An act for the establishment of industrial schools for Alaskan native children, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5096. An act 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; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

H. J. Res. 239. Joint resolution 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.; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. WILLIS presented a petition of sundry citizens in the State of Ohio, praying an amendment to the Constitution granting equal rights to men and women, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LENROOT. I present a resolution adopted by citizens of River Falls, Wis., relative to the Upper Mississippi Wild Life and Fish Refuge. The resolution is very short and I ask consent that it may be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The citizens of River Falls, Wis., and vicinity in mass meeting assembled, after consideration of what is known as the Izaak Walton League bill for the establishment of the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, deplore what seems to be the fact that Congress may adjourn without favorable action on the bill.

The residents of this portion of the United States believe that unless some action, such as is proposed by this bill, be taken, and refuge provided for wild life it will soon become extinct; they believe that the proposed bill is a practical measure for the conservation of such wild life and that the bill is of such importance and the need of such legislation so urgent that political lines should not be drawn and that Congress should not adjourn without the passage of the law. Therefore be it



*Resolved, by such mass meeting, That this locality is heartily in favor of the passage of such bill and of its passage at this session. And be it further*

*Resolved, That our representatives in Congress are urged to support the measure, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each, the President of the United States, Hon. R. M. LA FOLLETTE, Hon. I. L. LENROTH, and Hon. J. A. FREAR.*

Dated May 20, 1924.

J. H. AMES, *Chairman,*  
J. W. ALLARD, *Secretary.*

Mr. CURTIS presented the petition of sundry members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Miltonvale, Kans., praying an amendment to the Constitution relative to the regulation of child labor, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a resolution of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association in annual convention assembled, at Kansas City, protesting against the passage of the so-called McNary-Haugen export corporation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. CARAWAY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 4) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to certify certain findings of fact, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 699) thereon.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 131) authorizing the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to take assignments of certain claims of officers, employees, and patients of General Hospital No. 55, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 700) thereon.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 2534) for the relief of J. E. Saucier, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 701) thereon.

Mr. JOHNSON of Minnesota, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 1885) for the relief of Ella H. Smith, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 703) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4318) for the relief of Edward S. Scheibe, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 704) thereon.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 99) authorizing the President to appoint two additional circuit judges for the eighth circuit, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 705) thereon.

Mr. BRUCE, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 2552) for the relief of Leslie Warnick Brennan, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 706) thereon.

Mr. MAYFIELD, from the Committee on Claims, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 3411) for the relief of Mrs. John P. Hopkins (Rept. No. 707);

A bill (H. R. 4290) for the relief of W. F. Payne (Rept. No. 708); and

A bill (H. R. 8893) for the relief of Juana F. Gamboa (Rept. No. 709).

Mr. BURSOM, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the bill (S. 3370) for the relief of Mary T. Metcalfe, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 711) thereon.

Mr. HARRELD, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 2139) for the relief of Bertha N. Rich Reisinger, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 712) thereon.

Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Claims, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 3046) for the relief of J. W. Cook (Rept. No. 713); and

A bill (H. R. 3505) for the relief of Fred W. Stickney and H. A. Reynolds (Rept. No. 714).

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Claims, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 1082) for the relief of Henry A. Kessel Co. (Inc.) (Rept. No. 715);

A bill (H. R. 1333) for the relief of Joseph P. Ryan (Rept. No. 716);

A bill (H. R. 2005) for the relief of William J. McGee (Rept. No. 717);

A bill (H. R. 2745) for the relief of J. M. Farrell (Rept. No. 718);

A bill (H. R. 2989) for the relief of Mrs. E. L. Guess (Rept. No. 719);

A bill (H. R. 3477) for the relief of James B. Porter (Rept. No. 720); and

A bill (H. R. 8343) for the relief of Jim Hennessee (Rept. No. 721).

Mr. ERNST, from the Select Committee on Revision of the Laws, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 12) to consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States in force December 2, 1923, submitted a report (No. 722) accompanied by a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 141) providing for the appointment of a commission to consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States in force December 2, 1923, which was read twice by its title and ordered to be placed on the calendar.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 62) to create two judicial districts within the State of Indiana, the establishment of judicial divisions therein, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. LADD, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted a report (for himself and Senators SMITH, HARRISON, HEFLIN and CARAWAY) (Rept. No. 678, pt. 2), to accompany the bill (H. R. 518) to authorize and direct the Secretary of War, for national defense in time of war and for the production of fertilizers and other useful products in time of peace, to sell to Henry Ford, or a corporation to be incorporated by him, nitrate plant No. 1, at Sheffield, Ala.; nitrate plant No. 2, at Muscle Shoals, Ala.; Waco Quarry, near Russellville, Ala.; steam power plant to be located and constructed at or near Lock and Dam No. 17 on the Black Warrior River, Ala., with right of way and transmission line to nitrate plant No. 2, Muscle Shoals, Ala.; and to lease to Henry Ford, or a corporation to be incorporated by him, Dam No. 2 and Dam No. 3 (as designated in H. Doc. 1262, 64th Cong., 1st sess.), including power stations when constructed as provided herein, and for other purposes, heretofore reported from that committee with amendments.

Mr. CUMMINS (Mr. Jones of Washington in the chair), from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 2835) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing insurance companies or associations and fraternal beneficiary societies to file bills of interpleader," approved February 22, 1917, reported it with amendments.

Mr. KEYES, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred the resolution (S. Res. 223) authorizing the appointment of a special committee to investigate the Federal farm-loan system and the Federal Farm Loan Board, reported it without amendment.

Mr. STERLING, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 133) authorizing and requesting the Postmaster General to design and issue a special postage stamp to commemorate the arrival in New York on October 9, 1825, of the sloop *Restaurationen*, bearing the first shipload of immigrants to the United States from Norway; and in recognition of the Norse-American centennial celebration in 1925, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. McNARY, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 2053) to provide for designating the route of the Old Oregon Trail, reported it with amendments.

#### CONNECTICUT-NEW YORK BOUNDARY LINE AGREEMENT

Mr. BRANDEGEE. From the Committee on the Judiciary I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 3058) giving the consent of Congress to a boundary agreement between the States of New York and Connecticut, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The matter has been agreed to by commissions appointed by the two States—New York and Connecticut—several years ago, by the governors and the legislatures of the States. There is a long engineering descrip-

tion of the boundary which I do not see the necessity of reading. If the clerk will read on the last page simply the language giving the consent of Congress to the agreement, I think it will be sufficient. I will ask then, that the entire bill and the preamble be printed in the Record. On the last page of the bill is the enacting clause and what follows, which I think is all that it is necessary to read.

The reading clerk read the bill, omitting the preamble.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The preamble and the bill are as follows:

Whereas the commissioners duly appointed on the part of the States of New York and Connecticut, respectively, for the purpose of settling the boundary line between said States, did execute an agreement in the words following, to wit:

"Memorandum of agreement by and between the subscribers, the Governor of the State of Connecticut and the State engineer of the State of New York.

"Whereas acting under an agreement signed on the 26th day of September, 1908, by the above-named officials the boundary line between the States of New York and Connecticut has been resurveyed from the State of Massachusetts southerly to Long Island Sound, and new monuments have been set, more permanently marking the same; and

"Whereas although as provided in the said agreement the new monuments have been set as nearly on the line of 1800 as the same could be ascertained, yet owing to the more accurate methods employed in the survey a description is now available which more closely defines this boundary as it is monumented; and

"Whereas it is desirable that this more accurate description be recorded in both of the States concerned and that it be recognized as the official description of the said boundary:

"Now, therefore, be it known that the description of the boundary between the States of New York and Connecticut as it has now been ascertained to be is as follows:

"Commencing at a granite monument (numbered 1) at the northwest corner of the State of Connecticut, marking the corner of Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut, in latitude forty-two degrees two minutes fifty-eight and four hundred and twenty-seven one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees twenty-nine minutes fifteen and nine hundred and fifty-nine one-thousandths seconds; thence south two degrees forty-two minutes thirty seconds west thirty thousand five hundred and sixty-nine feet to a granite monument (numbered 12) four hundred and seventy feet south of the Bird Hill road between Millerton and Ore Hill in latitude forty-one degrees fifty-seven minutes fifty-six and seven hundred and seventy-two one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees twenty-nine minutes thirty-five and seventy-eight one-thousandths seconds; thence south three degrees fifty-three minutes forty-four seconds west fifteen thousand eight hundred and forty-six feet to a monument (numbered 18) in the south side of the highway from Millerton to Sharon along the north shore of Indian Pond in latitude forty-one degrees fifty-five minutes twenty and five hundred and eighty-six one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees twenty-nine minutes forty-nine and three hundred and eighteen one-thousandths seconds; thence south two degrees forty-seven minutes fifty-one seconds west ten thousand six hundred and eighty-eight feet to a monument (numbered 21) on the cliff north of Webatuck Creek in latitude forty-one degrees fifty-three minutes thirty-five and one hundred and ninety one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees twenty-nine minutes fifty-six and two hundred and ten one-thousandths seconds; thence south four degrees thirty-nine minutes one second west ten thousand six hundred and eighty-three feet to a monument (numbered 24) in the rear of R. E. Randall's house on the east road from Sharon Valley to Leedsville in latitude forty-one degrees fifty-one minutes forty-nine and nine hundred and ninety-five one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty minutes seven and six hundred and fifty-two one-thousandths seconds; thence south three degrees forty-nine minutes ten seconds west twenty-six thousand four hundred and five feet to a monument (numbered 32) on the westerly slope of a rocky hillside at the corner of the towns of Sharon and Kent in latitude forty-one degrees forty-seven minutes twenty-nine and seven hundred and nine one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty minutes thirty and eight hundred and seventy-one one-thousandths seconds; thence south three degrees fifty-two minutes thirty-five seconds west ten thousand four hundred and fifty-seven feet to a monument (numbered 35) on the shoulder of a mountain northeast of Bog Hollow, in latitude forty-one degrees forty-five minutes forty-six and six hundred and thirty-seven one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty minutes forty and one hundred and ninety-nine one-thousandths seconds; thence south three degrees six minutes eighteen seconds west sixteen thousand forty-five feet to a monument (numbered 41) at the easterly edge of a large

pasture north of Preston Mountain, known as the Chapel lots, in latitude forty-one degrees forty-three minutes eight and three hundred and fifty-four one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty minutes fifty-one and six hundred and fifty-eight one-thousandths seconds; thence south three degrees fifty-seven minutes three seconds west ten thousand six hundred and fifty-seven feet to a monument (numbered 45) at the southerly end of Schaghticoke Mountain, in latitude forty-one degrees forty-one minutes twenty-three and three hundred and twenty one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-one minutes one and three hundred and thirty-five one-thousandths seconds; thence south two degrees forty-one minutes forty-one seconds west ten thousand five hundred and thirty-four feet to a monument (numbered 48), on the northwesterly slope of Tenmile Hill, in latitude forty-one degrees thirty-nine minutes thirty-nine and three hundred and fifty-nine one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-one minutes seven and eight hundred and sixty one-thousandths seconds; thence south three degrees thirty-one minutes thirty-three seconds west twenty-one thousand one hundred and forty feet to a monument (numbered 55) at the northerly end of a rocky hill about a mile south of the northeast corner of the town of Pawling, New York, in latitude forty-one degrees thirty-six minutes ten and eight hundred and ninety-four one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-one minutes twenty-four and nine hundred and seventy-two one-thousandths seconds; thence south four degrees twenty-four minutes fifty-two seconds west ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-five feet to a monument (numbered 59) in a field east of a right angle in the road from Quaker Hill to Sherman, in latitude forty-one degrees thirty-four minutes twenty-four and six hundred and fifty-nine one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-one minutes thirty-five and eight hundred and ninety-three one-thousandths seconds; thence south three degrees fifty-two minutes fifty-two seconds west ten thousand five hundred and twenty feet to a monument (numbered 64) on a ledge falling southwest to a brook in the southwestern part of the town of Sherman, in latitude forty-one degrees thirty-two minutes forty and nine hundred and sixty-three one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-one minutes forty-five and two hundred and fifty-seven one-thousandths seconds; thence south four degrees twenty-eight minutes forty-eight seconds west ten thousand four hundred and ten feet to a monument (numbered 68) on Cranberry Mountain, in latitude forty-one degrees thirty minutes fifty-eight and four hundred and twenty-four one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-one minutes fifty-five and nine hundred and forty-six one-thousandths seconds; thence south two degrees twenty-four minutes thirty-eight seconds west ten thousand six hundred and seventeen feet to a monument (numbered 72) on the northerly slope of a hill a mile south of Haviland Hollow, in latitude forty-one degrees twenty-nine minutes thirteen and six hundred and twenty-seven one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-two minutes one and eight hundred and thirteen one-thousandths seconds; thence south three degrees three minutes twelve seconds west twenty thousand seven hundred and thirty-one feet to a monument (numbered 80) in a mowed field southeast of an angle in the road from Brewster to Ball Pond, in latitude forty-one degrees twenty-five minutes forty-nine and one hundred and eight one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-two minutes sixteen and three hundred and nine one-thousandths seconds; thence south four degrees fifty-three minutes twelve seconds west ten thousand two hundred and seventy-nine feet to a monument (numbered 84) on the northerly side of a rocky summit northwest of Mill Plain in latitude forty-one degrees twenty-four minutes seven and nine hundred and fifteen one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-two minutes twenty-seven and seven hundred and ninety-eight one-thousandths seconds; thence south two degrees forty-five minutes forty-eight seconds west ten thousand five hundred and twenty-seven feet to a monument (numbered 89) in a swampy pasture south of a right angle in a back road which runs along the line between the towns of Danbury and Ridgefield in latitude forty-one degrees twenty-two minutes twenty-four and thirty one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-two minutes thirty-four and four hundred and fifty-six one-thousandths seconds; thence south four degrees thirty-six minutes thirty-nine seconds west ten thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight feet to a monument (numbered 91) in a swamp near Mopus Brook in latitude forty-one degrees twenty minutes thirty-six and nine hundred one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-two minutes forty-five and nine hundred and twenty one-thousandths seconds; thence south four degrees twelve minutes sixteen seconds west ten thousand four hundred and ninety-three feet to a monument (numbered 96) south of a ledge on Titicus Mountain in latitude forty-one degrees eighteen minutes fifty-three and five hundred and seven one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-two minutes fifty-six and one one-thousandths seconds; thence south six degrees thirty-two minutes twenty-one seconds west seven thousand two hundred and fourteen feet to a monument (numbered 98)



known as the Ridgefield Angle on a steep side hill sloping toward South Pond in latitude forty-one degrees seventeen minutes forty-two and six hundred and ninety one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-three minutes six and seven hundred and sixty-four one-thousandths seconds; thence south thirty-two degrees forty-six minutes six seconds east fourteen thousand one hundred and nine feet to a monument (numbered 103) in a swamp near a small brook in latitude forty-one degrees fifteen minutes forty-five and four hundred and sixty one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-one minutes twenty-six and seven hundred and seventy-five one-thousandths seconds; thence south thirty-two degrees forty-one minutes forty-six seconds east ten thousand four hundred and forty-three feet to a monument (numbered 106) at the westerly side of a rocky ridge near the southwest corner of Ridgefield in latitude forty-one degrees fourteen minutes eighteen and six hundred and twenty-six one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty minutes twelve and nine hundred and forty one-thousandths seconds; thence south thirty-two degrees two minutes and twenty-eight seconds east eleven thousand and forty-seven feet to a monument (numbered 109) known as the Wilton Angle in woodland northwest of Bald Hill in latitude forty-one degrees twelve minutes forty-six and one hundred and one one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees twenty-eight minutes fifty-six and two hundred and sixty-three one-thousandths seconds; thence south fifty-nine degrees fifty-nine minutes fifty-eight seconds west nine thousand five hundred and eighty-eight feet to a monument (numbered 112) on the south side of a short crossroad leading west from the Vista Road in latitude forty-one degrees eleven minutes fifty-eight and seven hundred and twenty-one one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty minutes forty-four and eight hundred and seventy-seven one-thousandths seconds; thence south fifty-seven degrees fifty-eight minutes forty-nine seconds west six thousand and two feet to a monument (numbered 115) on the northeasterly slope of a low wooded hill one-half mile west of Mud Pond and northeast of Sellicks Corners in latitude forty-one degrees eleven minutes twenty-seven and two hundred and seventy-two one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-one minutes fifty-one and four hundred and thirty-eight one-thousandths seconds; thence south fifty-nine degrees nine minutes fifty-eight seconds west fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-three feet to a monument (numbered 120) on the summit of a rocky ridge halfway between two large swamps, northeast of Long Ridge in latitude forty-one degrees ten minutes six and two hundred and ninety-four one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-four minutes fifty and eight hundred and seventy-one one-thousandths seconds; thence south fifty-eight degrees fifty-six minutes twenty-two seconds west twenty-one thousand one hundred and ninety-three feet to a monument (numbered 127) in level woodland west of a low hill west of Banksville in latitude forty-one degrees eight minutes eighteen and one hundred and eighty-nine one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-eight minutes forty-eight and one hundred and twenty-nine one-thousandths seconds; thence south fifty-eight degrees thirty-two minutes forty-seven seconds west twenty-six thousand three hundred and fifty-five feet to a rough granite monument (numbered 140) known as the Duke's Trees Angle, set in concrete, with its top below the roadway called King Street in latitude forty-one degrees six minutes two and two hundred and five one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees forty-three minutes forty-one and seven hundred and seventy-eight one-thousandths seconds; thence south thirty-one degrees twenty-nine minutes forty-one seconds east eleven thousand four hundred and forty feet to a monument (numbered 148) three hundred feet north of the road leading west from King Street south of Rye Lake in latitude forty-one degrees four minutes twenty-five and eight hundred and fourteen one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees forty-two minutes twenty-three and seven hundred and forty-seven one-thousandths seconds; thence south thirty-two degrees ten minutes fifty-seven seconds east fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-five feet to a monument (numbered 153) at the east side of King Street one thousand feet north of Ridge Street in latitude forty-one degrees two minutes twenty and five hundred and seventy one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees forty minutes thirty-nine and six hundred and sixty-six one-thousandths seconds; thence south thirty-two degrees seven minutes thirty seconds east eleven thousand four hundred and sixty-one feet to a granite monument (numbered 158) set at the north side of Byram Bridge in a concrete pier on a granite ledge known since 1684 as the Great Stone at the Wading Place in latitude forty-one degrees forty-four and six hundred and sixty-two one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-nine minutes twenty and one hundred and seventy-two one-thousandths seconds; thence south nine degrees fifty-three minutes forty-three seconds west eight hundred and thirty-five feet to a brass bolt and plate (numbered 159) set in the top of a large boulder in Byram River in latitude forty-one degrees thirty-six and five hundred and thirty-five one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-nine

minutes twenty-two and forty-four one-thousandths seconds; thence south eighteen degrees fifty-six minutes forty-one seconds west three thousand seven hundred and thirty-five feet to angle numbered 161 in Byram River in latitude forty-one degrees one and six hundred and twenty-six one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-nine minutes thirty-seven and eight hundred and sixty-three one-thousandths seconds, this tangent being produced and referenced on the shore by a brass bolt and plate leaded into the rock on a steep hill; thence south twelve degrees fifty-seven minutes two seconds east nine hundred and sixty-five feet to angle (numbered 162) in Byram River in latitude forty degrees fifty-nine minutes fifty-two and three hundred and thirty-five one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-nine minutes thirty-five and forty-four one-thousandths seconds, the line being produced and referenced by a bolt and plate in the rock on a hill east of the river; thence south five degrees fourteen minutes eight seconds west nine hundred and fifty feet to angle (numbered 163) in Byram River in latitude forty degrees fifty-nine minutes forty-two and nine hundred and ninety-five one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-nine minutes thirty-six and one hundred and seventy-three one-thousandths seconds; the line being produced and referenced by a bolt and plate in the ledge on the west shore of the river; thence south nine degrees ten minutes nineteen seconds east six hundred and ninety-two feet to angle (numbered 164) in Byram River in latitude forty degrees fifty-nine minutes thirty-six and two hundred and forty-nine one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-nine minutes thirty-four and seven hundred and thirty-six one-thousandths seconds, the line being produced and referenced by a bolt and plate in the shore; thence south thirty-four degrees thirty-five minutes four seconds east six hundred and eighty-four feet to angle (numbered 165) in Byram River in latitude forty degrees fifty-nine minutes thirty and six hundred and eighty-two one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-nine minutes twenty-nine and six hundred and seventy-one one-thousandths seconds, both ends of this and the three subsequent tangents being produced and referenced by brass bolts and plates set in the ledge on the shore of the river; thence south twenty-six degrees two seconds east two hundred and twenty-nine feet to angle (numbered 166) in latitude forty degrees fifty-nine minutes twenty-eight and six hundred and forty-six one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-nine minutes twenty-eight and three hundred and sixty one-thousandths seconds; thence south five degrees twenty-six minutes thirty-eight seconds west four hundred and two feet to angle (numbered 167) in latitude forty degrees fifty-nine minutes twenty-four and six hundred and ninety-four one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-nine minutes twenty-eight and eight hundred and fifty-seven one-thousandths seconds; thence south fifty degrees forty-nine minutes fifty-one seconds west eight hundred and fifteen feet to angle (numbered 168) in latitude forty degrees fifty-nine minutes nineteen and six hundred and eight one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-nine minutes thirty-seven and ninety-six one-thousandths seconds; thence south thirty degrees one minute forty-one seconds east one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four feet to angle (numbered 169), a point in the center of the channel in line with the breakwater at Lyons or Byram Point in latitude forty degrees fifty-nine minutes three and one hundred and fifty-two one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-nine minutes twenty-four and five hundred and forty-six one-thousandths seconds the northerly end of this tangent being produced back and referenced by a brass bolt and plate in the ledge overlooking the harbor; thence south forty-five degrees east seventeen thousand one hundred and sixty feet or three and one-quarter miles to angle (numbered 170) in latitude forty degrees fifty-seven minutes three and two hundred and twenty-eight one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-three degrees thirty-six minutes forty-six and four hundred and eighteen one-thousandths seconds, the first angle point in Long Island Sound described by the joint commissioners of New York and Connecticut by a memorandum of agreement dated December 8, 1879; thence in a straight line (the arc of a great circle) north seventy-four degrees thirty-two minutes thirty-two seconds east four hundred and thirty-four thousand three hundred and ninety-four feet to a point (numbered 171) in latitude forty-one degrees fifteen minutes thirty-one and three hundred and twenty-one one-thousandths seconds and longitude seventy-two degrees five minutes twenty-four and six hundred and eighty-five one-thousandths seconds, four statute miles true south of New London Lighthouse; thence north fifty-eight degrees fifty-eight minutes forty-three seconds east twenty-two thousand six hundred and four feet to a point (numbered 172) in latitude forty-one degrees seventeen minutes twenty-six and three hundred and forty-one one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-two degrees one minute ten and nine hundred and thirty-seven one-thousandths seconds marked on the United States Coast Survey chart of Fishers Island Sound annexed to said memorandum, which point is on the long east three-fourths north sailing course drawn on said map one thousand feet true north from the Hammock or North Dumpling Lighthouse; thence following said east three-fourths north sailing course north



seventy-three degrees thirty-seven minutes forty-two seconds east twenty-five thousand seven hundred and seventeen feet to a point (numbered 173) in latitude forty-one degrees eighteen minutes thirty-seven and eight hundred and thirty-five one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-one degrees fifty-five minutes forty-seven and six hundred and twenty-six one-thousandths seconds marked (numbered 2) on said map; thence south seventy degrees seven minutes twenty-six seconds east six thousand four hundred and twenty-four feet toward a point marked (numbered 3) on said map until said line intersects the westerly boundary of Rhode Island at a point (numbered 174) in latitude forty-one degrees eighteen minutes sixteen and two hundred and forty-nine one-thousandths seconds, and longitude seventy-one degrees fifty-four minutes twenty-eight and four hundred and seventy-seven one-thousandths seconds as determined by the joint commissioners of Connecticut and Rhode Island by a memorandum of agreement dated March 25, 1887.

"The geodetic positions given in this description are based on Clarke's Spheroid of 1866 and the astronomical data adopted by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1880, and are computed from data given in Appendix Numbered 8 to the report of the said survey for 1888, entitled 'Geographical positions in the State of Connecticut.'

"And we agree that the boundary line hereinbefore described and determined is fully and accurately laid down on a map, a copy of which we agree shall be deposited with the secretary of each State.

"Provided, however, That nothing in the foregoing agreement contained shall be construed to affect any existing title to property, corporeal or incorporeal, held under grants heretofore made by either of said States, nor to affect existing rights which said States, or either of them, or which the citizens of either of said States may have, by grant, letters patent, or prescription of fishing, in the waters of said sound, whether for shell or floating fish, irrespective of the boundary line hereby established, it not being the purpose of this agreement to define, limit, or interfere with any such right, rights, or privileges, whatever the same may be.

"And we agree that as soon as this agreement shall have been ratified and confirmed by the legislatures of our respective States, copies of the acts of ratification duly authenticated shall be forwarded by the secretary of each State to the chief executive magistrate of the other State to be deposited among the records thereof, in perpetual testimony of such ratification.

"Dated at Hartford this 3d day of January, 1911, and signed on this day by Frank B. Weeks, Governor of Connecticut, and at Albany, New York, on March 15, 1912, by J. A. Benschel, State engineer and surveyor of New York. (Seal.)"

And

Whereas said agreement and the location of said boundary line as therein described have been duly ratified and confirmed by the said States, and the congressional approval thereof has been authorized by said States: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is, given to said agreement, and to each and every part thereof; and the boundaries established by said agreement are hereby approved.

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS (S. DOC. NO. 128)

Mr. SMOOT. From the joint committee on reorganization created under a joint resolution passed December 17, 1920, I report the bill which I send to the desk, and I also present the report of the joint committee on the bill. I ask that the report, together with the bill as Appendix C to the report, may be printed in the Record.

I wish to add that there is a supplemental report signed by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] and Congressman MOORE of Virginia. I ask that that be printed in the Record also.

I do not expect to call up the bill for consideration during this session of Congress, but I do want to have it printed in the Record, so that every Senator may see exactly what changes are recommended by the joint committee in the departments of our Government.

Mr. STERLING. Should it not be printed also as a public document, may I ask the Senator from Utah?

Mr. SMOOT. I think perhaps it ought to be so printed, because it will be studied from one end of the country to the other. If there is no objection, I ask that it be printed as a public document as well.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator does not ask the Senate to take action on the bill now?

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, no; not at this session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Utah? The Chair hears none. The report and bill will be printed as a public document and will be printed in the Record.

Mr. SMOOT, from the Joint Committee on Reorganization of the Executive Departments, reported a bill (S. 3445) to provide

for the reorganization and more effective coordination of the executive branch of the Government, to create the department of education and relief, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and ordered to be placed on the calendar and to be printed in the Record, as follows:

A bill to provide for the reorganization and more effective coordination of the executive branch of the Government, to create the department of education and relief, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc.—

#### TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND RELIEF

SECTION 1. There is hereby established at the seat of government an executive department to be known as the department of education and relief. The chief officer of the department of education and relief, who shall have control and direction of said department, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall be known as the secretary of education and relief, and shall receive a salary of \$12,000 per annum. His term and tenure of office shall be the same as that of the heads of the other executive departments. Section 158 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to include the department of education and relief, and the provisions of Title IV of the Revised Statutes, including all amendments thereto, are hereby made applicable to said department. The secretary of education and relief shall cause a seal of office to be made for the department of education and relief of such device as the President shall approve, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

SEC. 2. There shall be in the department of education and relief three assistant secretaries, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. They shall be known, respectively, as the assistant secretary for education, the assistant secretary for public health, and the assistant secretary for veteran relief. Each assistant secretary shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the secretary or required by law. There shall also be a solicitor, a chief clerk, and a disbursing clerk, and such other officers and employees as may from time to time be authorized by Congress.

SEC. 3. It shall be the province and duty of the department of education and relief to foster and promote public education and health, and the interests, as determined by law, of persons separated from the military or naval forces of the United States; and to this end it shall be vested with jurisdiction and control over the bureaus, offices, and branches of the public service hereinafter specified. All unexpended appropriations which shall be available at the time when this act takes effect in relation to the various bureaus, offices, and branches of the public service which are by this act transferred to or included in the department of education and relief, or which are abolished by this act, and their authority, powers, and duties transferred to the department of education and relief shall become available for expenditure by the department of education and relief and shall be treated as if said branches of the public service had been directly named in the laws making said appropriations as parts of the department of education and relief.

SEC. 4. (a) The Bureau of Pensions, the Bureau of Education, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Howard University, and Freedmen's Hospital, and all pertaining thereto, are hereby transferred from the Department of the Interior to the department of education and relief.

(b) The Public Health Service, including all that pertains thereto, is hereby transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the department of education and relief.

(c) The Federal Board for Vocational Education is hereby abolished, and the authority, powers, and duties conferred and imposed by law upon such board shall be held, exercised, and performed by the assistant secretary for education, under the general direction of the secretary of education and relief.

(d) The office of Commissioner of Education is hereby abolished, and the authority, powers, and duties conferred and imposed by law upon the Commissioner of Education shall be held, exercised, and performed by the assistant secretary for education, under the general direction of the secretary of education and relief.

(e) The assistant secretary for veteran relief shall be ex officio a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in addition to the members heretofore provided for by law; and all reports of expenditures and receipts and all other reports required by law to be submitted by the Board of Managers, and all accounts and estimates of appropriations, shall be submitted to and supervised by the secretary of education and relief, who shall transmit the same to Congress, to the General Accounting Office, or to the Bureau of the Budget, as may be required by law, together with any recommendations which he may deem proper.

(f) The authority, powers, and duties conferred and imposed by law upon the Secretary of the Interior with relation to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, shall be held, exercised, and performed by the Secretary of Education and Relief; and the Assistant Secretary for Education shall be ex officio a director of such institution, in addition to the directors whose appointment has heretofore been provided by law.



(g) The United States Veterans' Bureau, including all that pertains thereto, is hereby transferred to and made a part of the Department of Education and Relief. The office of Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau is hereby abolished, and the authority, powers, and duties conferred and imposed by law upon the Director shall be held, exercised, and performed by the Assistant Secretary for Veteran Relief, subject to the general direction of the Secretary of Education and Relief: *Provided*, That the Assistant Secretary for Veteran Relief shall have final authority in the adjudication and settlement of any claim or other matter involving or affecting the rights and interests of any beneficiary of the United States Veterans' Bureau. The Assistant Secretary for Veteran Relief shall receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum.

SEC. 5. The official records and papers on file in and pertaining to the business of any bureau, office, or branch of the public service which is transferred by this act to the Department of Education and Relief, or which is abolished by this act and its authority, powers, and duties transferred to the Department of Education and Relief, together with the furniture, equipment, and other property in use in such bureau, office, or branch of the public service, are hereby transferred to the Department of Education and Relief.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of Education and Relief shall have charge, in the buildings and premises occupied by or assigned to the Department of Education and Relief, of the library, furniture, fixtures, records, and other property pertaining to it or hereafter acquired for use in its business. Until other quarters are provided, the Department of Education and Relief may occupy the buildings and premises occupied by the bureaus, offices, and branches of the public service which are by this act transferred to or included in said department, or which are abolished by this act, and their authority, powers, and duties transferred to said department. Except as otherwise provided by this act, the officers and employees employed in or under the jurisdiction of any bureau, office, or branch of the public service which is by this act transferred to or included in the Department of Education and Relief, or which is abolished by this act and its authority, powers, and duties transferred to said department, are each and all hereby transferred to said department without change in classification or compensation.

SEC. 7. Except as otherwise provided by this act, all authority, powers, and duties held, exercised, and performed by the head of any executive department in and over any bureau, office, officer, or branch of the public service which is by this act transferred to the Department of Education and Relief, or which is abolished by this act and its authority, powers, and duties transferred to said department, or in and over any business arising therefrom or pertaining thereto, or in relation to the duties performed by and authority conferred by law upon such bureau, office, officer, or branch of the public service, whether of an appellate or revisory character or otherwise, shall be vested in and exercised and performed by the Secretary of Education and Relief: *Provided, however*, That this shall not be construed to affect the provisions of the act approved August 18, 1894, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes," relating to the annual inspection of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers under the direction of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 8. The Secretary of Education and Relief shall make annually, at the close of each fiscal year, a report in writing to Congress, giving an account of all moneys received and disbursed by him and his department, describing the work done by the department, and making such recommendations as he shall deem necessary for the effective performance of the duties and purposes of the department. He also shall make from time to time such special investigations and reports as may be required of him by the President or either House of Congress, or as he himself may deem necessary and urgent.

#### TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SEC. 200. The Department of Commerce shall be vested with jurisdiction and control over the bureaus, offices, and branches of the public service hereinafter specified. All unexpended appropriations, which shall be available at the time when this act takes effect, in relation to the various bureaus, offices, and branches of the public service which are by this act transferred to or included in the Department of Commerce, shall become available for expenditure by the Department of Commerce, and shall be treated as if said branches of the public service had been directly named, in the laws making said appropriations, as parts of the Department of Commerce. There shall hereafter be in the Department of Commerce two additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce. The Assistant Secretaries of Commerce shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and they shall be known respectively as the Assistant Secretary for Industry, the Assistant Secretary for Trade, and the Assistant Secretary for Merchant Marine. Each Assistant Secretary shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary or required by law.

SEC. 201. (a) The Bureau of Mines and the Patent Office, and all pertaining thereto, are hereby transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Commerce.

(b) The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is transferred to and made a part of the Department of Commerce, where it shall perform its duties in accordance with rules and regulations approved by the Secretary of Commerce and under his general direction. The committee's annual report shall hereafter be submitted through the Secretary of Commerce, who shall transmit it to Congress with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

(c) The Lake Survey Office, now under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, including all that pertains thereto, is hereby transferred from the Department of War to the Department of Commerce; and the detail of all officers of the United States Army assigned to the Lake Survey Office shall cease and terminate on September 30, 1925, unless sooner terminated by the Secretary of War. In addition to the surveys now made under its supervision in accordance with existing law, the Department of Commerce shall be charged with making all surveys now or hereafter required by the United States to facilitate the navigation of the waters of the Great Lakes and other navigable lakes and the waters adjacent to Cuba, the Island of Haiti, and the Virgin Islands, and with the preparation and distribution of all nautical charts and sailing directions relating to or required in the navigation of such waters.

(d) The authority, powers, and duties conferred and imposed upon the Secretary of War under the provisions of sections 201 and 500 of the transportation act, 1920, shall be transferred to the Secretary of Commerce, to be held, exercised, and performed by him in the same manner as if he had been directly named in said act instead of the Secretary of War; and all boats, barges, tugs, and other transportation facilities transferred to the Secretary of War under the provisions of said act, and all transportation facilities and all agencies and instrumentalities acquired or established by the Secretary of War to carry into effect the provisions of said act, are hereby transferred from the Department of War to the Department of Commerce. The detail of all officers of the United States Army assigned to assist the Secretary of War in the discharge of his duties under the provisions of said act shall cease and terminate on September 30, 1925, unless sooner terminated by the Secretary of War.

(e) The Bureau of the Census shall hereafter be known as the Bureau of Federal Statistics and the Director of the Census as the Director of Federal Statistics. The authority, powers, and duties conferred and imposed by law upon the Director of the Geological Survey with relation to the collection and publication of statistics of mineral resources and production in the United States, and the authority, powers, and duties conferred and imposed by law upon the Secretary of War or the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army with relation to the collection and publication of statistics of waterborne commerce in the United States, shall be held, exercised, and performed by the Director of Federal Statistics under the general direction of the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 202. (a) There is hereby established in the Department of Commerce a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Transportation. The chief officer of the Bureau of Transportation, who shall have control and direction of said bureau, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall be known as the Director of the Bureau of Transportation and shall receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum. There shall also be in said bureau an assistant director, who shall receive a salary of \$6,000 per annum, and who shall, in the absence of the director, act as and perform the duties of the director. The assistant director shall also perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of Commerce or by the director. There shall also be in the said bureau a chief clerk and such other officers and employees as may be authorized by law.

(b) It shall be the province and duty of the Bureau of Transportation, under the general direction of the Secretary of Commerce, to make diligent investigation into all matters affecting the facilities of the United States for interstate transportation by rail, highway, water, and air, and to gather such information and data as will enable the President of the United States to make recommendations to Congress looking to the development and improvement of the transportation facilities of the Nation. The bureau shall make such special investigations and gather such data as the President or the Secretary of Commerce may from time to time require, and it shall publish and supply useful information relating to national transportation questions to other branches of the Government and to the public.

SEC. 203. The official records and papers on file in and pertaining to the business of any bureau, office, or branch of the public service which is by this act transferred to or included in the Department of Commerce, together with the furniture, equipment, and other property in use in such bureau, office, or branch of the public service, are hereby transferred to the Department of Commerce.

SEC. 204. Until other quarters are provided, the Department of Commerce may occupy any buildings and premises occupied by any bureau, office, or branch of the public service which is by this act



transferred to or included in the Department of Commerce. The officers and employees employed in or under the jurisdiction of any bureau, office, or branch of the public service which is by this act transferred to or included in the Department of Commerce are each and all hereby transferred to said department without change in classification or compensation.

SEC. 205. All authority, powers, and duties held, exercised, and performed by the head of any executive department in and over any bureau, office, officer, or branch of the public service which is by this act transferred to or included in the Department of Commerce, or in and over any business arising therefrom or pertaining thereto, or in relation to the duties performed by and authority conferred by law upon such bureau, office, officer, or branch of the public service, whether of an appellate or revisory character or otherwise, shall hereafter be vested in and exercised and performed by the Secretary of Commerce.

#### TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 300. The Department of the Interior shall be vested with jurisdiction and control over the bureaus, offices, and branches of the public service hereinafter specified. All unexpended appropriations which shall be available at the time when this act takes effect, in relation to the various bureaus, offices, and branches of the public service, which are by this act transferred to or included in the Department of the Interior, or which are abolished by this act, and their authority, powers, and duties transferred to the Department of the Interior, shall become available for expenditure by the Department of the Interior and shall be treated the same as if said branches of the public service had been directly named, in the laws making said appropriations, as parts of the Department of the Interior. The Assistant Secretaries of the Interior shall hereafter be known, respectively, as the Assistant Secretary for Public Domain and the Assistant Secretary for Public Works.

SEC. 301. (a) The Bureau of Public Roads, including all that pertains thereto, is hereby transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior.

(b) The Office of the Supervising Architect, including all that pertains thereto, is hereby transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Interior.

(c) The Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, under the jurisdiction of the Department of War, is hereby abolished; and the authority, powers, and duties conferred and imposed by law upon said board shall be held, exercised, and performed by the Secretary of the Interior through such instrumentalities as he may determine, with the approval of the President.

SEC. 302. The official records and papers on file in and pertaining to the business of any bureau, office, or branch of the public service which is transferred by this act to the Department of the Interior, or which is abolished by this act and its authority, powers, and duties transferred to the Department of the Interior, together with the furniture, equipment, and other property in use in such bureau, office, or branch of the public service, are hereby transferred to the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 303. Until other quarters are provided, the Department of the Interior may occupy any buildings and premises occupied by any bureau, office, or branch of the public service which is by this act transferred to or included in the Department of the Interior, or which is abolished by this act and its authority, powers, and duties transferred to said department. The officers and employees employed in or under the jurisdiction of any bureau, office, or branch of the public service which is by this act transferred to or included in the Department of the Interior, or which is abolished by this act and its authority, powers, and duties transferred to said department, are each and all hereby transferred to said department without change in classification or compensation.

SEC. 304. All authority, powers, and duties held, exercised, and performed by the head of any executive department in and over any bureau, office, officer, or branch of the public service which is by this act transferred to the Department of the Interior, or which is abolished by this act and its authority, powers, and duties transferred to said department, or in and over any business arising therefrom or pertaining thereto, or in relation to the duties performed by and authority conferred by law upon such bureau, office, officer, or branch of the public service, whether of an appellate or revisory character or otherwise, shall hereafter be vested in and exercised and performed by the Secretary of the Interior.

#### TITLE IV.—BUREAU OF PURCHASE AND SUPPLY

SEC. 400. There is hereby established at the seat of government a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Purchase and Supply, which shall be independent of any executive department. The chief officer of the bureau of purchase and supply, who shall have control and direction of said bureau, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall be known as the director of purchase and supply, and shall receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum. The director of purchase and supply is authorized to appoint an assistant director of purchase and supply, a chief clerk,

a disbursing officer, and such experts, clerks, chauffeurs, storekeepers, laborers, and other employees as may be authorized by law. In connection with the establishment and maintenance of the Bureau of Purchase and Supply said director is authorized to procure by purchase or lease for such periods as may be necessary, buildings for office or warehouse purposes, and such lands, wharves, railroad trestles, spurs, and sidings as may be necessary for the handling of supplies; and to purchase, maintain, equip, and exchange such freight-carrying, motor-propelled, and horse-drawn vehicles and appurtenances thereto as may be required. The director of purchase and supply shall cause a seal of office to be made for the Bureau of Purchase and Supply of such device as the President shall approve, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

SEC. 401. The Bureau of Purchase and Supply shall contract for, purchase, and distribute supplies for the executive departments and independent establishments in the District of Columbia, for the municipal government of the District of Columbia, and, when in the opinion of the head of the executive department or independent establishment concerned it is practicable to do so, for field services; and except as expressly provided herein all supplies for the use of any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia, or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, shall be contracted for and purchased exclusively by the Bureau of Purchase and Supply: *Provided*, That the President, after consultation with the Director of Purchase and Supply, may authorize the purchase of supplies without the intervention of the Bureau of Purchase and Supply when in his opinion the public interest so demands: *Provided further*, That in cases where the President authorizes the procurement of supplies through other channels than the Bureau of Purchase and Supply he shall in the order of authorization make provision for such restriction upon the methods of purchase as he may deem necessary. The word "supplies," as used under this title, shall be construed to include everything, except real estate, and printed or engraved matter obtainable through the Government Printing Office or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing which may be needed in the transaction of official business or for public use: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the contracting for paper or supplies used by the Government Printing Office or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in printing, binding, or engraving processes.

Except as the President may otherwise direct, the Bureau of Purchase and Supply shall contract, on behalf of the executive departments and independent establishments in the District of Columbia, for all telephone, telegraph, electric light, electric power, and laundry service and for the collection and disposal of ashes and other debris in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 402. The Bureau of Purchase and Supply is authorized, in the discretion of the director, to contract for and purchase the supplies ordinarily and commonly needed by any executive department or independent establishment or by the municipal government of the District of Columbia in quantities sufficient for annual requirements. Such supplies shall be stored under the direction of the Director of Purchase and Supply, and he shall be responsible for their custody and issue. Supplies shall be furnished to the several executive departments and independent establishments and to the municipal government of the District of Columbia upon presentation of appropriate requisition therefor; and supplies not in ordinary and common use shall be procured by the Bureau of Purchase and Supply only after presentation of such requisition: *Provided*, That no department or establishment shall requisition supplies from the Bureau of Purchase and Supply through more than one office. Every requisition made by any executive department or independent establishment or by the municipal government of the District of Columbia shall be accompanied by a certificate, signed by an officer designated for that purpose by the head of the executive department or independent establishment concerned or by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to the effect that an appropriation is available from which payment for the supplies may be made, and that the estimated amount of such payment has been set aside on the books of the office concerned.

SEC. 403. There is hereby authorized to be set aside as a special fund in the Department of the Treasury to be known as the general purchase and supply fund, such sum as may be appropriated by Congress for the payment by the Bureau of Purchase and Supply of the cost of the supplies purchased under the provisions of section 401 of this act; and said bureau shall charge the cost of supplies furnished to the agencies requisitioning the same, and reimbursement therefor shall be made by such agencies out of the appropriations which may be applicable upon presentation of regular monthly statements of account: *Provided*, That all such reimbursements shall be placed to the credit of the general purchase and supply fund, and the same are hereby reappropriated for the same purposes as the original fund.

SEC. 404. All surplus, discarded, or useless supplies now in the possession of the several executive departments and independent establishments and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, and all such supplies which may be accumulated in the future, shall be consigned to the Bureau of Purchase and Supply for sale



or other disposition; and the proceeds of sales of such supplies shall be credited to the respective appropriations applicable: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to apply to supplies acquired for the Military or Naval Establishments or for any field service: *And provided further*, That supplies acquired by the Bureau of Purchase and Supply which, due to breakage, spoilage, deterioration, obsolescence, or other cause, become unsuited for issue upon requisition for Government use, may be disposed of by the director in such manner as the President may approve.

SEC. 405. (a) The General Supply Committee established under the provisions of section 4 of the act approved June 17, 1910, entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes," is hereby abolished. The authority, powers, and duties conferred and imposed by said section upon said committee and upon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease and terminate; and the Director of Purchase and Supply shall secure the proper fulfillment of all unexpired contracts for supplies contracted for under the provisions of said section. All unexpended appropriations which shall be available at the time when this act takes effect, in relation to the General Supply Committee, shall become available for expenditure by the Bureau of Purchase and Supply and shall be treated as if said Bureau of Purchase and Supply had been directly named in the laws making said appropriations instead of the General Supply Committee. The officers and employees employed by the General Supply Committee are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Purchase and Supply without change in classification or compensation; and the official records and papers on file with and pertaining to the business of the General Supply Committee, together with all furniture and property of said committee, are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Purchase and Supply.

(b) The fuel storage and distributing yards established under the provisions of the act approved July 1, 1918, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and for other purposes," known as the Government fuel yards, and all that pertains to the same, are hereby transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Bureau of Purchase and Supply; and the authority, powers, and duties held, exercised, and performed by the Secretary of the Interior in and over the Government fuel yards shall hereafter be vested in and exercised and performed by the Director of Purchase and Supply. All unexpended appropriations which shall be available at the time when this act takes effect in relation to the Government fuel yards shall become available for expenditure by the Bureau of Purchase and Supply and shall be treated as if said Government fuel yards had been directly named in the laws making such appropriations as a part of the Bureau of Purchase and Supply. All officers and employees employed by or in the Government fuel yards are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Purchase and Supply without change in classification or compensation; and the official records and papers on file in or under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior pertaining to the business of the Government fuel yards, together with the supplies, furniture, equipment, and other property now in use in or in the possession of said Government fuel yards, are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Purchase and Supply.

(c) Until other quarters and facilities are provided the Bureau of Purchase and Supply may occupy the buildings and premises occupied by the General Supply Committee and the Government Fuel Yards.

SEC. 406. The Director of Purchase and Supply, with the approval of the President, shall make all regulations necessary to carry into effect the provisions under this title; and he shall make annually, at the close of each fiscal year, a report in writing to Congress, giving an account of all moneys received and disbursed by the Bureau of Purchase and Supply, describing the work done by said Bureau of Purchase and Supply and making such recommendations as he shall deem necessary for the effective performance of the duties and purposes of said bureau. He also shall make from time to time such special reports as may be required of him by the President or either House of Congress, or as he himself may deem necessary and urgent.

#### TITLE V.—OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PARKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SEC. 500. There is hereby established at the seat of government an office to be known as the Office of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia, which shall be independent of any executive department. The chief officer of the Office of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia, who shall have control and direction of said office, shall be known as the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia. He shall be appointed by the President and shall receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum: *Provided, however*, That the President may in his discretion designate from the Corps of Engineers of the Army an officer well qualified for the purpose as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia to serve without additional compensation. The Superintendent of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia is authorized to appoint an assistant superin-

tendent, a chief clerk, a disbursing officer, and such other officers and employees as may be authorized by law: *Provided, however*, That the President is hereby authorized to designate not to exceed two qualified officers of the United States Army for duty in the Office of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia, under the direction and control of the Superintendent, to serve without additional compensation.

SEC. 501. (a) The commission established by the act approved March 3, 1883, entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes," for the purposes of the care and supervision of the State, War, and Navy Department Buildings is hereby abolished, together with the office known as the Office of the Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Buildings; and all authority, powers, and duties conferred and imposed by law upon said commission or upon said office shall be held, exercised, and performed by the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia, under the general direction of the President.

(b) The Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, under the direction and control of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, is hereby abolished, and all authority, powers, and duties conferred and imposed by law upon the Secretary of War or upon the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army in relation to the construction, maintenance, care, custody, upkeep, or repair of public buildings, grounds, parks, monuments, or memorials in the District of Columbia, together with the authority, powers, and duties conferred and imposed by law upon the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, shall be held, exercised, and performed by the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia, under the general direction of the President.

SEC. 502. All unexpended appropriations, which shall be available when this act takes effect, in relation to the offices abolished by the preceding section, shall become available for expenditure by the Office of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia, and shall be treated as if that office had been directly named in the laws making such appropriations, instead of the offices so abolished. The officers and employees employed in the offices so abolished are hereby transferred to the Office of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia without change in classification or compensation; and the official records and papers on file in or under the jurisdiction of the said offices, together with the supplies, furniture, and other property in use in or in the possession of such offices, are hereby transferred to the Office of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 503. The superintendent of public buildings and parks in the District of Columbia, with the approval of the President, shall make all regulations necessary to carry into effect the provisions under this title; and he shall make annually, at the close of each fiscal year, a report in writing to Congress, describing the work done by the office of public buildings and parks in the District of Columbia, and making such recommendations as he shall deem necessary for the effective performance of the duties and purposes of said office. He also shall make from time to time such special reports as may be required of him by the President or either House of Congress or as he himself may deem necessary and urgent.

#### TITLE VI.—DEPARTMENTAL SOLICITORS

SEC. 600. The Solicitor of the Treasury, the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, the Solicitor for the Department of State, the Solicitor for the Department of the Interior, the Solicitor for the Department of Commerce, and the Solicitor for the Department of Labor, and all officers and employees of the Department of Justice subordinate thereto, are hereby transferred, without change in classification or compensation, as hereinafter specified: The Solicitor of the Treasury and all officers and employees of the Department of Justice who are subordinate thereto, to the Department of the Treasury; the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the Department of the Treasury; the Solicitor for the Department of State, to the Department of State; the Solicitor for the Department of the Interior, to the Department of the Interior; the Solicitor for the Department of Commerce and all officers and employees of the Department of Justice who are subordinate thereto, to the Department of Commerce; and the Solicitor for the Department of Labor, and all employees of the Department of Justice who are subordinate thereto, to the Department of Labor; and the officers and employees so transferred shall hereafter perform their several duties under the general direction of the heads of the departments to which they are respectively transferred: *Provided*, That all published opinions and rulings by the law officers of the several departments and independent establishments shall be promulgated in accordance with rules and regulations issued by the Attorney General, and any opinion or ruling by the Attorney General upon any question of law arising in any executive department or independent establishment shall be treated as binding upon all executive departments, bureaus, agencies, or offices therewith concerned; but this provision shall not be construed as affecting the jurisdiction



exercised under the authority of existing law by the Comptroller General of the United States or the Judge Advocates General of the Army and Navy: *Provided further*, That instructions to United States attorneys, United States marshals, and clerks of United States courts may be issued by the Attorney General or other duly authorized officer of the Department of Justice, and by no other officer in any executive department: All unexpended appropriations which shall be available at the time when this act takes effect for the payment, under the supervision of the Attorney General, of salaries to the officers and employees by this act transferred from the Department of Justice to other departments shall become available for expenditure by the respective departments to which said officers and employees are transferred, and shall be treated as if said departments had been directly named in the laws making said appropriations instead of the Department of Justice.

#### TITLE VII.—BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

SEC. 700. The Bureau of the Budget, created by section 207 of the Budget and accounting act, 1921, shall hereafter be independent of any executive department. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall cause a seal of office to be made for the Bureau of the Budget of such device as the President shall approve, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

#### TITLE VIII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 800. This act may be cited as the "departmental reorganization act, 1924."

SEC. 801. This act shall take effect March 4, 1925: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this act in relation to the transfer of any agency from the jurisdiction and control of one officer to the jurisdiction and control of another, or in relation to the abolishment of any existing agency, or in relation to the transfer of authority, powers, and duties from one officer or agency to another, shall take effect and be in force July 1, 1925, and not before.

SEC. 802. No suit, action, or other proceeding lawfully commenced by or against the head of any department or bureau or other officer of the United States in his official capacity, or in relation to the discharge of his official duties, shall abate by reason of the transfer of authority, powers, and duties from one officer or agency of the Government to another under the provisions of this act, but the court, on motion or supplemental petition filed at any time within 12 months after this act shall take effect, showing a necessity for a survival thereof to obtain a settlement of the questions involved, may allow the same to be maintained by or against the head of the department or other officer of the United States to whom said authority, powers, and duties are transferred by this act.

SEC. 803. The head of each executive department is hereby given power and authority to make, subject to the approval of the President, such changes in the organization of the bureaus, offices, and other branches of the public service included in his department as he may deem essential to economical and effective administration; and he is hereby authorized and empowered to reorganize or consolidate, with the approval of the President, any of the bureaus, offices, or other branches of the public service under his jurisdiction, and to set up such divisions, offices, and districts as may be best adapted to accomplish the purposes for which the department was established: *Provided*, That the head of each department shall specially report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session any action taken under the provisions of this section, with the reasons therefor.

The report is as follows:

[Senate Document No. 128, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session]

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION CREATED UNDER THE JOINT RESOLUTION ADOPTED DECEMBER 17, 1920, AS AMENDED BY RESOLUTION APPROVED MAY 5, 1923

(Presented by Mr. SMOOT June 3, 1924. Ordered to be printed)

The Joint Committee on Reorganization, created under the joint resolution adopted December 17, 1920 (Public Res. No. 54, 66th Cong.), as amended by the joint resolution approved May 5, 1921 (Public Res. No. 1, 67th Cong.), submits the following report:

#### THE COMMITTEE'S DUTIES

The duties of the committee were described in section 2 of the resolution by which it was created, in the following language:

"It shall be the duty of the Joint Committee on Reorganization to make a survey of the administrative services of the Government for the purpose of securing all pertinent facts concerning their powers and duties, their distribution among the several executive departments, and their overlapping and duplication of authority; also to determine what redistribution of activities should be made among the several services, with a view to the proper correlation of the same, and what departmental regrouping of services should be made, so that each executive department shall embrace only services having close working relation with each other and ministering directly to the primary purpose for which the same are maintained and operated, to the end that there

shall be achieved the largest possible measure of efficiency and economy in the conduct of Government business."

Section 3 of the resolution provided:

"That the committee shall, from time to time, report to both the Senate and the House of Representatives the results of its inquiries, together with its recommendations, and shall prepare and submit bills or resolutions having for their purpose the coordination of Government functions and their most efficient economical conduct." \* \* \*

#### THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATIONS

In view of the peculiar interest of the President and his Cabinet officers in the question of reorganizing the executive services of the Government, charged as they are with the management and control of those services, Congress saw fit to invite the active participation of the President in the study of the problems intrusted to the committee; and by the joint resolution of May 5, 1921, it authorized the President to designate a representative to cooperate with the committee. The President's representative has served as chairman.

As a preliminary to active work it was deemed expedient to secure an expression from the President representing his conclusions, after study and conference with the members of his Cabinet, concerning the steps which should properly be taken to reorganize the departments and services under his direction. On February 13, 1923, President Harding transmitted to the committee a plan for the rearrangement of the executive services, which has served as the basis for the committee's investigations and discussions. (The President's communication was printed as S. Doc. No. 302, 67th Cong., 4th sess.; it is reproduced as Appendix A of this report.) The adjournment of the Sixty-seventh Congress, however, shortly after the President submitted his proposals made it necessary for the committee further to postpone its work. But as soon as practicable after the organization of the Sixty-eighth Congress hearings were begun on the President's plan. With the exception of the Secretary of State, whose department is but little involved, all members of the Cabinet testified before the committee, as well as a considerable number of bureau officers and persons representing private organizations. Public hearings were concluded on April 8, 1924.

#### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

A brief sketch of the history and growth of the principal executive establishments of the Government will be instructive.

Following the adoption of the Federal Constitution the first executive agency created by Congress was the Department of Foreign Affairs, which was established by the act of July 27, 1789. (Its name was changed to Department of State by the act of September 15, 1789.) The War Department, with jurisdiction over both military and naval affairs, as well as over land grants to veterans for military service and the Government's dealings with the Indians, was established by the act of August 7, 1789, and the Treasury Department by the act of September 2 of the same year. The office of Attorney General, the forerunner of the Department of Justice, was created by the act of September 24, 1789; and the President's Cabinet was originally composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Treasury, heads of the three executive departments, and the Attorney General, who was legal adviser to the President and the department heads.

By the act of April 30, 1798, creating the Navy Department, the number of executive departments was increased to four, the new department taking from the War Department jurisdiction over naval affairs, including naval pensions. For more than 50 years the organization of the executive branch of the Government remained on substantially this basis. A temporary Postmaster General, however, had been provided for by an act of September 22, 1789, and by the act of May 8, 1794, a general post office was established, to have supervision over postal affairs, with a Postmaster General in charge. But this establishment was not then recognized as an executive department and its head was not originally of Cabinet rank. It was not until 1829 that the Postmaster General was admitted to the Cabinet (The President's Cabinet is not provided for by law, but exists only by custom. The President may include in his Cabinet any executive officer, whether or not the head of an executive department. Thus the Attorney General was a member of the Cabinet from the beginning, although he did not become the head of an executive department until 1870. And although the Postmaster General was a member of the Cabinet from Jackson's time, his department did not become an executive department until 1872), and the Post Office Department was not established on its present footing until after the Civil War.

The first important reorganization of the executive branch of the Government occurred in 1849, with the establishment of the Interior Department by the act of March 3. The new department was intended to be the home department, as its name implies, to have jurisdiction over strictly domestic affairs coming within the scope of the Federal Government. To it were transferred from the four existing departments—State, War, Treasury, and Navy—the Government's activities relating to patents, public buildings, pensions, and the



accounts of officers of the United States courts, as well as those relating to the public lands and to Indians. The head of the department was of Cabinet rank from the beginning.

As above noted, the office of Attorney General was created in 1789. This officer, always a member of the Cabinet and the legal adviser of the President and his department heads, was also charged with the conduct of all litigation to which the Government was a party before the Supreme Court. By act of June 22, 1870, Congress established the Department of Justice, and placed the Attorney General at its head. The purpose was to centralize the legal work done on behalf of the Government. Two years later, by the act of June 8, 1872, the Post Office Department was formally established, of equal rank with the other executive departments.

The next executive department to be established was the Department of Agriculture, which had its inception in the growing desire of the farming, stock-raising, and horticultural interests of the country for the active support and help of the Federal Government. The act of May 15, 1862, had created an establishment independent of any executive department, known as the Department of Agriculture, with a Commissioner of Agriculture at its head. This officer, however, was not of Cabinet rank. Twenty-seven years later, by the act approved February 9, 1889, Congress established the Department of Agriculture as an executive department, providing for the office of Secretary of Agriculture, a post on equal footing with the heads of the other executive departments. This department has since been marked by steady growth and development.

An important realignment in the organization of the executive branch of the Government came in 1903, when Congress, by the act of February 14, created the Department of Commerce and Labor. This was in recognition of the growing interests of trade and industry in the Government and the desire for the separate treatment of the special problems arising in these fields. The following services were transferred to the new department from the Department of the Treasury: The Lighthouse Board, the Lighthouse Establishment, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Bureau of Navigation, the United States Shipping Commissioners, the Bureau of Standards, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Immigration, and the Bureau of Statistics. The Department of the Interior contributed the Census Office, and the State Department the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. (The act of February 14, 1903, required the consolidation of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce with the Bureau of Statistics transferred from the Treasury Department, under the name Bureau of Statistics. This organization became the present Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by the act approved August 23, 1912.) Three independent establishments, the Department of Labor, created by the act approved June 13, 1888, the Fish Commission, and the office of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, were also incorporated in the new department.

The Department of Commerce and Labor was in reality a compromise of two propositions recommended to Congress, the one for a separate department given over to the general idea of fostering and encouraging manufactures and commerce, and the other for a similar organization to represent the interests of labor. Labor was never satisfied with the Department of Commerce and Labor, and, largely as a result of its representations, Congress passed the act of March 4, 1913, which effectually split the Department of Commerce and Labor into two separate executive departments—the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor. The Department of Labor was given jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Services (then jointly administered, but separated by the act creating the Department of Labor), the Bureau (formerly the Department) of Labor (the act changed the name of the Bureau of Labor to Bureau of Labor Statistics), and the Children's Bureau. The other services under the Department of Commerce and Labor were given to the Department of Commerce.

Establishments independent of any executive department have been present in the administrative organization of the Government from the beginning. The first one of importance was the Post Office Department, whose head did not enter the Cabinet until 1829, and which did not become in name an executive department until 1872, as has been noted. The Smithsonian Institution was created by act of Congress in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, who in 1826 bequeathed his fortune to the United States to found at Washington, under the name "Smithsonian Institution," an establishment for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The Columbia Institution for the Deaf was established in 1857 (by the act approved February 16, 1857) under the management of a board of directors. The so-called Department of Agriculture was created as an independent establishment in 1862. Following the Civil War, the act of March 21, 1866, created the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and provided for its administration independently of any executive department, although the Secretary of War was ex officio a member of its board of managers. The Soldiers' Home had already been established, after the war with Mexico, by the act of March 3, 1851.

The growing dissatisfaction of the country with the spoils system of filling Federal offices led, in 1883, to the passage of the civil service act and the establishment of the Civil Service Commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission followed, under the act approved February 4, 1887. The Bureau of Labor, created as a subdivision of the Interior Department by the act of June 27, 1884, was made an independent establishment by the act of June 13, 1888, under the name Department of Labor. It was not, however, an executive department, and its head was not a member of the Cabinet. (As has been noted, the Department of Labor was incorporated in the Department of Commerce and Labor upon the establishment of that department in 1903.)

The act of March 4, 1913, creating the separate Departments of Commerce and Labor was the last legislation affecting the organization of the executive departments as such. Since that time the number of branches presided over by officers of Cabinet rank has remained at 10. The period from 1913 up to the entry of the United States into the war with Germany, however, witnessed the origin of an additional number of establishments independent of the executive departments. Prominent among these were the Federal Reserve Board, created by the act of December 23, 1913, to have supervision of the new Federal reserve system; the Federal Trade Commission, established under the act of September 26, 1914, to take over from the Department of Commerce the function of investigating and checking unfair competition in interstate trade; the Council of National Defense, established by the act of August 29, 1916, to make dispositions for the impending entry of the United States into the European war; and the Shipping Board, established by the act of September 7, 1916, to regulate carriers by water engaged in interstate and foreign commerce and to encourage and assist the development of an American merchant marine.

Other independent establishments of less general importance created in this period were the Bureau of Efficiency, originally set up as a division of the Civil Service Commission under the act of March 4, 1913; the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, established by the act of July 15, 1913; the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, created by the act of March 3, 1915; the Employees' Compensation Commission, established by the act of September 7, 1916; the Tariff Commission, created by the act approved September 8, 1916; and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, established by the act of February 23, 1917.

The war with Germany, opening in 1917, resulted in an extraordinary and unprecedented expansion of the executive services of the Government. First affected, of course, were the War and Navy Departments, charged with the mobilization of our armed forces at the seat of war. But the Treasury Department had the burden of financing the Government, and its forces were augmented quite as rapidly and extensively as the civilian staffs of the departments having supervision over combat operations. The public-debt service, with the duty of floating the great Liberty loans, the revenue services, responsible for the collection of the war taxes, and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, charged, under the Secretary of the Treasury, with the task of insuring the lives of our soldiers and sailors, of adjudicating their claims for compensation for disability, and of paying allotments and allowances to their dependents, were the outstanding instances of war expansion in the Treasury Department.

Every department of the Government was given extraordinary war duties, resulting invariably in its temporary enlargement and many times in the creation of bureaus or offices to handle particular tasks. The Department of Agriculture attended to the important work of stimulating agricultural production at a time when the bulk of able-bodied young men had left the farms for military service. The State Department had a large burden in connection with the conduct of our difficult foreign relations and safeguarding the persons and property of our nationals abroad. The Department of Justice was charged with keeping radical agitation in check and preventing espionage by alien enemies resident in this country. The Post Office Department had a large part in the flotation of the war loans. The marine services of the Department of Commerce were mobilized, wholly or in part, as auxiliaries of the Naval Establishment, and the department was called upon to help in the stimulation of manufacturing production through its contacts with trade and industry. The Department of Labor established an employment service to facilitate the distribution of available labor and set up an organization to provide housing and transportation facilities for labor at congested manufacturing and shipbuilding centers. The Interior Department was possibly the least affected by the emergency, although that department participated actively in the war program, perhaps chiefly in the stimulation of the private production of certain minerals required in military operations.

No less noteworthy than the expansion of the 10 executive departments to meet the exigencies of the war period was the growth of those agencies of the Government which were managed independently of the executive departments. Many new independent organizations



were added to the existing structure, and there was hardly one of those already in operation but that was called upon for extraordinary service. The Shipping Board was given, under war legislation, comprehensive authority over all phases of the shipping problem which confronted the United States during the war, including the authority to purchase, construct, equip, lease, charter, maintain, and operate ships for the Government as a part of the war program. This establishment, with its auxiliary, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was one of the outstanding agencies of the period. The Council of National Defense extended its organization, largely recruited on a volunteer basis, throughout the entire country, aiding in a hundred ways the permanent establishments of the Government in the conduct of the war program. The Federal Reserve Board, as controlling head of the Federal reserve banking system, through which the Liberty loans were principally financed, was a tremendous support to the Treasury. The Federal Trade Commission administered the provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act relating to enemy owned or controlled letters patent, and made important investigations into production costs to serve as the basis of price regulation.

By Executive or administrative action, if not by legislation, literally scores of new agencies came into being during this period. Some were given departmental affiliation, but many operated virtually as independent establishments. Perhaps the most important of these were the office of the Alien Property Custodian, established on October 22, 1917, under the provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act of October 6, 1917, to discover, take over, administer, and dispose of enemy-owned property in the United States and its Territories; the Railroad Administration, organized under the proclamation of the President dated December 26, 1917, for the purpose of operating the railroads during the period of Federal control; the War Finance Corporation, created by the act of April 5, 1918, to provide financial assistance to enterprises engaged in the production of war materials or in other operations contributory to the successful prosecution of the war; the War Industries Board, created July 28, 1917, by the Council of National Defense, to facilitate the production of war materials with the minimum dislocation of industry; the War Trade Board, established by Executive order of October 12, 1917, primarily to restrict the trade of enemy countries; and the Food and Fuel Administrations, created by the President in August, 1917.

Following the termination of the war came the period of demobilization. Very rapidly, after the armistice of November 11, 1918, the executive organization of the Government began disbanding the civilian forces recruited during the war. Some evidence of the speed with which this was done is found in the following table showing the estimated number of persons on the Federal pay roll at various dates before, during, and after the war. It is interesting to note that the "peak of the load" came on November 11, 1918, the day of the armistice, following which the recruiting of civilian workers was stopped short and the reduction of personnel begun.

*Statement showing the approximate number of employees of the Government on certain dates before, during, and since the war*

Date	Number of employees		
	Departmental service	Field service	Total
June 30, 1916.....	39,442	398,615	438,057
Nov. 11, 1918.....	117,760	800,000	917,760
June 30, 1919.....	100,640	675,538	776,178
July 31, 1920.....	90,559	600,557	691,116
July 31, 1921.....	78,865	518,617	597,482
June 30, 1922.....	69,980	490,883	560,863
June 30, 1923.....	66,290	482,241	548,531

No particular purpose would be served by tracing in detail the steps followed in restoring the executive branch of the Government to a peace basis. The move was gradual, of course. It was seldom found possible abruptly to discontinue a "war" organization and disband its forces. Time was always required to complete pending transactions, to put records in order, to dispose of property, and so on. Many war-time agencies carried on for years and some, such as the Railroad Administration and the office of the Alien Property Custodian, are still in existence.

It is important to note also that as the result of the war the Government has assumed permanently some functions which will require for many years the continuation of agencies set up during the period of hostilities. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department was, practically speaking, established during the war for the purpose of insuring the lives of our soldiers and sailors, providing them "compensation" for disabilities incurred in line of duty, and paying allotments and allowances to their dependents. This organization obviously could not be demobilized upon the cessation of hostilities. It has continued, and must remain in operation for many years, the third of its original functions—the payment

of allotments and allowances—having been superseded by the more perplexing problem of providing hospitalization and rehabilitation to injured or disabled veterans. One of the most important organization changes occurring since the war was the establishment of this bureau as an agency directly responsible to the President, under the name United States Veterans' Bureau, and the transfer to it of certain functions previously performed by the Public Health Service and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, namely, the hospitalization and rehabilitation of veterans. This is the outstanding example of the conversion of temporary agencies set up under the war emergency into permanent establishments.

On the other hand, certain normal Government functions have been so enlarged and so increased in importance as a result of the war as to necessitate the material expansion of the agencies performing them. The Treasury Department, for instance, has never returned and probably never will return to its pre-war status. The war has left upon the organization of that department an indelible mark—at any rate a mark that will not be eradicated for many years. The public debt of the country was increased by the war to upward of \$26,000,000,000. The tasks connected with floating this debt were, of course, enormous, and they necessitated a large increase in the staff of the department. These tasks are done long since, but there remain the problems of interest payments, redemptions, refundings, and the accounting for these and other transactions involved in the normal public-debt movement. The public-debt service, under the Treasury, including two pre-war organizations, the office of the Register of the Treasury and the Division of Loans and Currency, while, of course, smaller than during the war, will remain for an indefinite period many times larger than the numerically unimportant staffs provided in former days for the administration of our nominal pre-war debt.

The same thing is true of the Internal Revenue Service, which during and since the war has been much increased in size and greatly changed in character. Before the war Federal internal revenue was derived chiefly from excise taxes levied on liquors and tobacco, although beginning with 1913 taxes were assessed against large incomes. To meet the tremendous increase in Government expenditures caused by our participation in the war the income taxes came to be applied to practically all incomes and business profits; and, with the enactment of prohibition legislation, the income and profits taxes, supplemented by luxury, amusement, and sales taxes, virtually superseded the excise taxes as the source of Federal internal revenue, although these latter taxes were, of course, continued in the case of numerous commodities, notably tobacco. The result was the material expansion and the almost complete transformation of the Internal Revenue Service, which without any doubt will remain on its present basis for many years to come, collecting the revenues required to care for the veterans of the war, to pay the interest on the war debt, and gradually to liquidate that debt. Incidentally, it is noteworthy that the Internal Revenue Service has been given responsibility for the enforcement of Federal prohibition legislation, one of its largest subdivisions being the so-called Prohibition Unit.

Other examples—usually of less consequence than those given—could be cited of executive departments whose functions have been permanently increased as the result of the war. The general tendency, however, has been otherwise. Most establishments of the Government have reverted to their peace-time or pre-war status, though here and there war functions and war agencies still may be found.

#### THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

The foregoing sketch of the historical development of the executive branch of the Government touches only the high spots in the growth of Federal administrative agencies. Needless to say, the details of form and organization in the many Government departments are constantly changing as the result of congressional and administrative action. Hardly a session of Congress passes without the enactment of legislation creating new executive agencies, transforming old ones, or imposing new or larger duties upon existing establishments. Hardly a year goes by when some executive department does not organize a new bureau or division for the purpose of carrying out new requirements of law.

This is important to remember in considering the organization of the executive branch of the Government and the present distribution of work among the services of which it is composed. The departments and establishments are not more than the instruments made available to carry into execution the laws from time to time enacted by Congress. In form and organization, therefore, they have always been, and must continue to be, sensitive to the action of successive Congresses in modifying or repealing existing laws and in writing new ones. Congress passes the reclamation act, for instance, putting into force under the Secretary of the Interior the policy of reclaiming arid lands. Immediately there comes into existence under the Department of the Interior the administrative organization necessary to carry out the law. Congress passes the insecticide and fungicide act, providing for the Federal inspection of insecticides and fungicides entering interstate commerce. It is at once necessary to set up an organization to enforce the procedure prescribed. The work is intrusted to



the Department of Agriculture, which appears to have jurisdiction of the interests most vitally affected, and there soon appears the Insecticide and Fungicide Board.

In such cases Congress is interested in providing for specific governmental action. It intrusts the action to whatever agency already in existence seems in all the circumstances to be best equipped to act. If no existing agency is available, it creates or authorizes a new organization to handle the business, sometimes making it a part of one of the executive departments, sometimes making it an establishment independent of any executive department, and sometimes making it interdepartmental; that is, subject to the joint control of two or more department heads. It is probably true that Congress is usually less interested in the selection of the agency through which the Government is to act than in reaching the decision as to what the action shall be. Not infrequently the selection turns upon such considerations as the individualities of the heads of particular offices and their personal fitness to direct the business in project. Usually, at any rate, it rests upon wholly practical grounds, and as the result the assignments of particular activities to particular agencies are not always entirely logical or defensible from theoretical points of view.

In a sense, then, the executive branch of the Government is a composite resulting from the action of successive Congresses, each of which adds to and subtracts from the duties of existing bureaus and offices and occasionally creates new agencies as it prescribes new functions. It is but natural under these circumstances to find some need for reorganization, involving the simultaneous consideration of the work done by all services and such rearrangements as may be necessary to reduce duplications of activities and to bring about more effective administration. This need, which might be apparent at any time, was undoubtedly made more pressing by reason of the expansion of the services as a result of the war with Germany.

The irregularities of organization which exist in the executive establishments to-day are probably well known to everyone who follows public affairs. Unanimity of opinion in matters of detail is not found among students of government, and of course could not be expected. But there is substantial agreement that attention should be given to three points: First, the presence in certain departments of bureaus or offices which perform functions having little or no apparent relation to the major departmental purposes; second, the maintenance by two or more departments of agencies which do work in the same or analogous fields of activity; and, third, the existence of a considerable number of governmental agencies outside the 10 executive departments.

In the main these conditions are so evident that it is hardly necessary to discuss them at any length as matters of fact. The Treasury Department furnishes a good example of the condition first cited. It is the fiscal agency of the Government. But in addition to its fiscal bureaus it includes such patently nonfiscal establishments as the Public Health Service and the Supervising Architect's Office. The War Department embraces a large organization engaged in public works of a strictly civil character. The administration of national forests and of the Government's public-roads program is intrusted to the Department of Agriculture, although on their face these matters seem to have but an indirect relation to the major functions of that department. And so it goes. There is hardly a department which does not have some administrative task or other which has no apparent connection with the larger problems absorbing its chief interest.

It should not be supposed, however, that these cases invariably represent structural defects—that they are irregularities which must be eliminated in order to pave the way to effective administration. Some cases are, of course, fairly obvious. The Treasury Department, for instance, makes no secret of its desire to be rid of the nonfiscal functions which it now exercises, frankly acknowledging not only that they constitute a real embarrassment to the fiscal work of the department, but also that the departmental officers are not able to give expert supervision to such diversified nonfiscal matters as are represented by the Supervising Architect's Office and the Public Health Service. In the case of the War Department and the Department of Agriculture, on the other hand, the facts are not so clear. There are those who believe strongly that much or all of the civil work of the War Department should be permitted to remain in its present status, and those again who believe that the presence of the Bureau of Public Roads and the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture is amply justified on theoretical as well as practical grounds. One of the most perplexing matters presented by the reorganization problem is to determine the proper action to be taken in such instances as these.

The second of the conditions cited is the scattering among several departments of agencies which work in substantially the same fields. It might be more accurate to characterize this as the performance by two or more departments or establishments of the same or similar functions—functions which tend to conflict or overlap—for it is this condition which has given rise to the charges commonly made of duplication of work. As illustrating this condition it may be pointed out that marine charts are published and distributed and hydro-

graphic surveys made by three departments—Commerce, War, and Navy—each of which maintains an organization exclusively for this purpose. Both the Veterans' Bureau, an independent establishment, and the Bureau of Pensions, of the Department of the Interior, attend to the claims of veterans of our wars, while the institutional care of our ex-soldiers and sailors is divided among three departments and two independent establishments. These examples could be multiplied almost without limit. Here again the solution is not obvious. There are always reasons—sometimes sufficient reasons—for the arrangement which prevails in any of these matters. And almost invariably any realignment which may be proposed presents complicated controversial aspects. But as a general proposition it is true that there are many cases where agencies working in the same field in different establishments could, in the long run, be more satisfactorily administered if brought together under the same departmental supervision.

The importance of the third condition enumerated is indicated to some extent by the fact that there now exist in the executive branch of the Government almost 30 bureaus, offices, boards, or commissions which maintain their existence independently of the 10 executive departments. The independent status of most of these organizations is completely justified; but there are some which do work that lies in the same direction as the work of certain of the executive departments. So far as practicable these should be abolished and their duties combined with those performed by the departments having the supervision of members of the President's Cabinet.

Very accurately Congress appraised the situation in its resolution establishing the Joint Committee on Reorganization. It required the committee to determine two things: First, what redistribution of work should be made among Government agencies, spoken of as services; and, second, what regrouping of the services themselves should be made among the departments. According to section 2 of the resolution, the object to be achieved by the redistribution of work among the services is the better correlation of the efforts of Government agencies which work in the same or related fields. And the departmental regrouping of services is to be such a reordering of the several agencies of the Government that each executive department "shall embrace only services having close working relations with each other and ministering directly" to a common purpose.

With these objects in mind the committee submits the following recommendations (a chart exhibiting the present organization of the Government and showing the effect of the committee's recommendations is submitted as Appendix B of this report):

I. The establishment of a new department, to be known as the department of education and relief, and the concentration under that department of the scattered agencies which now perform work in the fields of public health, public education, and the care of veterans. Specifically these are: The Bureau of Pensions, the Bureau of Education, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Howard University, and Freedmen's Hospital, all now situated in the Interior Department; the Public Health Service, now in the Treasury Department; and the Veterans' Bureau, an independent establishment. The committee also recommends that the new department assume the functions now performed by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and that it be given the nominal supervision of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, now exercised by the Department of the Interior. It is further recommended that the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers be associated with the department of education and relief and required to transmit its accounts, reports, and estimates of appropriations through the head of that department.

II. The transfer to the Department of Commerce of certain agencies now situated in other departments whose work is in the field which the Department of Commerce was established to cover. These are: The Bureau of Mines and the Patent Office, now in the Department of the Interior, the Lake Survey Office, now under the Chief of Engineers, United States Army; the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service, now under the War Department; and the independent National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The committee also recommends the transfer from the Geological Survey and the War Department, respectively, to the Bureau of the Census of the work of collecting and publishing statistics of mineral production and of water-borne commerce, and the establishment of a new bureau in the Department of Commerce to be known as the bureau of transportation.

III. The erection in the Interior Department of two subdivisions, one charged with the administration of the public domain, the other with the administration of public engineering works; the withdrawal from the Interior Department of all functions not connected with public works or with the public domain; and, comports with the foregoing, the transfer to that department of the Bureau of Public Roads from the Department of Agriculture and the Supervising Architect's Office from the Treasury Department. The committee also recommends the discontinuance of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska and the transfer of the board's functions to the Interior Department.



IV. The creation of a centralized purchasing agency for the Government, to be known as the bureau of purchase and supply.

V. The creation of an office to be known as the office of public buildings and parks in the District of Columbia, which will assume the functions now performed by two separate offices—the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, under the War Department, and the Office of Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Buildings.

VI. The transfer of the departmental solicitors from the Department of Justice to the executive departments which they serve.

VII. The removal of the Bureau of the Budget from its nominal connection with the Treasury Department and its establishment as an independent office directly under the control of the President.

Most of the changes proposed by the committee were included in the plan submitted by the President on February 13, 1923. (See Appendix A.) Due to a variety of reasons, however, the committee, after a careful consideration of the many aspects of its problem, was unable to concur in all the suggestions coming from the Chief Executive; but it feels that the proposals which are now made go directly to the point of correcting, so far as it is now possible for Congress to do so, the most prominent faults which characterize the organization of the executive branch of the Government. Generally speaking, their adoption would result, first, in removing from all departments those functions, extraneous to the major departmental purposes, which interfere with effective administration or which, being secondary, are not vigorously handled; second, in assembling under the same departmental supervision all activities which are closely related and which, therefore, should be coordinated in administration; and, third, the extension of the control of the Cabinet officers to reach all matters save those which must, in the nature of things, be handled by agencies independent of the regular departmental organization.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND RELIEF

The proposal for the establishment of a department of education and relief is, from a superficial view, the most radical of the committee's recommendations. This is the only new department suggested. But the proposed department would be created out of agencies which already exist and would perform no functions not now performed by those agencies. This recommendation is not more than a logical part of the effort to divest each existing department of functions which are clearly extraneous and to assemble under unified supervision all activities which are or should be in close working relationship.

Reference has been made to the fact that the departments at the present time frequently embrace activities having little apparent relation to the more important departmental purposes. Reference has been made also to another condition which is almost a corollary—the location in different departments of agencies whose work lies in the same field. These conditions are nowhere better exemplified than in the case of those establishments which deal with medical, institutional, and educational questions, and which look out for the interests of veterans and their dependents—a work which itself has medical, institutional, and educational aspects of the greatest importance.

The Treasury Department, which is essentially the fiscal branch of the Government, has supervision of the Public Health Service, an organization which has no connection with financial matters. The Department of the Interior, whose primary interest has always been the protection and disposition of the public domain, is required to perform a number of functions entirely outside the scope of the department's jurisdiction as it was originally conceived. The Bureau of Education and Howard University are agencies whose functions are patently educational in character; while St. Elizabeths Hospital and the Freedmen's Hospital are institutions given over to the care and medical treatment of various groups of Government beneficiaries. The Pension Office is responsible for the payment of service and disability pensions to certain classes of war veterans and their dependents, an activity which involves to a considerable extent the supervision and use of a medical staff.

It is unnecessary to repeat here the arguments which support the proposition to divest an executive department of all extraneous functions. Suffice it to say that the particular agencies enumerated have no logical place in the departments in which they are now found, and should be located elsewhere in affiliation with other Government establishments whose prime purposes are similar. The proposal to set up a department of education and relief proceeds directly from the fact that the educational and health work of the Government, and the work which the Government does on behalf of its veterans—with its important medical, institutional, and educational aspects—is big enough as it now stands, and requires a sufficiently extensive machinery, even though it is dispersed among several departments and independent establishments, to warrant its concentration in an executive department devoted exclusively to the management of these matters.

In addition to the Public Health Service, of the Treasury Department, and the branches of the Interior Department having educational or health functions or responsibility for the care of veterans, a number

of agencies with similar purposes are found outside the executive departments. The Columbia Institution for the Deaf is a corporate organization, nominally connected with the Interior Department, providing academic education for deaf mutes. The committee recommends that the secretary of education and relief be given the nominal supervision of the institution now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior.

The independent Veterans' Bureau, itself larger than most of the executive departments, is the principal establishment for the care, assistance, and treatment of veterans. The Veterans' Bureau, in addition to providing insurance and compensation to ex-soldiers and sailors, maintains extensive hospital facilities for their medical treatment. But a considerable number of former service men are given asylum and hospitalization by the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, an independent Government organization with headquarters at Dayton, Ohio, with nine branches in different parts of the country, and having a certain degree of supervision of all State soldiers' homes receiving financial support from the Federal Government.

An important function of the Veterans' Bureau is the vocational, as well as the physical, rehabilitation of disabled veterans. This results in a similarity between some parts of the work of that bureau and the work of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, an interdepartmental agency which lends Federal aid to State governments not only for the promotion of vocational education in the public schools, but also for the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry—a service identical to that performed by the Veterans' Bureau for persons disabled in the performance of military duty.

The Federal board, on the other hand, in its function of establishing vocational-training courses in the public schools, finds itself treading on the heels of the Bureau of Education, which serves as a national clearing house on virtually all educational questions.

And so it goes. To a certain extent practically all the educational, health, and veterans' relief agencies of the Government interlock, if not on one side on another; so that it seems not merely logical but imperative that they be put under the same departmental control if duplication and actual conflict of effort is to be avoided. By the establishment of a department of education and relief a place will be found for these branches where they can work in harmony and where opportunity may be given to amalgamate agencies with similar purposes and functions and to effect a more logical distribution of projects among them. This action will insure a permanent and definite field of operations for the so-called educational and welfare agencies of the Government, give better representation in the Cabinet to the interests of veterans and to the general interests of the country in health and educational matters, and permit a more effective execution of the work which the Government may undertake in these fields. Moreover, by concentrating the educational and health activities of the Government in a single department, it will not merely bring about the more effective conduct of those activities, but will facilitate the future development of the health and educational work of the Government in accordance with such policies as Congress may from time to time determine to an extent that would not be possible should these activities remain scattered among a number of different departments.

The present proposal to establish a department of education and relief should not, however, be confused with various recommendations which have been made to Congress for new departments—such as a department of education, a department of education and science, a department of health, and so on. Practically all these suggestions, although of course they naturally involve the better arrangement of existing services, contemplate primarily an immediate expansion and extension of the work now done by the Government in the special fields of health or education.

The recommendation here made has an entirely different basis. The committee is without authority to suggest any change in the Government's program or its policies with respect to its work in the fields of education, health, or veteran care. The proposed establishment of a department of education and relief rests solely upon the ground that the existing agencies doing work in these three fields, although scattered among several departments and establishments of the Government, have a real community of aims, have many points of contact, and to some extent duplicate each other's equipment if not actually each other's work and could, therefore, be administered with greater singleness of purpose, with less cost, and with improved practical efficiency, if they were assembled under the same administrative supervision.

This will be evident from a general classification of the activities proposed to be drawn into the department of education and relief. They fall into three groups: First, the educational group, consisting of the Bureau of Education, Howard University, and the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, all now either actually or nominally under the Interior Department, and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, now an independent establishment; second, the health group, including the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department, St. Elizabeths Hospital, and Freedmen's Hospital of the Interior Department; and, finally, the veteran relief group, consisting of the



independent Veterans' Bureau, the Bureau of Pensions of the Interior Department, and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, an independent establishment which the committee proposes should be given affiliation with the new department.

The committee gave careful consideration to the question of transferring also the following services to the new department: The Indian schools, now under the Interior Department; the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau, of the Department of Labor; the Soldiers' Home, now under the War Department; the Federal prisons, under the Department of Justice; and the Smithsonian Institution. By some it has been argued that these establishments should be included in any department of the kind recommended by the committee. But the reasons commonly advanced are largely theoretical and, in the judgment of the committee, should not prevail against the practical consideration that all these agencies are being satisfactorily administered under their present auspices.

The Soldiers' Home does not, practically speaking, overlap the field of the Veterans' Bureau or the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, since, for the most part, it undertakes to provide asylum only for disabled or superannuated veterans of the Regular Army, as distinguished from the much larger class of war veterans, composed chiefly of volunteers or drafted men. The committee feels that there should eventually be an amalgamation of all the services which provide institutional care for disabled war veterans, but it believes that there should be no interference at the present time with the Regular Army and Navy homes.

Nor does it believe that Indian schools should be placed in the department of education and relief. The administration of Indian affairs has always been regarded by the Government as a single problem. It, of course, presents educational and health questions of large importance, but no practical basis suggests itself for the separation of these questions from the whole problem of attending to the Government's relations with its Indian wards, which, due to the relative importance of land matters, seems properly to belong under the Interior Department.

The Smithsonian Institution is one of the chief educational establishments under the Government, and the suggestion that it should be incorporated in the department of education and relief seems, at first blush, to be entirely logical. But the institution is effectually a corporation established under the terms of a private bequest. It is only quasi-public in character. Its growth and its splendid success have been due not less to private benefactions than to public support; and there is every reason not to endanger its development by altering its relationship to the Government or by superseding the arrangements under which it has so greatly prospered.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

In establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903 Congress provided that "it shall be the province and duty of said department to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishing industries, the labor interests, and the transportation facilities of the United States." And the new department was at the outset organized to promote and regulate trade and manufactures, to protect shipping, and to foster the interests of the working classes. The Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Statistics, the Bureau of Manufactures, the Bureau of Fisheries, and the Bureau of Standards dealt with the promotion of commerce and industry, while the Bureau of Corporations (since superseded by the independent Federal Trade Commission) was authorized to conduct necessary investigations and to make recommendations to the President concerning the regulation of interstate trade. Four bureaus were engaged in the protection and regulation of shipping—the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Lighthouse Establishment, the Bureau of Navigation, and the Steamboat Inspection Service. The interests of the laboring classes were looked after by the Bureau of Labor and the Bureau of Immigration. (Labor matters were transferred to the Department of Labor in 1913.)

The integration of bureaus dealing with commerce and industry, however, was incomplete. The Patent Office, which promotes the control and protects the use of patented appliances, equipment, and processes in industry and business was left in the Interior Department, while the collection of mineral-production statistics was likewise allowed to remain in that department, under the control of the Geological Survey. Similarly, only a part of the bureaus charged with the protection and facilitation of navigation were concentrated in the new department. The lake survey office, which charts the Great Lakes and other navigable lakes in the United States, remained in the War Department; and responsibility for the distribution of charts and other marine data pertaining to foreign waters was left in the Navy Hydrographic Office, which now has authority to make marine surveys in certain waters in the Caribbean Sea which are effectually under the jurisdiction of the United States. The Life Saving Service was continued in the Treasury.

Certain further anomalies came about later. Although the Department of Commerce and Labor had been specifically charged by its organic act with the duty of promoting the mining interests of

the country, the Bureau of Mines, created in 1910, was placed under the Department of the Interior. In 1920, the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service was established in the War Department to take over the operation of barge lines (these had been established by the Railroad Administration during the period of Federal operation of the railroads) along the middle and southern Atlantic coast and on the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers, and, in addition, to investigate the commercial possibilities of water transportation along our coasts and inland waterways and to compile tariff, rate, tonnage, and financial statistics.

At the present time, therefore, the Department of Commerce shares with other departments the authority which Congress originally intended it should exercise in the interests of commerce, industry, and navigation. It is most active, for instance, in the promotion, protection, and regulation of fisheries, and in the development of foreign markets; but relatively much less effective in promoting the manufacturing interests, although it devotes considerable attention to the development of standards of measurement and the establishment of specifications of materials and equipment. Functions of such direct and vital interest to commerce and industry as the supervision of patents, the improvement of mining methods, the collection and dissemination of statistics of mineral production, the collection and distribution of nautical information relating to the Great Lakes and to foreign waters, and the management and operation of the life-saving stations, are entirely outside its jurisdiction.

It is believed that Congress should, so far as practicable, place in the Department of Commerce all agencies which perform work which comes within the scope of the department's business as defined by the act of February 14, 1903, as amended.

The committee recommends the transfer of the following services:

From the War Department: The Lakes Survey and the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service.

From the Interior Department: The Patent Office and the Bureau of Mines.

From the independent establishments: The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The committee also recommends the establishment in the Department of Commerce of a bureau of transportation.

The Department of Commerce has never had opportunity to develop the function of promoting the interests of transportation. Such studies as are made by the Government of the needs of the country for trunk highways and motor-truck trade routes are made by the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, whose duty it is to provide the proper coordination of State highway construction. The Post Office Department is the only Federal agency which is promoting commercial aviation, its efforts, as a matter of fact, being devoted more particularly to the improvement of the aerial mail service. In the matter of developing transportation by inland waterways and in the investigation of terminal facilities at the seaboard some steps have been taken by the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service and the Corps of Engineers, of the War Department. It is believed that all these functions should be given to the Department of Commerce, as obviously was contemplated by its organic law, and that the department should have exclusive cognizance of the problem of promoting the interests of transportation. This explains the committee's recommendation for the establishment of a bureau of transportation, as well as the proposal to transfer to the Department of Commerce the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, an independent establishment engaged in scientific research in the field of aeronautics.

The other changes suggested require little comment. They are obviously designed to effect the concentration under the Department of Commerce of all Federal instrumentalities which perform duties connected with the promotion of trade and industry, or the protection and facilitation of navigation and transportation. The committee feels that these matters will receive more sympathetic and intelligent attention if placed in the department originally established to handle them. And it feels, moreover, that if the services which have these duties are placed in a single department, many opportunities will be presented to the administrative officers in charge for shrinking overhead, eliminating duplications, increasing the value of the service, and reducing operating costs.

The committee does not recommend any change, at the present time, in the status of the Coast Guard, situated in the Treasury Department. The Life Saving Service, it is true, is maintained as an aid and a protection to navigation, and, as a matter of theory, might properly be situated in the Department of Commerce along with the Lighthouse Establishment and the other maritime agencies of that department. But the Coast Guard, which embraces also the Revenue Cutter Service, is now an important agency of the Treasury in the protection of our coasts against smuggling, and especially against the operations of rum runners; and to the committee this is a sufficient reason for continuing it in the Treasury Department.

Serious consideration was given to a suggestion that the Navy Hydrographic Office should be transferred to the Department of Commerce, and that department given the function now performed by the Naval

Establishment of manufacturing and distributing nautical charts of foreign waters. The argument in favor of this change rests upon the ground that the Coast and Geodetic Survey, of the Department of Commerce, prepares and distributes such charts for our own coastal waters and the waters contiguous to our insular and territorial possessions. The committee was not convinced, however, that there is in fact any duplication between the two departments concerned in the matter of collecting and disseminating nautical information. On the other hand, there seems to be a real economy in utilizing naval vessels from time to time to make soundings in foreign waters and on the high seas. Under these conditions no recommendation is made to alter the status of the Hydrographic Office, although the committee believes that the scope of the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey should be extended to include all waters contiguous to the United States and its dependencies, including the Great Lakes and other navigable lakes in the continental United States, and the waters adjacent to Cuba, Haiti, and the Virgin Islands.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Recommendations have been presented to the committee by a number of groups—chiefly the engineering societies—looking to the establishment of a department of public works. These suggestions have much to commend them, for it has long been evident that the Government's engineering and public works enterprises, although divided among a number of departments, are of sufficient importance and require so large a personnel in their prosecution as to raise a presumption in favor of their concentration in a department devoted exclusively to their administration. The organization maintained under the Chief of Engineers of the Army for the improvement of rivers and harbors, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Supervising Architect's Office, the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, the Federal Power Commission, the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, the Reclamation Service, and the Geological Survey are all alike in that they deal primarily with civil-engineering questions. Although their problems are essentially divergent in detail and their purposes clearly separated, it is of course true that they all involve the application of the same scientific principles and substantially similar practical methods. It is true also that the technical personnel of the several agencies enumerated is much the same in character and training and, to a lesser extent, in form of organization. It is claimed by engineers that many advantages would result from the association of these establishments in a single department devoted exclusively to public works and related matters. The committee does not, however, recommend such action at this time. It proposes instead a concentration of certain public works activities under the Department of the Interior, leaving in their present status a few engineering functions which, in the judgment of the committee, can be performed to best advantage by the organizations which now have them in charge.

The primary concern of the Interior Department is now the conservation of the public lands and the resources which underlie them. It has, however, certain entirely extraneous duties in the fields of health and education. These, as has been seen, it is proposed to transfer to the department of education and relief, leaving in the Interior Department only those services which have responsibility for the various phases of the administration of the public domain and of Indian and Territorial affairs. There is an obvious connection between the administration of the public domain, including Indian lands and reservations, involving as it does immense engineering undertakings—buildings, roads, dams, irrigation and drainage works, power projects, and so on—and the Government's engineering work in other fields. And the joining of the public-works functions now performed in certain other departments with those functions performed by the Interior Department in the administration of the public domain would, in the judgment of the committee, be a practical move in the direction of better administration.

The important services now in the Department of the Interior which deal with engineering matters or have a connection with the administration of the public lands are as follows: The General Land Office, the Reclamation Service, the Geological Survey, the National Park Service, the Alaskan Engineering Commission (in charge of railroad construction and operation in Alaska), and the Indian Service. To these it is proposed to add the Office of Supervising Architect from the Treasury Department, and the Bureau of Public Roads from the Department of Agriculture, together with the organization now maintained for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails in Alaska under the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, which is connected with the War Department, and which the committee recommends should be abolished.

The general similarity of the work of the agencies which it is proposed to locate in the Department of the Interior will be evident from an enumeration of their activities as they will appear under the organization recommended. The department will in reality become a department of public domain and public works, and its principal subdivisions will be as follows:

Public domain.—Alaska and Hawaii, Indian Lands and Reservations, General Land Office, Geological Survey, and National Parks.

Public works.—Public Roads, Alaskan Railroads, Alaskan Roads and Trails, Reclamation and Water Power, and Public Buildings.

These activities all involve important engineering operations, even those which are here classified under the heading public domain. They all require, to a considerable extent, a personnel and an administrative organization of the same general character. And the committee believes that if they are placed in the control of the same department—a department having these responsibilities exclusively—a general improvement of the service will result, together with a lessening of administrative costs.

The committee gave careful consideration to a recommendation urged by many that river and harbor work should be withdrawn from the War Department, where it is now handled by the Chief of Engineers, and placed in the Department of the Interior along with the engineering functions above enumerated. It is true, of course, that at the present time the improvement of rivers and harbors and the construction and maintenance of river and port works are chiefly done in the interests of navigation and commerce and presents few, if any, military aspects; and this constitutes the basis for the view that river and harbor work should be removed from the jurisdiction of the Military Establishment.

With this view, however, the committee is not in accord. The assignment of Army engineers to river and harbor work is at the present time the principal means whereby these officers can acquire the engineering experience necessary to fit them to meet the demands put upon them in time of war; and, on the other hand, there is a measure of economy in using the personnel of the Corps of Engineers on necessary public works of a nonmilitary character. Although these matters are subject to violent differences of opinion, there is little doubt in the minds of the committee that the present arrangement tends to increase the value and efficiency of Army engineers, without material disadvantage, if any at all, to the Government. River and harbor work seems to present special phases of engineering, which would make it difficult to consolidate or amalgamate the organization maintained for its prosecution with other engineering agencies of the Government; and the committee finds itself unable to recommend any change at this time in the arrangement under which the major responsibility for the engineering maintenance of inland navigable waters and port works is lodged in the War Department.

#### THE BUREAU OF PURCHASE AND SUPPLY

The executive departments and independent establishments in the District of Columbia annually purchase materials and supplies to the value of many millions of dollars. The General Supply Committee, an interdepartmental committee functioning under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, acts as a central contracting agency for the Government in the case of supplies in common use by two or more branches of the service. Its contracts are usually made for a year, for indefinite quantities, and for deliveries as may be called for by the various departments. The prices fixed are published in a general schedule, and the departments do the rest; that is, they order the supplies as needed, take delivery, make necessary inspections, and pay the bills.

In a sense, this is centralized purchasing, so far as common supplies are concerned. And it is a great improvement over the system which prevailed before the establishment of the General Supply Committee in 1910. Common supplies are now to a large extent standardized, and much has been done to eliminate unnecessary grades and varieties. Prices are, of course, uniform and constant during a given period. But each department makes its own purchases in lots large or small as may suit its needs and as frequently as it chooses. Contractors are compelled to accept orders for small quantities, and they must look to the separate departments and bureaus for the payment of their bills. In a word, they deal with the several establishments on a piecemeal basis, leaving the Government without most of the advantages which would result from a real centralization of purchases.

In the judgment of the committee, better prices would be bound to obtain under an arrangement whereby the supply requirements of all departments and establishments in the District of Columbia were actually consolidated and handled by a single purchasing organization. It accordingly proposes the creation of a bureau of purchase and supply, with authority to buy, store, and issue the supplies commonly needed by the departments. Since such a bureau would serve all the departments alike, it is recommended that it be made an independent establishment directly under the control and supervision of the President.

With such an agency it would be possible for the Government to substitute, where desirable, short-term contracts for definite quantities for the present annual contracts for indefinite quantities. This would enable the Government to take advantage of seasonal fluctuations in commodity prices. It would also enable contractors to deal with a single agency and in large lots, not merely in the delivery of goods, but



in such related matters as inspection, payment, and accounting. The committee feels that the proposed arrangement should result in material savings to the Government.

It is recognized that with respect to many classes of supplies it would not be expedient for the departments uniformly to buy through the central purchasing establishment; and provision should be made for the President by order to authorize the procurement of supplies, when occasion demands, through other channels than the bureau of purchase and supply. The committee believes, however, that although the central purchasing agency could not at once begin to function with complete effectiveness, it would within a short period be able to assume the purchasing function for the entire governmental establishment in the District of Columbia, and, to some extent, for the field services, to the decided advantage of the operating departments.

The theory of centralized purchasing is, of course, not new even in the Federal Government. Purchasing for the Naval Establishment is handled by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and for the Military Establishment by the Quartermaster General. Each of these agencies supplies an organization much larger and much more scattered than that which would be attended to by the bureau of purchase and supply, whose jurisdiction would for the most part be limited to Government offices in the District of Columbia. The Government fuel yards, under the Interior Department, is a central purchasing agency for all services situated at the seat of government so far as fuel is concerned. It buys coal and other fuel direct from the producers, stores it, and issues it upon requisition to Government offices, making deliveries from its yards. It pays the contractors out of a revolving fund and renders bills against the departments for fuel delivered. Its receipts are credited back to the fund and become again available for expenditure, the revolving fund being thus used as working capital.

With the establishment of a central purchasing agency for supplies of all kinds, as the committee contemplates, the administration of the fuel yards should logically be assumed by that organization, and the transfer of the yards from the Interior Department to the Bureau of Purchase and Supply is accordingly recommended.

The usefulness of the General Supply Committee would, of course, be terminated upon the establishment of the purchasing bureau, and it should, therefore, be discontinued.

#### OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PARKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The creation of the office of public buildings and parks in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the committee, is a step recommended for the purpose of consolidating two offices, nominally separate at the present time, but actually administered by the same officer. These are the Office of the Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Building and the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. The former is under the supervision of a commission composed of the heads of the State, War, and Navy Departments, while the latter is subject to the control of the Secretary of War.

The Office of Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Building was established in 1883, when the State, War, and Navy Department Building was erected, for the purpose of maintaining that building. During and after the war it assumed the management of the new structures erected to house the enlarged offices of the three departments. More recently it has been given jurisdiction of the buildings occupied by other departments, and at the present time it maintains the larger part of the office buildings used by the executive branch of the Government. The notable exceptions are the buildings occupied by the Veterans' Bureau, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Agriculture. The functions of the office are to keep the buildings in good repair, to maintain and operate the heating and lighting plants, to attend to the cleaning, to operate the elevators, and so on. The watchmen and guards are under its supervision, and it has entire responsibility for the safety as well as the maintenance and upkeep of the buildings and premises under its control.

The Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, under the War Department, is responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of public buildings, grounds, parks, and memorials in the District of Columbia, exclusive of those occupied by the executive departments. These include such buildings as the Executive Mansion, the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln Memorial, and the entire park system, including Rock Creek and Potomac Parks.

The close relationship of the work of the two offices is obvious and the advantages of joining them in administration so evident that it has long been the custom to assign the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds to serve also as Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Building. The supervision exercised over this officer in his dual capacity is purely nominal. By custom he has been the military aide to the President and effectually subject to the President's direct control.

The proposal to consolidate the two offices as an independent establishment directly under the President follows the theory that an organization maintained for the benefit of all Government offices generally should be independent of any executive department. The Office of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia would as

a matter of fact correspond almost exactly to the arrangement which now prevails, but would unify two establishments which are now nominally separate, and bring about a single cohesive organization to accomplish the purposes for which the two agencies are now maintained.

#### THE DEPARTMENTAL SOLICITORS

The committee recommends that those departmental solicitors who are now under the Department of Justice be transferred to the departments which they severally serve. They are the law officers of the departments, and the legal advisers to the secretaries. Their status in the departments where they perform their duties is precisely the same, in effect, as that of the regular officers of those departments. Their connection with the Department of Justice is entirely nominal. They deal with the special questions arising in their respective organizations and act under the supervision of the secretaries. The present arrangement, under which a number of the solicitors remain under the nominal control of the Attorney General, is an anomaly and should be changed.

In order, however, to prevent the possibility of misunderstandings and conflicts of jurisdiction, the committee feels that the final authority of the Attorney General in legal matters arising in the departments should be recognized by statute; and it believes that Congress should provide that any opinion by the Attorney General upon a question of law arising in any executive branch shall be binding upon all departments of the Government.

#### THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

By the Budget and accounting act, 1921, the Bureau of the Budget was placed in the Treasury Department, although made subject to the exclusive control of the President. The committee recommends that Congress provide definitely by law that the Bureau of the Budget shall be independent of any executive department.

#### INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

The recommendations made by the committee involve the incorporation in the regular departmental organization of a number of establishments which are now independent of any of the executive departments. These include the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the United States Veterans' Bureau, placed in the Department of Education and Relief; and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, placed in the Department of Commerce. The greater number of the present independent bureaus, offices, and commissions should, however, in the judgment of the committee, be permitted to retain their present status.

In view of the popular impression that for the most of these independent establishments there is little or no justification in necessity, it is worth while briefly to consider the motives which have actuated Congress to intrust certain functions to establishments free from the control of the officers who head the executive departments and have places in the President's Cabinet. Although the existence of the large number of agencies of this kind has been in recent years the cause of much criticism, yet as a matter of fact Congress seems to have acted with much consistency in their creation. Its reasons for providing these independent organizations have not always been the same, but they appear to have been always forceful, and in most cases entirely sufficient.

In the first place, some agencies have been set up outside the executive departments in the interests of preserving a principle which has been repeatedly mentioned in this report, that each department should, so far as possible, be restricted to a single field of work. This was unquestionably the reason which made the Department of Agriculture an independent establishment in 1862, the Department of Labor in 1888, and, in more recent times, the Veterans' Bureau. In such cases Congress has decided, with much reason, not to confuse the administration of the work involved by putting it under some executive department whose primary interests lie in an entirely different direction.

In the second place, many agencies have been set up outside the jurisdiction of any executive department for the reason that they are designed to attend to the common interests of two or more departments. In these cases Congress has authorized a form of organization in which all the departments concerned have an equal voice. There have been, and still are, many independent establishments of this type. The Office of Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Building, originally established to care for the State, War, and Navy Department Building, was placed under the control of a commission composed of the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy. The Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission, charged with the acquisition of certain lands for park purposes in the District of Columbia, is composed of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Agriculture. The Federal Board for Vocational Education, responsible for carrying out a program to encourage vocational education in the trades, commerce and manufactures, and agriculture, is composed of the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Commissioner of Education, ex officio, together with three appointive members representing respectively the labor interests of the country, the



manufacturing and commercial interests, and the agricultural interests. The work of the Federal Power Commission involves navigable streams, under the jurisdiction of the War Department; reclamation and the public lands, under the Interior Department; and the national forests, under the Department of Agriculture, and it is accordingly composed of the heads of these three departments.

That it would be proper to intrust the functions given to agencies of this type to any single department is in most cases doubtful. The criticism would usually appear that the interests of certain departments were unnecessarily and improperly subordinated to the control of the particular department selected.

In the third place, certain functions have been undertaken by the Government which pertain exclusively to such details of administration as the recruitment of civilian personnel for executive agencies, the regulation of disbursing and accounting, and the procurement of supplies, materials, and equipment. Many objections are apparent to intrusting centralized control over these matters, which affect all the executive departments and establishments alike, to any single department—particularly a department which itself functions primarily as an operating unit. This explains the independent status of the Civil Service Commission, charged with the examination and certification of candidates for employment in all branches of the executive service, and its direct responsibility to the President and to Congress. And the same theory has justified the Independent Bureau of Efficiency, created to study the personnel needs of all departments, look into their methods of business, and investigate the duplication and overlapping of their work; the General Accounting Office, responsible for the audit and settlement of the revenue and expenditure accounts arising in all departments; and the Government Printing Office, which supplies the needs of all branches, including Congress, for printing.

It is important to note, however, in considering "service" agencies of this kind that there is an entirely tenable theory that the Treasury Department should be given responsibility for many if not all of these supply and control functions. There is little doubt that such was the theory of the founders of the Government, who gave to the Treasury strong powers of fiscal control over the other branches. In a sense the Treasury Department is itself primarily a service agency. In collecting the revenues, caring for and disbursing public funds, and planning the Nation's fiscal program, it functions to provide ways and means by which the Government, through its executive agencies, may operate. All fiscal matters were originally concentrated here, including the audit and settlement of the accounts of collecting and disbursing officers attached to the operating departments, and the sale of the public lands—at one time a most important source of revenue. The theory suggested forms the justification for the supervision by the Treasury of the work of providing and maintaining quarters for all Government branches throughout the country—through the Office of the Supervising Architect; and it is responsible for the supervision exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the General Supply Committee, which contracts for the supplies required by the Government departments and establishments in the District of Columbia.

In more recent years, the policy of the Government on this point has undergone a change, unquestionably hastened by the imposition upon the Treasury of duties of such large importance as to convert the department into one of the largest operating establishments of the Government. Under these circumstances, the wisdom of continuing the service, supply, and control functions of the Treasury came to be doubted in many quarters; and already Congress has acted to remove some of these functions. The authority to audit and settle the public accounts was transferred to the Independent General Accounting Office by the Budget and accounting act of 1921. And the committee now proposes the withdrawal of the General Supply Committee and the Supervising Architect's Office.

The most powerful of the independent establishments of the Government owe their existence to a still different consideration from the three which have been discussed. From time to time Congress has delegated to the executive branch certain functions with both legislative and judicial aspects, necessitating for their satisfactory performance the employment of the board or commission form of organization. The first important instance of this kind is found in the interstate commerce act of February 4, 1887, creating the Interstate Commerce Commission, and giving it broad powers to regulate transportation rates in interstate commerce. Although the commission has certain investigative and administrative duties which might conceivably be as well performed by a bureau located, say, in the Department of Commerce, yet its more consequential functions are legislative—fixing transportation rates—or judicial—hearing and acting upon complaint. Powers of this kind could not be bestowed upon any single authority, such as the head of an executive department, without giving rise to general distrust and dissatisfaction.

By some it has been suggested that establishments like the Interstate Commerce Commission should be given departmental affiliation, without, however, destroying the form of their organization as it now stands. These suggestions may be dismissed with the comment that the principle involved requires the complete independence

of all organizations having quasi judicial functions from even the appearance of arbitrary control. Short of terminating their work altogether, there seems to be no alternative to continuing establishments of this type, among which may be mentioned, in addition to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, created by the act of December 23, 1913; the Federal Trade Commission, established under the act approved September 26, 1914; the Shipping Board, created by the act of September 7, 1916; and the Railroad Labor Board, established by the act of February 28, 1920. With respect to the Federal Reserve Board, it is to be noted that in view of the paramount interest of the Treasury in the business subject to the board's jurisdiction, two officers of that department, the Secretary himself and the Comptroller of the Currency, are members of the board ex officio. Since the board has five other members, however, it is not under the administrative control of the Treasury.

Some attention should be given to a fifth type of independent establishment—the corporation organized under general laws, but controlled entirely by the Government. Two such bodies are included in the list of independent establishments—the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the War Finance Corporation. The reason for this form of organization is the necessity for complete freedom of action in carrying out certain emergency programs prescribed by Congress. The acquisition, by construction and otherwise, and the maintenance and operation of merchant vessels is a function which is altogether commercial in character. And in requiring the Shipping Board to assume this task in furtherance of the Nation's war program, Congress which granted the board authority to prosecute the work through a corporate agency, free from the restrictions which apply uniformly to the executive departments with respect to the recruitment and payment of personnel, accounting, purchasing, and so on, and squarely in accordance with commercial and industrial practices. Similar considerations operated to justify the War Finance Corporation, created and capitalized by the Government during the war and authorized to operate as a financing corporation to lend necessary credit to concerns engaged in the production of materials required for defense purposes. The Secretary of the Treasury is ex officio chairman of the board of directors, but, as in the case of the Federal Reserve Board, has no administrative control of the corporation's activities.

It will be apparent that for the most part the existence of those establishments which are maintained outside of the 10 executive departments is justified on both theoretical and practical grounds; and, with the exceptions which have been noted, the committee feels that no action should be taken looking toward their absorption by the executive departments.

#### THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION

The committee submits a bill (Appendix C) designed to effectuate the changes proposed, and it recommends its favorable consideration by Congress. Following is the plan of the bill:

#### TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND RELIEF

Section 1: Department of Education and Relief created. Secretary of Education and Relief provided for.

Section 2: Three Assistant Secretaries of Education and Relief provided for.

Section 3: Province of Department of Education and Relief defined. Unexpended appropriations transferred to Department of Education and Relief.

Section 4: Bureaus, offices, and branches of service included in Department of Education and Relief, as follows:

(a) From Department of the Interior—

Bureau of Pensions.  
Bureau of Education.  
St. Elizabeths Hospital.  
Howard University.  
Freedmen's Hospital.

(b) From the Department of the Treasury—  
Public Health Service.

(c) Federal Board for Vocational Education (abolished and its functions transferred to Bureau of Education).

(d) Office of Commissioner of Education abolished.

(e) National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

(f) Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

(g) United States Veterans' Bureau (placed under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Veteran Relief).

Section 5: Official records and property transferred to Department of Education and Relief.

Section 6: Quarters provided; employees transferred.

Section 7: Authority now exercised by other department heads over branches of service transferred to new department given to Secretary of Education and Relief.

Section 8: Secretary of Education and Relief required to submit annual report.



## TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Section 200: Appropriations transferred to Department of Commerce; two additional assistant secretaries provided for.

Section 201: Bureaus, offices, and branches of service transferred to Department of Commerce as follows:

(a) From the Department of the Interior—

Bureau of Mines.

Patent Office.

(b) National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

(c) From the Department of War—

Lake Survey Office.

(d) Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service, transferred from Department of War.

(e) Name of Bureau of the Census changed to Bureau of Federal Statistics; statistics of mineral production and of waterborne commerce transferred to Bureau of Federal Statistics.

Section 202: Bureau of Transportation created.

(a) Director and assistant director provided for.

(b) Province of Bureau of Transportation defined.

Section 203: Official records and property transferred to Department of Commerce.

Section 204: Quarters provided; employees transferred.

Section 205: Authority now exercised by other department heads over branches of service transferred to Department of Commerce given to Secretary of Commerce.

## TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Section 300: Appropriations transferred to Department of the Interior.

Section 301: Bureaus, offices, and branches of service transferred to Department of the Interior, as follows:

(a) From the Department of Agriculture—

Bureau of Public Roads.

(b) From the Department of the Treasury—

Supervising Architect's Office.

(c) From the Department of War—

Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska (abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of the Interior).

Section 302: Official records and property transferred to the Department of the Interior.

Section 303: Quarters provided; employees transferred.

Section 304: Authority now exercised by other department heads over branches of service transferred to Department of the Interior given to the Secretary of the Interior.

## TITLE IV.—BUREAU OF PURCHASE AND SUPPLY

Section 400: Bureau of Purchase and Supply created as independent establishment. Chief officer to be Director of Purchase and Supply.

Section 401: Province of Bureau of Purchase and Supply defined.

Section 402: Purchase and issue of supplies restricted.

Section 403: General purchase and supply fund authorized.

Section 404: Bureau of Purchase and Supply to receive and dispose of surplus property of executive departments.

Section 405: (a) General Supply Committee abolished. Appropriations and personnel transferred to Bureau of Purchase and Supply.

(b) Government fuel yards transferred from Department of the Interior to Bureau of Purchase and Supply.

(c) Quarters provided for Bureau of Purchase and Supply.

Section 406: Director of Purchase and Supply required to submit annual report.

## TITLE V.—OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PARKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Section 500: Office of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia created as independent establishment. Chief officer to be Superintendent of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia.

Section 501: (a) Office of Superintendent of State, War, and Navy Department Building abolished and its functions transferred to Office of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia.

(b) Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, War Department, abolished and its functions transferred to Office of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia.

Section 502: Unexpended appropriations, personnel, official records and property transferred to Office of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia.

Section 503: Superintendent of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia required to submit annual report.

## TITLE VI.—DEPARTMENTAL SOLICITORS

Section 600: Departmental solicitors transferred from the Department of Justice to executive departments to which they are severally attached.

## TITLE VII.—BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Section 700: The Bureau of the Budget made an independent establishment.

## TITLE VIII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 800: Short title provided for act.

Section 801: Effective date fixed.

Section 802: Suits by or against officers of the Government not to abate.

Section 803: Head of each department authorized to reorganize branches of service under his jurisdiction.

The committee's bill seeks to take away from each executive department all services which perform functions that are clearly extraneous to the major departmental purposes. It seeks also to concentrate under unified supervision those services whose duties lie in the same field, whose working programs have important points of contact, or which employ similar plant and equipment in the accomplishment of their objects. It is unnecessary to say, however, that the mere shifting of executive agencies from one department to another will be itself of little benefit. The real reorganization must come later, as the result of executive action.

The committee's specific recommendations go only to the question of so realigning existing services as to place all those which perform analogous or related functions, involving greater or less duplication of personnel and equipment, if not actual duplication of work, under the executive direction of a single officer. Upon that officer must devolve the responsibility for effecting such a rearrangement of the agencies intrusted to his department as may be necessary to reduce overhead to a minimum, to eliminate duplications of plant and effort, and to bring about the most efficient and economical prosecution of the department's work as a whole.

Although there are numerous exceptions, virtually all existing executive agencies have been established by legislative enactment. Without specific statutory authority, therefore, they can seldom be discontinued or combined by executive action, even where a more satisfactory arrangement for the performance of the functions intrusted to them might be obvious. Under these circumstances it will be necessary, if a real benefit is to be derived from any realignment of services which may be determined upon, for Congress, as a part of its reorganization legislation, to convey to the head of each department the authority to make such a redistribution of the work of the agencies placed under his direction as may seem appropriate in the interests of effective administration. This authority should be comprehensive enough to permit the transfer of work from one departmental subdivision to another, the elimination of agencies which may be found superfluous, and the consolidation of agencies whose work can best be performed under single direction.

In establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor, by the act of February 14, 1903, Congress gave authority of this kind, although limited in extent, to the head of the new department. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor was granted "the power and authority to rearrange the statistical work of the bureaus and offices confided to said department, and to consolidate any of the statistical bureaus and offices transferred to said department."

Congress here recognized the necessity of giving the head of the department something of a free hand to set up the form of internal organization which would best lend itself to the accomplishment of the department's purposes. Following the more extensive shifting of bureaus which would be involved in any general reorganization of the executive branch of the Government, the need for administrative action of this kind would be much greater; and the heads of the departments should, it is believed, be uniformly authorized and directed to proceed with such steps of internal reorganization as they may consider proper. To insure the necessary consistency of action, however, as between different departments, and to provide for reasonable formality, it is suggested that legislation on this point should stipulate that all intra-departmental changes of the kind specified should require approval by the President. The committee's bill in section 803 makes provision accordingly.

The committee proposes that the reorganization legislation, if adopted, shall be effective on March 4, 1925—at the beginning of the next administration. The bill has been drafted accordingly; but in order to allow for necessary preliminary arrangements, it provides that those sections which relate to the transfer of agencies from one department to another shall not be operative until July 1, 1925, the beginning of the fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted.

REED SMOOT.

J. W. WADSWORTH, JR.

CARL E. MAPES.

H. W. TEMPLE.

## SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

It will appear from the hearings that very many of the suggestions that were submitted to the committee by President Harding, as, for instance, that of consolidating the War and Navy Departments, have been rejected because of the conflicting views of Cabinet officials.

It has become evident that the expectation of reaching results which would bring about any considerable economies will not be realized. It

is believed, however, that a number of the changes recommended may and should tend to promote greater efficiency in the conduct of the activities of the Government.

The undersigned are opposed to the transfer to the Department of the Interior of the Bureau of Public Roads. The work of that bureau has proven satisfactory and no mere theory would seem to justify the transfer. In their opinion, its retention in the Department of Agriculture will be a case of "letting well enough alone."

Those who are anxious for an orderly and vigorous administration of existing law, whether they approve or disapprove the policy of prohibition, may well consider whether it would not be desirable to make the Prohibition Unit an independent establishment under the immediate control of the President.

It is insisted by those who have given the subject much investigation and thought that the new department which is designed to be created should be confined to education, without being charged with the other duties proposed to be assigned it, and this also is a matter which deserves serious consideration.

There is another matter of very great importance to which it is proper to call attention. The Secretary of Agriculture very strongly argued before the committee that the great public domain, now under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, is being so devastated that to a large extent it has already become, and as to the residue is becoming, useless for productive purposes, and should be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Agricultural Department, that its use may be so regulated as to check the present destructive processes. He was supported by a representative of the agricultural interests, and there was no evidence to the contrary.

PAT HARRISON.  
R. WALTON MOORE.

#### APPENDIX A

A CHART EXHIBITING IN DETAIL THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND THE CHANGES SUGGESTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET

(Presented by Mr. SMOOT February 13 (calendar day February 16), 1923.—Ordered to be printed)

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, February 13, 1923.

MR. WALTER F. BROWN,  
Chairman Joint Committee on the Reorganization  
of Government Departments, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. BROWN: I hand you herewith a chart (see Appendix A-1) which exhibits in detail the present organization of the Government departments and the changes suggested after numerous conferences and consultations with the various heads of the executive branch of the Government. The changes with few exceptions, notably that of coordinating all agencies of national defense, have the sanction of the Cabinet. In a few instances, which I believe are of minor importance, the principle of major purpose has not been followed to the letter, in order to avoid controversies which might jeopardize reorganization as a whole.

Permit me to repeat what I have said to the members of the Joint Committee on Reorganization that I regret deeply the delay in placing our suggestions in your hands. It has been caused solely by the difficulty which has been encountered in reconciling the views of the various persons charged with the responsibility of administering the executive branch of the Government.

With the earnest hope that the suggestions submitted may be of material assistance to the committee in performing its most important task, I am,

Very truly yours,

WARREN G. HARDING.

#### OUTLINE OF THE REORGANIZATION PLAN RECOMMENDED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET

##### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The outstanding recommendations are as follows:

- I. The coordination of the Military and Naval Establishments under a single Cabinet officer as the Department of National Defense.
- II. The transfer of all nonmilitary functions from the War and Navy Departments to civilian departments—chiefly Interior and Commerce.
- III. The elimination of all nonfiscal functions from the Treasury Department.
- IV. The establishment of one new department—the Department of Education and Welfare.
- V. The change of the name of the Post Office Department to Department of Communications.
- VI. The attachment to the several departments of all independent establishments except those which perform quasi judicial functions or act as service agencies for all departments.

#### THE MORE IMPORTANT CHANGES, BY DEPARTMENTS STATE DEPARTMENT

(a) The Bureau of Insular Affairs is transferred from the War Department to the Department of State.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

(a) The General Accounting Office, now an independent establishment, is transferred to the Treasury Department.

(b) The following bureaus, now in the Treasury Department, are transferred to other departments, as noted:

Bureau or office	Transferred to—
Bureau of the Budget	Independent establishment.
General Supply Committee	Independent establishment. <sup>1</sup>
Public Health Service	Education and Welfare.
Coast Guard	Commerce, Defense. <sup>2</sup>
Supervising Architect's Office	Interior.

#### WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS

(a) These departments are placed under a single Cabinet officer, as the department of defense. Three Undersecretaries are provided—for the Army, for the Navy, and for national resources.

(b) The nonmilitary engineering activities of the War Department, including the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the District and Division Engineer Offices, the Mississippi River and California Debris Commissions, the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, and the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (District of Columbia), are transferred to the Department of the Interior.

(c) The marine activities of the War Department, including the Lake Survey Office, the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service, and the Supervisor of New York Harbor, are transferred to the Department of Commerce.

(d) The Bureau of Insular Affairs is transferred from the War Department to the Department of State.

(e) The Hydrographic Office and the Naval Observatory are transferred from the Navy Department to the Department of Commerce.

(f) The Revenue Cutter Service, now a part of the Coast Guard in the Treasury Department, is transferred from that department to the Naval Establishment.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(a) The Interior Department is given two major functions—the administration of the public domain and the construction and maintenance of public works. The subdivisions of the department are grouped accordingly under two Assistant Secretaries.

(b) The educational and health activities of the department, including the Bureau of Education, Indian Schools, Howard University, the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, St. Elizabeths Hospital, and Freedmen's Hospital, together with the Bureau of Pensions, are transferred to the new Department of Education and Welfare.

(c) The Bureau of Mines (except the Government fuel yards, which is to become a part of the proposed Bureau of Purchase and Supply (independent)) and the Patent Office are transferred to the Department of Commerce.

(d) The nonmilitary engineering activities of the War Department (see (b) under the War and Navy Departments, above) are transferred to the Department of the Interior, as is also control over the National Military Parks.

(e) The Supervising Architect's Office is transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of the Interior.

(f) The Bureau of Public Roads is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior.

(g) The functions of the Federal Power Commission, an independent establishment, are transferred to the Department of the Interior.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(a) The solicitors of the several departments, now nominally under the control of the Department of Justice, are transferred to the departments to which they are respectively attached.

(b) The Office of the Alien Property Custodian, now an independent establishment, is transferred to the Department of Justice.

(c) The administration of United States prisons is transferred from the Department of Justice to the Department of Education and Welfare.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) The Post Office Department is renamed as the Department of Communications. The only important change contemplated is the addition of a bureau to develop and extend telephone and telegraph communications, including wireless, for the general public benefit.

<sup>1</sup> A Bureau of Purchase and Supply is proposed, to be an independent establishment. It would assume the functions now performed by the General Supply Committee.

<sup>2</sup> The Coast Guard is now composed of the former Revenue Cutter and Life Saving Services (consolidated by the act approved Jan. 28, 1915). It is proposed that the Revenue Cutter Service shall be transferred to the Naval Establishment (Department of Defense) and the Life Saving Service to the Department of Commerce.



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(a) The Bureau of Public Roads is transferred to the Department of the Interior.

(b) The Botanic Garden is transferred from congressional supervision to the control of the Department of Agriculture.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(a) The Department of Commerce is given three major functions: The promotion of industry, the promotion of trade, and the development, regulation, and protection of the merchant marine. The subdivisions of the department are organized accordingly, under three Assistant Secretaries.

(b) The Bureau of Mines and the Patent Office are transferred to the Department of Commerce from the Department of the Interior, as well as the compilation of statistics of mineral production. (Statistics of mineral production are compiled by the Geological Survey, of the Interior Department.)

(c) The Lake Survey, the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service, the supervisor of New York Harbor, and the compilation of statistics of internal commerce are transferred from the War Department to the Department of Commerce.

(d) The Hydrographic Office and the Naval Observatory are transferred from the Navy Department to the Department of Commerce.

(e) The Life Saving Service is transferred from the Treasury Department (Coast Guard) to the Department of Commerce, which is given control likewise over the United States section of the Inter-American High Commission, now in the Treasury Department.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

(a) The functions of the Women's and Children's Bureaus, except such as relate to women and children in industry, are transferred to the Department of Education and Welfare.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND WELFARE

(a) This is a new department, to have four major subdivisions, each in charge of an Assistant Secretary, as follows:

Education.  
Health.  
Social service.  
Veteran relief.

(b) Existing bureaus and offices to be transferred to the Department of Education and Welfare are as follows:

From the Department of the Interior:

Bureau of Education.  
Indian schools.  
Howard University.

St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Freedmen's Hospital.

Bureau of Pensions.

From the Department of Labor:

Women's Bureau (part).

Children's Bureau (part).

From the Treasury Department:

Public Health Service.

From the War Department:

Soldiers' Home.

From the Department of Justice:

Office of the Superintendent of Prisons.

Independent establishments:

Smithsonian Institution. (There is some doubt, considering the legal character of the Smithsonian Institution, whether it can be incorporated in a Government department. Its functions, however, are in harmony with those of the proposed Department of Education and Welfare, and the propriety of its inclusion therein is unquestioned, if it can legally be accomplished.)

Federal Board for Vocational Education.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

Veterans' Bureau.

## INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

(a) To the greatest possible extent, the existing independent establishments have been placed under the administrative supervision of some department. Only those remain which are quasi judicial in character, necessitating a board or commission form of organization, or which perform a service function for all branches of the Government. These are as follows:

Commissions, boards, etc.:

Civil Service Commission.

Shipping Board.

Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Tariff Commission.

Interstate Commerce Commission.

Federal Trade Commission.

Federal Reserve Board.

War Finance Corporation.

Coal Commission.

Railroad Administration.

Railroad Labor Board.

World War Foreign Debt Commission.

Service bureaus and offices:

Bureau of the Budget.

Government Printing Office.

Bureau of Efficiency.

Bureau of Purchase and Supply.

Government Fuel Yards.

## APPENDIX A-1

SCHEME OF REORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS SUGGESTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET AT THE REQUEST OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION

CHART A—The existing organization of the executive departments

## THE PRESIDENT

## INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS

Smithsonian Institution (Education and Welfare):

National Museum.

National Gallery of Art.

International Exchange Service.

Bureau of American Ethnology.

Astrophysical Observatory.

National Zoological Park.

International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (Education and Welfare).

Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Buildings (Interior).

Civil Service Commission.

Interstate Commerce Commission.

Geographic Board (omitted).

Commission of Fine Arts (Interior).

Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission (Interior).

Bureau of Efficiency.

Federal Reserve Board.

Federal Trade Commission.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (Defense).

Employees' Compensation Commission (Pensions).

Shipping Board:

Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Tariff Commission.

Federal Board for Vocational Education (Education and Welfare).

Alien Property Custodian (Justice).

Railroad Administration.

War Finance Corporation.

Railroad Labor Board.

Federal Power Commission (Interior).

Veterans' Bureau (Education and Welfare).

Coal Commission.

General Accounting Office (Treasury).

World War Foreign Debt Commission.

(I) DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Secretary of State

Diplomatic Service.

Consular Service.

United States Sections, International Commissions.

Undersecretary of State:

Office of Economic Adviser.

Division of Latin-American Affairs.

Division of Mexican Affairs.

Division of Current Information.

Division of Publications.

Office of Special Agent.

Assistant Secretary:

Division of Western European Affairs.

Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

Division of Eastern European Affairs.

Bureau of Appointments.

Second Assistant Secretary:

Division of Passport Control.

Visé Office.

Diplomatic Bureau.

Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

Third Assistant Secretary:

Office of Ceremonials.

Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Bureau of Accounts.

War Trade Board Section.

Director of the Consular Service:

Consular Bureau.

Office of Consular Personnel.

Commercial Office.

Division of Political and Economic Information.

Office of Chief Clerk.

Solicitor.

## (II) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

## Secretary of the Treasury

## Undersecretary, in charge of fiscal bureaus:

Commissioner of the Public Debt—  
Division of Loans and Currency.  
Register of the Treasury.  
Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit.  
Savings Division.

Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits—  
Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants.  
Division of Deposits.

Treasurer of the United States.  
Comptroller of the Currency.  
Bureau of the Budget (Independent).  
Bureau of the Mint.  
Federal Farm Loan Bureau.  
Secret Service Division.

## Assistant Secretary, in charge of foreign loans and miscellaneous:

United States Section, Inter-American High Commission (Commerce).  
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.  
General Supply Committee (Independent).  
Departmental Executive Offices.

## Assistant Secretary, in charge of public health, public buildings, and Coast Guard (omitted):

Public Health Service (Education and Welfare).  
Supervising Architect's Office (Interior).  
Coast Guard (Revenue Cutter Service to Defense—Life Saving Service to Commerce).

## Assistant Secretary, in charge of the collection of the revenues:

Bureau of Internal Revenue—  
Prohibition Commissioner.  
Division of Customs.  
Customs Service—  
Bureau of Custom Statistics (Commerce).

## (III) DEPARTMENT OF WAR (DEFENSE)

Secretary of War  
Assistant Secretary  
Executive offices

## General Staff.

## War boards and commissions.

Office of The Adjutant General.  
Office of the Inspector General.  
Office of the Judge Advocate General.  
Office of the Quartermaster General.  
Office of the Chief of Finance.  
Office of the Surgeon General.  
Office of the Chief of Ordnance.  
Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.  
Militia Bureau.  
Bureau of Insular Affairs (State).  
Office of the Chief of Chaplains.  
Office of the Chief Signal Officer.  
Office of the Chief of Air Service.  
Office of the Chief of Infantry.  
Office of the Chief of Cavalry.  
Office of the Chief of Field Artillery.  
Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery.  
Office of the Chief of Engineers:

Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors (Interior).  
Board of Engineers, New York City (Interior).  
Supervisor of New York Harbor (Commerce).  
United States engineer offices (Interior).  
Lake Survey (Commerce).  
Mississippi River Commission (Interior).  
California Débris Commission (Interior).  
Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska (Interior).  
Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (Interior).

## Military Academy.

Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service (Commerce).

## Panama Canal.

National Military Park Commissions (Interior).

Soldiers' Home (Education and Welfare).

## (IV) DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY (DEFENSE)

Secretary of the Navy  
Assistant Secretary  
Executive offices

## Office of Naval Operations.

## Navy boards

## Bureau of Navigation:

Hydrographic Office (Commerce).  
Naval Observatory (Commerce).  
Naval Academy.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.  
Bureau of Ordnance.  
Bureau of Construction and Repair.  
Bureau of Engineering.  
Bureau of Aeronautics.  
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.  
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.  
Headquarters, Marine Corps.  
Judge Advocate General:  
Solicitor.

## (V) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Secretary of the Interior  
Executive offices

## First Assistant Secretary:

General Land Office.  
Reclamation Service.  
National Park Service.

## Assistant Secretary:

Bureau of Indian Affairs (Schools to Education and Welfare).  
Bureau of Pensions (Education and Welfare).  
Patent Office (Commerce).  
Bureau of Education (Education and Welfare).  
St. Elizabeths Hospital (Education and Welfare).  
Howard University (Education and Welfare).  
Freedmen's Hospital (Education and Welfare).  
Columbia Institution for the Deaf (Education and Welfare).  
Administration of Alaska and Hawaii.

## Geological Survey.

## Bureau of Mines (Commerce):

Government Fuel Yards (Bureau of Purchase and Supply, independent).

## Alaskan Engineering Commission.

## War Minerals Relief Commission.

## (VI) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General  
Solicitor General

## War Contracts Section.

## Assistant to the Attorney General:

## Anti-Trust Division.

## Assistant Attorney General:

Division for the Defense of Suits.

## Assistant Attorney General:

Public Lands Division—  
Office of Titles.

Office of Land Litigation in the District of Columbia.

## Assistant Attorney General:

Criminal Division.

## Assistant Attorney General:

Division of Admiralty, Finance, Foreign Relations, Territorial and Insular Affairs.

## Assistant Attorney General:

Division of Taxation, Insurance, Prohibition, and Minor Regulations of Commerce.

## Assistant Attorney General:

Customs Division.

## Assistant Attorney General:

Executive Offices.

## Solicitor of the Treasury (Treasury).

## Solicitor of Internal Revenue (Treasury).

## Solicitor for the Interior Department (Interior).

## Solicitor for the Department of Commerce (Commerce).

## Solicitor for the Department of Labor (Labor).

## Bureau of Investigation.

## Office of Superintendent of Prisons (Education and Welfare).

## Office of Pardons.

## (VII) POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (COMMUNICATIONS)

Postmaster General  
Executive offices

## First Assistant Postmaster General:

Postmasters' Appointments Division.  
Post Office Service Division.  
Dead Letter Division.

## Second Assistant Postmaster General:

Railway Mail Service Division.  
Railway Adjustments Division.  
Foreign Mails Division.  
Air Mail Service Division.

## Third Assistant Postmaster General:

Money Orders Division.  
Postal Savings Division.  
Registered Mails Division.  
Stamp Division.  
Finance Division.  
Classification Division.



Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:  
 Rural Mails Division.  
 Motor Vehicle Service Division.  
 Equipment and Supplies Division.  
 Chief Inspector.  
 Purchasing Agent (omitted).  
 Office of the Comptroller.  
 Solicitor.

## (VIII) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary of Agriculture  
 Assistant Secretary  
 Executive offices.

Administration of Packers and Stockyards and Trading in Grain Futures.  
 Weather Bureau.  
 Bureau of Animal Industry.  
 Bureau of Plant Industry.  
 Forest Service.  
 Bureau of Chemistry.  
 Bureau of Soils.  
 Bureau of Entomology.  
 Bureau of Biological Survey.  
 Division of Publications.  
 States Relations Service.  
 Bureau of Public Roads (Interior).  
 Bureau of Agricultural Economics.  
 Insecticide and Fungicide Board.  
 Federal Horticultural Board.  
 Solicitor.

## (IX) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Secretary of Commerce  
 Assistant Secretary  
 Executive offices

Bureau of the Census.  
 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
 Bureau of Standards.  
 Bureau of Fisheries.  
 Bureau of Lighthouses.  
 Coast and Geodetic Survey.  
 Bureau of Navigation.  
 Steamboat Inspection Service.

## (X) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Secretary of Labor  
 Assistant Secretary  
 Second Assistant Secretary  
 Executive offices.

Bureau of Immigration.  
 Bureau of Naturalization.  
 Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
 Children's Bureau (part to Education and Welfare).  
 Women's Bureau (part to Education and Welfare).  
 Division of Conciliation.  
 Employment Service.  
 Housing Corporation.

## ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTION

Library for Congress.  
 Architect of the Capitol (Interior).  
 Government Printing Office (Independent).  
 Botanic Garden (Agriculture).  
 Miscellaneous commissions.  
 National Forest Reservation Commission.  
 Public Buildings Commission (Independent).

CHART B—The organization of the executive departments recommended by the President and the Cabinet.

## THE PRESIDENT

Secretary and staff

## INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS

Budget Bureau (Treasury).  
 Civil Service Commission.  
 Bureau of Efficiency.  
 Bureau of Purchases and Supply (new):  
 Government Fuel Yard (Interior).  
 Government Printing Office (Congress).  
 Shipping Board:  
 Emergency Fleet Corporation.  
 Tariff Commission.  
 Railroad Administration.  
 Interstate Commerce Commission.  
 Federal Trade Commission.  
 Federal Reserve Board.  
 War Finance Corporation.  
 Coal Commission.

Railroad Labor Board.  
 World War Foreign Debt Commission.  
 Public Buildings Commission (Congress).

## (I) DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State

Diplomatic Service.  
 Consular Service.  
 United States Sections, International Commissions.  
 Undersecretary of State:

Office of the Economic Adviser.  
 Division of Latin American Affairs.  
 Division of Mexican Affairs.  
 Division of Current Information.  
 Division of Publications.  
 Office of Special Agent.

Assistant Secretary:

Division of Western European Affairs.  
 Division of Near Eastern Affairs.  
 Division of Eastern European Affairs.  
 Bureau of Appointments.

Assistant Secretary:

Division of Passport Control.  
 Visé Office.  
 Diplomatic Bureau.  
 Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

Assistant Secretary:

Office of Ceremonials.  
 Division of Far Eastern Affairs.  
 Bureau of Accounts.  
 War Trade Board Section.

Assistant Secretary:

Bureau of Insular Affairs (War).  
 Consular Bureau.  
 Office of Consular Personnel.  
 Commercial Office.  
 Division of Political and Economic Information.  
 Office of Chief Clerk.

Solicitor.

## (II) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Secretary of the Treasury

Undersecretary, in Charge of Fiscal Bureaus:

Commissioner of the Public Debt—  
 Division of Loans and Currency.  
 Register of the Treasury.  
 Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit.  
 Savings Division.

Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits—  
 Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants.  
 Division of Deposits.

Treasurer of the United States.  
 Comptroller of the Currency.  
 Bureau of the Mint.  
 Federal Farm Loan Bureau.  
 Secret Service Division.

Assistant Secretary, in Charge of Foreign Loans and Miscellaneous:

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.  
 General Accounting Office (Independent).  
 Departmental Executive Offices.  
 Solicitor of the Treasury (Justice).

Assistant Secretary, in Charge of the Collection of the Revenues:

Bureau of Internal Revenue—  
 Solicitor of Internal Revenue (Justice).  
 Prohibition Commissioner.  
 Division of Customs.  
 Customs Service.

## (III) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (WAR, NAVY)

Secretary for Defense

Undersecretary for the Army.

Assistant Secretary.

Executive Offices:

General Staff.  
 War Boards and Commissions.  
 Office of the Adjutant General.  
 Office of the Inspector General.  
 Office of the Judge Advocate General.  
 Office of the Quartermaster General.  
 Office of the Chief of Finance.  
 Office of the Surgeon General.  
 Office of the Chief of Ordnance.  
 Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.  
 Militia Bureau.  
 Office of the Chief of Chaplains.  
 Office of the Chief Signal Officer.  
 Office of the Chief of Air Service.

## Executive Offices—Continued.

Office of the Chief of Infantry.  
Office of the Chief of Cavalry.  
Office of the Chief of Field Artillery.  
Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery.  
Office of the Chief of Engineers.  
Military Academy.  
Panama Canal.

Undersecretary for the Navy.

Assistant Secretary.

## Executive Offices:

Office of Naval Operations.  
Navy Boards.  
Bureau of Navigation—  
Naval Academy.  
Bureau of Yards and Docks.  
Bureau of Ordnance.  
Bureau of Construction and Repair.  
Bureau of Engineering.  
Bureau of Aeronautics.  
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.  
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.  
Revenue Cutter Service (Coast Guard, Treasury).  
Headquarters, Marine Corps.  
Judge Advocate General—  
Solicitor.

Undersecretary for National Resources (new).

Assistant Secretary.

## Executive Offices:

Men.  
Munitions.  
Food and Clothing.  
Transportation.  
Communications.  
Fuel.  
Miscellaneous.

Joint Boards (War and Navy).

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (independent).

## (IV) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Secretary of the Interior

Executive offices

Assistant Secretary for Public Domain:

Administration of Alaska and Hawaii.  
Indian Lands and Reservations.  
General Land Office.  
Geological Survey.  
War Minerals Relief Commission.  
National Park Service.  
National Military Park Commissions (War).  
Federal Power Section (Federal Power Commission, Independent).

Assistant Secretary for Public Works:

Bureau of Public Roads (Agriculture).  
Supervising Architect's Office (Treasury).  
Alaskan Engineering Commission.  
Reclamation Service.

Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors (War)—

Board of Engineers, New York City (War).  
United States Engineer Offices (War).  
Mississippi River Commission (War).  
California Débris Commission (War).

Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska (War).

Bureau of District of Columbia Buildings and Grounds—

Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (War).  
Commission of Fine Arts (Independent).  
Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department  
Buildings (Independent).  
Architect of the Capitol (Congress).

Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission (Independent).

Solicitor (Justice).

## (V) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General

Solicitor General

War Contracts Section.

Bureau of Investigation.

Office of Pardons.

Assistant to the Attorney General:

Antitrust Division.

Assistant Attorney General:

Division for the Defense of Suits.

Assistant Attorney General:

Public Lands Division—

Office of Titles.

Office of Land Litigation in the District of Columbia.

Assistant Attorney General:

Criminal Division.

Assistant Attorney General:

Division of Admiralty, Finance, Foreign Relations, Territorial and  
Insular Affairs.

Alien Property Custodian (Independent).

Assistant Attorney General:

Division of Taxation, Insurance, Prohibition, and Minor Regula-  
tions of Commerce.

Assistant Attorney General:

Customs Division.

Assistant Attorney General:

Executive Offices.

## (VI) DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (POST OFFICE)

Secretary of Communications.

Undersecretary of Communications.

Executive Offices.

Assistant Secretary for Postal Service:

Postmasters' Appointments Division.

Post Office Service Division.

Dead Letter Division.

Assistant Secretary for Postal Transportation:

Railway Mail Service Division.

Railway Adjustments Division.

Foreign Mails Division.

Air Mail Service Division.

Assistant Secretary for Postal Finance:

Office of the Comptroller.

Money Orders Division.

Postal Savings Division.

Registered Mails Division.

Stamp Division.

Finance Division.

Classification Division.

Assistant Secretary for Postal Purchases and Supplies:

Rural Mails Division.

Motor Vehicle Service Division.

Equipment and Supplies Division.

Assistant Secretary for Telephone and Telegraph (including radio)  
(new):

Telephone Division.

Telegraph Division.

Chief Inspector.

Solicitor.

## (VII) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary of Agriculture

Assistant Secretary

Executive offices

Administration of Packers and Stockyards and Trading in Grain Fu-  
tures.

Weather Bureau.

Bureau of Animal Industry.

Bureau of Plant Industry.

Botanic Garden (Congress).

Forest Service.

Bureau of Chemistry.

Bureau of Soils.

Bureau of Entomology.

Bureau of Biological Survey.

Division of Publications.

States Relations Service.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Insecticide and Fungicide Board.

Federal Horticultural Board.

Solicitor.

## (VIII) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Secretary of Commerce

Executive offices

Assistant Secretary for Industry:

Bureau of Standards.

Bureau of Mines (Interior).

Bureau of Fisheries.

Bureau of Federal Statistics (new)—

(Bureau of the Census).

Bureau of Customs Statistics (Treasury).

Mineral Production Statistics (Geological Survey).

Internal Commerce Statistics (War).

Bureau of Patents (Interior).

Assistant Secretary for Trade:

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

United States Section, Inter-American High Commission (Treas-  
ury).

Bureau of Transportation (new)—

Airways.

Waterways (Federal canals, except Panama).

Highways.



## Assistant Secretary for Merchant Marine:

Coast and Geodetic Survey—  
Lake Survey (War).  
Hydrographic Office (Navy).  
National Observatory (Navy).  
Bureau of Lighthouses.  
Life Saving Service (Coast Guard, Treasury).  
Bureau of Navigation.  
Steamboat Inspection Service.  
Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service (War).  
Supervisor of New York Harbor (War).

Solicitor (Justice).

## (IX) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Secretary of Labor  
Assistant Secretary  
Second Assistant Secretary  
Executive offices

Bureau of Immigration.  
Bureau of Naturalization.  
Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Children's Bureau (less nonindustrial service).  
Women's Bureau (less nonindustrial service).  
Division of Conciliation.  
Employment Service.  
Housing Corporation.  
Solicitor (Justice).

## (X) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Secretary of Education and Welfare  
Executive offices

## Assistant Secretary for Education:

## General Education—

Bureau of Education (Interior).  
Indian Schools (Interior).  
Howard University (Interior).  
Columbia Institution for the Deaf (Interior).  
Smithsonian Institution (independent)—  
National Museum.  
National Gallery of Art.  
International Exchange Service.  
Bureau of American Ethnology.  
Astrophysical Observatory.  
National Zoological Park.  
International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

Physical Education (new).

Vocational Education (Federal Board for Vocational Education,  
Independent)—

Section of Vocational Rehabilitation.

## Assistant Secretary for Public Health:

Public Health Service (Treasury)—

Quarantine and Sanitation.

Hospitalization—

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (independent).  
Soldiers' Home (War).

St. Elizabeths Hospital (Interior).

Freedmen's Hospital (Interior).

Research.

## Assistant Secretary for Social Service:

Women's Bureau (Labor—part).  
Children's Bureau (Labor—part).  
Office of Superintendent of Prisons (Justice).

## Assistant Secretary for Veteran Relief:

Veterans' Bureau (independent).  
Bureau of Pensions (Interior).

Solicitor.

## ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTION

Library of Congress.  
National Forest Reservation Commission.  
Miscellaneous commissions.  
FEBRUARY 13, 1923.

## APPENDIX B

## SCHEME OF REORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS RECOMMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION

## A.—The existing organization of the executive departments

## THE PRESIDENT

## INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS

Smithsonian Institution:  
National Museum.  
National Gallery of Art.  
International Exchange Service.  
Bureau of American Ethnology.  
Astrophysical Observatory.  
National Zoological Park.  
International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.  
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (Education and Relief).  
Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Buildings.

Civil Service Commission.

Interstate Commerce Commission.

Geographic Board.

Commission of Fine Arts.

Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission.

Bureau of Efficiency.

Federal Reserve Board.

Federal Trade Commission.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (Commerce).

Employees' Compensation Commission.

Shipping Board:

Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Tariff Commission.

Federal Board for Vocational Education (Education and Relief).

Alien Property Custodian.

Railroad Administration.

War Finance Corporation.

Railroad Labor Board.

Federal Power Commission.

General Accounting Office.

Veterans' Bureau (Education and Relief).

World War Foreign Debt Commission.

Federal Narcotics Control Board.

Personnel Classification Board.

American Battle Monuments Commission.

## (I) DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State

Diplomatic Service.

Consular Service.

United States Sections, International Commissions.

Undersecretary of State:

Geographical Divisions (political questions).  
Division of Political and Economic Information.  
Division of Publications.  
Division of Current Information.  
Office of Special Agent.

The Assistant Secretary:

Geographical Divisions (economic questions).  
Office of the Economic Adviser.

Second Assistant Secretary:

Division of Passport Control.  
Visé Office.

Third Assistant Secretary:

Office of Ceremonials.  
Bureau of Accounts.  
Bureau of Indexes and Archives.  
Bureau of Appointments.  
Office of Chief Clerk.

Director of the Consular Service:

Consular Bureau.  
Office of Consular Personnel.  
Commercial Office.

## (II) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Secretary of the Treasury

Undersecretary of the Treasury:

Bureau of the Budget (Independent).  
Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits—  
Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants.  
Division of Deposits.

Treasurer of the United States.

Comptroller of the Currency.

Federal Farm Loan Bureau.

Assistant Secretary in charge of Fiscal Offices:

Commissioner of the Public Debt—  
Division of Loans and Currency.  
Register of the Treasury.  
Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit.  
Division of Paper Custody.  
Savings Division.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mint Bureau.

Secret Service Division.

Assistant Secretary in charge of Foreign Loans, Railroad Advances,  
and Miscellaneous:

Departmental Executive Offices.  
General Supply Committee (independent).  
Public Health Service (Education and Relief).

Assistant Secretary in charge of the Collection of the Revenues, Public

Buildings, and the Coast Guard:

Bureau of Internal Revenue—  
Prohibition Unit.  
Division of Customs.  
Customs Service.  
Coast Guard.  
Supervising Architect's Office (Interior).

## (III) DEPARTMENT OF WAR

Secretary of War  
Assistant Secretary  
Executive offices

General Staff.  
War Boards and Commissions.  
Office of The Adjutant General.  
Office of the Inspector General.  
Office of the Judge Advocate General.  
Office of the Quartermaster General.  
Office of the Chief of Finance.  
Office of the Surgeon General.  
Office of the Chief of Ordnance.  
Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.  
Militia Bureau.  
Bureau of Insular Affairs.  
Office of the Chief of Chaplains.  
Office of the Chief Signal Officer.  
Office of the Chief of Air Service.  
Office of the Chief of Infantry.  
Office of the Chief of Cavalry.  
Office of the Chief of Field Artillery.  
Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery.  
Office of the Chief of Engineers:  
Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.  
Supervisor of New York Harbor.  
United States Engineer Offices.  
Lake Survey (Commerce).  
Mississippi River Commission.  
California Débris Commission.  
Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska (Interior).  
Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (Independent).  
Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service (Commerce).  
Panama Canal.  
Military Academy.  
National Military Park Commissions.  
Soldiers' Home.

## (IV) DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy  
Assistant Secretary  
Executive offices

Office of Naval Operations.  
Navy Boards.  
Bureau of Navigation:  
Hydrographic Office.  
Naval Observatory.  
Naval Academy.  
Bureau of Yards and Docks.  
Bureau of Ordnance.  
Bureau of Construction and Repair.  
Bureau of Engineering.  
Bureau of Aeronautics.  
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.  
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.  
Headquarters, Marine Corps.  
Judge Advocate General:  
Solicitor.

## (V) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Secretary of the Interior  
Executive offices

First Assistant Secretary:  
General Land Office.  
Bureau of Reclamation.  
National Park Service.  
Bureau of Mines (Commerce)—  
Government Fuel Yards (Independent).  
Assistant Secretary:  
Bureau of Indian Affairs.  
Bureau of Pensions (education and relief).  
Patent Office (Commerce).  
Bureau of Education (education and relief).  
St. Elizabeths Hospital (education and relief).  
Howard University (education and relief).  
Freedmen's Hospital (education and relief).  
Columbia Institution for the Deaf (education and relief).  
Administration of Hawaii and Alaska.  
Geological Survey.  
The Alaska Railroad.

## (VI) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General  
Solicitor General

War transactions section.  
Assistant to the Attorney  
Antitrust division.  
Assistant Attorney General:  
Division for the defense of suits.  
Assistant Attorney General:  
Public lands division—  
Office of titles.  
Office of land litigation in the District of Columbia.  
Assistant Attorney General:  
Criminal division.  
Office of pardons.  
Assistant Attorney General:  
Division of admiralty, finance, foreign relations, Territorial and  
insular affairs, and minor regulations of commerce.  
Assistant Attorney General:  
Division of taxation, insurance, and prohibition.  
Office of superintendent of prisons.  
Assistant Attorney General:  
Customs division.  
Assistant Attorney General:  
Executive offices.  
Bureau of investigation.  
Solicitor of the Treasury (Treasury).  
Solicitor of Internal Revenue (Treasury).  
Solicitor for the State Department (State).  
Solicitor for the Interior Department (Interior).  
Solicitor for the Department of Commerce (Commerce).  
Solicitor for the Department of Labor (Labor).

## (VII) POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmaster General  
Executive offices

First Assistant Postmaster General:  
Postmasters' appointments division.  
Post office service division.  
Post office and garage quarters division.  
Dead letter division.  
Second Assistant Postmaster General:  
Railway Mail Service division.  
Railway adjustments division.  
Foreign mails division.  
Air Mail Service division.  
Third Assistant Postmaster General:  
Money orders division.  
Postal savings division.  
Registered mails division.  
Stamp division.  
Finance division.  
Classification division.  
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:  
Rural mails division.  
Topography division.  
Equipment and supplies division.  
Chief inspector.  
Purchasing agent.  
Office of the comptroller.  
Solicitor.

## (VIII) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary of Agriculture  
Assistant Secretary  
Executive offices  
Director of scientific work,  
Office of Experiment Stations  
Director of extension work,  
Agricultural Extension Service  
Director of regulatory work

Administration of Packers and Stockyards and Trading in Grain  
Futures.  
Weather Bureau.  
Bureau of Animal Industry.  
Bureau of Plant Industry.  
Forest Service.  
Bureau of Chemistry.  
Bureau of Soils.  
Bureau of Entomology.  
Bureau of Biological Survey.  
Bureau of Home Economics.



Bureau of Public Roads (Interior).  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.  
Insecticide and Fungicide Board.  
Federal Horticultural Board.  
Solicitor.

## (IX) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Secretary of Commerce  
Assistant Secretary  
Executive offices

Bureau of the Census.  
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.  
Bureau of Standards.  
Bureau of Fisheries.  
Bureau of Lighthouses.  
Coast and Geodetic Survey.  
Bureau of Navigation.  
Steamboat Inspection Service.  
United States Section, Inter-American High Commission.

## (X) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Secretary of Labor  
Assistant Secretary  
Second Assistant Secretary  
Executive offices

Bureau of Immigration.  
Bureau of Naturalization.  
Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Children's Bureau.  
Women's Bureau.  
Division of Conciliation.  
Employment Service.  
Housing Corporation.

## ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTION

Library of Congress.  
Architect of the Capitol.  
Government Printing Office.  
Botanic Garden.  
Miscellaneous commissions.  
National Forest Reservation Commission.  
Public Buildings Commission.

*B.—Scheme of reorganization of the executive departments recommended by the joint committee on reorganization*

## THE PRESIDENT

## INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS

Smithsonian Institution:  
National Museum.  
National Gallery of Art.  
International Exchange Service.  
Bureau of American Ethnology.  
Astrophysical Observatory.  
National Zoological Park.  
International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.  
Office of Public Buildings and Parks in the District of Columbia (new):  
Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (War).  
Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Buildings (independent).  
Civil Service Commission.  
Interstate Commerce Commission.  
Geographic Board.  
Commission of Fine Arts.  
Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission.  
Bureau of Efficiency.  
Federal Reserve Board.  
Federal Trade Commission.  
Employees' Compensation Commission.  
Shipping Board:  
Emergency Fleet Corporation.  
Tariff Commission.  
Alien Property Custodian.  
Railroad Administration.  
War Finance Corporation.  
Railroad Labor Board.  
Federal Power Commission.  
Budget Bureau (Treasury).  
General Accounting Office.  
World War Foreign Debt Commission.  
Federal Narcotics Control Board.  
Personnel Classification Board.  
American Battle Monuments Commission.  
Bureau of Purchase and Supply (new):  
General Supply Committee (Treasury).  
Government Fuel Yards (Interior).

## (I) DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State

Diplomatic Service.  
Consular Service.  
United States Sections, International Commissions.  
Undersecretary of State:  
Geographical Divisions (political questions).  
Division of Political and Economic Information.  
Division of Publications.  
Division of Current Information.  
Office of Special Agent.  
The Assistant Secretary:  
Geographical Divisions (economic questions).  
Office of the Economic Adviser.  
Second Assistant Secretary:  
Division of Passport Control.  
Visé Office.  
Third Assistant Secretary:  
Office of Ceremonials.  
Bureau of Accounts.  
Bureau of Indexes and Archives.  
Bureau of Appointments.  
Office of Chief Clerk.  
Director of the Consular Service:  
Consular Bureau.  
Office of Consular Personnel.  
Commercial Office.  
Solicitor (Justice).

## (II) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Secretary of the Treasury

Undersecretary of the Treasury:  
Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits—  
Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants.  
Division of Deposits.  
Treasurer of the United States.  
Comptroller of the Currency.  
Federal Farm Loan Bureau.  
Assistant Secretary in Charge of Fiscal Offices:  
Commissioner of the Public Debt—  
Division of Loans and Currency.  
Register of the Treasury.  
Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit.  
Division of Paper Custody.  
Savings Division.  
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.  
Mint Bureau.  
Secret Service Division.  
Assistant Secretary in Charge of Foreign Loans, Railroad Advances, and Miscellaneous:  
Departmental Executive Offices.  
Solicitor of the Treasury (Justice).  
Assistant Secretary in Charge of the Collection of the Revenues and the Coast Guard:  
Bureau of Internal Revenue—  
Solicitor of Internal Revenue (Justice).  
Prohibition Unit.  
Division of Customs.  
Customs Service.  
Coast Guard.

## (III) DEPARTMENT OF WAR

Secretary of War  
Assistant Secretary  
Executive offices

General Staff.  
War Boards and Commissions.  
Office of The Adjutant General.  
Office of the Inspector General.  
Office of the Judge Advocate General.  
Office of the Quartermaster General.  
Office of the Chief of Finance.  
Office of the Surgeon General.  
Office of the Chief of Ordnance.  
Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service.  
Militia Bureau.  
Bureau of Insular Affairs.  
Office of the Chief of Chaplains.  
Office of the Chief Signal Officer.  
Office of the Chief of Air Service.  
Office of the Chief of Infantry.  
Office of the Chief of Cavalry.  
Office of the Chief of Field Artillery.  
Office of the Chief of Coast Artillery.

Office of the Chief of Engineers:  
Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.  
Supervisor of New York Harbor.  
United States Engineer offices.  
Mississippi River Commission.  
California Débris Commission.

Military Academy.  
Panama Canal.  
National Military Park Commissions.  
Soldiers' Home.

## (IV) DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy  
Assistant Secretary  
Executive offices

Office of Naval Operations.  
Navy Boards.

Bureau of Navigation:  
Hydrographic Office  
Naval Observatory.  
Naval Academy.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.  
Bureau of Ordnance.  
Bureau of Construction and Repair.  
Bureau of Engineering.  
Bureau of Aeronautics.  
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.  
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.  
Headquarters, Marine Corps.  
Judge Advocate General:  
Solicitor.

## (V) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Secretary of the Interior  
Executive offices

Assistant Secretary for Public Domain (new):  
Administration of Alaska and Hawaii.  
Bureau of Indian Affairs (including Indian schools).  
General Land Office.  
Geological Survey.  
National Park Service.  
Assistant Secretary for Public Works (new):  
Bureau of Public Roads (Agriculture).  
Supervising Architect's Office (Treasury).  
The Alaska Railroad.  
Bureau of Reclamation.  
Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska (War).  
Solicitor (Justice).

## (VI) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General  
Solicitor General

War Transactions Section.  
Assistant to the Attorney General:  
Antitrust Division.  
Assistant Attorney General:  
Division for the Defense of Suits.  
Assistant Attorney General:  
Public Lands Division—  
Office of Titles.  
Office of Land Litigation in the District of Columbia.  
Assistant Attorney General:  
Criminal Division.  
Office of Pardons.  
Assistant Attorney General:  
Division of Admiralty, Finance, Foreign Relations, Territorial and  
Insular Affairs, and Minor Regulations of Commerce.  
Assistant Attorney General:  
Division of Taxation, Insurance, and Prohibition.  
Office of Superintendent of Prisons.  
Assistant Attorney General:  
Customs Division.  
Assistant Attorney General:  
Executive Offices.  
Bureau of Investigation.

## (VII) POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmaster General  
Executive offices

First Assistant Postmaster General:  
Postmasters' Appointments Division.  
Post Office Service Division.  
Post Office and Garage Quarters Division.  
Dead Letter Division.

Second Assistant Postmaster General:  
Railway Mail Service Division.  
Railway Adjustments Division.  
Foreign Mails Division.  
Air Mail Service Division.

## Third Assistant Postmaster General:

Money Orders Division.  
Postal Savings Division.  
Registered Mails Division.  
Stamp Division.  
Finance Division.  
Classification Division.

## Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:

Rural Mails Division.  
Topography Division.  
Equipment and Supplies Division.

Chief Inspector.  
Purchasing Agent.  
Office of the Comptroller.  
Solicitor.

## (VIII) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary of Agriculture  
Assistant Secretary  
Executive offices  
Director of Scientific Work  
Office of Experiment Stations  
Director of Extension Work  
Agricultural Extension Service  
Director of Regulatory Work

Administration of Packers and Stockyards and Trading in Grain  
Futures.

Weather Bureau.  
Bureau of Animal Industry.  
Bureau of Plant Industry.  
Forest Service.  
Bureau of Chemistry.  
Bureau of Soils.  
Bureau of Entomology.  
Bureau of Biological Survey.  
Bureau of Home Economics.  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.  
Insecticide and Fungicide Board.  
Federal Horticultural Board.  
Solicitor.

## (IX) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Secretary of Commerce  
Executive Offices

## Assistant Secretary for Industry (new):

Bureau of Standards.  
Bureau of Mines (Interior).  
Bureau of Fisheries.  
Bureau of Federal Statistics (new)—  
The Census.  
Customs Statistics.  
Mineral Production Statistics (Geological Survey).  
Internal Commerce Statistics (War).  
Patent Office (Interior).

## Assistant Secretary for Trade (new):

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

## United States Section, Inter-American High Commission:

Bureau of Transportation (new)—  
Airways.  
Rail.  
Waterways (Federal canals, except Panama).  
Highways.  
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (independent).

## Assistant Secretary for Merchant Marine (new):

Coast and Geodetic Survey—  
Lake Survey (War).  
Bureau of Lighthouses.  
Bureau of Navigation.  
Steamboat Inspection Service.  
Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service (War).

Solicitor (Justice).

## (X) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Secretary of Labor  
Assistant Secretary  
Second Assistant Secretary  
Executive offices

Bureau of Immigration.  
Bureau of Naturalization.  
Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Children's Bureau.  
Women's Bureau.  
Division of Conciliation.  
Employment Service.  
Housing Corporation.  
Solicitor (Justice).

(XI) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND RELIEF (NEW)

Secretary of Education and Relief  
Executive offices

Assistant Secretary for Education:

Bureau of Education (Interior)—

General Education.

Physical Education (new).

Vocational Education (Federal Board for Vocational Education, Independent).

Howard University (Interior).

Columbia Institution for the Deaf (Interior).

Assistant Secretary for Public Health:

Public Health Service (Treasury)—

Quarantine and Sanitation.

Hospitalization—

St. Elizabeths Hospital (Interior).

Freedmen's Hospital (Interior).

Research.

Assistant Secretary for Veteran Relief:

Veterans' Bureau (Independent).

Bureau of Pensions (Interior).

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (Independent).

Solicitor.

ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTION

Library of Congress.

Architect of the Capitol.

Government Printing Office.

Public Buildings Commission.

Botanic Garden.

Miscellaneous commissions.

National Forest Reservation Commission.

ALEXANDRIA LIGHT & POWER CO.

Mr. WADSWORTH. From the Committee on Military Affairs I report back favorably without amendment 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. It is a very simple matter. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read as follows:

Whereas the United States is the owner of a line 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 revocable in the discretion of the Secretary of War.

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

The preamble was agreed to.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mr. WATSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on June 2, 1924, that committee presented to the President of the United States enrolled bills of the following titles:

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

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 the 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;

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

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT SEVILLE, SPAIN, IN 1927

Mr. LODGE. From the Committee on Foreign Relations I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 130) for the participation of the United States in an international exposition to be held at Seville, Spain, in 1927. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution, which will be read.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas the United States has been invited by the Government of Spain to take part in an international exposition of the arts, sciences, history, industries, commerce, and resources of Spain, Portugal, and the Republics of America, to be held at Seville, Spain, commencing April 17, 1927, and continuing throughout the year: Therefore be it

*Resolved, etc.,* That said invitation is accepted.

SEC. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint a commissioner general and five commissioners to represent the United States in the proposed exposition, the amount of whose compensation shall be determined by the Secretary of State. The said commissioner general shall, under the direction of the Secretary of State, make all needful rules and regulations in reference to the contributions from this country, and to control the expenditure incident to the installation and exhibit thereof, the pay of the commissioner general, commissioners, officials, and employees, and the preparation of the reports of the exposition, and the general results thereof; and he shall make all arrangements necessary for the preparation, transportation, installation, display, and proper care of the exhibits of the Government of the United States, with the cooperation and assistance of the various executive departments, institutions, and branches of the Government that may participate in the exposition, as well as to furnish such information service to private exhibitors and prospective exhibitors as he may deem necessary and feasible: *Provided,* That the executive departments of the Government may designate officials or employees of their respective departments for service in connection with said commission, but no such official or employee so designated shall receive a salary in excess of the amount which he has been receiving in the department where employed, plus such reasonable additional allowance for expenses not now authorized by law as may be deemed proper by the Secretary of State, in view of the fact that such service is to be performed in a foreign country: *Provided further,* That no person appointed or employed by virtue of the provisions of this act shall receive a greater salary than \$15,000 per annum, and not more than one person shall receive a salary in excess of \$10,000 per annum, and not more than five persons shall receive salaries in excess of \$7,500 per annum.

SEC. 3. That officers and employees of the executive departments and other branches and institutions of the Government in charge of or responsible for the safe-keeping of objects, articles, etc., property of the United States, which it is desired to exhibit, may permit such property to pass out of their possession for the purpose of being transported to and from and exhibited at said exposition as may be requested by the commissioner general, such exhibits and articles to be returned to the respective departments and institutions to which they belong at the close of the exposition: *Provided,* That the commissioner general, with the approval of the President, at the close of the exposition, may make such disposition of the buildings and other property of the United States used at the exposition, which it will not be feasible to return to the United States, as he may deem advisable.

SEC. 4. That the Shipping Board is authorized to give the commission such assistance as may be necessary and to make special rates and special sailing schedules for the transportation of governmental and private exhibits and participants to and from the exposition.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to collect and prepare suitable exhibits of the agricultural staples and products and forestal productions of the several States of the Union for exhibition at the exposition and accompany the same with a report respecting such products and productions, including the qualities and standards of cotton, the wheat and corn produced, and their uses, the standards of which they are being marketed, and the character and quality of American animal products, to be printed in the English,

Spanish, and Portuguese languages, the expense of the same to be paid out of the appropriation hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to collect and prepare a suitable exhibit of the fisheries industry and the commerce of the United States for exhibit at the said exposition and accompany the same with a report respecting such industries, to be printed in the English, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, the expense of the same to be paid out of the appropriation hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to collect and prepare suitable exhibits by the Reclamation Service, the General Land Office, the Alaskan Engineering Commission, the Bureau of Education, the Patent Office, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Mines, for exhibition at the said exposition, and to accompany the same with a report respecting such exhibits, to be printed in the English, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, the expense of the same to be paid out of the appropriation hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 8. That in order to defray the necessary expenses above authorized, including the salaries of commissioners and employees, the cost of preparing the various Government exhibits, transportation, installation, display, and return of exhibits, construction and equipment of building, and acquisition, preparation, and maintenance of site and grounds, the sum of \$700,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available for the purpose of this resolution, and to remain available until expended or no longer required, all expenditures out of said appropriation being made subject to approval by the Secretary of State: *Provided*, That no indebtedness shall be incurred hereunder in excess of the amount herein authorized to be appropriated.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to Congress within six months of the close of said exposition a detailed statement of the expenditures which may have been incurred under the provisions of the resolution, together with all reports called for under sections 5, 6, and 7 of this resolution, which reports shall be prepared and arranged with a view to concise statement and convenient reference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts what appropriations are provided for by the joint resolution?

Mr. LODGE. The joint resolution makes no appropriation at the present time, but merely authorizes an appropriation for 1927. The total appropriation which is authorized will be \$700,000.

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

#### IMPROVEMENT OF THE SENATE CHAMBER

Mr. KEYES. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report back favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 231.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which has just been reported by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, let us hear what the resolution is.

Mr. KING. Let the resolution first be read, Mr. President. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The reading clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 231) submitted by Mr. COPELAND on May 21, 1924, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Architect of the Capitol be authorized and directed, under the supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules, to consult with architects of repute and expert in ventilation and acoustics with a view of improving the living conditions of the Senate Chamber, and giving attention to rearrangement and reconstruction, including a plan to place the Chamber in direct contact with the outer wall or walls of the building, and to report with plans to the President pro tempore of the Senate on the first Monday of December, 1924. The expenses hereunder, not to exceed the sum of \$10,000, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. OVERMAN. I object.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I hope the objection to the resolution will be withdrawn.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I desire to say that we have, from time to time, had investigations similar to the one which is provided for in the resolution. We have spent money and never done anything. Here is a provision for an appro-

priation of \$10,000 in order, perhaps, to change the beauty of this Chamber, to connect it with the outer walls of the building, and so forth. I myself do not know what is proposed, and I am going to object. I should like to have an opportunity to look into the matter further and see what is the real intent of the resolution. I know perfectly well that we ought to have better air in this Chamber, but if what is proposed in the resolution shall be done, as I understand, this beautiful Chamber will be torn to pieces. I am not going to consent that anything shall be done until I understand what is proposed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made, and the resolution goes to the calendar.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I wish to say that the chief object of the resolution, if passed, is to prolong the life of the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. OVERMAN. I do not desire that my life shall be prolonged at an expense of \$10,000 of the taxpayers' money. Such an expenditure will not help me any.

#### CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Mr. GERRY. From the Committee on Finance I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 3397) to remit the duty on a carillon of bells to be imported for the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Providence, R. I. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to admit free of duty a certain carillon of 16 bells to be imported for the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Providence, R. I.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### TRANSFER OF LIGHTHOUSE RESERVATION LAND TO NEW YORK

Mr. WILLIS. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 2887) authorizing the transfer of certain abandoned or unused lighthouse reservation lands by the United States to the State of New York for park purposes, and I submit a report (No. 702) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and hereby is, authorized to transfer and convey to the State of New York all right and title now vested in the United States in land and buildings known as the Lloyds Harbor Lighthouse Reservation, located in Suffolk County at Lloyds Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., consisting of about 2.5 acres, located and described as follows:

Beginning at a rock or boulder near low-water mark on the east beach in Huntington Bay and running thence due west to a stake on the highest part of the neck and thence on the same line (due west) to the water on the west side of the point in Lloyds Harbor, containing 2½ acres, more or less, and the right of way to and from it.

And to transfer and convey to the State of New York all right and title now vested in the United States in certain lands forming a part of the Fire Island Lighthouse Reservation, Fire Island, Suffolk County, Long Island, N. Y., consisting of about 600 acres, located and described as follows:

Beginning at a line drawn from north to south through a United States Coast and Geodetic Survey monument, located 2,225 feet, 225° 16', from the Fire Island Lighthouse tower and extending to the western end of Fire Island, with the exception of such land as is occupied or needed by the United States Coast Guard: *Provided*, That any leases with private parties which the Lighthouse Service may have at the time of passage of this act will not be affected until the expiration of such leases: *Provided*, That the said lands transferred from the United States shall be forever reserved by the State of New York as public parks: *Provided further*, That if the said lands are not used as public parks they shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 2. The lands transferred from the United States shall be subject to the right of the United States to at any and all times in any manner assume control of, hold, use, and occupy, without license, consent, or lease from the State of New York or the city of New York, any or all of the said lands for any and all military, naval, or other governmental purposes, free from any conveyances, charges, encumbrances, or any license made, created, permitted, or sanctioned therein by the State of New York. The rights reserved to the United States shall apply to all additional lands that may be formed by accretions of the sea at Fire Island. The United States further reserves the right of access to the land and water adjacent to Lloyds Neck for the purpose of taking gravel for the use of the Lighthouse Service.



Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I should like to inquire how much land it is proposed to donate to the State of New York?

Mr. WILLIS. The bill provides that 2.5 acres of unused lighthouse reservation land shall be donated to the State. The State intends to use the land for park purposes.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WILLIS. The report accompanying the bill is very brief, and I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD for information.

There being no objection, the report (No. 702) submitted by Mr. WILLIS on the 3d instant, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### LIGHTHOUSE LANDS FOR PARK PURPOSES, NEW YORK

Mr. WILLIS, from the Committee on Commerce, submitted the following report to accompany S. 2887:

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2887) authorizing transfer of certain abandoned or unused lighthouse reservation lands by the United States to the State of New York for park purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon and recommend that the bill do pass without amendment.

The bill has the approval of the Department of Commerce, as will appear by the annexed communication.

The reasons for this action are fully set forth in the accompanying correspondence passing between the Department of Commerce and Hon. JAMES W. WADSWORTH and between the Department of Commerce and Hon. SAMUEL E. WINSLOW. This correspondence related to H. R. 8088, which is identical with S. 2887.

Since the property proposed to be transferred is to be used by the State of New York for public park purposes, and since the rights of the United States are fully protected in section 2 of the bill, it is believed by your committee that the enactment of this measure would be productive of public good.

The correspondence referred to, and which is made a part of this report, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, May 23, 1924.

HON. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WADSWORTH: Following our various conversations on the subject of the bills introduced to provide for the transfer to the State of New York of certain lighthouse property at Lloyds Harbor and Fire Island, I have given further consideration to the matter and have personally looked into it.

I have reached the conclusion that inasmuch as the property is to be used for public purposes the department should withdraw any objections to its transfer at this time, in spite of the fact that there is other New York property which the Lighthouse Service desires to obtain. I have, therefore, to-day written a letter to Mr. WINSLOW, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, expressing my present views. A copy is inclosed for your information.

Faithfully yours,

HERBERT HOOVER, Secretary of Commerce.

MAY 23, 1924.

HON. SAMUEL E. WINSLOW,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WINSLOW: In my letter of March 31, 1924, I advised against the passage of H. R. 8088, which provided for the transfer to the State of New York of the lighthouse property at Lloyds Harbor and Fire Island, N. Y., for the reason that it did not provide for the reciprocal conveyance to the United States of the site at Halletts Point, which the Lighthouse Service desires to obtain in exchange. I have given further thought to the matter.

The financial side of the transaction is not important, since on the basis of exchange the United States is transferring property of the value of \$14,000 and receiving property valued only at \$4,000. I believe that the financial consideration is outweighed by the fact that the property received by the State of New York is to be devoted to public purposes, for use as a public park. Under such circumstances the financial feature becomes of minor importance. The money difference between the outright transfer and the exchange is only one of degree. It is a gift to the State in either case. It may well be that the United States can now properly transfer its property without a prior agreement for the conveyance of the Halletts Point site, rather than insisting upon that transfer as a prior condition. Obviously the question of advisability is one for Congress to determine. If this legislation is enacted transferring the sites in question to the State of New York without consideration, it is believed that the department may properly look to the State of New York to authorize the city of New York to grant the Halletts Point site to the United States for lighthouse purposes and the city to make this grant.

I therefore wish to modify my letter of March 31, 1924, and to state now that I have no objection to the passage of the bill.

Faithfully yours,

HERBERT HOOVER,  
Secretary of Commerce.

There is added the following explanatory letter from the Hon. ROBERT L. BACON to the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1924.

THE CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE  
AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,  
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. WINSLOW: Mr. Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce, has just written me that on yesterday he addressed a letter to you to the effect that he has withdrawn his objection to the passage of H. R. 8088, introduced by me, providing for the transfer to the State of New York of the lighthouse property at Lloyds Harbor and Fire Island, N. Y., to be used by the State for public park purposes.

Your files will indicate that there have been three bills introduced by me on this subject: H. R. 7405, H. R. 8088, and H. R. 9097. On May 8, I wrote you that in view of the objection by Mr. Hoover to H. R. 8088 that this bill and also H. R. 7405 be given no further consideration by your committee and requested that the committee confine its consideration to H. R. 9097. This, you stated, would be done.

As I have written you a number of times, the State of New York is vitally interested in securing for public park purposes the two properties described in H. R. 8088. This bill simply provides for the transfer to the State of New York of property at Lloyds Harbor and Fire Island and does not include any exchange provision. Heretofore the Secretary of Commerce has opposed this measure because it does not contain any provision for the transfer to the Federal Government of certain city property at Halletts Point, Queens County, N. Y., which is now being used by the Government under agreement with the city of New York. Mr. Hoover favored the bills H. R. 7405, which authorized the exchange of the Federal lands for the property of New York City at Halletts Point, and also H. R. 9087, which is the same as H. R. 7405, except that no mention is made in it of the money value of the properties.

The State of New York, through its Long Island State Park Commission, has consistently urged the passage of H. R. 8088. This bill heretofore failing to receive the approval of Mr. Hoover, the commission then favored H. R. 9097, feeling, as it put it, "that any kind of a bill was better than none." Since its expressed approval in favor of H. R. 9097 this commission further studied the question from a legal viewpoint and came to the conclusion that the State could not take title to the Federal lands under the provisions of the bill and again urged the passage of H. R. 8088.

As stated above, the Secretary of Commerce has reconsidered the entire question and has now withdrawn his objections to the passage of H. R. 8088, which is the bill that has been advocated by the State of New York. While this bill does not provide for the transfer to the Government of the property of the city of New York at Halletts Point, there is every prospect that the city will transfer this land to the Government. In fact, the State of New York, by legislation quite some time ago, paved the way for the transfer of this property to the Government.

Upon transfer of this property by the Government to the State of New York the Long Island State Park Commission will at once take measures to convert this abandoned lighthouse property into public parks. The State of New York already has a public park on Fire Island, and would at once begin operations to extend it by taking in the acreage transferred by the Government at this point. The park commission is very anxious to make use of the Government property at Fire Island during this coming summer. As I wrote you on May 12, plans are now in progress to use this Fire Island property for the benefit of ex-service men who are either disabled or have been in poor health and who could thus get some real recreation near home. This property is ideally situated from a recreational standpoint, and its general use for park purposes would be much welcomed by everybody.

Furthermore, I believe the transfer of this land to the State of New York is in direct line with the objects aimed at by the President's recreation conference. The State of New York would put these properties to just those recreational uses which the President's conference regards as highly desirable.

I am sure you will appreciate that if the State of New York is to be able to use the Federal property at Fire Island for the disabled ex-service men this coming summer that immediate action on H. R. 8088 is necessary. You will appreciate that the State could not go ahead with any permanent plans for the development of this property until it is actually transferred. Therefore I will appreciate anything you may do that will expedite a favorable report on this legislation to the House.

Thanking you for your kind courtesy in the matter, I am,

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT L. BACON.

## BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Minnesota:

A bill (S. 3436) authorizing the adjudication of claims of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SPENCER:

A bill (S. 3437) authorizing the President to reappoint William Henry Carthy, formerly a first lieutenant in the Air Service, United States Army, an officer of Air Service, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 3438) granting an increase of pension to Fannie R. Carey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3439) granting an increase of pension to Virginia DeLere Hendrey (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3440) granting an increase of pension to Anna Nicholson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 3441) for the relief of Stanton & Jones, contractors, of Leavenworth, Kans.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 3442) authorizing the President to appoint J. H. S. Morison to the position and rank of major, Medical Corps, in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALE:

A bill (S. 3443) granting an increase of pension to Jenette L. Gates (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOSES:

A bill (S. 3444) granting an increase of pension to Fanny M. Jones (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 3446) to authorize the President, on recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, to accept lands donated to the United States as preserves or refuges for wild birds and animals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; and

A bill (S. 3447) for a commission to study the questions of land settlement and home ownership in the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. JONES of New Mexico:

A bill (S. 3449) to amend an act entitled "Victory Liberty loan act," approved March 3, 1919, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WILLIS:

A bill (S. 3450) for the relief of C. Earl Smith and Marie Patton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COLT:

A bill (S. 3451) to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, additional land for a driveway to the post-office building at Bristol, R. I., and to construct said driveway, and for certain improvements and repairs to the post-office building at Bristol, R. I.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KEYES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 138) permitting certain States to sue the United States to recover direct taxes alleged to have been illegally collected; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 139) providing for the demonstration of the motor invented by Claus J. H. Hoffmann, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

## AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL BANK ACT, ETC.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I introduce a bill and ask that it may be printed in full in the RECORD and referred to the proper committee.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3448) to amend the national bank act approved June 3, 1864, as amended, and to amend the Federal reserve act approved December 23, 1913, as amended, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as follows:

A bill (S. 3448) to amend the national bank act approved June 3, 1864, as amended, and to amend the Federal reserve act approved December 23, 1913, as amended

Be it enacted, etc., That from the date of the approval of this act it shall not be lawful, without the specific approval of the Senate in each case, for any of the classes of persons enumerated in section 2 hereof to hold formally or informally positions of trust or

responsibility in or in connection with, or have a financial interest in the conduct of, or to buy or sell, or otherwise to acquire, securities, obligations, or commercial paper or other evidences of indebtedness of banks and banking institutions established outside the jurisdiction of the United States of America for any of the purposes enumerated in section 3.

SEC. 2. The persons governed by the provisions of this act are as follows:

1. Directors of all classes, officers and employees of the Federal reserve banks, members of the Federal Advisory Council, and members, officers, and employees of the Federal Reserve Board.

2. Directors, trustees, officers, and employees of member banks of the Federal reserve banks.

3. Directors, officers, and employees of national banks and national banking associations.

SEC. 3. The banks and banking institutions established outside the jurisdiction of the United States in the Government of which the classes of persons enumerated in section 2 hereof are prohibited by virtue of section 1 hereof from assuming any position of trust or responsibility, formally or informally, and in which the classes of persons enumerated in section 2 are prohibited by virtue of section 1 from acquiring or retaining, after the approval of this act, any financial interest, shall include banks, or banking houses hereafter established or, if already established, now or hereafter authorized; (a) to act for any public authority as agent in the direct or indirect effectuation of international treaties, protocols, agreements, and understandings, formal or informal; (b) to supervise the conduct of trade, or act as custodian of the proceeds of trade, in whose ever name and for whatever purpose deposited or entrusted thereto; (c) to serve as banks of issue, or as banks of reserve for banks of issue: *Provided*, That banks or banking houses established under the provisions of section 25 (A) of the Federal reserve act for the conduct of an ordinary banking business of deposit and other banking operations shall not be included within the purview of this act so long as they do not fulfill, directly or indirectly, any of the purposes or acts described in this section.

SEC. 4. The classes of persons enumerated in section 2 hereof are prohibited from assuming any position of trust or responsibility in connection with the regulation of exchange, the supervision of industry, commerce, and finance, the performance of engagements entered into by treaty or other diplomatic instrument between sovereign governments or subordinate political divisions thereof.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall, after the approval of this act, perform any of the actions or hold any of the positions specifically enumerated or implied in sections 1 and 4 of this act shall be permanently ineligible thereafter to enter any of the classes of persons enumerated in section 2.

SEC. 6. Jurisdiction over any proceedings arising under this act shall vest in the respective district courts of the United States.

SEC. 7. Violation of the provisions of this act shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$50,000, by imprisonment not to exceed two years in duration, or by both penalties.

SEC. 8. The governor of the Federal Reserve Board and the Comptroller of the Currency, and the responsible heads of the executive departments and independent establishments are authorized and directed to communicate the provisions of this act to all subject thereto, and to promulgate such administrative regulations as may be required.

SEC. 9. The fact that any provision or section of this act be declared unconstitutional shall not affect the validity and force of the other sections.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF FARMERS

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I introduce a joint resolution, which I ask be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 140) authorizing the President to call an international conference of representatives of agricultural and farmers' organizations was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 140) authorizing the President to call an international conference of representatives of agricultural and farmers' organizations

Whereas the production of staple farm products which enter into international commerce, if unregulated and unadjusted to the effective consumptive demand at a fair price to producers, will inevitably result in a production in excess of the prompt, profitable demand therefor; and

Whereas severe world-wide fluctuations in the demand for staple farm products, due to changing economic conditions, and similar fluctuations in the supply thereof due to climatic and marketing conditions, injure both the producers and consumers of such staple farm products, but are used by speculators in such products to reap unconscionable profits; and



Whereas the restriction by one nation alone of the planted acreage of any world-staple crop would tend to create an increase in the planted acreage of such crop in one or more other nations, and since even acreage limitation, with the uncertainties of crop yields per acre, would not definitely insure a currently consumable or desirable crop: Therefore be it

*Resolved, etc.,* That the President is hereby authorized and requested to call an international conference of representatives of agricultural and farmers' organizations of every nation to be held in Washington, D. C., on or before December 1, 1924, to consider, among other things:

First. Whether it is feasible to seek an adjustment of the world's acreage of staple farm products which enter into international commerce, such as cotton, wheat, wool, rice, and sugar, to the probable effective consumptive demand therefor, at a price profitable to the producers thereof; and if so, by what methods such adjustment may be attained; and

Second. Whether it is feasible to arrange an international pool of the surplus of such staple farm products through governmental control and cooperation in order to stabilize the marketing of such products from year to year, so that a surplus of any crop produced in one year, above the potential consumption thereof at a fair price to producers, may not be used by international speculators to beat down the price to producers below a fair price, and so that a shortage of any crop in one year may not be used by international speculators to extort excessive prices from consumers thereof.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to meet the actual and necessary expenses of organizing and conducting such conference.

#### AMENDMENT TO GENERAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. BORAH submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$863,000 for continued investigations, continuation of construction, and incidental operations of the Hillcrest unit of the Boise project, intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS

Mr. DIAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 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, which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### ASSISTANT CLERK TO THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Mr. BALL submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 244), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved,* That Senate Resolution No. 13 agreed to December 19, 1923, authorizing the Committee on the District of Columbia to employ an assistant clerk be, and hereby is, continued in full force and effect until the end of the Sixty-eighth Congress.

#### THE REVISED ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION

Mr. BRANDEGEE submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 16), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That 5,000 additional copies of the revised annotated Constitution be printed for the use of the Congress, 1,500 copies for the Senate and 3,500 copies for the House of Representatives, and that the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ a competent person to assist in bringing the same up to date, his compensation to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate: *Provided,* That the Public Printer shall print not more than 10,000 additional copies of said revised annotated Constitution, and offer the same for sale at the cost of printing and binding, plus 10 per cent, to persons who agree not to resell or distribute the same for profit.

#### PRESERVATION OF WORLD PEACE

Mr. SHIPSTEAD submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 17), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

#### Senate Concurrent Resolution 17

Whereas a fundamental menace to world peace in the last century and a quarter has been the momentum of competitive armaments, all predicated upon untrammelled governmental power of life and death over vast populations at any time liable to be summoned and hurled against each other; and

Whereas the hope of contributing to the moral and material pacification of the world by a constructive measure suggests to the President

the desirability of proposing, and he is hereby respectfully requested to propose, to all the nations of the world the conclusion of a convention definitely binding them to terminate all compulsory military, naval, and related service: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)—*

I. That in terms substantially as follows the high contracting parties to such convention be requested to solemnly engage, each within three years from the date of its ratification of this instrument, to place all their military, naval, aerial, and subsidiary services of offense and defense, and all human labor required for the preliminary preparation of material for such services, on a strictly voluntary basis, and never during the life of this treaty, in peace or in war, in any circumstances or on any grounds whatsoever, to compel their nationals, or to permit them to be compelled, by conscription or by any other form of compulsion, whether direct or indirect, whether public or private, to perform military, naval, aerial, or subsidiary service at home or abroad, or wage any war for the collection of any public or private debt.

II. This treaty shall be unconditionally binding upon each of the high contracting parties for 30 years from the date of its ratification, and may not be denounced by any high contracting party within that time. It shall continue to be binding upon each of the high contracting parties indefinitely thereafter, unless denounced by that high contracting party, formal notice given, or the withdrawal three full years in advance of its effective date.

III. The high contracting parties, having in view the possibility that in some countries constitutional provisions may require considerable time to be adjusted so that this treaty may in no way conflict with any fundamental law, agree to regard the adoption by national legislatures of resolutions, or equivalent formal expressions, recording formal acceptance in principle of the treaty as ample guaranty of eventual ratification and as sufficient warrant for action in good faith by each and all of themselves.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS—CONFEREES

Mr. SHEPPARD. I ask unanimous consent that I may be excused from further service as a member of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to House bill 8839, the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request is granted; and the Chair appoints the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDWARDS] in the place of the Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD] as a conferee on the part of the Senate.

#### INVESTIGATION OF COMMERCIAL WHEAT-FLOUR MILLING

On motion of Mr. NORRIS, it was

*Ordered,* That the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the wheat and flour milling industry, submitted to the Senate in response to Senate Resolution 212 (agreed to January 18, 1922), be printed as a Senate document.

#### REPORT ON RURAL POST ROADS

On motion of Mr. NORRIS, it was

*Ordered,* That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be discharged from the further consideration of the report submitted in compliance with law on March 10, 1924, by the Secretary of Agriculture concerning the appropriations for the construction of rural post roads in cooperation with the States, the Federal administration of this work, and the survey, construction, and maintenance of roads and trails within or only partly within the national forests, and that it be referred to the Committee on Printing.

#### REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, some time ago I inquired of the Interstate Commerce Commission what freight rate reductions had been made subsequent to the general freight increase in 1920 and what rate reductions were pending. I have their answer in detail, and I ask that it may be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

#### INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,

Washington, May 23, 1924.

Hon. E. D. SMITH,

Chairman Committee on Interstate Commerce,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In your letter of the 21st instant, previously acknowledged, you ask me to inform you (1) what freight rates have been lowered subsequent to the general increases which terminated with the general increase of August 26, 1920, and (2) what rates are now being considered looking toward their reduction. I reply to these two queries in their order.

## 1. RATE REDUCTION SINCE AUGUST 26, 1920

We have no compilation of data in a readily available form which will show specifically each rate reduction made since August 26, 1920, and up to the present time. Every rate change is shown in tariffs filed with us, and increases or decreases are indicated thereon by appropriate symbols. The number of tariffs filed with us each year sometimes exceeds 100,000, and for the period covered exceeds a third of a million. It would be wholly unprofitable to attempt to compile from these tariffs the specific increases and decreases, even if we had the money for that purpose.

Prior to the general 10 per cent reduction in freight rates which became effective July 1, 1922, a list of rate reductions since August 26, 1920, was prepared and published as House Document No. 115, copy attached. The list contained in this publication, although not complete, covers the more important reductions in rates made subsequent to August 26, 1920, and up to about October 26, 1921. Many of those reductions in the rates on particular commodities, including agricultural products, were in a sense anticipatory of the subsequent general reduction of 10 per cent on all freight, it having developed that with the depression of business which set in at the end of 1920 the level of freight rates was beginning to bear heavily upon industry of all kinds, and particularly agriculture. The first and greatest reductions were upon agricultural commodities of various kinds.

No similar list has been compiled since that time. Shortly thereafter the commission entered upon an investigation of the general level of all freight rates, which resulted in the general 10 per cent reduction of July, 1922, and that general reduction, coupled with the individual reductions previously made, had a tendency to stabilize the rate structure so far as the general level of the rates was concerned.

In the attached statement, marked "Appendix 1," will be found a list of the important general rate reductions between October 26, 1921, when House Document No. 115 was ordered to be printed, and July 1, 1922. Since the latter date there have been many reductions in individual cases, but they have been relatively unimportant as compared with those made previous to and including the general reduction of July 1, 1922.

Generally speaking, the net effect of the general rate changes made subsequent to June 24, 1918, was to increase the rates in the eastern group 37.5 per cent, in the southern and mountain-Pacific groups 40.5 per cent, in the western group 52 per cent, and on interterritorial traffic 50 per cent. There were some exceptions to the above increases, due to the fact that the director general made flat increases instead of percentage increases in the rates on lumber, grain, flour, petroleum and its products, coal, brick, sugar, and certain other commodities. These figures are general and do not allow for individual changes in particular rates or for changes of importance on particular commodities not made applicable upon traffic generally.

All general increases or reductions authorized or required by us are, of course, without prejudice to attacks on particular rate situations; and where evidence has been presented to us in formal cases establishing the unreasonableness of particular rates, the carriers have been required to reduce such rates, regardless of our previous approval of the general increase or decrease. In some instances the carriers voluntarily reduced rates to reflect a reduction greater than the 10 per cent reduction required by us in 1922.

Under the heading "Reduction in rates" in the index digest appearing in each volume of our reports will be found a brief statement of each case in which we have prescribed reductions or approved reductions proposed by the carriers. Since House Document No. 115 was published reports have been issued disposing of over 2,200 formal complaints and of numerous investigations instituted by us. These reports are contained in over 14 volumes of our reports and cover approximately 11,000 printed pages. In addition, there are millions of rates in force throughout the country which are being changed from time to time by the carriers and which are not considered in our formal reports. It would be a tremendous task to compile a list indicating the nature and extent of all reductions made since August 26, 1920, and a mere enumeration of the rate changes since that time would afford very little basis for determining the extent to which transportation charges in the aggregate have been increased or reduced.

It has been estimated that from July 1, 1922, to the end of 1923 the shippers and consumers of the country have paid nearly \$800,000,000 less in charges for transportation of property than would have accrued if no reductions had been made below the basis established on August 26, 1920. Of this, it has been roughly estimated that more than \$175,000,000, or about 22 per cent of the total, represents decrease in freight charges on livestock and the products of agriculture. The latter constitute approximately 15 per cent of the tonnage.

The attached statement marked Appendix 2 shows representative rates now in effect on lumber, base bullion, packing-house products, sugar, and iron ore as compared with the rates in effect on August 26, 1920. The percentage relationship of the present rates to the August 26, 1920, rates is also shown.

## 2. RATES UNDER CONSIDERATION WITH A VIEW TO REDUCTION

Since July 1, 1922, there have been no general reductions over the country as a whole or throughout any of the major rate groups. Readjustments of rates on some 30 commodities in the Southwest involving both increases and reductions, but not designed to affect the carriers' aggregate revenues, became effective November 27, 1923. Other commodity rates in that territory are now in the course of similar revision. A revision of the same nature is contemplated with respect to class rates in the Southeast under an investigation now pending before us in Docket 13494, known as the Southern Class Rate Investigation, which is to be followed by a readjustment of the commodity rates in that territory. As a result of our decision in Docket 10733, known as the General Brick case, a general revision of rates on brick throughout the Southeast is required to be made effective on or before July 28. This revision will result in both reductions and increases in rates and will produce a more consistent adjustment of brick rates within that territory, but it is not designed to reduce the aggregate revenues of the carriers. A revision of the class rates within trunk line territory in the eastern district, and between that territory and adjacent territories, is also contemplated. There is now pending before us a general investigation, No. 15263, instituted upon our own motion into the reasonableness of the rates on grain, grain products, and hay throughout the United States. With this investigation has been consolidated a proceeding upon complaint by the Kansas Public Utilities Commission which was reopened by us for further hearing. Hearings and argument therein were concluded March 22.

There are now pending before us over 1,800 formal complaints in which it is alleged that particular rate situations are unreasonable or otherwise in violation of the interstate commerce act. In many of the cases in which the measure of the rates is assailed if developed upon hearing that complainants are interested primarily in the relationship of their rates to the rates enjoyed by their competitors, and until the cases have been heard and a conclusion reached based on the evidence submitted it is impossible to express an opinion as to the extent of any rate reductions that may result. I attach as Appendix 3 a list of the various commodities rates on which are attacked in proceedings pending on the formal docket.

It is assumed that you are interested primarily in the general nature and scope of the rate changes, and it is hoped that the information contained herein, which I have endeavored to furnish as specifically as possible under the circumstances, will be sufficient to serve your purpose.

Very truly yours,

H. C. HALL, *Chairman.*

## APPENDIX 1

## IMPORTANT GENERAL RATE REDUCTIONS BETWEEN OCTOBER 26, 1921, AND JULY 1, 1922, INCLUSIVE

1. A 10 per cent reduction in rates on all products of farm, garden, orchard, and ranch—other than grain, hay, and their products, and livestock—which became effective about January 1, 1922.
2. A reduction of 10 per cent in rates on livestock between any two points, both of which are located west of the Indiana-Illinois State line or the Mississippi River, where such rates were 50 cents per 100 pounds or less. This reduction became effective about January 1, 1922.
3. Reductions in rates on grain, hay, and their products made by the order of the commission effective about January 21, between any two points located west of Lake Michigan or the Indiana-Illinois State line and east of the Rocky Mountains; on wheat, hay, and their products, such as flour, cornmeal, bran, alfalfa meal, etc., 13 per cent; on corn, oats, barley, and other so-called coarse grains, and their products, 21 per cent.
4. Reductions ranging from 1 to 15 per cent on forest products from southern, southeastern, and southwestern producing territory to points in eastern trunk line and central territories, including points in Illinois and Wisconsin. These reductions became effective about May 10, 1922, and were the result of the commission's opinion in the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association case, Docket No. 12995.
5. Material reductions in rates on coal, both bituminous and anthracite, from Lake Superior docks to points in Minnesota, and also in South Dakota on and east of the Missouri River. These reductions were made effective about April 1, 1921, and were the result of the commission's decision in the Holmes & Hollowell Case, Docket No. 6194.
6. General reductions in rates under the commission's opinion in Reduced Rates, 1922, Docket No. 13293. These reductions became effective July 1, 1922, and applied to all classes and commodities. The general effect was to make a reduction of 10 per cent in the rates of June 30, 1922, except in cases where prior thereto and subsequent to the general increase of August 26, 1920, reductions had been made by that per cent or more. Generally speaking, no rates were to be higher than 90 per cent of the August 26, 1920, rates, and where reductions had been made but not to that basis, such further reductions were required to be made to bring the rates to that level.



APPENDIX 2  
*Carload rates on commodities indicated*  
 [Rates in cents per 100 pounds, except as noted]

Commodity	From—	To—	Rate Aug. 26, 1920	Rate May 1, 1924	Per- cent- age of de- crease
Lumber.....	Wausau, Wis.	Chicago.....	17	15.5	9
	do.	Indianapolis	32.5	29.5	9
	do.	Pittsburgh	39.5	35.5	10
	Beaumont, Tex.	Oklahoma City.	39	35	10
	North Pacific Coast (Portland, Oreg.)	Chicago.....	80	72	10
		Buffalo	101	88.5	12
		New York	106.5	90	15
	Alexandria, La.	St. Louis	32.5	29.5	9
	do.	Chicago	44	39.5	10
	do.	New York	54.5	49	10
Base bullion.....	Anaconda, Mont.	Chicago	\$15.30	\$19.50	38
	do.	Seattle	\$7.90	\$7.09	10
	do.	New York	\$22.00	\$12.50	43
				\$16.50	25
Rates in amounts per net ton.	International, Utah	Chicago	\$16.30	\$9.50	42
	do.	New York	\$19.40	\$12.50	36
Packing-house products.	Kansas City	Chicago	40	36	10
	do.	New York	103	92.5	10
	Fort Worth, Tex.	Buffalo	61	55	10
	do.	Chicago	94	93	2
Sugar.....	New Orleans	Chicago	60	54	10
	New York	do.	63	56.5	10
	San Francisco	do.	\$93.5	\$84	10
			\$109.5	\$91	17
	New Orleans	Kansas City	72	65	10
Iron ore.....	Mesabi Range (Vir- ginia, Minn.)	Duluth	\$95	\$86	10

<sup>1</sup> Copper.

<sup>2</sup> Lead.

<sup>3</sup> Minimum weight, 80,000 pounds.

<sup>4</sup> Minimum weight, 60,000 pounds.

<sup>5</sup> Per 2,240 pounds—proportional rate applying on traffic destined outside State.

### APPENDIX 3

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION,  
 SECTION OF INDICES,  
 May 27, 1924.

#### COMMODITIES INVOLVED IN PENDING CASES

Acid, acetic; acid, muriatic; acid, picric; acid, sulphuric; acetone; agricultural implement material; alcohol; alloy, lead; alls, iron and steel; aluminum articles; angles, iron and steel; animals; apples; apples, cull; apples, fresh; apples, green; apricots; arms, bull wheel, wooden; arms, cross, creosoted wooden; asparagus; asphalt; asphalt, liquid; asphalt, solid; asphaltum; assemblies, operating; automobile bodies, unfinished; automobile parts, iron and steel; automobile parts, sheet metal; automobiles; automobiles, freight; automobiles, passenger; autos and auto parts.

Baggage cars; bagging; bags, burlap; bags, cement; bags, paper; bags, woven paper fabric; bakery goods; bakery products; balls, steel grinding; bamboo; bananas; banding, gross; barges; bark, tan; barley; barrels; barrels, iron; barrels, steel; barrels, truck; bars; bars, angle; bars, mine; bars, steel; beams; beans, dried; bedding; beef, dried sliced; beer, near; beets, sugar; benzol; beverage packages, returned empty; beverages; beverages, cereal; bicycles; billets; billets, steel; bits, rotary rock drill; blocks, tank (firebrick of large size); blood, dried; board, chip; board, compo; board, paper; board, straw; board, wall; bobbins; boilers; boilers, marine; boilers, steam, cast iron; boilers, steam power; bones; boots; bottles, beer, empty; bottles, cereal beverage; bottles, empty beverage; bottles, glass; bottles, glass water (5-gallon); bowls, glass lighting; bows, automobile wooden; box material; boxes, ballot, iron; boxes, corrugated; boxes, fiberboard; boxes, fiberboard, corrugated; boxes, paper; boxes, pulpboard; boxes, strawboard; boxes, strawboard, corrugated; boxes, wooden, empty; bran; bran, rice; bran, wheat; branches (shrub and tree); brandy; brass articles; brass scrap; bread; brick; brick, building; brick common; brick, fire; bridge material; bridges; brimstone, crude; bristles, hog, crude; bronze articles; brooms, Bahia fiber; brooms, bassine fiber; brooms, vegetable fiber; building material; buildings, carbon black and parts; bullion; bullion, copper; butter; buttermilk.

Cabbage; cabinets, kitchen; cake, cottonseed; cake, oil; cake, salt, cake, vegetable; calves; cane; canned goods; cans, galvanized; cans, iron; cans, steel; cans, tin; cantaloupes; cants; cants, bull wheel; cap, tin roofing; car; carbon black; carbon, petroleum coke, ground calcined; car-building materials; cardboard; carpeting, asphalt paper felt; carpeting, paper felt; carriers, beverage, empty; cars; cars, club; cars, coal; cars, dump, secondhand; cars, empty tank; cars, logging; cars, parlor; cars, sleeping; cases, show; casing; casing pipe; castings, rough cast-iron; cattle; cattle, beef; cattle, feeder; cattle, range; cattle, stock; ceiling, iron and steel; celery; cells, battery; cement; cement, Portland; cement, roofing; cereals, flaked;

channels, iron and steel; charcoal; chasses, automobile; chat; cheese; cheese, pot; cherries; cherries, preserved; chilli sauce; china; chops, apple; cider; cigars; clams; clay; clay, crude; clay, ground, burned (haydite); clay products; cloth; cloth, abrasive; coal; coal, anthracite; coal, anthracite, buckwheat; coal, bird's-eye; coal, bituminous; coal, bunker; coal, cargo; coal, coking; coal, dead; coal, fuel; coal, hard; coal, lignite; coal, lump; coal, mine run; coal, nut; coal, N. O. S.; coal, peanut; coal, rice; coal, semibituminous; coal, slack; coal, smithing; coal, soft; coal, unprepared; coconuts; coffee; coffee, green; coffee, roasted; coils, heating iron or steel; coin; coke; coke, petroleum; coke, pitch; coke, Reilly carbon; collars, leather; collars, steel; columns; compounds, cleaning; compounds, fertilizer; compounds, scouring; concentrates; concentrates, copper; concentrates, zinc; conduit, steel; cones; connections, speedometer; containers; containers, returned empty; contractor's supplies; coping, wall; copper articles; copper scrap; copra cake; copra, imported; cores, paper winding; corn; corn, pop; corn, shelled, bulk; corpse; cotton; cotton, baled; cotton, compressed; cotton, flat; cotton, junk; cotton goods; cotton piece goods; cotton piece goods (cut in shirt forms); cottonseed; covers, tub; cranes, locomotive; cranes, locomotive, Browning; cranke, starting, automobile; crate material; crate material, wood; crates, poultry; cream; Cream of Wheat; cucumbers, raw (in brine); cullet; currency;

Denims; derricks, drilling; derricks, pumping; dirt; distillate; distillate, fuel oil; distillate, kerosene; disks, soapstone; dogmats, imported; dolomite, roasted; doors; doors, unglazed, common; dross, rosin; dross, spelter; dross, zinc; drugs; drums, steel, returned empty; drums, steel shipping, empty; dyestuffs.

Earthenware; earth, fuller's; eggs; engines; engines, gas; engines, marine; envelopes, seed; ewes; explosives; explosives, high; extracts, dyewood; extracts, flavoring; extracts, tanning.

Fastenings; fastenings, rail; feed; feed, mixed; feldspar; felt, roofing or building; felt, sheathing, asbestos; ferromanganese; fertilizer; fertilizer material; fiber; fiber, cottonseed hull; files, steel, worn out; fillers; fish; fish, fresh; fish, pickled; fishing taps; fittings; fittings, pipe; fixtures, bath-room, enameled; flaxseed; flour; flour, cassava; flour, edible; flour, rice; flourspar, ground; food products; foots, coconut oil; forest products; forgings; forks, bicycles, unfinished; frames, automobile gear; frames, furniture, wooden; frogs, railway; fruit; fruit, canned; fruit, citrus; fruit, deciduous; fruit, dried; fruit, fresh or green; fuller's earth; furnace parts; furnaces; furniture; furniture, dining room; furniture, fiber.

Gas, petroleum, liquified; gasoline; gasoline, casinghead; gasoline, natural; gin; glass, broken; glass, plate; glassware; glass, window; globes, lamp; glucose; glycerine, crude; goats; grain; grain products; granite; granite, decomposed; granite, dressed; granite, rough; grapefruit; grapes; grapes, Concord; grapes, wine; graphite; grass; gravel; gravel, bird (in boxes); grease; grease, lubricating; grease, petroleum; grease, refuse; grits; groats, oat; groceries.

Hair, camel's; halters; handles, broom; handles, mop; hanger parts; harness; hay; hay, alfalfa; hay, prairie; haydite (ground clay, burned); heading; heading, hogshead; heading, pine slack barrel; heaters, electric; heaters, steam; herring, pickled; hides; hides, cow; hides, green; hides, green, salted; hides, horse; hogs; holsts; hoops; hoops, elm, collid; horses; hosiery, cotton, unfinished; household furnishings; household goods; hubshot plates, electric; Hughes tool joints; hullers, pea; hulls, cottonseed; hulls, rice; hydrogen.

Ice; ice cream; "ice-cream mix"; implements, agricultural; indicators, weight; ingots, brass; ingots, copper; insulators, common pottery; iron articles; iron articles, manufactured; iron articles, special; iron, bridge; iron, material; iron, pig; iron, rig; iron products; iron, scrap; iron, sheet; iron, spiegel; iron, tank; irons, plow; irons, rig; ironware, enameled.

Jars, glass, fruit; jellies; joints, Hughes tool; joints, paving, expansion; jugs, earthenware; junk.

Kerosene; kids.

Lambs; lard; lard, steam; lard substitutes; lath; laundry; lead, pig; leather; leather, imitation; lemons; lenoleum; lettuce; licorice, stick; lime; lime, agricultural; limestone; limestone, ground; linoleum; linters, cotton; linters, munition; livestock; locomotives; locomotives, gasoline; locomotive parts; logs; logs, gum; logs, saw; logs, walnut; lumber; lumber, cypress; lumber, dry; lumber, hemlock; lumber, hickory; lumber, locust; lumber, Philippine mahogany; lumber, pine; lumber, rough; lumber, spruce; lumber, thin; lumber, yellow pine; lumber articles; lumber products.

Macaroni; macaroni products; machinery; machinery, textile; machines, adding; machines, computing; magnesite, calcined, ground; manufactured articles; manure; manure, unmanufactured; manure, animal; marble; marble, crushed; marine engine parts; marine parts; matches; matte, copper; mattresses, metallic; mattresses, woven wire; meal, alfalfa; meal, copra; meal, cottonseed; meal, edible; meal, oat; meal, oil; meal, vegetable; meal, velvet bean; meat, canned; meat, cooked; meat, cured; meat, dry salted; meat, fresh; meat, preserved; meat, sweet pickled; medicines; melons; merchandise; milk; milk, canned; milk, condensed; milk, evaporated; milk, skim; milling taps;

millwork; mine equipment; mirrors; mohair; molasses; molasses, blackstrap; molasses, refuse; monochlorobenzol; money; monuments, granite; mops; moss; moldings; molds, broken plaster; mules.

Nails; nails, brass; nails, bronze; nails, copper; nails, galvanized; nails, roofing; naphtha; naphtha, solvent; napkins, paper; nitrocellulose, wet; nolls, wool; notes, bank; nut flats; nuts, edible; nuts, hickory.

Oatmeal; oats; oats, rolled; oil; oil, bulk; oil, China wood; oil, coconut; oil, cooking; oil, copra; oil, cottonseed; oil, creosoting; oil, crude; oil, fuel; oil, gas; oil, linseed; oil, lubricating; oil, peanut; oil, perilla; oil, petroleum; oil, pine; oil, refined; oil, salad; oil, soya bean; oil, vegetable; oil-well supplies; olecloth; oleine, coconut; oleomargarine; oranges; ore, copper; ore, crude iron; ore, iron; ore, lepidolite; ore, manganese; ore, zinc; outfits, contractor's; outfits, oil well; outfits, pile-driving; outfits, pig iron; outfits, well-boring; overalls; oxygen; oysters.

Packages, beer, returned empty; packages, fruit; packages, grape; packages, vegetable; packing-house products; paint, dry earth; paper; paper, book; paper, book printing; paper, building; paper, flat writing; paper, newsprint; paper, printing; paper, pulp; paper, roofing; paper, scrap; paper, stock; paper, tissue; paper, toilet; paper, waste; paper, waxed wrapping; paper, wrapping; paper articles, paper-mill products, paving material, peaches, peanuts, shelled; pears; peas; peas, dried; peas, Garbanzo; pebbles, flint; pecans; pelts, goat; pelts, green; pelts, green salted; pelts, sheep; perishable freight; petroleum; petroleum products; phosphate, acid; phosphate of lime; phosphate, trisodium; pickled goods; pickles; pigs, brass; piling; piling, cedar; piling, fir; pins, bull wheel; pipe; pipe, cast iron; pipe, cast-iron soil; pipe, concrete sewer; pipe, iron; pipe, sewer; pipe, steel; pipe, wrought iron; plank, bridge; plaster, cement; plates; plates, brass; plates, bronze; plates, copper; plates, iron; plates, ship; plates, steel; plates,terne; plow parts; plumbago; poles; poles, cedar; poles, telegraph, trussed steel, electric; polish, furniture; posts; posts, red cedar; potash; potash, bicarbonate of; potash, caustic; potash, muriate of; potatoes; potatoes, sweet; poultry, dressed; poultry, live; powder; powder, soap; powder, washing; power brakes; preserves; projectiles, empty; props, mine; pulp, mechanical; pulp, rag, wet; pulp, wood; pumice, apple; pump; pyrites.

Rags; rags, machine compressed; rags, old; rails; rails, old; rails, relaying; rails, secondhand; rails, steel; raisins; ranges; rattan; reed; refrigerators; regins, cotton; residuum, petroleum; rice; rice, cleaned; rice, rough; rice products; rivets; rock, broken; rock, crushed; rock, gypsum; rock, lime; rock, phosphate; rods, brass; rods, bronze; rods, copper; rods, sucker; rods, wire; roll, bridge; roofing; roofing, composition; roofing, galvanized; roofing, iron; roofing, prepared; roofing, steel; roofing material; rosins; "rotary rock drill bits and parts"; rugs, linoleum; rye.

Sacks, bed; sacks, cement; saddlery; salmon, canned; salt; salts, alkali; salts, Epsom; salts, manure; sand; sand, flint; sand, molding; sand, sea; sand, silica; sandstone; sash; sauerkraut; sawdust; scallops; scrap, iron; scrap, steel; seed, cane; seed, rape; seed, sorghum; seed, Sudan; seeds; shale, burnt; shapes, steel; shavings, cottonseed hull; shears, tinner's; sheep; sheets, brass; sheets, bronze; sheets, copper; sheets, steel; shell; shell, mussel; shell, clam; shellers, corn; shingles; shingles, asphalt; shingles, cedar; shingles, cypress; shingles, fir; shingles, flexible asbestos; shingles, zinc; shoes; shoos, box; shoos, box, wire bound; shrubs; siding, iron and steel; siding, tank; silica; silk, artificial; silo material, redwood; sisal; skins, apple; skins, kangaroo; skins, goat; skins, rabbit; skins, sheep; slack, dead; slag, crushed; slate, crushed; slats, pencil, cedar; sleigh material; snips, tinner's; snow; soap; sockets, bow, automobile; soda ash; soda, bicarbonate; soda, caustic; soda, nitrate of; soda, silicate of; solder (in pigs, slabs, or bars); soles, fiber (chemically hardened); sound-mechanism assemblies; spars; speedometer heads; speedometers; spelter; spelter by-products; spikes; spikes; spinach; spokes; spools; spreaders, manure; stands, railway; starch; staves, ash; staves, hog-head; staves, rough; steam-heater parts; stearine; stearine, coconut; steel articles; steel articles, manufactured; steel articles, special; steel, bar; steel, bundles of; steel, cold-rolled strip; steel, hoop; steel material, fabricated, K. D.; steel products; steel, scrap; steel, sheet; steel, structural; steel, tank; steel-tank material; stock, paper; stone; stone, broken; stone, crushed; stone, crystallized lime, sawed, unpolished; stone, rough; stone, rough, quarried; stoneware, broken; stoneware, common; stoves; stoves, electric; straw; strawberries; strawboard; strips, roofing cap; sugar; sugar, beet; sugar, raw; sulphate of alumina; sulphur; sulphur, crude; sulphur, ground; sulphur, refined; sweepings, cotton-factory; sweepings, cotton-mill; switch and attachments (railway); switches; switches and mates (railway); sirup; sirup, Coca-Cola; sirup, refuse; sirup, table.

Tables; tacks, iron and steel; tagboard; talc; talc, crude lump; talc, roofing; tallow, edible; tankage; tank material; tank material, iron; tank material, redwood; tank material, steel; tank material, wood; tanks; tanks, steel; tanks, water-closet, earthenware; taps, fishing; taps, milling; tar; tar, coal; tar, pine; tea; ties; ties, mine; ties, railroad cross; ties, wooden; tile, broken; tile, drain; tile, hollow building; timber; timber, long; timber, mine; tin plate; tires,

rubber; toasters, electric; tobacco, leaf; tobacco, plug; tobacco, unmanufactured; tomatoes; tomatoes, canned; tomatoes, fresh; tonics; tools; tops, wool; towels, cotton; tower material; toys, cast iron; track, portable railway; track material; tractors; tractors, Fordson; trailers, truck; trees; trimmings, zinc roof; trinitrotoluol; Tripoli; trucks; trucks, auto; trucks, motor freight; trucks, motor; trunks, wrapped; tubes, boiler; tubing; tubing, steel; tubing, wrought iron or steel; tubs; tumblers; turkeys, dressed; turpentine; twine, cotton.

Vegetables; vegetables, canned; vegetables, fresh; vegetables, green; vegetables, precooled; vehicle material, wooden; veneer; veneer, gum; veneer, lumber; vinegar; vitrolite.

Wagons; waste, lumber products; waste, wool; water; watermelons; wax, paraffin; wethers; wheat; wheels, automobile; whiskey; willow; windlasses, ship; wire; wire, copper; wire, galvanized; wire, steel; wood; wood, built up; wood, compound; wood, cord; wood, fuel; wood, ground dry; wood, pine; wood, pulp; wool; wool, in grease; wool, scoured.

Yolks, egg, dried.

Zinc, corrugated; zinc, sheet; zinc.

S. C. EDSON,

Chief of Section.

DANIEL A. SPAIGHT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 588) for the relief of Daniel A. Spaight and others, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as follows, to wit: To Daniel A. Spaight \$5,000, to Mary F. Spaight \$2,812.70, to Thomas F. Sutton \$273.42, to Elizabeth Tabele \$1,140.50, to Thomas A. Tabele \$102.96, in full settlement of all damages against the Government for injuries received on June 25, 1922, at North Westport, Mass., when struck by an auto-truck belonging to and negligently operated by the War Department: *Provided*, That no part of the amount of any item appropriated in this bill in excess of 10 per cent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys on account of services rendered or advances made in connection with said claim: *Provided*, That it shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum which in the aggregate exceeds 10 per cent of the amount of any item appropriated in this bill on account of services rendered or advances made in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$2,000.

Mr. GERRY. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

MUSCLE SHOALS

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I desire to see if we can secure unanimous consent at this time for the consideration before adjournment of House bill 518, a bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to consider the proposals in reference to the disposition of Muscle Shoals.

We have waited with a good deal of patience for a report to come before the Senate on this subject, and I understand now that the bill has been reported back with an amendment by way of substitute, and is on the calendar. I should like to have us come to some understanding, if we can, as to when this bill will be taken up for consideration and when it will be voted upon. I will ask the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], who is chairman of the committee and reported the substitute, whether he has any objection to fixing an hour for the consideration of that bill?

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator that in my opinion we shall not be able to dispose of that measure unless we succeed in defeating the resolution for the adjournment of Congress. If we are to adjourn on Saturday, I do not believe it will be a possible thing to dispose of the bill, particularly when there are several other things that will take up less time, but that it is conceded have to be taken up. If we should fail—and I am one of those who want to defeat the adjournment resolution; I am willing to recess over the conventions—if we should fail to defeat the resolution providing for adjournment, I will say to the Senator that I do not see any possibility of disposing of Muscle Shoals at this session; but if we do fail I will say to the Senator that it has been my intention to submit a unanimous-consent request fixing a definite day within a day or two after the reconvening of Congress to take it up and dispose of it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I had a conversation on the floor with the Senator from Nebraska about this matter some months ago,



at which time he gave me his assurance that he desired to dispose of the matter one way or another. I am not talking about how he will vote on it, because the Senator from Nebraska has one viewpoint in regard to it and I have another.

Mr. NORRIS. I will say to the Senator that I have the same intention now.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Of course, I do not know what impediments may lie in the way of the passage of the bill, but I do know that there is no chance to dispose of it unless we try. The Senator has made his report. The issue is well defined before the Senate. The Senator believes that the Government should operate this plant under the terms of his bill.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I believe that the most economic way to handle the situation is to accept the offer made by Mr. Ford. That offer has been before the Senate for a long time. It was not at Mr. Ford's request that it came here. The Government, through the Secretary of War, asked for proposals for the disposition of the Muscle Shoals project. Mr. Ford three years ago made a proposal to the Government for its disposition. His proposal has been knocked around through the two Houses of Congress. He has been patient, and has allowed his proposal to stand, although it is a matter that involves millions of dollars for him as well as for the Government.

More than that, at this time next year the great dam at Muscle Shoals will be completed. It will not only be completed as a dam but the hydroelectric power plant will be in position, and it will be ready to dispose of the electric power coming from the dam by turning a switch, as far as the Government work is concerned. If we are going to have that power used, either by the Government as the Senator from Nebraska suggests, or by Mr. Ford in accordance with the terms of his proposition, it will take at least a year, if not more than a year, to prepare for its use. If we postpone the consideration of this proposition until next December, it merely means that for a year at least we are going to allow the water to run over the dam with no value returned to the people of the United States or to the Government. There are great companies that have come before the Congress and said that they are willing to pay as much as 5 per cent a year on the Government investment, which amounts to something like \$60,000,000, at least, in that dam. We are throwing away the return on that money if we do not act, at least for a year or more.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if he will join with me and use his powerful influence to defeat this adjournment resolution, in order that we may not be put in that predicament?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not think there is any necessity for us to be put in that predicament. I am not willing to make terms on a question of adjournment about a matter that I think is a matter of abstract right. The Senator from Nebraska and I have been associated for many years. I have the highest respect for the Senator from Nebraska, and I value his friendship to me, and I reciprocate it to him; but I want to say to the Senator from Nebraska that if he does not propose to move in this matter, I intend to move myself, because I think it is due to the constituency I represent and the Government of the United States that the Senate should have an opportunity to determine whether or not it is going to consider this bill. I do not wish to take the matter out of the hands of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I have no objection to the Senator making a motion of that kind at any time that it is in order. I should be glad to make it myself if I thought there was a possibility of disposing of the matter before Saturday. If the adjournment resolution is voted down, and we recess over the convention and go on, it is my intention to move to take up the bill just as soon as I possibly can.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I should like to have a vote or an agreement.

Mr. NORRIS. I should, too.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Has the Senator any objection to asking consent that the bill be made the unfinished business and laid aside for the present, until to-morrow or next day, and that we agree upon a time to vote?

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

Mr. NORRIS. I have an objection to agreeing to a time to vote at the present time. I am perfectly willing to take up the bill, but I will not agree at the present time to a time to vote. I think the Senator must concede that a question of that importance can not be disposed of in that way.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I realize that I can not force the Senator to agree; but I will ask the Senator, then, if he will object if I ask unanimous consent now that the bill be made the un-

finished business of the Senate? There is no unfinished business, as I understand.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; there is unfinished business.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then I suggest that we arrange to have it immediately follow, as the unfinished business, the unfinished business now pending before the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS. There is just one objection to that that I see, and that is, the people from the West are going to try to enact some legislation before we adjourn on a point in the reclamation situation that needs settlement, and that is crying aloud for settlement. Personally, I think it is of more importance that it be settled now than any other thing, but I am willing to take a vote as between those matters. I have no objection if the Senate wants to start in right now with Muscle Shoals, and continue to consider it until Saturday night; but if we adjourn then, of course, our work is ended, and the other bills that might be passed will have no opportunity to be considered.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON. I merely want to ask the Senator from Nebraska how long he thinks it will require to dispose of the reclamation bill to which he refers?

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator from Idaho can give the Senator a more definite idea as to that than I can.

Mr. ROBINSON. Let me say that my impression is that it will not require more than an hour or two, unless some Senator sees fit to prolong the discussion.

Mr. NORRIS. It will take longer than that. I want to talk on it myself, I think, as much as half of that length of time.

Mr. ROBINSON. I am sure the Senator would so illuminate the subject that he would obviate the necessity for a prolonged discussion of the bill.

Mr. GOODING. Mr. President, I might say that Senate bill 3372 is known as the relief bill for the irrigation projects. This is a bill that has been prepared or recommended by the fact-finding commission that was appointed last fall, some time in October, by the Secretary of the Interior, to investigate the condition of the reclamation projects. The committee reported this bill out yesterday unanimously, and I am sure that it will give relief to the irrigation projects.

I do not believe that it is going to take long to dispose of this measure. It is so fair and so just that I am sure it will be nothing less than a public calamity if Congress adjourns without giving relief to the men who are making possible the reclamation of our arid lands in the West.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The Senator probably was not in the Senate Chamber several days ago when this matter came up. I stated at that time that I was in thorough accord with the men from the West who wanted this bill considered, and that so far as the granting of an extension of time on these works was concerned I should be very glad to vote for it. I do not know what else the Senator may have in the bill.

Mr. GOODING. Knowing the Senator as well as I do, and knowing his spirit of fairness in all matters, I am sure that when the bill is presented it will appeal to his spirit of fairness, and I am satisfied that that is true of all of the Senators on the other side as well as the Senators on this side.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I have no doubt that is true. As far as I know the sentiments of my colleagues on the bill to which the Senator refers, they are desirous of helping to pass it.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Here, however, is a matter of governmental importance. Here is a plant that is worth at least 5 per cent a year on \$60,000,000, and if the Senate allows the session to end without considering it the plant will lie idle at least for a year, and nobody will get the benefit of it.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator to say just a word? I agree with the Senator that before Muscle Shoals Dam is completed the Government ought to decide on its course, and I would like to have that done now if it were possible. If those who want to adjourn the Congress consider it of sufficient importance to settle that important question they can do it by defeating the adjournment resolution.

If we can not do that, and the matter does go over until December, we will have from December until July, if we pass it then, to get ready for its operation, whatever we may have. It will not mean a year's delay, although I fear it will mean some delay. We ought to do it, if we can, a year in advance.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Let me put a proposition to the Senator. I know, so far as the Ford proposal is concerned, that it will take more than a year, if his proposal is adopted, from the hour of its adoption to put the machinery to work so that he can consume that power, the actual coupling up of the



machinery. I do not mean the work on the dam itself, but I mean the machinery to use the power. It will take more than that time to organize it. The Senator is more familiar with his bill than I am, and I ask him, if the terms of his bill were adopted, providing for the manufacture of fertilizer by the Government, does he conceive that it would take less than a year for the Government to organize the machinery for the manufacture of fertilizer?

Mr. NORRIS. I do not think it would take a year, but I will say frankly to the Senator that I would be very glad if we had a year.

Let me ask the Senator, does he not believe, taking his experience in this body as a criterion, that it will be a physical impossibility to take up a question of that importance and dispose of it between now and Saturday?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. No; I do not think so.

Mr. NORRIS. It seems to me, if we take the history of this body into consideration—and some other things may come in between now and Saturday—it would be a physical impossibility. It appears to me the way to dispose of it is to prevent an adjournment; and if we had the Senator's assistance, we could prevent an adjournment.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest that we might have some night sessions. That would help in getting through with the debate, and if we could have an agreement entered into we could dispose of the reclamation bill this morning, between now and 2 o'clock.

Mr. BORAH. We can not dispose of the reclamation bill between now and 2 o'clock unless you bring up the emergency appropriation bill, because to pass the reclamation bill and send it over to the House without the accompanying bill which will insure it going through would be useless.

Mr. CURTIS. I understood that the reclamation bill would be taken care of in the general deficiency appropriation bill. I was so informed by the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. I have not any doubt but that that will be done.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I quite agree with the Senator from Alabama that the matter of which he speaks ought to be disposed of. It has been here for a long time, and whichever view is taken, it is exceedingly important that it should be disposed of. But I rather agree with the Senator from Nebraska that it is impossible to take care of it between now and Saturday night. I am perfectly willing to go ahead and undertake it, but we might just as well understand that we are trying to do things here which are impossible, by reason of the fact that we have made up our minds to adjourn on Saturday. We could stay here 8 or 10 days or longer and clean up all these matters, and would not have any controversy or conflict between ourselves as to the precedence of bills, or anything of that kind. I do not see why we do not address ourselves to the proposition of arranging for a longer time in which to do this business.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will say to the Senator from Idaho that I am not of the governing party on either side of the Senate, and I do not know what the plans are. I am not prepared to say that something must be done or I will not do something else. I am not holding a figurative pistol in the face of anybody. All I want is consideration. I am perfectly willing to assist the Senator in getting consideration of what he wants to take care of, and I will not delay it in any way. If the Senate will take it up and make it the unfinished business, I am willing to have it temporarily laid aside so as to dispose of urgent matters we can dispose of, such as the measure the Senator speaks of. I am not proposing to take it up to kill somebody else's proposition, but I am asking that it may be considered.

Mr. BORAH. I do not want to be placed in the position of opposing the program of the Senator, and I certainly do not want the reclamation matter and the Muscle Shoals matter to come in conflict. There is no need that they should. But I do say to the Senator now in advance that it is perfectly apparent that we can not dispose of these matters between now and Saturday night.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. We can try.

Mr. BORAH. I am perfectly willing to try.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. We have to consider something in the meantime.

Mr. NORRIS. Permit me to interrupt the Senator again. There is still one possibility of some farm-relief measure coming up. As soon as the vote on the Haugen bill is taken in the House, it will be in order here to move to take up another bill on our calendar. There are a good many Senators who want to do that, and although I reported the bill, it looks to me as if it

would be impossible to pass that bill by Saturday night, but there are Senators who are going to move to take it up if I do not.

I feel that if we take up the Muscle Shoals proposition we will get into the midst of it and not get through, but will adjourn. I do say to the Senator that I dislike going over a thing several times. I would not like to take up any bill when it is known in advance we are not going to finish it by Saturday, if we adjourn on Saturday, but come back in December and start in again. The Senator knows we would be thrashing out the same old straw we have gone over at this session. I do not see any practical benefit in taking up anything that we are not going to be able to dispose of before Saturday night, unless we may vote down the motion to adjourn Congress, and stay here until we finish the business.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The motion to adjourn has not come before the Senate yet. It is in the offing, I admit.

Mr. NORRIS. It seems to me we ought to determine that question.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is a question which must be determined.

Mr. NORRIS. When that is determined, if it is voted down, then all these things can be accomplished. There will not be any trouble.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, in view of the present situation, I do not feel that I can consent to proceeding with the Ford proposition, which has been disapproved by the committee, and lay aside the Norris farm bill, which has been approved and reported by the committee. I am one of those who want to move to take up that measure, if the Senator from Nebraska himself does not. Until it is disposed of I simply shall object to the consideration of the Muscle Shoals proposition ahead of it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will say to the Senator that of course the Ford proposition may have an adverse report, and I myself am for the Ford proposition, but the real issue before the Senate is not the Ford proposition, but what the Senate of the United States and the Congress are going to do to dispose of a great Government work that is waiting for action; and a majority of the committee have not disposed of that proposition. They have brought in a different proposal from the proposal of the House, that is all. It is just as live an issue as the one the Senator speaks of, except that there is a difference between the two Houses, and the only way that difference can be worked out is to send it to conference, unless the Senate accepts the views of the minority in favor of the House proposal.

Mr. BROOKHART. Assuming all that to be true, this other proposition is of so much greater importance, so many times more urgent, that I do not want the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the Ford proposition and neglect the general farm relief bill.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The Senator may think it is more urgent, but other people may think differently. That is only a matter of viewpoint.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, it seems to me that there is an eleventh-hour conversion here to the proposition of opposing adjournment. There are Senators here advancing propositions now that certain bills should be taken up for consideration which should have been taken up for consideration months ago, and those of us who are championing the Ford proposal, or the development of Muscle Shoals, should not be obstructed in the consideration of such proposals by the laches of some Senators here who have had bills on the calendar, who have gone to sleep at the switch, and have made not even a gesture to have those bills taken up for consideration on the floor of the Senate.

What are the facts? The Ford proposal was accepted by the House months ago. It came to the Senate, and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in the Senate took it up for consideration. That same committee had considered the question for months and months. There was not anything about it the Senators did not understand. So some of us on the committee, away back on the 7th day of April, tried to get the hearings upon the proposition closed after a consideration of the bill for 10 days; in other words, we asked that on April 22d the committee should consider the proposition in executive session, and vote upon it. That was opposed by the distinguished Senator from Nebraska. It is opposed by other Senators now who would block all consideration of the development of Muscle Shoals.

Some of us then asked that an executive session be held a week later; asked them to set a time for the closing of the hearing, that we might report the bill to the Senate.



I have expressed myself several times upon the floor of the Senate, as have both the Senators from Alabama and other Senators here, to the effect that the Muscle Shoals proposition should be dealt with before this session adjourns. I pleaded with the Senator from Nebraska and other members of the Committee on Agriculture to close the hearings on Muscle Shoals that we might bring the bill out on the floor of the Senate and get action.

Three years have elapsed since that great undertaking has been stopped and two years or more since Ford made his proposal. But we were told that we would get action in the Senate before the adjournment of Congress. Even the Senator from Nebraska stated that upon the floor of the Senate. He said he was going to cooperate with us to see that that was done, and so we allowed the testimony to go on for days in the Committee on Agriculture. And now the Senator from Nebraska, notwithstanding he said he was going to cooperate, says, "Oh, no; we do not want an adjournment. Let us get a vote on the adjournment resolution and take up these things afterwards."

There is not a Senator here who does not know how he is going to vote upon the Ford proposition or the Government ownership proposition. We ought to take them up. We ought to set a definite time, whether it is Thursday or Friday or Saturday, and the fact that the Senator from Nebraska has the so-called Norris-Sinclair bill upon the calendar, which had four weeks of consideration in the Sixty-seventh Congress and was defeated, the fact that the McNary agriculture bill is upon the calendar and has been there for months, should not delay us. Why should we be held up now and denied consideration of the Muscle Shoals measure? There is no reason in the proposition.

The Senator from Nebraska knows, and the Senator from Oregon and other Republican Senators upon the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry know, that while I differ from them on certain proposals they have made touching agricultural relief I have never tried to block in the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry a single bill. I voted against this bill in the committee, but I voted to report it out, that the Senate might consider it and that the action of the Senate might be taken upon it. I did the same thing with the McNary bill. I fought with Senators from the West with respect to the long and short haul and other things, but we are told to-day that until we have a vote upon this motion to end the session of Congress we will not get a vote upon the Muscle Shoals proposition. We are entitled to it, and the question of the motion to adjourn should not enter into it. We have a right to have our day in court here.

Senators from the West have received our votes in the past upon questions and proposals that have benefited their people. I for one have voted ungrudgingly for them, and I shall do so in the future, but I plead with Senators that in this matter they should give us a definite time to vote upon it. If we are defeated that is all right, but do not use chloroform on us. Do not try to strangle us. Do not try to hold us up here with a motion to adjourn. I am going to vote against adjournment, may I say to the Senator from Nebraska, but that has nothing to do with the proposition of whether we ought to vote on the Muscle Shoals proposition. I plead with the Senator from Nebraska, and I plead with other Senators here that after three years of delay we should set a time and vote upon the Ford proposal.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. Much that the Senator from Alabama has said in reference to what happened in the committee is true. There was a contest at the beginning. The Ford people were opposed to any extended hearings. They would have been glad to have us vote without hearings. They would have been glad to decide the case without evidence. There is no question about that. I concede that. But we went on and held the hearings, and it is conceded by everyone who followed them that the only place where there was any delay was in the case of one or two Ford witnesses who took up two or three days' time in talking about personal matters that had not anything to do with Ford or Muscle Shoals, either one. We have held night sessions for the last couple weeks. We were in session until 10 o'clock at night, or I was at least. The members of the committee, of course, were not all present at any of those hearings. We kept up our sessions from 10 o'clock in the morning on. While other committees were meeting at 10.30, we met at 10 o'clock, and we met again at 7.30 in the evening and stayed in session until after 10.

It is conceded, and will be conceded by every student who ever looked up the record we made, that there is accumulated in those hearings the best evidence and digest of the water-power proposition and the fertilizer proposition that has ever been brought together in one report or in one set of volumes since Adam left the Garden of Eden. It was an educational campaign.

We did not finish. We stopped the hearings before we were through. There are multitudes of things that have a direct bearing upon the question. For instance, we did not go into the propaganda, that ought to be investigated in the interest of the country, that has been carried on over the country for two years in behalf of the Ford offer.

I am not to blame if the Senate adjourns. I did say, and I repeat now, that I want the question settled before the Congress adjourns. I am pleading with those men who are out over the country running for office and taking up political matters—with which I do not find fault—that they allow those who want to stay here and work to stay here and finish this Government job. I want it decided, but I am not willing and I am not going to consent, so far as I am concerned, to taking up this great question, one of the most important that Congress was ever called upon to settle, and decide it without a full debate in this body and full consideration. That is all I want. That is all I am pleading for.

I plead with those Senators on both sides of the aisle to vote down the motion to adjourn. Let us stay here and do the country's work. Let those who want to travel over the country and make campaign speeches go and do so. But let us stay here and finish our job. Let us not chop something off in the middle.

Now, I want to say a word about the farm bill that has been on the calendar of the Senate. The Senator from Mississippi knows that the McNary-Haugen bill, after extended hearings in the committee, was reported to the Senate. He knows that I and one or two others of the committee were in favor of reporting what is known as the Norris-Sinclair bill, but the majority of the committee outvoted us, and so we reported the McNary-Haugen bill. I was not opposed to that measure. If it comes to a vote I am going to vote for it. But it was discovered that it contained a revenue provision which under the provision of the Constitution made it necessary that it should originate in the House. Therefore, being subject to a point of order, it was thought best by those in charge of it—not myself, though I believe they acted wisely—that the House should first dispose of it.

I felt in honor bound, as a member of the committee, that I should never make the motion to take up the other bill here until the McNary-Haugen bill, which was the first choice of the committee, should have been disposed of. I have been waiting ever since for the House to act. I understand it is going to act to-day. I have talked with those Senators who are in favor of the bill about making a motion to take it up. I have said that I did not believe I would make such a motion, because it is evident to start with that we can not dispose of it by Saturday night; but if we will vote down the motion to adjourn, then I will move to take it up and let the question be settled by the Senate. I will do the same with reference to the Muscle Shoals proposition.

I plead with Senators now to vote down the motion to adjourn. But until that question is settled we can not come to any understanding as to what we are going to do. If the Senate decides to adjourn and approves the House concurrent resolution providing for adjournment, we are up against an impossibility in the matter of the consideration of these bills. It would be a physical impossibility. There is no doubt about it. It seems to me that is all there is to it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I only want to say further that the McNary-Haugen bill is in the House. I do not know what its fate there will be. I have not the slightest idea. However, if it is adversely voted on in the House, of course there is no use talking about it in the Senate, because it would be dead if we sent the Senate bill over there. They are going to have a try out on it in the House to-day. If it is passed and comes here it will have to go to the committee. It certainly has to be considered at this end of the Capitol.

On the other hand, here is the Muscle Shoals bill that is on the calendar. It is a bill of pressing governmental importance. If Senators do not think that cheaper fertilizer is of any value to the farmers of America, they should remember one thing, and that is that the building of the great dam and the spending of the money there was for national defense; that the primary purpose of making the air nitrogen was to defend the Government in time of war. God knows I hope that the war clouds may never again gather upon the horizon of our



country, but I know that in the last great war, when we had to beg, borrow, and almost steal ships in order that we might supply our troops on the front lines, one-third of the tonnage that was under the command of the American Government was being used hourly and daily and monthly to bring Chilean nitrates from the saltpeter beds of Chile in order that we might have powder enough to supply our men on the front line.

Every great nation in the world is supplying itself with the ability and means to make air nitrogen, and here we are about to have the machinery ready to go ahead for national defense. The bill is here. I have my viewpoint about it. The Senator from Nebraska has his viewpoint. But the Congress of the United States ought to have a definite viewpoint one way or the other, and adopt some program and go ahead with it.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interrupt him? This will largely control my vote on the question of whether we shall adjourn or not adjourn. I agree with the Senator that we ought to have cheap fertilizer. I think that is one of the main points in connection with the Muscle Shoals proposition.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. We ought to have national defense, also.

Mr. SWANSON. Yes; but I think that is a little remote.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I hope it is.

Mr. NORRIS. We have that now at Muscle Shoals.

Mr. SWANSON. I would like to ask this question: In case the Muscle Shoals matter goes over, will it retard in any way the consummation of the project, whether the Government runs it or whether it goes to Ford, in connection with acquiring at an early date the ability to manufacture fertilizer for the benefit of the farmer?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Unquestionably; this plant was organized and equipped at the end of the war and was making air nitrogen by the cyanamide process.

Mr. SWANSON. If no action is taken by the Congress at this session, will the Government continue and complete the enterprise and turn it over to Mr. Ford, or is it absolutely necessary for something to be done at this session?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Wait a minute. Of course, so far as the building of the dam is concerned and the putting in of the hydroelectric machinery, the action of Congress now will not avail anything, because the appropriations have been made.

Mr. SWANSON. But what I—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Now, wait a minute. I am coming to what the Senator wants to know, and that is whether it will delay the farmer in getting fertilizer. If the Senator will allow me, I will tell him. It will not delay us in building the dam. It will not delay us in equipping the hydroelectric machinery. But if Mr. Ford takes over the property it will take him a year at least, if not more, to put the present machinery in operation to manufacture air nitrogen, and without that he can not make fertilizer. Everybody concedes that the plant has to be remodeled. It does not make any difference whether we have Government operation or Ford operation, we have to remodel the plant.

Mr. SWANSON. I am not acquainted with the situation, and I want to get the facts to control my vote.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I appreciate that.

Mr. SWANSON. Will the Senator permit the Senator from Nebraska to answer that question?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will not allow the Senator from Virginia to dispute my facts in my time.

Mr. SWANSON. I am not disputing them. I am simply anxious to get the facts.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I have stated the facts to the Senator. If he does not take them, he can read the testimony and take somebody else's facts.

Mr. SWANSON. Does the Senator from Nebraska concur in the statement of the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The Senator from Nebraska just stated that he did not think it would take a year, but he recognizes that it would take a considerable time, even under his own plan, to equip the property to be operated.

Mr. SWANSON. May I ask the Senator from Nebraska a question?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the Senator desires to do so, although I think the Senator from Virginia is not overly polite in the way in which he enters into the debate. However, I will yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. SWANSON. I want to know whether the failure to act at this session of Congress, and if we wait until December to act, will delay in any way the equipment of the plant, whether the Government operates it or whether Mr. Ford operates it in obtaining cheap fertilizer?

Mr. NORRIS. I can not answer for Mr. Ford. It will take some time necessarily to get the organization together. In my own private opinion, under the bill that the committee has reported it would be possible, if it was settled early in December, for them to get the organization completed by the time the dam is completed. They would not be able to remodel the nitrate plant. If we are going to operate nitrate plant No. 2 for the manufacture of explosives in time of war, we can do it now on two hours' notice. It is there complete. It has already made its output. It has a steam plant by its side large enough to operate it so far as the manufacture of explosives is concerned. I am not agreeing, perhaps, with the Senator from Alabama about the manufacture of fertilizer.

Mr. SWANSON. I am not concerned about explosives. I anticipate there is no war cloud in front of us and no emergency near. Nobody is going to declare war against us. We have always declared every war we have had. I want to know whether it will delay cheap fertilizer for the farmers.

Mr. NORRIS. The fertilizer proposition, if the Senator from Alabama will still permit me to answer—

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire will state the inquiry.

Mr. MOSES. Who is entitled to the floor?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I am entitled to the floor, but the Senator from Virginia insisted on having the Senator from Nebraska sustain my statement, and so I am allowing him to do so.

Mr. NORRIS. I have no doubt that if fertilizer to be produced at Muscle Shoals is to be of any material advantage to the farmer it needs further improvement entailing additional experiments. Some of the best experts in the world, including Government experts, testified before our committee, and they believe they have improved the fertilizer to some extent, but nowhere near what the Ford adherents contend it can be done by Ford. The process, however, has got to be improved before it becomes practical to reduce the cost of fertilizer very materially over what is now practicable in the present state of the knowledge of scientific men in reference to the subject.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I desire to ask will the postponement of this subject from now until next December delay to any appreciable extent the farmers in getting fertilizer? That is what I want to know.

Mr. NORRIS. So far as our Government experts are concerned, they have been working on the matter in our own plant ever since the World War, and they will continue to do so.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I am glad to try to enlighten the two distinguished Senators who are friends of the farmers and are interested in the farmers getting fertilizer. I myself think that the farmers should have their fertilizer, but I think now, as I have always thought, that national defense is the first care of the Government. Of course, if my friends had carefully studied this matter and understood what it takes in order to make fertilizer, and understood the character of the machinery which has been installed at Muscle Shoals, neither of them would have controverted what I have said. The great plant at Muscle Shoals was built during the World War to make ammonia for powder, and it was equipped along the lines for producing powder. There is no plant there for the production of sulphate of ammonia. I am sure the Senator from Nebraska knows, if the Senator from Virginia does not—

Mr. SWANSON. I do not—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That lime nitrogen has either got to be converted into fertilizer through the sulphate of ammonia process, which is the old process that all manufacturers of fertilizer have used in the past, or it is necessary to make phosphate of ammonia, which is a new process and which may be the way out. However, there is no building at Muscle Shoals and no machinery there now with which that process can be carried on. When we entered upon the construction of the Muscle Shoals plant during the war we only had powder ahead and fertilizer was in the offing. No money has been appropriated for that purpose up to this time. Therefore, although the plant is well equipped, we stopped it before we got to a point where we could go on and make fertilizer. We shall have to contract for and put in new machinery and build the plant before we can convert an establishment which has been used for making powder into one for making fertilizer for the farmers. I do not care what anyone says, but I know that that equipment can not be completed within a year, either by Ford or by the Government under the proposal of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS].

I know that within a year this great power will be there trembling in its majesty without serving the people of the



United States, and the man who says he is a friend of the American farmer and desires to give him cheap fertilizer and will not allow the Senate to consider this grave question when it is before it, is pretending at the mouth to be friendly to the agricultural interests of America but is denying them behind their backs. That is all there is in this proposition. It is here; it is entitled to honest consideration; and that is all I am demanding for it at this time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will ask the Senator if it is not also true that no proposition which has been before Congress in many years has had the publicity that the Ford proposal for Muscle Shoals has had; that no proposition has been so much discussed by Senators and others? Does not the Senator, therefore, believe that whether we vote on this matter within a week or the vote is postponed, the vote is going to be substantially the same; that there will be no changes by reason of delay?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. In my judgment—and I do not say this to reflect on anybody, but it is merely a statement of judgment—if the Senate will take the bill up immediately after the unfinished business shall have been disposed of, and there be merely a fair view of the two sides of the case presented, and the measure then may be allowed to come to a vote, we can dispose of it in two or three days, without interfering with other business. In my mind there is no question about that.

Mr. President, Senators have indicated that they propose to object, but before I take my seat I am going to give them an opportunity to do so by asking for a unanimous-consent agreement. Then, I wish to say, if objection is made, I intend at the first opportunity to move for the consideration of the bill in the Senate, and let the Senate come to a vote as to whether it will consider the measure or whether it will spurn it from its consideration before it adjourns.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an order be entered making House bill 518, the Muscle Shoals bill as passed by the other House, the unfinished business, to follow the unfinished business which is now before the Senate, being House bill 6941, a bill granting pensions.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I desire to state to the Senator from Alabama that there is another pension bill that was included in the order to which the Senator has referred, and which is to follow House bill 6941.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Very well. Then I ask unanimous consent that, upon the disposition of those two pension bills, House bill 518, being the Muscle Shoals bill, be made the unfinished business of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is of the opinion that a bill can not be made the unfinished business by unanimous consent; but, if it is requested that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill upon the disposition of the special orders that are now or will be the unfinished business, the Chair is of the opinion that such a request may be entertained.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I accept the suggestion of the Chair, and ask unanimous consent that House bill 518 be taken up for consideration immediately after the disposition of the two pension bills to which reference has been made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama for unanimous consent?

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, I understand the Senator's request is for the consideration of the Muscle Shoals bill and not for the pension bills.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. No; an order has been made, as I understand, for the consideration of the pension bills. I am not proposing to interfere with that.

Mr. DIAL. I do not understand that an order was made for two pension bills, but only one.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is a question to be settled when the time comes.

Mr. DIAL. I do not object to the request of the Senator from Alabama as to the Muscle Shoals bill, but I am opposed to the pension bills.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. All I am asking is that after the disposition of the pension bills, to which reference has been made, the Muscle Shoals bill may be taken up for consideration.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, for the reasons stated, I shall have to object to the request of the Senator from Alabama. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa objects.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I give notice, as I have stated I would, that if I can not get unanimous consent—and I do not care to interfere with the unfinished business or with business that

other Senators may have on the calendar—at the earliest opportunity I shall move the consideration of the Muscle Shoals bill and give the Senate an opportunity to vote on it.

#### DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION PLANK ON SOLDIERS' BONUS

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, I desire to make a very brief statement. Yesterday I asserted that there was a declaration in the last Democratic national platform against the bonus. The Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] was unable, in the beginning, to remember whether or not there was such a declaration; but after a colloquy with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], he said:

I have refreshed my recollection concerning the Democratic platform of 1920 concerning the bonus, and I am pleased to advise the Senator from Maryland that he is in error in imagining that there was a declaration against bonus legislation in the Democratic platform.

It so happens that I have a copy of the Democratic campaign textbook for the year 1920, which contains a copy of the national Democratic platform.

The soldiers' bonus plank in the national Democratic platform of 1920, to which I refer, was adopted after an effort was made by representatives of the American Legion to induce the Democratic convention of that year to declare in favor of the bonus. This was the plank:

The fine patriotism exhibited, the heroic conduct displayed by American soldiers, sailors, and marines at home and abroad constitute a sacred heritage of posterity, the worth of which can never be recompensed from the Treasury—

Although it is about to be so recompensed now—  
and the glory of which must not be diminished—

Although I am sorry to say that it is about to be thrown into a state of painful obscurity.

So it will be seen, Mr. President, the Senator from Montana, who, I think, has his full share of accuracy as a lawyer and as a parliamentary speaker, was entirely wrong when he said that there was no declaration in the last Democratic national platform against the bonus.

Now I have corrected his statement, because I do not wish it to be subject to the reproach expressed in the old couplet that we all remember, which runs:

He has keen optics, I ween,  
Who sees what is not seen.

If the Senator from Montana will again turn to the text of the national Democratic platform of 1920 he will find the very words, *ipsis simis verbis*, that I have just cited. I suppose the real trouble with his memory is that after having voted for the bonus he finds it impossible to realize that he ever subscribed to such exalted sentiments.

During the delivery of Mr. Bruce's speech,

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. President, it is quite useless for me to attempt to make any statement if such disorder is to prevail in the Chamber while I am endeavoring to make it.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Is it unusual?

Mr. BRUCE. No.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will be in order. Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, may we have the unusual experience of order in the Chamber?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Jones of Washington in the chair). The Senate will be in order.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maryland yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. BRUCE. I yield.

Mr. PITTMAN. I wish to say, in justice to the Senate, that all of the noise is not on the floor of the Senate. A habit has grown up here of bringing tourists into the galleries in groups, and they are not even warned to be quiet. The buzz and hum that go on while they come in and go out and move around contribute very largely to the confusion. The officers at the doors and the guides who take the tourists around the Capitol ought to instruct the visitors to make as little noise as they possibly can.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will instruct the doorkeepers to put forth every effort to preserve order in the galleries and advise those who come in to maintain as much quiet as possible.

#### FRANK STINCHCOMB

After the conclusion of Mr. Bruce's speech,

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I have here a House bill of a great deal of merit. It is a private bill. If there is any objection to it, I will withdraw it.

I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of House bill 8961, which, as I say, is a measure of unusual merit.

Mr. SMOOT. What is the title of the bill?

Mr. SWANSON. I will state what it is for.

The bill is for the relief of a man who served in the Navy 16½ years. During the war these gunners, or warrant officers as they are called, were given temporary appointments. This man was given a temporary appointment during the war. Under the act which expired on the 30th of June, 1921, pending that time, he was ordered before a retirement board for inquiry as to his health. They decided that they would give him six months before they would retire him. Then he was ordered up for promotion. He had passed an examination for promotion, and they delayed the matter, on account of physical condition, and then this statute was repealed. He was to have been retired on the 30th of December, 1921, and he could be neither retired nor promoted on account of a conflict of opinion in this board.

The Navy Department has reported the bill favorably, the House committee recommended it unanimously, it has passed the House, the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate has unanimously reported it and urged its passage, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 8961, for the relief of Frank Stinchcomb. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Chief Gunner Frank Stinchcomb, United States Navy, a lieutenant on the active list of the United States Navy, subject to qualification on physical examination, to take rank next after Lieut. William E. Snyder, United States Navy: *Provided,* That in the event of the failure of said Chief Gunner Frank Stinchcomb to qualify for such appointment, and if found incapacitated for active service by a naval retiring board, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint the said Frank Stinchcomb a lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy with the retired pay of that grade.

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

#### PRINTING OF REVENUE ACT OF 1924

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I offer a concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah asks for the present consideration of a concurrent resolution which will be read.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 18) was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That there be printed 41,000 additional copies of Public Law No. 176, known as the revenue act of 1924, of which 13,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate Document Room; 25,000 copies for the use of the House Document Room; 1,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and 2,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I have been so busy with matters coming before the committee that I have not been able to attend to them; but there are several reports—I am reminded of them because this concurrent resolution provides for the printing of something—made by the Federal Trade Commission upon resolutions introduced by me and adopted by the Senate that have not been printed.

I notice the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LADD] in the Chamber, and I should like to have his attention.

I had up here some time ago a resolution for printing the report of the Federal Trade Commission in regard to the controversy about the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis. I thought I had that arranged at the time we had it up in the Senate, and that it was to be printed; but, as I understand, it has not been printed.

Mr. LADD. Mr. President, I understand there was objection at the time on the ground that this is an independent bureau, and therefore objection was made to the printing.

Mr. NORRIS. I want to include that report, Mr. President, and a report from the Federal Trade Commission, which is on my desk, now before me, in regard to the flour proposition, in response to a resolution. Most of these resolutions in reality

came from hearings that the Agricultural Committee had on various subjects, and I brought in the resolutions here, and they were adopted by the Senate, and reports have been made in response to them.

Some time ago, it seems, the Federal Trade Commission, having exhausted their appropriation, were unable to get anything printed. I am informed now from the Federal Trade Commission that a different ruling has been made, and that printing done by order of the Senate will not be charged against the appropriation for printing of the Federal Trade Commission. It is usual and customary, when these reports are made, to have them printed; and I ask that this report on the wheat-flour milling industry, made April 28, 1924, together with the report made by the Federal Trade Commission in regard to the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis being charged with unfair practices in trade, be printed with illustrations as a Senate document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I do not know that I object to it. Of course, there is an appropriation made for this commission to do their own printing; but I understand the Senator to say that they can not print these reports within their appropriation.

Mr. NORRIS. No.

Mr. FLETCHER. Of course, if it is done here, it will be charged up to Congress.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to say to the Senator that this report was made upon the order of the Senate. The Federal Trade Commission did not begin the investigation themselves. We ordered them to make it, so it is unfair for them to have to pay for its printing.

Mr. FLETCHER. I presume it ought to be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, there have been on my desk for a long time some reports relating to the building of public roads through the appropriations of Congress. My clerk tells me that there have been coming in almost daily requests from Members of the Senate and the House and others asking for information that is contained in these reports. I was not here when they were laid on my desk; but these are reports made to the Senate, and, I think, it was intended that the Agricultural Committee should take them up. I think the only question involved is whether these reports should be printed. As I understand, they show the expenditure of public funds upon public highways, and ought to be very interesting documents; but I do not want to pass on the matter myself, and I ask that they be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska asks for the reference to the Committee on Printing of the reports referred to by him. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I desire now that the concurrent resolution be acted upon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

#### BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, there is an urgent matter that I was requested by the Finance Committee to report to the Senate and ask for its immediate consideration.

From the Committee on Finance I report back favorably, without amendment, Senate Joint Resolution 137, in respect of salaries of original appointees to the Board of Tax Appeals; and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution reported by him, which will be read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 137) was read, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the provisions of section 1761 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any person appointed as an original member of the Board of Tax Appeals, established by section 900 of the revenue act of 1924, if such appointment is made prior to December 1, 1924.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Utah to explain the purpose of the joint resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly. It will take only a minute.

The revenue act of 1924 provides for a board of tax appeals, to be composed of 28 members, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. No assessment of additional income, war-profits, excess-profits, or estate taxes



under any revenue act can be made after June 2, the date of the approval of the revenue act of 1924, unless the taxpayer is given the right prior to the assessment to appeal to the board of tax appeals. In order to avoid serious delay in the collection of the revenues it is necessary that the board begin functioning immediately after the approval of the act, and that happened yesterday.

The revenue act of 1924, creating the board of tax appeals, was not approved until June 2. In all probability Congress will adjourn on June 7. It is impossible for the President to select 28 men for the board of tax appeals, nominate them for the positions, and have the appointments confirmed by the Senate prior to its adjournment. The appointments to these positions must, therefore, be made as recess appointments.

Section 1761 of the Revised Statutes provides that no money shall be paid from the Treasury as salary to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy in any existing office if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session, and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the Senate. This section, as construed by the Comptroller General, would prohibit any member of the Board of Tax Appeals appointed after the adjournment of the present Congress from drawing any salary until his appointment is confirmed by the Senate at the next session of Congress. In addition, the receipt of any compensation for services rendered prior to the action of the Senate on his appointment would be conditioned upon his confirmation by the Senate. (21 Comp. Dec. 726, and 27 Comp. Dec. 521.) Obviously, it would be impossible to get anyone to accept a recess appointment to the Board of Tax Appeals if he were to receive no compensation until his confirmation by the Senate at its next session, and if the receipt of any compensation for his services prior to action on his appointment by the Senate were to be conditioned upon his subsequent confirmation.

The solution of the difficulty seems to be in a joint resolution by Congress providing that section 1761 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to persons appointed as original members of the Board of Tax Appeals during the coming recess of Congress. Such a resolution would place these original appointees to the board on the same basis as other recess appointees appointed to fill a vacancy which did not exist while the Senate was in session, and would be in perfect harmony with the spirit of section 1761 of the Revised Statutes, since in this instance the vacancy did not exist for a long-enough period prior to the adjournment of Congress to enable the President to nominate members and the Senate to confirm the appointments prior to its adjournment.

I will say to the Senator that the same joint resolution will pass the House.

Mr. ROBINSON. I will ask the Senator if the joint resolution has been considered by the Finance Committee?

Mr. SMOOT. It has been, and reported unanimously from that committee.

Mr. ROBINSON. The report is unanimous?

Mr. SMOOT. Unanimous.

Mr. ROBINSON. The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] is not present, but—

Mr. SMOOT. I will assure the Senator that he agreed to the joint resolution.

Mr. ROBINSON. I make no objection, then.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

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

#### AMENDMENT OF COTTON FUTURES ACT

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill 3197, and that the bill be placed on the calendar.

Mr. ROBINSON. What is the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina asks unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be discharged from the consideration of Senate bill 3197, to amend section 5 of the United States cotton futures act to enable the buyer of a cotton-futures contract to demand actual delivery in fulfillment thereof prior to the close of the delivery month.

Mr. ROBINSON. Has the bill been considered by the committee?

Mr. DIAL. No; not this particular bill. I have another one as to which I desire to make the same request.

Mr. ROBINSON. I suggest to the Senator that he present his requests one at a time.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, so far as the committee is concerned, or at least so far as I am concerned—there are other members of the committee, of course—I have no objection to that being done. There was some difference of view among the members of the committee from States in which cotton is raised. They did not agree on this proposition. I do not know what this particular one is, but so far as I am concerned I have no objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I have had no opportunity of studying the provisions of the bill. It has just been laid before me. I inquire of the Senator from South Carolina whether he knows of objections to the course he is asking?

Mr. DIAL. I know of no objection as to that particular bill. The committee has been very busy. It has not had time to discuss the bill. I fear it will not have time to pass at this session, but I want it on the calendar.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, in view of the Senator's statement I shall not object to his request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina? The Chair hears none, and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is discharged from the consideration of Senate bill 3197.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, I make the same request as to another bill to amend the same act as to which I have made a similar motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina asks unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be discharged from the consideration of Senate bill 386, to amend section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, approved August 11, 1916, as amended.

Mr. DIAL. I will state that that is the measure we have been discussing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. SMOOT submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate numbered 47 to the bill (H. R. 5078) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, 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 Senate recede from its amendment to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47.

REED SMOOT,  
CHARLES CURTIS,  
WM. J. HARRIS,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

LOUIS C. CRAMTON,  
FRANK MURPHY,  
C. D. CARTER,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. SMOOT. I ask for the immediate consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report? The Chair hears none.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want to make a brief statement. The Senate will remember that the item in the appropriation bill affecting the Bright Angel Trail has been in dispute now for over a month. The Senate has voted upon the matter three times. It insisted upon its amendment. The House has positively refused to yield to the Senate amendment. The conferees on the part of the Senate feel that they dare not and should not hold out longer than they have done and ultimately defeat the great appropriation bill. If it were not so, I assure the Senate that its conferees would still insist upon that amendment, the Senate having voted three times upon it, but it became evident to every member of the conference that the House would not yield, and that is why the con-

ferees on the part of the Senate yielded, and now ask that the conference report be agreed to.

Mr. CAMERON obtained the floor.

Mr. KING. Will the Senator from Arizona yield while the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS] calls up a bill which is quite important?

Mr. CAMERON. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. FESS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 5478.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the rule of the Senate the Senator from Arizona can not yield for that purpose, and it is made the duty of the Chair to enforce the rule.

Mr. CAMERON. Mr. President, the Senate has been most patient in considering the Interior Department appropriation bill, and particularly the amendment thereto, No. 47, affecting the future of the Bright Angel Trail and Coconino County, Ariz. It has not been my desire in the various discussions of this matter to presume upon my friends to assist my side of the issue because of our personal relations, but I have heretofore presented to this body sound reasons of policy and justice and legal arguments as to why the House amendment should not be adopted. In the light of all the discussion in both Chambers I feel more determined and encouraged than ever to insist that the Senate continue to recognize the rights of my State and Coconino County in this connection, even though we shall permit this bill, with this obnoxious amendment, to pass as a matter of expediency for the public welfare.

I do not seek nor do I desire to violate the rules of this body, but, as a matter of personal privilege, I state that a most vicious and unwarranted attack has been made upon me, upon my character, my integrity, my good faith, and my loyalty by a Member of the lower House from the State of Michigan. He has spread upon the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the most libelous statements regarding me which are wholly without any substance of truth, and he has distorted facts in order to support a proposition about which he apparently knows nothing. I now deny any and all the allegations made by him against me, and defy him to prove a single one of them.

Briefly, I shall recount my reasons for asking your support of my position, which has heretofore been sustained by an overwhelming vote of this body.

No one has yet disputed the absolute title of Coconino County, Ariz., to the Bright Angel Trail, which brings an annual revenue to the county of from \$5,000 to \$8,000. No one has disputed the fact that the trail has served the public well under its present status. No one surely will say that Coconino County, Ariz., the second largest county in the United States, with 89 per cent of its domain already withdrawn by the Federal Government, is not entitled to fair play and entitled to retain this one last great source of revenue without being coerced and harassed into selling it for a mess of pottage. The people of Coconino County do not want to sell their trail; this is evidenced by numerous telegrams and letters I have heretofore put into the RECORD.

Now, Mr. President, what is behind this scheme to force Coconino County to sell this trail? For more than 40 years I have lived in Arizona, and for 30 years I lived in this county, and I have represented my State in each House of Congress, and so far as I can recall such tactics as have been employed in an endeavor to force this sale are without parallel. The attacks made upon me have been made simply to becloud the issue. I ask the Senate to forget me personally, but not to lose sight of the issue which is simply an attempt to have a forced sale of this trail without giving the people, whose heritage it is, a right to express their will. Mr. President, when was a Member of the House from the State of Michigan delegated by the voters of that State to champion the transportation monopoly of the Santa Fe Railroad and the Harvey House interests in my State, which are behind this attempted coercion? He seems to have listened well to their propagandists, some of whom are foreigners and who have been here in Washington lobbying for this amendment. In the attacks upon me which have appeared in the RECORD it is alleged that I have ignored a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States; that I have great personal financial interests involved in this matter; that I seek to maintain a monopoly in the Grand Canyon in an illegal and immoral manner. These statements are wholly without foundation in fact. For years past I have had no financial interest in any claims, trails, or otherwise in the Grand Canyon National Park. I do have a great interest in the Grand Canyon. It has held my life in its many wonders. It was through my personal initiative that it was made accessible to tourist travel, and I have given my all in developing and making it known to the world. My only interest is one of sentiment and national pride, and to my dying day I shall not

subscribe to any schemes of interlopers who seek to divest my old home county, peopled by my lifelong friends, of this great asset which was built by me and my associates, and operated since my withdrawal, many years ago, by Coconino County. These pseudo crusaders have tried to show that the officials of Coconino County want to sell the trail, that they attended a certain meeting and so agreed. This is not the truth and when this fight first arose on the floor of the Senate the true facts were brought to light.

The board of supervisors of Coconino County on March 10, 1924, unanimously went on record as opposed to the House amendment. Yet in the face of this these same would-be crusaders still seek to force the Senate to submit to their amendment and agree to this sale without giving the people of Coconino County, Ariz., a voice in the matter. I invite your attention to the fact that in two letters to Senator Smoot I pointed out the legal obstacles to such a sale under the laws of the State of Arizona. For this trail can not be sold without condemnation, and there can not be condemnation, under Arizona statutes, of toll trails unless they are of no public use. Therefore, the amendment which I offered was to give the people of this county the right of expression; and if this is done and they vote for the sale of this trail, I will gladly cooperate in amending our State laws to permit such a sale. Then will be the time for such authority as is now sought to buy on the part of our Government.

There is no need of further discussion of this proposition, as various discussions on this floor revealed the true facts; and at that time the Senate voted overwhelmingly, 47 to 26, for an amendment permitting, without cost to the Government, the citizens of Coconino County, Ariz., to register their approval or disapproval of the sale of this cherished asset, and the Senate's action was applauded by those splendid, law-abiding people. Yet this Representative from the State of Michigan, who has so distorted the facts and who has seen the Grand Canyon not more than once in his life, says absolutely not, they shall not have this right; they must either do what he says or there will be no appropriation bill; and because of his peculiar position as manager of the whole Interior bill, and in view of only four more days of Congress, he carries on with his idea of coercion and says, "I will kill the whole bill in the lower House at this session unless the Senate yields." This attitude I declare to be unjustified, un-American, is not popular Government, and I know the Senate would not recede from its position of right and justice except for the danger within this man's power of killing the whole bill.

I invite your attention to the fact that only recently, on April 9, we passed a bill, which has since become a law (H. R. 3682), appropriating \$7,500,000 for the construction, reconstruction, and improvements of roads and trails, and so forth, in our national parks, which I now read:

[Public, No. 70, Sixty-eighth Congress]

An act (H. R. 3682) authorizing the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of roads and trails, inclusive of necessary bridges, in the national parks and monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior, in his administration of the National Park Service, is hereby authorized to construct, reconstruct, and improve roads and trails, inclusive of necessary bridges, in the national parks and monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. That for such purposes, including the making of necessary surveys and plans, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums, to be available until expended: The sum of \$2,500,000 for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1924, and June 30, 1925; the sum of \$2,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926; and the sum of \$2,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to reserve from distribution to the several States, in addition to the 10 per cent authorized by section 5 of the act of November 10, 1921 (42 Stat. L., p. 213), not exceeding 5 per cent of the material, equipment, and supplies hereafter received from the Secretary of War, and to transfer said material, equipment, and supplies to the Secretary of the Interior for use in constructing, reconstructing, improving, and maintaining roads and trails in the national parks and monuments: *Provided*, That no charge shall be made for such transfer except such sums as may be agreed upon as being reasonable charges for freight, handling, and conditioning for efficient use.

Approved April 9, 1924.

Now, why should we go outside of this legislation at this time, when we are daily enjoined to practice strict Government economy, and appropriate an additional \$100,000, as the House amendment proposes to do, for the purchase of the Bright



Angel Trail to gratify certain monopolistic interests in my State?

Mr. President, I maintain further that there is a deeper issue involved here than the mere sale of the Bright Angel Trail. There is involved in the settlement of this matter the sacred and inviolable right of a Senator to voice the sentiments of his home State and to represent and guard the rights of his constituency in this body, and if we sanction the proposition that a Member of the other House from a far-distant State can dictate to this body in matters of legislation affecting a Senator's home State, against the Senator's vigorous protest, we are establishing a precedent for all time, and one that I warn Senators we will live to regret.

Mr. President, I am most conscious of my present position in any further attempt to send this bill back to conference, because Congress is scheduled to adjourn this week. Because of this fact I do not want to assume the responsibility of continuing the good fight on this obnoxious and un-American provision. To do so might imperil the whole Interior Department appropriation bill, which carries many important items affecting my State, and its passage is eagerly awaited by my good friends on this floor who have similar interests. However, let it be not forgotten that I know how well fate has played against the people of Coconino County through these circumstances which were seized upon by this same individual at the other end of the Capitol to force through his selfish and un-American amendment. The people of Coconino County will carry their fight to the courts, where individuals are all alike, and in the courts every right will be protected. It is a sorry day when a Congress can be so ruthless as to subscribe to such a strong-arm proposition, and, needless to say, we are sadly disappointed in the conferees of the Senate in overlooking these undeniable facts and subscribing to the House amendment in the face of previous overwhelming votes of this Chamber sustaining my position.

It was a surrender of justice and right in order to appease the venom of this same individual. My fight shall continue, my conscience is clear, the responsibility for this amendment rests with others. Mr. President, we are lectured here day by day on economy, popular will of the people, and Republican ideals by those who subscribe to this outrage. Here is an attempt to waste \$100,000 in my State which is secured through sheer coercion, yet when we ask for proper relief for the farmers of Yuma Valley in my State with which to fight the awful farm pests we are given only a few thousand; when we ask for adequate amounts to fight the terrible diseases now destroying our great livestock industry we are similarly treated. The word "consistency" becomes obsolete and is replaced with the individual floutings of ruthless power. I have made my fight for right and justice; a fight single-handed and alone; a fight of which I am very proud; a fight to protect my neighbors and old-time friends of dear old Coconino County which already stands disfigured and scarred because of Government withdrawals and intrusions; a fight, although lost in the first round, it is one which gives us greater courage to carry on until our interests are denied.

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

The report was agreed to.

#### RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN GERMANY

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I desire at this time to give notice of a motion to discharge the Committee on Foreign Relations from the further consideration of House Joint Resolution 180, for the relief of the distressed and starving women and children of Germany.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The notice will be entered.

#### VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 5478, to amend sections 1, 3, and 6 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. KING. With the understanding that the amendments to be suggested are to be adopted, I have no objection.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. KING. Let the amendments be reported.

Mr. FESS. I ask that the amendments I send to the desk be stated in their order.

The amendments submitted by Mr. Fess were, on page 2, line 4, after the word "for," to insert the words "each of"; on line 4 to strike out the word "year" and insert in lieu

thereof the word "years"; at the end of line 4, after the numerals "1925," to strike out the comma and insert the words "and June 30, 1926"; on line 5 to strike out the words "and thereafter for a period of three years, the sum"; on line 6 to strike out the word "annually"; on line 14 to strike out the word "year" and insert in lieu thereof the word "years"; on line 14, after the numerals "1925," to strike out the comma and to insert the words "and 1926"; on line 14 to strike out the words "and annually thereafter for a period of three years"; on page 5, line 8, to strike out "four" and to insert in lieu thereof "two," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc., That effective on and after July 1, 1924, sections 1, 3, and 6 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," approved June 2, 1920, are hereby amended to read as follows:*

"SECTION 1. That in order to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or in any legitimate occupation and their return to civil employment there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the use of the States, subject to the provisions of this act, for the purpose of cooperating with them in the maintenance of vocational rehabilitation of such disabled persons, and in returning vocationally rehabilitated persons to civil employment for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1925, and June 30, 1926, \$1,000,000. Said sums shall be allotted to the States in the proportion which their population bears to the total population in the United States, not including Territories, outlying possessions, and the District of Columbia, according to the last preceding United States census: *Provided*, That the allotment of funds to any State shall not be less than a minimum of \$5,000 for any fiscal year. And there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1925 and 1926, the sum of \$34,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, which shall be used for the purpose of providing the minimum allotment to the States provided for in this section.

"All moneys expended under the provisions of this act from appropriations authorized by section 1 shall be upon the condition (1) that for each dollar of Federal money expended there shall be expended in the State, under the supervision and control of the State board, at least an equal amount for the same purpose: *Provided*, That no portion of the appropriations authorized by this act shall be used by any institution for handicapped persons except for the special training of such individuals entitled to the benefits of this act as shall be determined by the Federal board; (2) that the State board shall annually submit to the Federal board for approval plans showing (a) the kinds of vocational rehabilitation and schemes of placement for which it is proposed the appropriation shall be used; (b) the plan of administration and supervision; (c) course of study; (d) methods of instruction; (e) qualifications of teachers, supervisors, directors, and other necessary administrative officers or employees; (f) plans for the training of teachers, supervisors, and directors; (3) that the State board shall make an annual report to the Federal board on or before September 1 of each year on the work done in the State and on the receipts and expenditures of money under the provisions of this act; (4) that no portion of any moneys authorized to be appropriated by this act for the benefit of the States shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, preservation, erection, or repair of any building or buildings or equipment, or for the purchase or rental of any lands; (5) that all courses for vocational rehabilitation given under the supervision and control of the State board and all courses for vocational rehabilitation maintained shall be available, under such rules and regulations as the Federal board shall prescribe, to any civil employee of the United States disabled while in the performance of his duty.

"SEC. 3. That in order to secure the benefits of the appropriations authorized by section 1, any State shall, through the legislative authority thereof, (1) accept the provisions of this act; (2) empower and direct the board designated or created as the State board for vocational education to cooperate in the administration of the provisions of the vocational education act, approved February 23, 1917, to cooperate as herein provided with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in the administration of the provisions of this act; (3) in those States where a State workmen's compensation board, or other State board, department, or agency exists, charged with the administration of the State workmen's compensation or liability laws, the legislature shall provide that a plan of cooperation be formulated between such State board, department, or agency and the State board charged with the administration of this act, such plan to be effective when approved by the governor of the State; (4) provide for the supervision and support of the courses of vocational rehabilitation to be provided by the State board in carrying out the provisions of this act; (5) appoint as custodian for said appropriations its State treasurer, who shall receive and provide for the proper custody and disbursement of all money paid to the State from said appropriations: *Provided*, That any State which, prior to June 30,

1924, has accepted and otherwise complied with the provisions of the act of June 2, 1920, shall be deemed to have accepted and complied with the provisions of this amendment to said act.

"Sec. 6. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Federal Board for Vocational Education the sum of \$75,000 annually for a period of two years, commencing July 1, 1924, for the purpose of making studies, investigations, and reports regarding the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and their placements in suitable or gainful occupations, and for the administrative expenses of said board incident to performing the duties imposed by this act, including salaries of such assistants, experts, clerks, and other employees, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as the board may deem necessary, actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the members of the board and by its employees, under its orders, including attendance at meetings of educational associations and other organizations, rent and equipment of offices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference, law books, and periodicals, stationery, typewriters and exchange thereof, miscellaneous supplies, postage on foreign mail, printing and binding to be done at the Government Printing Office, and all other necessary expenses.

"A full report of all expenses under this section, including names of all employees and salaries paid them, travelling expenses, and other expenses incurred by each and every employee and by members of the board, shall be submitted annually to Congress by the board."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is House bill 6941.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 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, which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Adams	Edwards	King	Robinson
Ashurst	Ernst	Ladd	Sheppard
Ball	Fernald	La Follette	Shields
Bayard	Ferris	Lodge	Shipstead
Borah	Fess	McKellar	Shortridge
Brandegee	Fletcher	McKinley	Simmons
Brookhart	Frazier	McLean	Smith
Broussard	George	McNary	Smoot
Bruce	Gerry	Mayfield	Spencer
Bursum	Glass	Moses	Stanfield
Cameron	Gooding	Neely	Stephens
Capper	Hale	Norbeck	Sterling
Caraway	Harrell	Norris	Swanson
Colt	Harrison	Oddie	Trammell
Copeland	Heflin	Overman	Underwood
Couzens	Howell	Owen	Wadsworth
Cummins	Johnson, Calif.	Pepper	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Johnson, Minn.	Philpps	Walsh, Mont.
Dale	Jones, N. Mex.	Pittman	Warren
Dial	Jones, Wash.	Ransdell	Watson
Dill	Kendrick	Reed, Mo.	Weller
Edge	Keyes	Reed, Pa.	Willis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

#### FINAL ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives with reference to final adjournment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution No. 27, which was read, as follows:

*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. LODGE. I move that the Senate concur in the resolution of the House.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I call up the concurrent resolution which I offered yesterday and as to which I gave notice that I would present it as a substitute for the proposed concurrent resolution. I now offer it as a substitute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin offers the following substitute.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. First I will ask to have it read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be read.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 14) submitted by Mr. LA FOLLETTE yesterday was read, as follows:

Whereas the Secretary of Agriculture has reported that in the 15 wheat States alone more than 108,000 farmers have since 1920 lost their farms or other property through foreclosures or bankruptcy, over 122,000 have lost their property without legal proceedings, and nearly 373,000 have retained their property only through the leniency of creditors, making a total of 603,000 farmers, or 26 per cent of all, who are virtually bankrupt in these 15 States; and

Whereas the conditions are even more appalling in particular States, as, for example, in South Dakota, where, according to the Secretary of Agriculture, 40 per cent of all farmers are virtually bankrupt; Colorado, 42 per cent; North Dakota, 50 per cent; Wyoming, 51 per cent; and Montana, 62 per cent; and

Whereas as a result of this acute agricultural distress during the four years, 1920 to 1923, 1,357 State and National banks have failed, with total liabilities of more than \$500,000,000; and

Whereas during the first three months of the present year 265 banks failed, with total liabilities of \$100,275,600, or at the unprecedented rate of 1,060 bank failures for the year; and

Whereas this constitutes conclusive evidence that the alarming conditions in the agricultural States above described are not only increasing but threaten the financial and commercial stability of the entire Nation:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the two Houses complete the business of the calendar day of Saturday, June 7, 1924, they shall stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian Monday, July 7, 1924; and*

*Resolved further, That when the Congress reconvenes on July 7, 1924, the two Houses shall proceed to consider and vote upon the following measures in the order named: (1) Emergency legislation for the relief of agriculture; (2) the Howell-Barkley bill for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; (3) amendment of the rate-making sections of the transportation act; and (4) reclamation relief legislation.*

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I want to make a suggestion to the Senator from Wisconsin. I have examined the resolution which he has offered as a substitute, and he has included several definite measures that the Congress shall consider if the resolution is adopted. There is not included in the list, however, the Muscle Shoals proposition. I want to offer an amendment—or perhaps if I suggest it, the Senator may accept it—that he add to the list of measures the settlement of the Muscle Shoals question.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the point of order.

Mr. LODGE. I make the point of order, first, that the House concurrent resolution is not amendable. A resolution of adjournment never is amendable. I make the further point of order that it is not debatable and that the resolution not being debatable and being privileged, it can not be debated under the guise of an amendment. That would destroy what has been the accepted rule in regard to such resolutions. Finally, the amendment that is offered clearly is out of order in the last clause, if the Chair will take the trouble to look at it. In the last clause of the substitute resolution it undertakes and in fact does, if it has the power to do so, alter the rules of both the House and the Senate, which I think can not be done by a resolution of adjournment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator state in what particular it tends to alter the rules? The Chair has not the resolution before him.

Mr. LODGE. It reads:

*Resolved further, That when the Congress reconvenes on July 7, 1924, the two Houses shall proceed to consider and vote upon the following measures in the order named: (1) Emergency legislation for the relief of agriculture; (2) the Howell-Barkley bill for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; (3) amendment of the rate-making sections of the transportation act; and (4) reclamation relief legislation.*

To do anything of that sort would be in violation of the rules. The rules of both Houses make different provisions for introducing, considering, and taking up measures. I do not think it is open to either House to undertake to amend the rules of the other. There are rules for dealing with all these measures which have to be observed in all legislation passed by either House.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, with regard to the proposition just made by the Senator from Massachusetts I suggest that it is in the power of the two Houses to take such action



with respect to their program of legislation as they may see fit to take. This is a concurrent resolution. Action by the Senate upon it is not binding upon the House, of course, until the House concurs.

This is not an ordinary motion to adjourn, if I may be permitted to say so at this time. Most of the precedents which might be cited with regard to the amendment, by substitution or otherwise, of such a motion are not applicable to the pending motion at all. But I will await further discussion upon the proposition which is presented.

Mr. LODGE. My first point of order is that this is a motion simply to adjourn sine die and is not amendable. I never heard of a motion to adjourn being amendable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is of the opinion that the resolution is amendable. The Chair is also of the opinion that the latter part of the resolution is not subject to the point of order made by the Senator from Massachusetts because the other House would have to concur in it. But as to the third point of order, that it is not debatable, while the Chair's personal opinion is that it is debatable, the Presiding Officer of the Senate passed upon the proposition some time ago and held that it was not debatable. So the present occupant of the Chair, following that decision, will hold that it is not debatable. So the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE].

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I desire to offer the amendment to which I have referred.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I accept the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska in perfection of the substitute amendment which I have offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Nebraska state what the amendment is which he desires to propose? Mr. NORRIS. It is to insert as No. 5 the words "settlement of the Muscle Shoals controversy." I think that will be a sufficient designation of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin so modify his amendment?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I modify the amendment so as to incorporate the suggestion of the Senator from Nebraska; and upon the vote upon the amendment which I have offered, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays are asked for on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HARRISON. May I ask the Senator from Wisconsin and the Senator from Nebraska whether they will not place Muscle Shoals second on the list, putting the emergency legislation for the relief of agriculture first? The Muscle Shoals development will tend to give relief to the farmer and is right in line with agriculture; so, instead of placing it at the bottom of the list, so that the farmer may be denied the privilege of getting some cheap fertilizer, we might at least lift it up a little bit and make it second in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to the ruling a moment ago the Chair will have to hold debate to be out of order.

Mr. NORRIS. I have no objection to the suggestion of the Senator from Mississippi, and would be willing to put the Muscle Shoals measure up first.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. HARRISON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HARRISON. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska be inserted following the designation of emergency legislation for the relief of agriculture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is not a parliamentary inquiry, but the Chair will present the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Mississippi. The Senate has heard the request. Is there objection?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Probably having the right to perfect the amendment which I have offered, I accept the suggestion of amendment as made by the Senator from Nebraska, the amendment to be made at the point indicated by him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. And that the amendment be inserted as No. 5, as suggested by the Senator from Nebraska. The Chair will now inquire, Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. MOSES. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears an objection to the request.

Mr. HEFLIN. Who made the objection?

Mr. MOSES. The senior Senator from New Hampshire objected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the substitute, as modified, proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin, on which the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. HARRISON. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HARRISON. I am a little bit confused as to where the Muscle Shoals proposition comes in.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It comes in as No. 5, as the Chair understands, in the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin. The question is on the amendment as modified proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ERNST (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. GREENE], and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. OWEN. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. McCormick] to the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], and vote "yea."

Mr. GERRY. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. RALSTON].

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 47.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask that the vote just taken be recapitulated. I think there was a mistake in the total.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I suggest that the vote be recapitulated. I think there is some misunderstanding about how Senators are recorded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will recapitulate the vote.

The reading clerk recapitulated the vote.

Mr. NORRIS. I inquire how I am recorded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska is recorded as voting in the affirmative.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I hope there is no misunderstanding about how I am recorded. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin is recorded as voting in the affirmative.

On a recapitulation the result was announced—yeas 36, nays 52, as follows:

#### YEAS—36

Adams	Gooding	Ladd	Pittman
Ashurst	Harrison	La Follette	Sheppard
Borah	Hefflin	McKellar	Shields
Brookhart	Howell	McNary	Shipstead
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Mayfield	Stanfield
Copeland	Johnson, Minn.	Neely	Trammell
Dill	Jones, N. Mex.	Norbeck	Underwood
Fletcher	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Walsh, Mass.
Frazier	Kendrick	Owen	Walsh, Mont.

#### NAYS—52

Ball	Dial	King	Shortridge
Bayard	Edge	Lodge	Simmons
Brandeggee	Edwards	McKinley	Smith
Broussard	Ernst	McLean	Snoot
Bruce	Fernald	Moses	Spencer
Bursum	Ferris	Oddie	Stephens
Cameron	Fess	Overman	Sterling
Caraway	George	Pepper	Swanson
Colt	Gerry	Phipps	Wadsworth
Couzens	Glass	Ransdell	Warren
Cummins	Hale	Reed, Mo.	Watson
Curtis	Harrell	Reed, Pa.	Weller
Dale	Keyes	Robinson	Willis

#### NOT VOTING—8

Elkins	Harris	McCormick	Stanley
Greene	Lenroot	Ralston	Wheeler

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE's amendment as modified was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon concurring in the concurrent resolution.

Mr. JONES of Washington. On that I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President—

Mr. LODGE. It is not debatable.

Mr. FRAZIER. I move to amend the concurrent resolution by striking out "7th" and inserting "21st," so that it will read "June 21st."

Mr. LODGE. I make the point of order that a motion to adjourn sine die is not amendable.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Chair has already decided that, I suggest.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I appeal from the decision of the Chair.



Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the Chair upon the other vote decided that question the other way, and we would like to know what consistency is to be the standard of the decisions of the Chair. My offer of the amendment was accepted as being within the rule, and not in violation of any rule of the Senate. Precisely a similar offer of an amendment is made by the Senator from North Dakota and now held out of order.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?  
Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. ASHURST. With the Chair's indulgence—I know that the Chair wishes to do what is absolutely right and fair—there are a number of precedents that settle the matter. Let Senators turn to the Precedents, by Mr. Gilfry, page 22:

#### AMENDING MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

A motion simply to adjourn can not be amended.

This is not simply a motion to adjourn.

The instances are too numerous to cite where the Senate has amended motions or resolutions fixing a day certain to which adjournment shall be taken. Concurrent resolutions proposing adjournments over the Christmas holidays have most frequently been amended. Resolutions of this character, fixing the time for the final adjournment of a session of Congress, have sometimes been amended, reconsidered, and amended again; and then, after having been agreed to in both Houses, a concurrent resolution has been necessarily resorted to for further extending the time of the session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has no doubt whatever about the proposition made by the Senator from Arizona. A resolution for final adjournment is amendable, of course; but the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin was voted upon and voted down, and there is no amendment.

Mr. ASHURST. Oh, yes; the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. FRAZIER] proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution. I beg the Chair's pardon. The Senator from North Dakota proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution, to strike out "7th" and insert "21st." I am sure the distinguished occupant of the Chair will readily reverse his attitude when he understands the condition that exists.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair entirely misunderstood the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota. The Chair supposed he was endeavoring to amend the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE].

Mr. ASHURST. No.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. As at present advised, the Chair overrules the point of order. The question is upon agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota to the concurrent resolution.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I call for the yeas and nays upon that amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the amendment be stated again.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The READING CLERK. The Senator from North Dakota proposes to strike out "7th" and insert "21st," so that it will read: by adjourning their respective Houses on the 21st day of June, 1924.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota. On that amendment the yeas and nays have been demanded.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ERNST (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. OWEN. I transfer my pair to the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. GERRY. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the Junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. RALSTON].

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 53, as follows:

#### YEAS—35

Ashurst	Harrison	La Follette	Sheppard
Borah	Heflin	McKellar	Shields
Brookhart	Howell	McNary	Shipstead
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Mayfield	Stanfield
Copeland	Johnson, Minn.	Neely	Trammell
Dill	Jones, N. Mex.	Norbeck	Underwood
Fletcher	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Walsh, Mass.
Frazier	Kendrick	Owen	Walsh, Mont.
Gooding	Ladd	Pittman	

#### NAYS—53

Adams	Broussard	Caraway	Curtis
Ball	Bruce	Colt	Dial
Bayard	Bursum	Couzens	Edge
Brandeggee	Cameron	Cummins	Edwards

Ernst	King	Ransdell	Sterling
Fernald	Lenroot	Reed, Mo.	Swanson
Ferris	Lodge	Reed, Pa.	Wadsworth
Fess	McKinley	Robinson	Warren
George	McLean	Shortridge	Watson
Gerry	Moses	Simmons	Weller
Glass	Oddie	Smith	Willis
Hale	Overman	Smoot	
Harrell	Pepper	Spencer	
Keyes	Phipps	Stephens	

#### NOT VOTING—8

Dale	Greene	McCormick	Stanley
Elkins	Harris	Ralston	Wheeler

So Mr. FRAZIER's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon concurring in the concurrent resolution.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I call for the yeas and nays.

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

Mr. ERNST (when his name was called). Making the same transfer as on the last vote, I vote "yea."

Mr. OWEN (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GERRY. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. RALSTON].

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 36, as follows:

#### YEAS—53

Ball	Edge	Lodge	Smith
Bayard	Edwards	McKinley	Smoot
Brandeggee	Ernst	McLean	Spencer
Broussard	Fernald	Moses	Stephens
Bruce	Ferris	Oddie	Sterling
Bursum	Fess	Overman	Swanson
Cameron	George	Pepper	Wadsworth
Caraway	Gerry	Phipps	Warren
Colt	Glass	Ransdell	Watson
Couzens	Hale	Reed, Mo.	Weller
Cummins	Harrell	Reed, Pa.	Willis
Curtis	Keyes	Robinson	
Dale	King	Shortridge	
Dial	Lenroot	Simmons	

#### NAYS—36

Adams	Gooding	Ladd	Pittman
Ashurst	Harrison	La Follette	Sheppard
Borah	Heflin	McKellar	Shields
Brookhart	Howell	McNary	Shipstead
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Mayfield	Stanfield
Copeland	Johnson, Minn.	Neely	Trammell
Dill	Jones, N. Mex.	Norbeck	Underwood
Fletcher	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Walsh, Mass.
Frazier	Kendrick	Owen	Walsh, Mont.

#### NOT VOTING—7

Elkins	Harris	Ralston	Wheeler
Greene	McCormick	Stanley	

So House Concurrent Resolution No. 27, fixing the date of final adjournment on June 7, 1924, was concurred in.

#### MUSCLE SHOALS

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, the concurrent resolution of the two Houses providing for a final adjournment having now been passed, and the hour fixed, the attitude of some of the Senators who disagreed with my proposal this morning may be changed. I think the matter of allowing the plant at Muscle Shoals to be put in operation at an early hour through one process or another is so important, and that legislation by the Congress on the subject is so proper, that I renew my request for unanimous consent that immediately upon the disposition of the two pension bills, which are now the unfinished business of the Senate, House bill 518 be taken up immediately for consideration by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let the request be stated so that it can be heard by the Senate. What is the request?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama asks unanimous consent that when the special order, which is now the unfinished business, is disposed of, the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of House bill 518.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, with agriculture generally throughout the country in dire distress, the facts of which have been presented to the Senate, I feel compelled, as representing one of the States included within the agricultural region so affected, to oppose any request for the consideration of other legislation than legislation which will relieve agriculture.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

#### CUMBERLAND RIVER BRIDGE, KENTUCKY

Mr. LADD. I report back favorably with amendments from the Committee on Commerce the bill (S. 3380) to grant the consent of Congress to the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a new bridge across the Cumberland River, in the county of Pulaski, State of Kentucky, near the town of Burnside, and I submit a



report (No. 710) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON. I desire to have a statement from the Senator presenting the bill as to what it relates to.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will say to the Senator from Arkansas that a constituent of mine brought forward this bill, which is to allow a railroad company to build a bridge over the Cumberland River, in Kentucky, in place of a worn-out bridge.

Mr. ROBINSON. I have no objection.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. The amendments were, on page 1, line 7, before the word "bridge," to strike out the word "new," and in line 8, after the word "River," to insert "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co., lessee of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, and to its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and the approaches thereto across the Cumberland River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in the county of Pulaski, in the State of Kentucky, near the town of Burnside, 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 amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to grant the consent of Congress to the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Cumberland River, in the county of Pulaski, State of Kentucky, near the town of Burnside."

#### FEDERAL IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT

Mr. GOODING. Mr. President, I wish to give the following notice.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho sends to the desk a notice, which the Secretary will read.

The reading clerk read as follows:

I hereby give notice that when the general deficiency bill, House bill 9559, is under consideration in the Senate, I shall move to suspend Senate Rule XVI, and especially the clause of said rule prohibiting amendments proposing general legislation to general appropriation bills, for the purpose of offering as an amendment to said bill the following:

Insert at the proper place, Senate bill 3372, "to provide safeguards for future Federal irrigation development and an equitable adjustment of existing accounts of Federal irrigation projects, and for other purposes."

#### ALIEN PROPERTY TRADE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, I move that we take up Senate Joint Resolution 121, to create a body corporate by the name of the "Alien Property Trade Investment Corporation."

Mr. President, we have now fixed an hour for the final adjournment of Congress. We have been talking for a long time of trying to devise some way for helping agriculture. This is a joint resolution which was unanimously reported—

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I wish to make a point of order. The unfinished business of the Senate is the omnibus pension bill. I make a point of order that the Senator from South Carolina is out of order and can not interrupt the special order at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order is overruled.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, this is a joint resolution which was unanimously reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. It is simple and it will aid agriculture in this country to a very great degree. If we expect to pass anything to help the farmers of the country, now is the time, and we should pass this joint resolution and let it go to the House and become a law at the present session. That is the only practical way I see of accomplishing the desired result, and I hope the Senate will take it up.

Mr. BURSUM. I rise to inquire whether or not the unfinished business has been laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Undoubtedly it has.

Mr. BURSUM. It is now before the Senate?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senate proceeds to the consideration of the joint resolution mentioned by the Senator from South Carolina, the unfinished business will be displaced.

Mr. BURSUM. Therefore, unless it is the desire of the Senate to set aside the unfinished business, the vote upon the motion will be in the negative.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That would seem to follow.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, it behooves us to try to help the people of the country to make some money instead of trying to appropriate all the money there is in the Treasury through pension bills. It is our duty to pass something along this line and let the Senator take up his pension bill later. We ought to pass this anyway.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. DIAL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The motion was rejected.

#### PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 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.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Pensions was, on page 2, to strike out lines 5 to 8, inclusive, in the following words:

The name of Marietta Bishop, former widow of Henry H. Crocker, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KING obtained the floor.

Mr. BAYARD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield to me a moment?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. BAYARD. I ask unanimous consent to call up calendar No. 746, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Delaware asks unanimous consent for the present consideration at this time of Order of Business No. 746, House bill 4985. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIS. I object, not because I oppose calendar No. 746, a bill the passage of which I favor, but because it would displace the pension bill, the unfinished business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

#### REVISED ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION

Mr. KEYES, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Concurrent Resolution No. 16, reported it favorably without amendment.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, this is a concurrent resolution authorizing a reprint of the Constitution of the United States as annotated, bringing it down to date. The document is in great demand by all the Members of Congress.

Mr. KING. I do not see the necessity for it, but I hope the Senator will add as an annotation the act of the Senate on yesterday in trying to abrogate the Constitution.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, what is it all about? I hope the Senator will suspend until conversation has ceased.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. It is a concurrent resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to bring down to date the publication known as the Constitution of the United States annotated. It is desired by Members of Congress of both Houses, and it is the intention to have a new index and the whole matter brought down to date. The concurrent resolution authorizes the printing of a new edition.

Mr. ROBINSON. How far behind is the present edition?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. It is several years behind. This is a unanimous report from the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. BURSUM. I reserve the right to object if there is to be any debate.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. If it causes debate I will withdraw it.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That 5,000 additional copies of the revised annotated Constitution be printed for the use of the Congress, 1,500 copies for the Senate and 3,500 copies for the House of Representatives, and that the Senate



Committee on the Judiciary be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ a competent person to assist in bringing the same up to date, his compensation to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate: *Provided*, That the Public Printer shall print not more than 10,000 additional copies of said revised annotated Constitution and offer the same for sale at the cost of printing and binding, plus 10 per cent, to persons who agree not to resell or distribute the same for profit.

#### THE LAUSANNE TREATY AND THE CHESTER OIL CONCESSION

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the American people are profoundly interested in the Lausanne treaty recently transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States. This is a treaty between our Government and Turkey. It is pending before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. What its action will be I have not been advised.

In view of the deep interest which the American people have in the matter with which this treaty deals, and in view of the unsatisfactory character of the treaty and the suspicious circumstances attending its negotiation, I have felt constrained to submit the following resolution:

Whereas the United States and the allied nations, following the World War, contended for the establishment of an Armenian State, the return to Greece of territory to which she was entitled, and the protection of Christian minorities residing within Turkish territory; and

Whereas the treaty of Sevres made provisions for the realization of such contention, and an independent Armenian State was set up, and certain territory to which Greece was entitled was restored to her; and

Whereas President Harding, on the 8th day of November, 1922, gave assurance that "everything which may be done will be done to protect the Armenian people and preserve to them the rights which the Sevres treaty undertook to bestow"; and

Whereas Turkey repudiated said treaty and joined with Soviet Russia in the destruction of the Armenian State, brutally murdered hundreds of thousands of Armenians, drove those remaining in Anatolia and in Turkish Armenia from their homes, and confiscated their property, massacred hundreds of thousands of persons of Hellenic descent who were residing in Anatolia and Thrace and expelled more than a million others from their homes and appropriated their property; and

Whereas the United States participated in the Lausanne Conference which met on November 20, 1922, and prior to its meeting the Secretary of State laid down seven conditions to be complied with before any treaty would be entered into by the United States with the Turkish Government; and

Whereas Ambassador Child, the American official observer, declared before the Lausanne conference in December, 1922, a number of the essential conditions laid down by the Secretary of State and implied in the assurance given by President Harding; and

Whereas a treaty with Turkey was negotiated by the United States August 6, 1923, which abandons the essential conditions announced by Secretary Hughes and indicated in the assurances of President Harding, and is tantamount to a betrayal of Armenia; and

Whereas certain concessions, commonly called the Chester oil concessions, were obtained by citizens of the United States, and it is claimed that said concessions were granted by the Angora or Turkish Government prior to the negotiation of the Lausanne treaty, and were a matter of consideration in the negotiation of said treaty, and were potential in bringing about a treaty which was unfavorable to the United States and its citizens and contrary to the position taken by the officials of our Government with respect to Turkey and the Christian minorities therein and with respect to Armenia; and

Whereas said treaty so negotiated has been transmitted by the President of the United States to the Senate for its action thereon, and the same is now pending before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

Whereas no hearings have been had upon said treaty, and no information has been submitted by the State Department with reference to the matters herein referred to or justifying the ratification of said treaty; and

Whereas the Turkish Government, both before and since the signing of said treaty, has exhibited a contemptuous disregard of treaty obligations and has continued its cruel and despotic course toward Christian minorities within its borders, and has expelled more than a million persons of Greek descent and hundreds of thousands of Armenians, more than a million and a quarter of whom have taken refuge in Greece and are now the recipients of financial and other aid from the people of the United States, as well as from other countries; and

Whereas the American people are profoundly interested in all questions affecting the Near East, and particularly the Armenians and the Christian minorities who have resided within the Turkish Empire, and are desirous of knowing the facts surrounding the negotiation of said treaty of Lausanne and the present conditions in the Turkish Empire, and whether or not it is a Government worthy of being recog-

nized by the United States, and is competent to discharge its international obligations and is willing to conform to the standards which should guide civilized nations in their relations: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be, and is hereby, directed to inquire into the matters and things herein recited, and particularly to ascertain—

(A) What reasons led to the abandonment of the conditions laid down by the Secretary of State October 30, 1922, as conditions precedent to the negotiation of a treaty with Turkey and to the disregard of the assurances contained in the statement of President Harding under date of November 8, 1922.

(B) What, if any, action was taken by the State Department in procuring, preserving, or protecting the Chester oil concessions.

(C) What action, if any, was taken by the State Department in organizing or reorganizing the Ottoman Development Co. or any other company to take over and hold any rights obtained under such concession, or what action was taken by said department in the control of the stock or the selection of any officers of said company.

(D) What instructions, if any, were given by the State Department to the representatives of the United States at the Lausanne Conference in connection with said Chester oil concessions or said Ottoman Development Co., and what correspondence was had between the State Department and said representatives concerning said oil concessions.

(E) Whether it is a fact that the American representatives at the Lausanne conference cordially supported the Allies in the Lausanne Conference prior to the ratification of the Chester concessions, April 10, 1923, and thereafter supported the position of the Turkish representatives as against the Allies in favor of the abrogation of capitulations and the abandonment of the conditions announced by the Secretary of State as essential terms of any treaty with Turkey.

(F) What causes led to the abandonment by American representatives at the Lausanne Conference of the position theretofore taken by the State Department and by President Harding, and what reasons led to the signing by the American representatives of the Lausanne treaty?

(G) What discussions ensued at the Lausanne conference concerning the Chester concessions or the Ottoman Development Co., and what notes or other communications were exchanged between the State Department and the representatives of the United States at said conference, or between the representatives of the United States and the representatives of the Turkish Government concerning said concessions; also what conversations occurred between the representatives of the Turkish Government and the United States respecting said treaty, and particularly with reference to said Chester concessions, or any other concessions with respect to oil or railroads within Turkish territory?

The resolution (S. Res. 245) was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. KING. The resolution which I have offered calls for an investigation of the conduct of the State Department in connection with the so-called Chester oil concession, and also an investigation of the part which that concession and its promoters played in the initiation and negotiation, by this Government, of the treaty of Lausanne, with Turkey, which was signed August 6, 1923.

May I add in passing that international controversies have arisen in the efforts of nations to obtain oil lands and oil concessions and to exploit the natural resources of other countries.

The Lausanne treaty has been characterized by 107 representative Americans, including three former ambassadors to Turkey, as a purposeless and abject surrender to a military junta masquerading under the title of a republic.

It has been charged—and the facts which I shall present tend to support the charge—that the United States participated in the Lausanne Conference apparently for the sole purpose of securing and confirming the Chester oil concession, and that, in pursuance of that purpose, vested and essential rights of American nationals in Turkey were sacrificed and Armenia forsaken, if not betrayed.

Senators will recall that the relations of the United States with Turkey are based upon the treaty of 1830, which grants capitulatory rights to American nationals in Turkey, rights without which Americans could not safely engage in enterprise—missionary or commercial—in Turkey. The Turks abrogated these capitulations in 1914, and this Government protested against that arbitrary and illegal act. In 1917 the Turks severed diplomatic relations with us without provocation. When the Allies and Turkey, in 1920, made the treaty of Sevres, America declined to participate. She was not at war with Turkey and took the position that the old treaty was still in force, and that, therefore, no new treaty was necessary. This Government based its position regarding this matter upon an established principle of international law which Chancellor Kent, the great legal luminary, states in the following terms:



And it is well to be understood, at a period when alterations in the constitutions of governments and revolutions in states are familiar, that it is a clear position of the law of nations that treaties are not affected, nor positive obligations of any kind with other powers or with creditors weakened, by such mutations. A state neither loses any of its rights nor is discharged from any of its duties by a change in the form of its civil government. The body politic is still the same, though it may have a different organ of communication.

The Lausanne Conference of 1922-23 was held in order to rewrite that same Sevres treaty, and the position which America had taken in 1920, when the Sevres conference met, was still the natural and logical one for her to adhere to.

Why, then, did this Government reverse itself and participate in the Lausanne Conference? It is believed by some that its animating purpose was to secure and confirm the Chester oil concession.

Senators will recall that the Lausanne Conference met on November 20, 1923. Senators will also recall that on October 30, 1922, Secretary Hughes laid down seven conditions as a *sine qua non* for the acceptance by the United States of a new treaty with Turkey. They were:

1. The maintenance of the capitulations;
2. The protection, under proper guaranties, of our philanthropic, educational, and religious institutions;
3. The open door;
4. Indemnity for damages;
5. Protection of minorities;
6. Freedom of the straits; and
7. Opportunity for archaeological research.

On November 8, 1922, President Harding, by letter, said:

Everything which may be done will be done to protect the Armenian people and preserve to them the rights which the Sevres treaty undertook to bestow.

At the time the conference met the Chester concession had been approved in principle by the Angora government, but was not yet formally ratified.

Let me first present a brief history of the so-called Chester concession. In 1905 Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, commanding the *Kentucky*, was sent to Constantinople to enforce a claim for damages suffered by our missionaries during the Armenian massacres of 1896. According to a public statement by him, he was royally entertained by the Sultan, and saw, or was shown, great opportunities for American capital in Asia Minor. He returned to Constantinople the following year, in a private capacity, to advance the schemes for business exploitation which he had hatched while on an official mission. In 1909 he, with others, launched in New York, the Ottoman-American Development Co., which was reorganized in 1921, Gen. George W. Goethals becoming president and Kermit Roosevelt one of the directors. Immediately prior to the Lausanne Conference the company had reached an agreement with the minister of public works at Angora for certain concessions, which included the construction of 2,500 miles of railroads in Asia Minor, and the exploitation thereafter of all the subsoil resources within a zone of 20 miles on either side of the proposed railroads. The subsoil resources comprised chiefly the Mosul and Armenian oil. These latter, however, were claimed by England and Armenia, and that section of the railroads known as the Sivas-Samsun line was claimed by France. It was expected that the subject of the proposed concession would be brought up at the conference. The Turks were avowedly anxious to grant it to the Americans. They did not conceal their motives in the matter. They wanted the diplomatic support of America at Lausanne and, likewise, a large loan to be raised in America. They carried on in America a most active propaganda in support of their schemes. It was reliably reported that they had deposited \$244,000 in a New York bank for that purpose. But the Chester group of propagandists were the outstanding spokesmen for them. It has been said that they sold themselves to be the devil's advocates. It was under these circumstances that the administration announced its intention to take part in the forthcoming Lausanne conference.

The Chester concession had been, as I have already indicated, approved in principle by the Angora Government, but was not yet formally ratified.

On December 10, 1922, Lord Curzon, in an impressive address, served notice on the Turkish delegation at Lausanne, that the Allies would insist upon the erection of a State or national home for the Armenians, and was vigorously supported by the delegates of France, Italy, and Japan. But, on December 12, Ambassador Child, our observer, contrary to the assurances of President Harding, and, obviously, acting upon instructions

from the Department of State, spoke "in principle" and "unofficially" in favor of assigning a "refuge" to the Armenians. The Lausanne correspondent of *Vakit*, a semiofficial Turkish daily of Constantinople, in a telegram to his paper, stated that he

... learned from a highly placed personage that the American delegation, under the pressure of religious organizations, may find itself in the necessity of speaking, in a perfunctory way, for the Armenians.

And *Vakit*, in an editorial article, complimented Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, one of our observers at Lausanne and the American High Commissioner at Constantinople, for his—

... unvarying efforts in behalf of the Turks—and expressed—

gratitude to America for the benevolent attitude of her representatives at Lausanne.

If time permitted much might be said concerning the activities of Rear Admiral Bristol in behalf of Turkey and the Turks. He has evinced a callous disregard of the rights and interests of the Armenians and the Greeks. He has not represented American sentiment, and ought to have been removed long ago from the important position which he held and still holds at Constantinople.

The deal, however, for the Chester concession, it would appear, was not yet completed, and Mr. Child, as a prudent man, must have felt that it was necessary to refrain from definite action until the Turks had "delivered the goods," for, on December 28, 1922, he addressed the conference, in part, as follows:

... The United States enjoys certain treaty rights which are obligations of Turkey, which can not be set aside by Turkey alone, except by repudiation. ... Nationals of the United States have invested their personal or material fortunes in Turkey ... The protection upon which they have counted can not be withdrawn without the creation of an obvious injustice.

... The position of Turkey toward the juridical status of the foreigners and their property in Turkey, as we are now led to understand it, is that Turkey asserts that she possesses a juridical system—including not only laws but their application in her courts—which will satisfy the other nations and their nationals.

Unfortunately, this satisfaction does not appear at the moment to be a fact. The fact appears to be that the other nations and their nationals are testifying that Turkey does not offer either continuance of the existing rights or the substitution for them of a system which will safeguard foreign persons and property in Turkey.

The Allies were aware of the value and necessity of the capitulations and were earnest in their efforts to preserve them. They knew by the experience of hundreds of years that the venal Turkish courts and the oppressive and corrupt Turkish police would make it impossible for their nationals to continue in business in Turkey. They informed the Turks that they would not surrender these vested and essential rights, and they naturally expected the United States to support their position in the matter, since her national interests were identical.

The Allies declined to make concessions to the Turks, both on the subject of the capitulations and upon the Armenian case. The conference was deadlocked largely upon these two points, and it was finally suspended on February 4, 1923.

Meanwhile, on April 10, 1923, the crafty Turks ratified the Chester concession. The conference was resumed on April 23, 1923, and the American observers, who, during the first session of the conference, had supported the Allies, wholeheartedly in some matters, half-heartedly in others, transferred their support in all matters to the Turks, with the result that the Turks were enabled to impose their views and will upon the Allies.

The subject of the concessions came up on July 12, 1923, when Great Britain and France challenged the legality of the Chester concession; and we learn from an Associated Press dispatch in the New York Times that—

The active intervention of Joseph C. Grew in defense of American interests in Turkey is one reason why the Allies and Turks have been obliged to reconsider the whole question of concessions.

The evidence at hand indicates that the American observer, supported by the Turks, consummated an arrangement to which the latter and the State Department were parties, and, on August 6, 1923, signed a treaty, which is discreditable to the United States and dishonors American diplomacy.

The treaty surrenders to the Turks those American rights which our observer had claimed to be just and essential before the date of the granting of the Chester concession.

The treaty surrenders all the rights which we had under the treaty of 1830, and gains nothing in return. It puts our na-



tionals and the remnants of our missionary institutions under the "protection" of those laws which Secretary Hughes, speaking through Mr. Child, had condemned as impossible before the granting of the Chester oil concession. It surrenders all pretense of protecting the so-called minorities—in other words, the Christian and Jewish populations. Indeed, it does not even mention them.

Under the formula of the open door the treaty permits us to resume our former privilege of trading with and investing in enterprises in Turkey. But in 1913, when Turkey had an estimated population of 18,000,000—now reduced to 5,000,000—our exports to that country amounted only to \$3,313,821. The treaty also grants to our archaeologists the same rights which are to be enjoyed by nonexistent Turkish archaeologists—if such ever exist—and it leaves the question of indemnity for damages to a later discussion. It furthermore permits our merchant vessels to pass through the Dardanelles; also, three war yessels, each not to exceed 10,000 tons, may be allowed that privilege in times of peace. The Black Sea and Mediterranean entrances of the Straits are to be demilitarized; but in time of war, Turkey, if a belligerent, "may alter the condition of demilitarization," thus making it a wholly illusory proviso.

Oscar S. Straus, who was under three administrations our ambassador to Turkey, in a speech at the Yale Club on November 24, 1923, said:

The system of capitulations was a necessary result of the absence of a competent and even-handed judiciary. Justice was sold to the highest bidder. And a nation does not turn a new leaf overnight. \* \* \* I congratulate the Turks on having written the best one-sided bargain in international treaty making. \* \* \* The treaty proposes that Americans shall have the same rights in Turkey as the natives. The irony of this is that the natives have no rights. And what has Turkey hitherto done with agreements? She has never kept one and does not know how to. We would be better off without any agreement with Turkey at all. In that event our hand would be just as free as the Turkish hand which, under the circumstances, will be free anyway. If the Senate ratifies this treaty, we will be thrown into the maelstrom of Europe.

And we know, on the authority of Secretary Hughes, that—

\* \* \* Turkey does not offer a system—juridical—which will safeguard foreign persons and property \* \* \*

The Lausanne treaty subjects our nationals to Turkish laws and accepts their promises to protect our rights. Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia University, who was born in Turkey in 1855 and whose father founded Robert College, says this of the treaty:

I fail to discover a single point in which the treaty, if ratified, would benefit the United States of America or its nationals in Turkey. It provides no protection, secures no rights, exacts no guarantees for the lives, liberty, or property of Americans. America would gain nothing by ratifying the treaty.

But the Secretary of State seeks justification for his adherence to this treaty on the ground that the Allies and the missionaries accept it and that we do not want to fight the Turks.

I have already shown that the Allies yielded to the Turks because America assumed a "benevolent" attitude toward them. But why follow in the footsteps of the Allies? Have we not been told by the spokesman of the administration that America must pursue an independent course in her international relations? Moreover, the Allies were at war with Turkey; we were not. The Allies have received ample compensation for the concessions which they have made to the Turks. We find in the Allied-Turkey treaty that Great Britain has acquired sovereign rights over the island of Cyprus and over the Soudan, and through her possession of the Nile she controls the economic life of Egypt. Also, under her mandate over Mesopotamia, she secures her land communication with India. Italy has acquired 14 Turkish islands and numerous islets, and France, Syria.

On the subject of the attitude of the missionaries toward this treaty, former Ambassador Gerard makes the following observations:

As to the missionaries, it is not true they favor the treaty. They have been abandoned by their Government, and they are helpless hostages in the hands of the Turks. Evidently they dare not testify either against their own Government or against the Turks.

Doctor Barton, whom Secretary Hughes summons as a witness in favor of the treaty, recently expressed the belief that "the Senate will not ratify it." Also Doctor Gates, president of Robert College, whom Secretary Hughes quotes as favoring the treaty, has said that the Kemalist régime is doomed, and has also predicted the dissolution of the Turkish

nation. One missionary, now resident in Turkey, has written Secretary Hughes in favor of ratification, but has written a private letter to a friend in Princeton against ratification.

A report made in 1923 by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions disclosed the facts that the missionary churches in Turkey had been reduced by 90 per cent; that 6 out of 9 colleges and 40 out of 43 high schools had been closed; that 1,000 native schools, affiliated with the missionaries, had been abandoned; that 95 per cent of the constituencies of the missionaries had been murdered or deported or enslaved, and that the American missionaries had but 10 stations remaining.

The Lausanne treaty makes no mention of and no provision for the missionaries. But a letter by Ismet Pasha to our Observer, which is annexed to the treaty, puts the missionaries under Turkish law. Since then the Turks have closed 4 of the remaining 10 stations, namely, those at Mersina, Sarea, Konih, and the medical branch of the Girls' College at Constantinople, and, further, have forbidden the teaching of any religion except Mohammedanism in the American schools.

The few remaining American institutions in Turkey are thus made subject to the supervision and direction of the Turkish Government, and are allowed to teach only such subjects as Turkish inspectors may prescribe. In other words, they are no longer, in any sense, missionary institutions; they can no longer promote the purpose for which they were established. The Turks will allow Americans to furnish the funds for the maintenance of "American schools," but the Turks, themselves, will direct and operate them. Furthermore, if they should find it profitable to "nationalize" their own schools, they will have the right, under the provisions of Ismet's letter, to nationalize also the American schools.

Are the evangelically minded Christians of America willing to pay taxes to the Turkish Government and to assume the expense of the educational system of Turkey in order to teach Islam and to make more successful the murderers and marauders who will continue to endanger the peace of the world?

For nearly 90 years our missionaries have done a great work solely among the Christians in Turkey, for it is they only that were open to the enlightenment they brought. Now that these Christians have been either slaughtered, enslaved, or expelled, and we are forbidden to evangelize the others, submission to Turkish "laws and regulations" will clearly constitute a deliberate conspiracy to pervert the funds of faithful Christians. If there should be a few so-called missionaries who, at the dictation of their own government or that of the Turks, or in furtherance of their own schemes of personal or institutional aggrandizement, would use Christian funds for the propagation of Islam, it becomes our solemn duty to prevent the perpetration of such a monstrous crime.

In view of the precarious and intimidated position in which the missionaries find themselves, we can not look to them for reliable guidance.

The problem that is presented to us concerns the American people and Government. The defense and protection of American rights and interests in Turkey devolve upon the American people. Unconditional surrender to the Turks, as is proposed by this treaty, would so embolden them that upon its ratification they would feel safe in resorting to further oppressive measures, which well might result in war.

As for the argument that we do not want to fight the Turks, and that therefore we must submit to them, it is unworthy of consideration. It postulates conditions which do not exist; and assumes a position of vantage for the Turks which no one concedes that they possess.

Is it possible that surrender is to be made to a primitive and poverty-stricken nation of 5,000,000, with a continuous record of murder and rapine, and that this great Republic can not and will not defend its rights? As I understand, we are assured that by surrendering to the Turks we win their good will—the good will of those whom the Secretary himself characterized only recently as murderers.

Who says that America must resume formal relations with the Turks, and that to secure their good will we must sacrifice American rights? If our few remaining nationals in Turkey must submit to Turkish law in any case, why do we need to acknowledge that condition by a formal act? What have the Turks done to earn the concessions which Secretary Hughes would have us make to them? Why not keep them on probation? Indeed, why not leave them alone—severely alone—as a solemn protest against the unnamable barbarities which they have perpetrated and are even now perpetrating?

The Old Turks richly deserved the unanimous condemnation of the civilized world for their continued misrule—their oppression and slaughter of the Christian populations. The Young Turks, according to the testimony of the Harbord Mission, murdered in cold blood 800,000 Armenian men, women, and children, and, according to Henry Morgenthau, over 200,000 Greeks.

But the Kemalists excelled both the Old Turks and the Young Turks in the war of destruction which they waged upon the



Christians. Of the estimated pre-war Greek population of 3,000,000 in Turkey, we find to-day but 200,000, and 1,100,00 who are refugees in Greece. Greeks and Armenians in Turkey continue to be expelled and their property seized in spite of the Turkish promises to the contrary.

The policy of the Angora Government toward the Greeks and the Armenians, who have been promised civil, religious, and political equality, has been announced by Ileri, the official Kemalist journal, in these terms:

\* \* \* The Greeks and Armenians must forget their own languages and become Turks or they must get out. \* \* \*

Ikdam, another Turkish journal, observes:

\* \* \* The Armenians in Turkey are to enjoy two privileges only, namely, to pray to their God and to bury their dead. \* \* \*

According to an estimate by American missionaries, from 300,000 to 500,000 Christian women and children are in slavery in Turkish harems. For the first time in 1,900 years Christianity has been extinguished in Asia Minor.

We are now asked to enter into friendly relations with a Government which has perpetrated and is perpetrating these revolting crimes. We are asked to condone and confirm the slaughter of whole populations and to acquiesce in the enslavement of multitudes of women and children. We are asked to admit murder as a legitimate policy of government. And the Government to which we are asked to surrender is, according to all available information, threatened with imminent and inevitable disintegration and dissolution. Civil strife, economic chaos, and widespread banditry threaten not only the régime of Kemal but the very life of the Turkish nation. The Young Turks who dominate the situation in Constantinople are working zealously for the restoration of the sultanate. It was as a means of removing the chief source of power of his opponents that Kemal abolished the sultanate and caliphate and set up the so-called Republic. We find that 85 per cent of the 5,000,000 population of Turkey are threatened with starvation and afflicted with various destructive diseases, and the Turkish Premier himself states that the suppression of banditry must become the chief task of the Government. With the elimination of the Christians, who were the chief productive element, the revenues of the Government now represent about one-tenth of its expenditures, which are estimated at \$150,000,000. We are asked to enter into formal relations with this weak and dying nation.

I submit, Mr. President, that Secretary Hughes does not interpret the sentiment nor the conscience of the American people. There are many who think that the policy pursued by the State Department has disregarded the wishes and expectations of the 20,000,000 Americans who have manifested their interest in the welfare of the stricken Christians of the Near East by their contributions toward their relief, and has sacrificed the moral rights as well as the material interests of our country.

In a collective memorandum against this treaty, signed by 107 eminent Americans, including ex-Ambassadors Straus, Gerard, Morris, Morgenthau, Elkus, and Johnson; ex-President Eliot; ex-Governor Allen; Governor Smith, of New York, and Governor Cox, of Massachusetts; Bishops Manning, Brent, and Freeman, of the Episcopal Church, and Bishop Cannon, of the Methodist Church; Presidents Angell, Penniman, Wheeler, and Wilbur; ex-Secretaries Baker, Garrison, and Daniels, and others, we find the following denunciation of the treaty:

It is morally an indefensible treaty. It is an utterly humiliating and purposeless treaty. It surrenders all and every American right in Turkey. It renders impossible the continuance of American educational and philanthropic enterprises in that country. It ignores our solemn pledges to Armenia. The economic concessions which it purports to secure for a few Americans are now admitted to be of dubious value, and have already been transferred into alien hands. The Turks have broken thus early their promises of good behavior and their guarantees to our missionaries and to the remnants of the Christians in Turkey. All reports which have recently reached the outside world from Turkish and foreign sources show that factional armed conflicts, widespread banditry, and hopeless economic chaos seriously threaten Kemal's régime, and that the task which confronts his Government is, according to the admission of its own leaders, a truly impossible one. American stands to gain absolutely nothing by resuming relations with a Turkey in this state, and can lose nothing further by maintaining the status quo and awaiting developments. The downfall of the Kemalists appears inevitable and imminent. By now surrendering our rights to Kemal we shall find it difficult to reassert them against any régime which may overthrow and succeed him.

But it is curious, it is indeed significant, that Secretary Hughes denies, in general terms, that the State Department has

been concerned in any manner with the Chester concession; and that denial, in the light of the facts which have been called to our attention, makes it all the more necessary to investigate the connection between the Lausanne treaty and the Chester oil concession.

Senators may recall that on January 23 last Secretary Hughes made a speech in New York on our foreign relations, and, incidentally, discussed American-Turkish relations. In the course of that speech he said:

1. At no stage in the negotiations was the American position determined by the so-called Chester concession.
2. This had been granted before negotiations of our treaty with Turkey had begun.
3. This Government took no part in securing it.

These statements appear to be contradicted by the records and by prior declarations of the Secretary.

In October and December, 1922, Secretary Hughes laid down definite conditions as a *sine qua non* for the acceptance by the United States of a new treaty with Turkey. He asserted that he would not abandon the vested and essential American rights, nor would he intrust American life to the caprice of Turkish laws. But in August, 1923, a treaty was signed, which does not contain these conditions—a treaty which leaves American lives at the mercy of the Turks.

What, then, took place between October–December, 1922, and August, 1923, to necessitate or justify so complete an abandonment of his declared policy?

The new factor, it is claimed, was that in April, 1923, the Turks granted the Chester concession, and in July, when that subject came up at the conference, they made common cause with the American observer against the Allies.

It would appear that the Chester concession was the objective of our Government in its participation in the Lausanne conference, and that the price paid for the attainment of that objective was the abandonment of the vested and essential rights of America and the betrayal of Armenia.

Secretary Hughes errs in his statement that the Chester concession was granted before our negotiations with Turkey had begun.

The conference met on November 20, 1922.

The American observer reiterated, on December 12, 1922, the conditions which were laid down by Secretary Hughes on October 30, 1922.

The Chester concession was formally ratified by Turkey on April 10, 1923, and the Lausanne treaty was signed on August 6, 1923.

Secretary Hughes denies that this Government took any part in securing the Chester concession.

On the other hand, Premier Ismet Pasha, chief Turkish delegate to the Lausanne Conference, in the Angora Assembly, on March 31, 1924, said that the intervention of the United States in the matter of the Chester concession, which was contested by England and France—

\* \* \* caused serious difficulties at Lausanne, nearly plunging the country again into war.

That is, Turkey supported America in the Chester concession against the Allies, and had the Allies not yielded hostilities would have been resumed and America would have been the instigator and ally of Turkey.

The declaration of Ismet Pasha, contradicting Secretary Hughes, is confirmed by the Associated Press, in a dispatch which I have already quoted and which speaks of the active intervention of the American observer in behalf of this concession.

In confirmation of the same contention let me quote from a Washington dispatch, obviously on the authority of the Secretary of State, to the New York Evening Post under date of July 18, 1923:

\* \* \* agreement of the negotiators at Lausanne to leave the question of the Mesopotamian oil rights, to be thrashed out later, is wholly satisfactory from the American official point of view.

The American delegation at Lausanne has maintained that—

\* \* \* there should be no action at Lausanne which would interfere with any obviously established vested rights. The American position relative to the Chester concession stands upon this basis.

The New York Evening Post, commenting upon the treaty, said editorially:

\* \* \* We refused to associate ourselves with the Allies or act with vigor (in regard to Armenia). Our principal display of energy was in asserting certain American commercial rights which struck Europe as showing that the open-door policy can be made to cover a wonderfully wide field. \* \* \*



There is a further sinister aspect to this matter. The most important part of the Chester concession is the oil privilege in that part of Armenia which was allotted to her by President Wilson in November, 1920, at the invitation of the Allies and of Turkey. Therefore Secretary Hughes, by lending support to the Chester concession in July, 1923, a month before the signing of the treaty, prejudged and disregarded the rights of Armenia, rights which both President Wilson and President Harding had recognized and indorsed.

The State Department thus repudiated before the world the word of President Wilson and ignored the promise which President Harding had made on the eve of the conference, that this Government would sponsor and defend the Armenian case on the basis of the provisions of the Sevres treaty. Thus the State Department openly and cynically repudiated the promises of this Government and forsook the helpless, and sacrificed the interests of American citizens and institutions.

Even with no other evidence, the provisions of this treaty, which are those of a victor imposed upon the vanquished, should arouse a natural suspicion concerning the reasons for its negotiation. And the fact that the Secretary of State has publicly denied that the State Department has had anything to do with the Chester concession, in spite of contradicting evidence to the contrary, deepens that suspicion and calls for an investigation.

We learn, on the authority of a news item in the Evening Post of December 19, 1923, that General Goethals accepted the presidency of the Chester Co. at the request of the Department of State.

We know, from a statement by Frederick S. Blackall, general manager of the Chester Co., published in the New York Evening Post of June 9, 1923, that the company was reorganized at the request of the Department of State.

The facts which I have referred to establish some connection between the Department of State and the Chester concession, and a withholding of the facts connected with the negotiation of the treaty and the relation of the Chester concession to such treaty.

The New York World of April 23, 1923, made the following pertinent observations upon this attitude of Secretary Hughes in the matter of the Chester concession:

There is no reason why the State Department should make itself the attorney for or the promoter of the Chester business enterprises. If the Angora Government has granted privileges to the admiral's company, then the admiral's business is with Angora and not with Washington.

Certainly the American people have no more interest in taking up the Chester concessions diplomatically than they would have if the admiral were proposing to open a candy store in Piccadilly, a dress-making establishment in the Rue de la Paix, or a beauty parlor on the Riviera.

The Secretary of State has taken an unusually deep interest in American commercial adventures in the Near East, particularly during 1923. He placed at the disposal of American business interests in the Near East the United States naval squadron, which was dispatched there in 1919 to protect the legitimate vested missionary and other American interests in Turkey.

I now quote from a paper entitled "The United States Navy as an Industrial Asset," issued by the Office of Naval Intelligence in 1923, which reads, in part:

Early in 1919 several American destroyers were ordered to Constantinople for duty in the Near East. Although these destroyers are good fighting ships, it costs some \$4,000,000 a year to maintain them on this particular duty, which does not train the crews for use in battle. \* \* \* The possible development of the economic resources of this part of the world was carefully investigated by representatives of American commercial interests. These representatives were given every assistance by the Navy, transportation furnished them to various places, and all information of commercial activities obtained by naval officers in their frequent trips around the Black Sea given them. \* \* \*

The Navy not only assists our commercial firms to obtain business, but when business opportunities present themselves American firms are notified and given full information on the subject. One destroyer is kept continuously at Samsun, Turkey, to look after the American tobacco interests at that port.

This is the situation as diagnosed by the Navy Department itself.

With the assistance of a small force of destroyers based on Constantinople—

According to an instructor in the United States Naval Academy—

\* \* \* Destroyers are entering Turkish ports with "drummers" as regular passengers, and their fantails piled high with American samples. An American destroyer has made a special trip at 30 knots to get American oil prospectors into a newly opened field.

Here is "dollar diplomacy" with a vengeance.

"If this continues," says Allen Westcott in Our World, February, 1923, "we shall cease to take a purely academic interest in the naval problems of the Near East. These problems are concerned with the protection of commerce, the control of narrow places in the Mediterranean waterways, and the naval forces which the interested nations can bring to bear. They can not be discussed without constant reference to political and commercial aims."

There are yet two other perplexities in the situation which call for an investigation.

Since the Chester concession appears to be the only inducement offered for the sacrifice of American rights and for the abandonment of Armenia, and since that concession is now defunct, why do the Secretary of State and the administration still desire the treaty ratified?

We know that of the pre-war stations and schools, numbering over 1,100, either directly under the American missionaries or affiliated with them, there were but 10 stations remaining in 1923. According to the understanding at Lausanne, these few remaining stations were to operate without molestation under Turkish laws.

In spite of this agreement the Near East Relief Society was compelled to withdraw from Turkey altogether; and a Constantinople dispatch to the New York Times dated March 21, 1924, announced the closing by the Turks of the American station at Mersina and of the Y. M. C. A. at Stamboul.

On March 24, 1924, Secretary Hughes made representations to the Angora government against the flagrant violation of its pledges, threatened to withhold the sending of the treaty to the Senate, and demanded fresh assurance that the Turks would not interfere with American missionary activities.

In answer to this representation, we learn from a Constantinople dispatch to the Times that the American orphanage at Cesarea and the hospital at Konieh have been closed; that the Turks are levying exorbitant taxes upon the remnants of American institutions in Turkey, and are demanding that our missionaries teach Mohammedanism at the Smyrna College. Also, an Associated Press dispatch dated April 12, 1924, states that—

The American high commissioner was informed by Vassif Bey, minister of public instruction, that the Government has definitely decided to close all foreign schools where religious instruction, except Mohammedanism, was given.

And another Constantinople dispatch, dated April 17, 1924, announces that the Turkish Government has closed the medical branch of the American Girls College on the ground that—

the Government alone can conduct institutions of higher learning.

It has been said that Turkey has demanded that the Department of State proceed with the ratification of the treaty, and in conformity therewith the administration hastened to transmit it to the Senate, and, under the rules of this body, the treaty was referred, without any disclosures as to its provisions, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

All these questions which I have suggested connected with the Lausanne treaty can be answered only by means of an investigation. The American people, whose rights have been ignored, and whose wishes have been disregarded, are entitled to know the facts. This treaty does not meet the requirements of the hour. It is a surrender, if not a betrayal, of the rights of the citizens of the United States.

Mr. President, I have offered this resolution for the purpose of learning those facts. We have not been advised as to the facts, and so far as I can learn there is no purpose to advise us. Whether the Foreign Relations Committee intends to bury the treaty or to report it we do not know. We do know that the administration is committed to the treaty. It has been sent to the Senate for ratification. Before any action is taken by the Senate or any committee of the Senate all the facts should be revealed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah desire action on his resolution.

Mr. KING. Let the resolution lie on the table for the present. Before the Senate adjourns I shall move its adoption.

During the delivery of Mr. King's speech,



Mr. BORAH. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts in the chair). The Senator from Idaho suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Adams	Curtis	Jones, Wash.	Shipstead
Ball	Dale	King	Smith
Bayard	Dial	Ladd	Smoot
Borah	Dill	Lenroot	Stephens
Brookhart	Edge	Lodge	Sterling
Broussard	Fernald	McKellar	Swanson
Bruce	Ferris	McKinley	Trammell
Bursum	Fess	McLean	Wadsworth
Cameron	Frazier	McNary	Walsh, Mass.
Capper	George	Norris	Walsh, Mont.
Caraway	Gooding	Oddie	Warren
Colt	Hale	Overman	Willis
Copeland	Heflin	Phipps	
Couzens	Howell	Robinson	
Cummins	Johnson, Calif.	Sheppard	

Mr. LADD. I desire to announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. NORBECK] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. STANFIELD] are engaged in committee work, and have requested that I report that fact to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The announcement will be recorded. Fifty-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

#### PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that on June 3, 1924, the President approved and signed acts of the following titles:

S. 3249. An act granting the consent of Congress to the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River and Black Rock Canal; and

S. 3272. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Panola-Quitman Drainage District to construct, maintain, and operate a dam in Tallahatchie River.

#### AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

To the Senate:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) of June 2, 1924, I return herewith Senate bill No. 2169, "An act to amend in certain particulars the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended, and for other purposes."

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 3, 1924.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I offer a concurrent resolution, which I send to the desk, its purpose being to correct the error that was made in the enrolling of the bill just before it was sent to the President. I think the concurrent resolution is privileged, and will not displace the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 19) was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the action of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and of the President pro tempore of the Senate in signing 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," be rescinded, and that in the enrollment of the said bill the following amendment be made, viz: On page 2, line 12, strike out the words "for animals loaned to the National Guard."*

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from New York just what this change means.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The conferees on this bill finally agreed to strike out a certain House amendment, that amendment reading—

for animals loaned to the National Guard.

The conference report was presented with that language stricken out and was adopted in that form by both Houses. Then, when the bill was enrolled before being sent to the President, by an error, that language was reinserted. We want it stricken out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered by the Senate and concurred in.

#### CLAIMS OF MEMBERS OF THE SIOUX NATION OF INDIANS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill from the Senate (S. 1174) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to Congress the facts in regard to the claims of certain members of the Sioux Nation of Indians for damages occasioned by the destruction of their horses, which were, on page 1, to strike out all after "authorized" in line 4 down to and including "prescribe" in line 5; on page 2, line 1, to strike out "were" and to insert in lieu thereof "are alleged to have been"; and on page 2, line 2, to strike out the word "were."

Mr. STERLING. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

Mr. KING. May I ask the Senator what the amendments are?

Mr. STERLING. One of the amendments strikes out the words "in his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe" and provides that the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to investigate and report to Congress the facts. With the exception of the words I have named—

Mr. KING. Then no appropriation is made?

Mr. STERLING. No appropriation at all is made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota moves that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House further insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 114) to vacate certain streets and alleys within the area known as the Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia; and to authorize the extension and widening of Fourteenth Street from Montague Street to its southern terminus south of Dahlia Street, Nicholson Street from Thirteenth Street to Sixteenth Street, Colorado Avenue from Montague Street to Thirteenth Street, Concord Avenue from Sixteenth Street to its western terminus west of Eighth Street west, Thirteenth Street from Nicholson Street to Piney Branch Road, and Piney Branch Road from Thirteenth Street to Butternut Street, and for other purposes, requested a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ZIHLMAN, Mr. LAMPERT, and Mr. BLANTON were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to 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, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference requested by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. GRIEST, Mr. PAIGE, and Mr. BELL were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had insisted upon its amendments 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, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference requested by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. SNYDER, and Mr. BULWINKLE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7041) to amend an 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, and concurred therein.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5325) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and enter judgment in any claims which the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes.

#### PROTECTION OF ALASKAN FISHERIES

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I present the conference report on House bill 8143, the Alaskan fisheries bill, and ask for its immediate consideration. I think it will take just a minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The conference report will be read.

The principal clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8143) for the protection of the fisheries of Alaska, 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.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 and agrees to the same with the following amendment:

"It shall be unlawful to import or bring into the Territory of Alaska, for purposes other than personal use and not for sale or barter, salmon from waters outside the jurisdiction of the United States taken during any closed period provided for by this act or regulations made thereunder."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agrees to the same with the following amendment:

"Whenever the Secretary of Commerce shall find that conditions in any fishing area make such action advisable, he may advance 12 hours both the opening and ending time of the minimum 36-hour closed period herein stipulated."

W. L. JONES,

BERT M. FERNALD,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

WILLIAM S. GREENE,

L. LAZARO,

EWING L. DAVIS,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. KING. Mr. President, does that mutilate the bill as it passed the Senate?

Mr. JONES of Washington. It does not. It simply makes clear what we intended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the conference report? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

JESSE L. MECKS

After the conclusion of Mr. KING's speech,

Mr. BROOKHART. Out of order, from the Committee on Military Affairs I report back favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 2607) for the relief of Jesse L. Meeks, and I submit a report thereon. I should like to have the bill considered at this time.

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. It has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill reported by the Senator from Iowa from the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Let the bill be read by title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by its title.

The READING CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2607) for the relief of Jesse L. Meeks.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I can not catch the purport of the bill from hearing the title read.

Mr. ROBINSON. I will make an explanation of the bill.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I shall be glad to have the Senator from Arkansas make a brief statement as to the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I can explain the purpose and effect of the bill in a moment. This soldier, Jesse L. Meeks, enlisted in the Union Army in November, 1863, and actually served until about the 1st of April, 1864. The company in which he enlisted was recruited at the instance of General Steele, who was the Union commander in that area at the time. Some question arose on the part of the military authorities as to the authority of General Steele to organize the company. For that reason the record of the company's service is not complete.

Mr. JONES of Washington. The Senator's explanation is satisfactory to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It provides that in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Jesse L. Meeks, late

private and second lieutenant in Company A, Fourth Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Mounted Infantry (Fishback's command), shall hereafter be held and considered to have been in the military service of the United States as a private and second lieutenant of that organization from the 17th day of November, 1863, to the 28th day of March, 1864, and shall be held to have been honorably discharged therefrom, but no back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of the act.

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

#### AGRICULTURAL AND URBAN CONDITIONS

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, on yesterday, in his protest against the adjournment of Congress, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] epitomized the distress of the farmer. I quote from the Senator's resolution, as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture has reported that in the 15 wheat States alone more than 108,000 farmers have since 1920 lost their farms or other property through foreclosures or bankruptcy, over 122,000 have lost their property without legal proceedings, and nearly 373,000 have retained their property only through the leniency of creditors, making a total of 603,000 farmers, or 26 per cent of all who are virtually bankrupt in these 15 States.

He continues:

The conditions are even more appalling in particular States, as for example, in South Dakota, where according to the Secretary of Agriculture 40 per cent of all farmers are virtually bankrupt; Colorado, 42 per cent; North Dakota, 50 per cent; Wyoming, 51 per cent; and Montana, 62 per cent.

#### FARM RELIEF

Mr. President, we hear much these days about the distress of the farmer. His sufferings are brought home in such convincing manner as to make us pause. The country and the Congress, too, I trust, are convinced that some action must be taken to relieve the necessity of the farm group.

It might seem that the calls for succor made by the farmers would be drowned by the turmoil of the great metropolitan city which I represent. As a matter of fact, however, in this matter the demands of my constituents are just as insistent as are those of the Senators from the West and Northwest.

It is not alone because I was born on a farm and spend much of my time on the farm that I am interested in the agricultural problem.

The manufacturers of my State must suffer if the farmer can not buy their products. But it is not alone because the commercial prosperity of New York is at stake that I am interested.

#### THE DISTRESS OF THE CITY

My official interest in the proper solution of the farm problem lies in the necessity for cheaper food and for a greater abundance of foodstuffs for the teeming millions of city dwellers in the Empire State, as well as in the other cities of our country.

How many Members of the Senate realize that thousands of American children go to bed hungry every night? How many of you know that hundreds of thousands of American children are undernourished, and that thousands of them are actually in need of medical attention because of conditions due to the lack of proper and adequate food?

I shall not rest my argument on mere statements. It is my purpose to bring to the attention of the Senate facts and figures to prove how appealing and necessitous is the situation.

The Great War forced me into a position which gave firsthand information regarding the home surroundings of great masses of people. You who live in the midst of open spaces and in homes of every comfort know little or nothing of how the submerged millions exist. But if words do not fail me you will know before I finish.

In my city of New York is a square mile where live 500,000 persons. Just think of it; a half million in one square mile! Nowhere else on earth—not in India or China or the isles of the sea—is there anything like it.

I can take you to thousands of houses in that square mile where 12 persons live in 3 rooms, where 4 sleep in the kitchen every night. In hundreds of those so-called homes they live in inside rooms, without light or outside air.

While some live amid such conditions from choice, most of them are there from necessity. Poverty, paltry wage, and social injustice have reduced thousands of families to live in places which animals would flee from.

#### THE FAILURE OF CONGRESS TO STUDY HUMAN PROBLEMS

Forgive me if I suggest that too much of our time in Congress is devoted to property, to material things. Humanity and the creature needs of God's children demand more serious thought



than we are inclined to give. We can not be content to devote our legislative acts to business and property if there are suffering bodies and shriveling souls in our fair land. Certainly no one can turn aside if the cry of a child is in the air.

Let me tell you about the child life of my city. Remember, too, the child life of New York does not differ from that of Chicago, and San Francisco, and Philadelphia, and Boston, and New Orleans, and St. Louis. It is the same in every city.

While commissioner of health of New York City I ordered a survey to determine the effects of the deprivation of the necessary food upon the health of the children. Areas representative of the congested sections of the city were chosen in each borough. The nurses engaged in this work were instructed to go into every home in the districts assigned to them, to interview the mother of each family, and to note the physical condition of the children.

The number of children examined in this way was 19,037. The large percentage of nutritional disorders was startling. It showed the following:

One thousand two hundred and ninety-four children were found to be suffering from malnutrition.

Nine hundred and ninety-three had anemia.

Seven hundred and eighty-five were under normal weight.

Six hundred and eight had other disorders due to the lack of proper food.

Three thousand six hundred and forty-eight were markedly undernourished.

In short, 7,328 out of 19,037 children showed more or less evidence of the lack of proper and adequate food.

#### UNDERNOURISHMENT OF CHILDREN

A further survey was made in 33 selected schools in the Borough of Manhattan, to determine the nutritional status of the children. The percentage of undernourished children in these schools varied from 17 per cent, the lowest, to 50 per cent in one school. The number of children in these 33 schools, so badly undernourished as to be actually in need of medical care, amounted to 4,575.

These particular schools represent localities where we would naturally expect to find undernourishment due to poverty of the parents, but when it is borne in mind that there are 500 schools in the city of New York, to say nothing of the children under school age, the number of children suffering from malnutrition and undernourishment is so startlingly great as to demand the thoughtful consideration of the public.

It makes no difference whether the number of undernourished children runs into the hundreds of thousands or whether the number is only a few thousand, if there is any undernourishment in the city of New York or any other American city due to lack of food, it is an evil which must be removed.

There can be no doubt that the conditions due to the war have made it difficult for the poor to obtain enough of the important foods. It is not alone the children who have been affected, the grown-ups have suffered, too. High prices to those who buy are just as fatal to human happiness as are low prices and lack of sales to those who produce the food.

In view of what I know of the effects of the deprivation of food upon the health of our people, I can not be satisfied with any sort of legislation which fails to consider the consumer of food as well as the producer. Both producer and consumer have suffered from the effects of the war and other modern evils. They must make common cause in seeking a means of escape from their common distress.

#### THE DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY

It is a trite saying that the fundamental industry of America—and, for that matter, of every country—is agriculture. Unless the farmer prospers there can not be permanent prosperity for any nation. For reasons which we need not discuss at great length now the farmer is not prospering. In terms of barter he is at a tremendous disadvantage.

In normal times we export from this country 170,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly. Conditions in Europe are such that Europeans have no money to pay for our products. Their poverty and depreciated currency make it impossible for them to buy. The result is that in granaries of the Northwest and in vacant lots along the railroads during the threshing season are piled quantities of grain for which there is no demand. A few days ago there were stored 29,000,000 bushels of grain in the Chicago elevators, and no loaded cars were on the way to the empty elevators in Baltimore and Philadelphia. This is striking proof of the loss of foreign trade and the inability of the American farmer to meet the world price levels which are far below our production costs.

The effect of the stagnation is not confined to the farmers of the Northwest. It reaches into the South. If this grain is not to

be sent to Europe, there is no demand for the cotton sacks in which to ship it. The result is the cotton farmer suffers along with his colleagues in the North.

The truth is prosperity is like a chain. There may be golden links of great strength, iron and steel links, and there may be the appearance of strength through the whole length of the chain. But if some of these links are made of wood or of straw woven and painted to appear like iron the chain will deceive the eye only. If stress and strain are placed upon it, it must break.

There can be no permanent prosperity anywhere in the world unless there is prosperity everywhere in the world. We have gone past that period in the world's history when each nation and each State and each locality is independent of every other nation and every other State and every other locality. There must be found a way to open the streams of commerce and to reestablish the marts of trade.

#### THE GROWING NEED OF THE FARMER

As I view it, several things are essential to the welfare of agriculture, among them being education of the public to the needs of the farmer and the national importance of his welfare; changes in the tariff, in transportation, and taxation; diversification of crops; cheaper fertilizer; restoration of foreign markets; and, by no means least, cooperation among the farmers in the sale of their products.

Life was simple in pioneer days. The wild game furnished much of the food as well as the materials for shoes and clothing. Log cabins were easily constructed and produced no bills for lumber or labor.

With the progress of what we call civilization there was increasing demand for statelier mansions and more decorative and expensive clothing. In consequence, there were developed elaborate machinery, high-priced building materials, and all the many agencies associated with the complexities of the new conditions.

It is easy to see that the per capita expense of living has steadily increased through these scores of years. The quantity sales of everything having to do with the clothing and housing of mankind have gone forward by leaps and bounds, out of all proportion to the increase in population. Costs have pyramided. The great theaters and other places of amusement, the palatial banks and business houses, the gorgeous churches and schools, the luxurious railroad coaches, and the automobiles have made further demands for large incomes.

The point I wish to emphasize is that the personal demands of the individual have increased amazingly in quantity and cost.

Among all the things which mark this stupendous progress there is just one factor which has not changed. Man eats no more than did his ancestors. Indeed, with his greater refinement and increased discrimination, he eats less than did his forbears.

#### FARMERS ENTITLED TO FAIR SHARE OF WORLD'S PROGRESS

Disregarding the modern demand for special dishes and exotic foods, and considering alone the per capita consumption, it will be seen that the individual citizen eats no more than his great-grandfather did.

What does this mean to the food producer? It means that the farmer must get from the ancient and but slightly unchanged proportionate amounts of farm products he can raise enough money to supply his own increased needs. Modern machinery helps production, of course, but not in the same proportion that the farmer's own needs have multiplied. He lives in a better home, wears more expensive clothing, drives an automobile, and travels more than his ancestors did. His wife and children are entitled to a fair share in the world's progress.

If the farmer received a larger percentage of the ultimate price there would be no trouble to give him sufficient income from the sale of his crops. Unfortunately, however, as a result of the territorial expansion of the country with its dispersion of population, the long hauls, and unscientific distribution, there is a terrific addition to the original cost which does not profit the farmer. It is shocking to find what the difference really is.

#### OLD-TIME METHODS MUST BE CHANGED

The total receipts of the American farmers for all their crops are seven and one-half billion dollars per year. When you and I buy the same produce it costs us twenty-two and one-half billions, exactly three times what the farmers get. Between the farmer and the consumer there have been added \$15,000,000,000.

If it were possible to take up all the slack between producer and consumer, the farmer could get twice as much for his goods



and the consumer would buy his food for at least one-third off the present prices.

It is perfectly obvious that the old-time methods of distribution must be changed. The practices of olden days are effective no longer.

In business, in labor circles, and in manufacturing better means have been found to conduct the given enterprise. With the exception of the farmer, almost every group has found ways of improving its welfare. They may not be methods adequate to deal with future conditions, but at least these plans of organization will suffice to tide over a period which for the farmer is fraught with trouble and disaster.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of our time is the development in the field of cooperation. The individual found he was no longer able to meet all by himself the disadvantages and difficulties that beset him. As a result, two great classes—capital and labor—have adopted systems of cooperation.

#### DAY OF THE INDIVIDUAL IS PAST

Capital entered into combination to increase economy and efficiency in production, in buying and selling, and in distribution. In a word, capital has combined to increase the profits.

To obtain better wages and better working conditions labor has combined. The chief characteristic of this combination is the insistence upon collective bargaining. The day is past when the individual workman deals with his employer. By collective bargaining labor has made itself secure. By combination both labor and capital have been able, in a degree at least, to overcome the ordinary harsh operations of the laws of supply and demand. They have been able to avoid the open, unrestrained, unqualified competition which would otherwise prevail.

It is hardly necessary to enumerate the financial benefits to capital or the monetary and physical benefits to labor which have grown out of their respective systems of cooperation. Everybody is aware of what labor has gained through collective bargaining. Every honest man must admit how impossible would have been this advance of labor from a veritable serfdom to its present position without collective bargaining. Likewise, all are aware of what capital has accomplished by combination. The great corporations of this country are an evidence of this fact.

The farmers have not entered into combination. As a matter of fact, they have been embarrassed in many ways by the other combinations—the combinations of capital and of labor. One of the effects of labor's combination is that the better pay of labor in the cities has drained labor from the farms. As a result, the combination of labor has raised the price of farm labor without giving the farmer the wherewithal to meet the higher demands.

Combinations of capital and of labor, together with the operation of protective tariffs dictated by capital, have raised the prices of everything the farmer has to buy. Consequently, the farmer has been adversely affected by the conditions under which all the things he must have are made and distributed.

Without criticizing the efforts of capital or of labor to better their conditions, we can see that the farmer is affected by these combinations and organizations, and, being unorganized himself, he is struggling unaided in the open field of competition.

The conclusion seems inevitable that we no longer live in an age of individualism. In the complexities of modern industrial and commercial life, cooperation, organization, or combination seems to have become almost essential to the efficient production and distribution of farm commodities. In view of the logic of the situation, why should not the farmers organize, combine, and cooperate?

#### ORGANIZATION SAVED DAIRYMEN AND BENEFITED CONSUMERS

I have had an unusual opportunity to witness the birth, development, and growth of the Dairyman's League of New York. Official duties necessitated an intimate knowledge on my part of milk production, processing, and distribution. Here is an organization of 75,000 dairy farmers, representing a majority of the milk producers of five States. While the conditions of the dairy farmer may not be ideal, even as yet, there can be no doubt that through the operation of this beneficent organization the dairy industry in the East has been preserved from destruction. The consumers have been given a better product, too, than they would have had otherwise and for less money. And, what can not be disregarded because of its beneficial psychological effect, there is a growing understanding between the producer and the consumer of dairy products.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. NORRIS. I have likewise given some attention to the very organizations of which the Senator is speaking. They have

been successful. I desire, however, to call this point to the attention of the Senator, and ask him whether he has given it consideration:

In my study of the production of dairy products and their distribution I have learned that in round numbers it costs just as much to distribute dairy products to the consumer after they have reached the city as it costs to produce the products and bring them to the city.

Mr. COPELAND. That is correct.

Mr. NORRIS. In the case of milk, for instance, the cost to the consumer is practically doubled by the cost of distribution that takes place after the milk has reached the city.

Mr. COPELAND. That is true.

Mr. NORRIS. I have often wondered why it would not be possible to lessen very materially that cost of distribution. The Senator undoubtedly has observed that in one locality there will be perhaps seven or eight different milk wagons delivering milk, when one could do it all. Has the Senator given any attention to that branch of the subject?

Mr. COPELAND. I have. Nine distributors of milk bring milk to the apartment house in which I live in the city of New York. I have crossed Brooklyn Bridge many times going toward Brooklyn, and have met great wagons filled with milk coming from Long Island to go over the bridge and up through the city to the Bronx, to be delivered in the Bronx. Then, when I came back from Brooklyn to my home in Manhattan, I have met wagons coming from the Bronx going over to Brooklyn. Wasteful methods of distribution add materially to the cost of the milk. Where the farmer in my State receives perhaps 5 cents a quart for the milk, when it gets to the ultimate consumer it may cost him 14 or 15 cents a quart, due to such wasteful method of distribution.

So the plea which I am making here, a large part of which I had elaborated before the Senator from Nebraska came into the Chamber, is that there can be no real solution of this great problem until there is a combination of the producer and the consumer. They have a common need, and there should be a common impulse to bring about a correction of this situation. If I had more time at my disposal, I should like to speak about the waste in the terminals of perishable foods—not milk, but other perishable foods. The food comes into the terminal perhaps 5 or 6 miles from the city itself, and stays there until the food deteriorates so that it is spoiled.

The whole question of food must be solved by cooperation of the producer and the consumer in order that there may be built up in the city terminal markets and better facilities for the distribution of food. So it is one great big problem, which will never be solved, in my judgment, until it is dealt with as one problem, giving consideration to the food from the time it leaves the producer until it reaches the ultimate consumer. I have spoken about the Dairyman's League. I want to speak about that just a moment more.

I recognize that, great as it is, the Dairyman's League is a tiny thing compared to the sort of a cooperative organization which would be required to handle the agricultural products of this great Nation. But who can doubt that exactly the same methods which have made for the success of the league, if applied by capable men to the administration of the farm industry in general, would meet with the same success?

One of the fine things the league has undertaken in my territory is to bring about an improvement in distribution, a zoning of the city, and proper distribution of wagons, so that, for instance, only one wagon will go to the apartment house where I live. Through those means the overhead cost of distribution will be materially reduced, and the cost of food to the ultimate consumer will be materially lessened.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, would the Senator include in his plan the power of these organizations to limit the quantity of production as well?

Mr. COPELAND. The Senator is asking me a question which I am glad to answer, and I shall answer it more fully later, because I am going to make a reference to the McNary-Haugen bill and to the Norris-Sinclair bill. I do think that in any great organization which is made up to handle agricultural products there must be the power which the Senator mentions. Whether that power should simply be an advisory power or whether there should be actually force of law to compel, of course is a question that should be discussed before determining a course of action.

Mr. McKELLAR. Take the question of cotton. Suppose a general association of cotton raisers should meet in the winter or early spring and, making a survey of the cotton situation, should reduce acreage by a majority or more than a majority vote if necessary. Why could they not protect themselves against a low price by not raising so much cotton?



Mr. COPELAND. Undoubtedly it could be accomplished in that way.

Mr. McKELLAR. It could be done, not by unanimous consent, but by organizations of their own, by cooperative organizations, and it would be done by themselves and not by the Government at all. It should not be done by the Government, it seems to me.

The same reasoning would apply to wheat in the West. When the world was surfeited with wheat, before the raising of the next crop this cooperative association, if the wheat growers acted together, could easily limit the amount of wheat produced. I have no final views about the matter, but I am simply giving that as one of the thoughts that has occurred to me, which might be practicable.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, this is a digression from the main thought, but we are having to deal with two diseases, to put it in the language of my profession. We have the chronic disease, which is the one suggested by the Senator, and then we have the acute disease, which is the situation in the wheat country of the Northwest, where, by reason of the failure of the banks, the normal agencies for the reestablishment of the farmer have been wiped out, so that the acute condition can not be dealt with in the way the Senator from Tennessee suggests. We have, as has been brought out time and again on the floor of the Senate during this session, this great economic disaster in the Northwest, which must be dealt with in some unusual manner.

This much is certain: The farmer can not compete in the game of life with labor and capital so long as the individual farmer makes his fight single-handed and alone. It is only by combination of the energies, capabilities, and brains of the agricultural group that the farmer can hope for victory in the contest.

#### GOVERNMENT SHOULD AID

If the situation were not such as to be so critical, if the peril were not so imminent and unusual, I can see how it would be wise to leave it to the farmers themselves to work out localized cooperative movements which ultimately could be associated in one great national organization. Unfortunately, however, the situation is so pressing that it is not wise to wait for the ordinary operations of economic laws. Society is so interested in this problem that Government itself should furnish the initiative and loan the money to create machinery for the immediate relief of agriculture.

Under the general-welfare clause of the Constitution Congress has ample power for such a purpose. When the health and welfare of our citizens, dependent as they are upon the unfailing supply of foodstuffs, are at stake all the resources of the people must be at the disposal of the Government. An unusual exercise of the power of taxation is justified, provided the expenditure is intended to meet some public service, or if its object concerns the public welfare. Is the present situation concerned with the common good?

We are dealing with an abnormal situation. In certain industries there were more failures in 1923 than ever before in our modern history. In the agricultural sections of the West and the Northwest there have been bank failures every day. Hundreds of banks have gone to the wall. In one city eight banks failed on one day. It will be seen that private enterprise in that section certainly is incapable of financing a great farm organization.

Last year there were 530 bank failures in the United States, and from January 1 to April 1 of this year there were 322 additional failures in the United States, mostly in the Northwest.

#### DEBT OWED TO AGRICULTURE

In view of all the circumstances, it is idle to suggest, as does the President in his first message to Congress, that "simple and direct methods put into operation by the farmer himself are the only real sources for restoration." I utterly disagree with the attitude of the President. He dismisses the farmer's problem by the statement that no "scheme of relief" or "resort to the Public Treasury will be of any permanent value in establishing agriculture."

Why make such suggestions to a group of persons utterly incapable financially of doing for themselves the things which common sense says must be done? By governmental aid there can be at least a beginning toward better things, and without it there is no hope. There must be found a way to bridge over this period, to save agriculture, and, ultimately, to permit it to do what the President thinks might be done now.

It must not be forgotten either that society owes a recently incurred debt to agriculture. Had the Government left the farmer free to sell his products in conformity to the laws of

supply and demand he would have been just as much benefited financially as were the profiteers who made millions during the war. His present plight in some ways is due to the interference of the Government with effective selling operations during the war and since. The Government fixed a price at \$2.26 on No. 2 wheat when the same goods were selling at \$4 and \$5 a bushel in Europe. In the same period the Government permitted those who supplied "war materials" to get the "cost of manufacture plus 10 per cent." These persons were favored, but a ring was placed in the farmer's nose.

But it is useless to talk about what might have been. In the face of the present situation the farmer can not do for himself individually the things which the public welfare demands must be done. As I see it, groan as we may over the violation of customs and the generally effective economic laws, the Government must lend its assistance to the financing of some Federal agency for farm relief.

#### REAL FARMERS SHOULD BE IN CHARGE

Measures have been proposed to provide for the appointment of Federal boards and commissions. Some of these plans appear to me as violative of the first principle of success. Labor organizations would never thrive if ruled over by bankers. Any combination of capital would be distressed if its employees took charge. Why, then, should farmers be expected to accept politicians or trust to haphazard chance for directors of the industry which is their sole means of livelihood?

It goes without saying that cooperative movement must depend for success on cooperation. Just as the name implies, there must be sympathy and mutual interest between directors and farmers; otherwise there can be no cooperation. To this end, therefore, there must be found a method of administration which places the oversight and direction of the organization in the hands of real farmers.

It seems to me no one should doubt the wisdom of this suggestion. There are many farm organizations, civic societies, cooperative corporations, and other groups which are capable of being linked up with any governmental agency created for the protection of farmers and consumers. No chance must be taken on the creation of antagonisms at the very outset. The spirit of fraternity is stronger among farmers than almost anywhere else in society.

#### PRACTICAL SOLUTION IMPERATIVE NOW

That the farmers are capable of furnishing the business and administrative personnel for this great undertaking is proven by the management and success of the Dairyman's League, to which I have referred. There are other notable examples of financial and business genius coming from the farm. I am confident there will be no difficulty in finding the managerial talent for this stupendous movement.

Wheat, corn, meat, cotton, wool, sugar beets, dairy products, poultry and eggs, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables—it is a long list when these and all the other products of the farm are considered. It will be seen that in the creation of a board of management there are many interests to consider. Likewise, every section of our great country must be kept in mind.

We are discussing a serious question, but it must be discussed with but one thought in every mind: The Nation must provide a practical solution now.

The financial requirement of any agricultural relief plan is staggering. So is the solution of every other national crisis or cataclysm. Earthquakes, tornadoes, fires, epidemics, and especially war make staggering demands upon the purse. But this particular demand is not for money which is to be lost forever. It is a demand for the use of public funds which will be returned to the Public Treasury.

#### RECLAMATION

May I say in passing that in other ways the agricultural needs of our country are not given the attention their importance demands. For instance, reclamation has been sorely neglected by our Government for many years. We should adopt a broad and effective reclamation policy.

No part of our great country can long thrive at the expense of other parts. A sound reclamation policy will cure the ills now strangling great sections of the United States. I submit that some constructive course should be adopted and carried forward to success.

#### THE NECESSITY FOR FARM RELIEF

There can be no doubt of the necessity for farm organization in order that the needs of agriculture may be under constant study. Cooperation is demanded, but let no one think that cooperation is the sole thing needed to place the farmer on the highroad to unexampled prosperity or as promising the mil-



lenium. It is only a means of assisting him to make some progress toward that desirable end. Organization has done much for labor already, but there is still much within reasonable desires left to be attained. Combination has done much for capital, but I doubt not that the owners of wealth still have unsatisfied desires. Yet, that both capital and labor have benefited by the practice of cooperation is not questioned. Let us now help the farmer to take this one step toward a betterment of his condition.

#### THE EFFECT OF THE FARMER'S TROUBLE ON CITY LIFE

Why should a city Senator argue for the farmer?

I have referred to the undernourished condition of thousands of persons in New York City. It is argued that the enactment of a farm relief bill may slightly increase the cost of living, at least with reference to meats.

Of course such a thought must be founded on the assumption that the food manipulators and food gougers will benefit by relief legislation rather than the farmers. Have legislators become so impotent that they can devise no means to guard the public against unfair and uncalled-for prices for the necessities of life? Have legislators forgotten the Mobile bread case and the Chicago elevator case? Surely there can be found a means to guard the public against any ill effects which might tend to grow out of legislation for farm relief.

When it is recalled that a bushel of wheat for which the farmer receives 90 cents at present is made into 69 loaves of bread and sold to the public at \$6.90 there is something wrong with the machinery between producer and consumer. The duty of lawmakers is not completely fulfilled until the consumer is guarded against the encroachments of selfish distributors. The problem confronting society can not be fully solved until State and municipal officials, as well as Members of Congress, do their duty. It lies not alone in Federal hands to heal the wounds of the people.

Of course if there is the slightest chance that the cost of living may be increased even in the least degree there will be some who will think I have placed myself in an inconsistent position. But have I?

During the last three years hundreds of thousands of the best acres in America have been sold under the sheriff's hammer. Before relief can possibly come to a stricken agriculture, through the operation of this measure or any other, thousands of other farms will suffer a similar fate.

Thousands of farms have been abandoned outright. Their erstwhile owners have said to the loan company or the bank, "We are tired of the struggle; take the farms and do with them what you please."

If there be those who question the accuracy of these statements, I refer them to the publishers of the farm papers of the Corn Belt and of the other great farming areas. There are numerous Senators on this floor who know I am not exaggerating in the slightest degree.

What will be the inevitable result if endless numbers of farms are abandoned? Almost before we know it we will have such a decreased production that the food prices will soar to prohibitive heights. There will be brought about conditions which will menace the very existence of the children of the poor. Not only in New York City but in every great congested center of population in the land there will be multiplied suffering.

In discussing the causes for the high cost of living we must not overlook the fact that it does not spring alone from the cost of food products. Clothing, dry goods, kitchen utensils, furniture, bedding, and other household necessities carry the burdens of the Fordney-McCumber tariff act and the very proper but generous wage scales of organized labor.

It may be interesting to Senators to know that the farmer receives less than a cent and a half for the wheat in a loaf of bread for which the consumer pays from 10 to 12 cents. When in these circumstances I appeal for a "square deal" for the farmer, I am not taking bread out of the mouths of the children of the poor in New York City or elsewhere. On the contrary, I am pleading for conditions which will enable our children and their children to eat their full allowance of bread in the days to come. This is a hope which is utterly futile if we do not arrest the complete collapse of American agriculture, a collapse which is so perilously near at this hour.

#### THE RUSH TO THE CITY

I raise my voice on behalf of some relief measure for another reason. Unless we can stop the rush of hundreds of thousands of young farmers from the abandoned farms to our great industrial centers, then as certain as the sun rises and sets the day of the soup kitchens is not far away. When I contemplate what has been taking place during the last 18 months

and what is taking place with increasing momentum during each passing day, I can not conceal my astonishment at the apparent indifference with which some Members of this body seem to view this phase of the situation.

The leaders of organized labor are most emphatic in demanding a rigid exclusion of foreign immigration from this time forward. Why? Because very naturally and with much justice they do not want the jobs of American workingmen to be menaced by classes of labor which are accustomed to a much lower plane of living than are the toilers of our own country. But of what practical benefit are rigid exclusion laws which annually shut out some tens of thousands of foreigners when ten times this number of farmers are flocking to our large cities, where, unhampered by the ties of unionism, they become bidders for the union man's job?

During the latter part of 1922 we had a great nation-wide strike of railway shopmen, and in the end, on some railroads, the unions suffered disastrous defeat. Why? Because their places were taken by thousands of husky young farmers who wanted a chance to earn a living for themselves and their families and who therefore gladly accepted the wage scales offered by the railroads.

I understand that representatives of the American Federation of Labor have appeared before the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture advocating the passage of this bill. One of the chief reasons they advanced was the ever-increasing migration of the farm workers to the cities. The labor leaders must not content themselves with casual support of farm relief, because there exists an economic condition which menaces the security of American labor a thousandfold more than the menace of immigration. The time is not far distant when to the cry of "America for Americans" there will be added the slogan, "The city job for the city toiler, and a decent living for the farmer, who gives life to all."

When I plead for a condition of happiness and prosperity on the myriad farms of the Nation that shall make the farm worker content to remain at the crossroads, I am not merely pleading for the well-being of agriculture. On the contrary, I am pleading for every working man and woman in the State of New York and of the country. I am doing what little I can to prevent the coming of the soup kitchens which, unless the impending collapse of agriculture is arrested, are just a little way round the corner.

I venture to say to the Senators from New England that if they want to keep their mills and factories running full time, they must come to the support of farm legislation. To assume that this can be done when the more than 40,000,000 persons who reside upon the Nation's farms have been impoverished to such a degree that they are no longer able to purchase such merchandise would be the height of folly. Even as Nero fiddled while Rome burned, gentlemen are the victims of a smug and foolish complacency if they fail to recognize the farmers' plight. I warn the Senate that if agriculture is permitted to go into the ditch, then as certain as the sun rises and sets we and our mills and factories will go into the ditch also. Enthroned behind the frowning battlements of the Fordney-McCumber Act the world has been looking very lovely, but a fatal day of reckoning with the millions on the farm is not very far away.

#### THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE TARIFF

The great industries of the Nation are fighting their battles from behind the highest tariff wall ever enacted by an American Congress. In the prices thus established on merchandise are included the generous wage scales of organized labor, which have created living standards higher and more costly than those of any other country on earth, standards which the farmer has no desire to change.

On the other hand, the price which the farmer receives for his wheat, pork, beef, cotton, and other similar commodities is determined, not in accordance with the living standards created by American industry and labor, but in the world markets, where he is forced to meet the competition of the peasant and peon farmers of the four corners of the earth. In these circumstances, is it any wonder that farmers by the tens of thousands are struggling in the throes of bankruptcy?

If agriculture is to be preserved from the impending collapse, one of two things must inevitably happen. Either industry must consent to reduce the cost of its wares and labor must reduce the amount of its wage scales to the level of the world markets; refusing to do this, all concerned must consent to raising the price of farm commodities to a point where the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar will be restored to a 100 per cent basis.

The disparity of the present situation can be judged from the fact that the average bricklayer or plasterer receives as much for eight hours' work as the farmer received for an acre



of good wheat last year or as he receives to-day for a 240-pound hog. It takes the farmer an entire year to provide an acre of wheat and seven or eight months to develop the hog.

I am not saying that labor is receiving more than it is entitled to receive nor do I mean to imply that our manufacturers could, under existing conditions, successfully compete against the manufacturers of Europe, but, assuming that both industry and labor are not in position to meet foreign competition, then what right have they to expect the farmer to do so?

Farmers are human. Their needs and impulses are like everybody else's. They may well repeat the pitiful plea of Shylock, "If you tickle us, do we not laugh? If you prick us, do we not bleed?"

Under one bill which was considered in the other House, it was proposed to establish a "ratio price" to adjust the price of wheat, pork, beef, and possibly other similar products to the "all-commodities price," which really is what we commonly call the "cost of living." Regardless of what might be concluded ultimately with respect to this particular bill, is there anything unfair in such a suggestion? Have we a right to buy the farmer's food on a basis of approximately 40 per cent less than by means of artificial economic devices we compel him to pay for clothing, dry goods, fencing, farm implements, hardware, lumber, freight rates, and so forth?

Well, if we have not, then let us quit finding fault with what many have called "price fixing," "paternalism," and other disagreeable names. Especially let those of you who bow at the sacred shrine of the Fordney-McCumber Act put off your vestments of virtuous horror. The only material difference between the proposed measure and the Fordney-McCumber Act is that the plan provides for the removal of the surplus wheat, pork, and beef from the domestic markets, and in this way makes the tariff effective with reference to the ratio price as applied to these commodities.

In the end the Government would not lose a single penny, for whatever loss was sustained on the surplus, as well as the cost of operating the commission, would come out of the farmer's pocket. Therefore, the real question is whether or not the Government should take this extra step, making it possible for the farmer to pay the tariff on everything he buys, a thing he can not do under existing conditions. With nearly 7,000,000 farmers of this country facing wholesale bankruptcy, is it unfair for them to demand a dollar with purchasing power equal to the dollar demanded of them by organized industry and labor?

#### CONCLUSION

Finally, let me say that as a Member of the Senate I profoundly deprecate the temptations which come to us to be governed exclusively by the manifest interests of our particular constituencies. God knows I want to represent as best I know how the interests of the people of the great State of New York. In the final analysis, can I do this, unless at the same time I represent the broad interests of the whole Nation? In my humble opinion agriculture is still the great basic industry and will remain so as long as the Republic stands. Therefore, in pleading the just cause of those who toil in the fields and feed lots I am seeking to make more secure the lot of those other millions who toil in our shops and factories and who in the years to come must be fed and clothed at a cost within their reach. I am confident this end can not be assured unless happiness and contentment are brought back to the millions of farm homes scattered between the two seas.

It is a pity to adjourn until some plan of agricultural relief has been agreed upon and enacted into law. We can not thrive as a nation if our basic industry is destroyed. We must not disregard the appeal of the farmers. As I see it, our manifest duty is to stay here until a means of relief has been determined.

The purpose of government is to do for the citizen what he can not do for himself. It must provide for the common welfare. In the statutes of humanity self-preservation is the first law. Agriculture has come to the edge of the precipice. The masses in the cities have arrived at the breaking point. In short, the individual food producer and the individual food consumer can take no further step without disaster. Sole hope of assistance lies in Government.

With all the power for instant relief in its hands, will Government fail?

To preserve itself, it must not!

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5478) to

amend sections 1, 3, and 6 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," requested a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DALLINGER, Mr. REED of New York, and Mr. LOWREY were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 137) in respect of salaries of original appointees to the Board of Tax Appeals.

The message further announced that the House had passed a 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.

#### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 184) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

#### VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Mr. FESS. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House upon House bill 5478.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5478) to amend sections 1, 3, and 6 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. FESS. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the conference and that the President pro tempore appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. STERLING, Mr. DALE, and Mr. JONES of New Mexico conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### BUILDINGS IN PORTO RICO

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2572) to purchase grounds, erect, and repair buildings for customhouses, offices, and warehouses in Porto Rico, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and to 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: *Provided*, That not more than \$65,000 of the total expenditure herein authorized shall be made in any one year.

Mr. WILLIS. The amendment proposed by the House does not make a material change in the bill, and I therefore move that the Senate concur in the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

#### NATIONAL PARK IN TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Mr. BAYARD. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4985) to repeal the first proviso of section 4 of an act to establish a national park in the Territory of Hawaii, approved August 1, 1916. I will explain to the Senate that this is a bill repealing the act of 1916, which limits the amount which may be utilized by the Hawaiian National Park to \$10,000 every year. The bill has been reported unanimously by the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WILLIS. When this bill was called up a little while ago I objected to its consideration because it would interfere with the unfinished business. I withdraw that objection. I think the bill ought to pass.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection to the consideration of the bill.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the first proviso of section 4 of an act entitled "An act to establish a national park in the Territory of Hawaii," approved August 1, 1916, which is in words and figures following: "Provided, That no appropriation for the maintenance, supervision, and improvement of said park in excess of \$10,000 annually shall be made unless the same shall have first been expressly authorized by law," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

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

GERARD E. BESS

Mr. OVERMAN. I am interested in a small House bill, and should like to ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. It is the bill (H. R. 905) for the relief of Gerard E. Bess. It is to pay a poor fellow who was run over and injured by a Government truck. The bill has passed the House, and its passage is unanimously recommended by the Senate Committee on Claims.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BURSUM. I have no objection to the consideration of the bill, with the understanding that it will not interfere with the unfinished business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair does not think the consideration of the bill will interfere with the unfinished business.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Gerard E. Bess \$540 in full settlement against the Government, as compensation for injuries sustained while in charge and under the direction of a sergeant of the United States Army and a passenger on a Government truck en route from Fort Bragg to Charlotte, N. C., on May 23, 1922.

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

#### CENTENNIAL OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF FLORIDA

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, about four days ago the Senate passed a concurrent resolution authorizing the President to name a delegate to attend the centennial of the holding of the first council of the Legislature of the Territory of Florida. House Members have informed me that the parliamentary status there is such that they can handle a joint resolution better. I now introduce a joint resolution which is in the same language as the concurrent resolution, the only difference being as to the form.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 142) providing for the United States Government to have representation at the celebration of the centennial of the first meeting of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Whereas the citizens of Tallahassee, Fla., the State capital, joined by the citizens of the entire State of Florida, are planning an appropriate celebration in November, 1924, of the centennial of the first meeting of the legislative council of the Territory of Florida, said celebration to be held at Tallahassee; and

Whereas it is desirable and fitting that the United States Government should be represented on the occasion of the said celebration: Therefore be it

*Resolved, etc.,* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to name and appoint a representative of the United States Government to attend and participate in the celebration of the centennial of the first meeting of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, said celebration to be held at Tallahassee, Fla., the State capital, during the month of November, 1924.

Mr. TRAMMELL. In view of the circumstances which I have stated I ask unanimous consent, without disturbing the unfinished business, for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Florida asks unanimous consent for the consideration of a joint resolution. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

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

#### EXAMINATION OF CHICAGO RIVER AND BRANCHES

Mr. JONES of Washington. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably with an amendment the bill (S. 3192) to provide for an examination of the Chicago River and

its branches, and I submit a report (No. 723) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Let the bill be read.

The bill was read, and, there being no objection, the Senate as in Committee of the Whole proceeded to its consideration.

The amendment of the Committee on Commerce was, in line 5, after the word "branches," to strike out the words "with a view to reporting as to the advisability of granting permission to the local authorities to establish fixed bridges across said waters," and in lieu thereof to insert "to determine whether fixed bridges should be permitted and, if permitted, what clearances for navigation should be observed in their construction"; so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause an examination to be made of the Chicago River and its branches to determine whether fixed bridges should be permitted and, if permitted, what clearances for navigation should be observed in their construction.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

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

#### PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 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.

The next amendment of the Committee on Pensions was, on page 4, after line 4, to strike out:

The name of Rebecca Pedrick, widow of William Pedrick, late of Company H, Thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Emergency Militia Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 19, after the words "rate of," to strike out "\$50" and to insert "\$47," so as to read:

The name of Lucena Brown, widow of James Brown, late of Company H, One hundred and seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$47 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 11, to strike out:

The name of Emily J. Hormel, widow of Joel Hormel, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 2, to strike out:

The name of Mary Burdick, widow of Lewis B. Burdick, late of Company K, One hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 15, to strike out:

The name of Sarah A. Fitzgerald, former widow of William H. Cox, late of Company I, Fifty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 12, to strike out:

The name of Martha E. Leach, widow of John W. Leach, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, First Regiment West Virginia Veteran Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 22, to strike out:

The name of Julia Beckley, helpless and dependent daughter of Benjamin F. Padgett, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.



The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 5, to strike out:

The name of Eliza M. Traylor, former widow of George W. Hughson, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 20, to strike out:

The name of Eunice A. Myers, widow of James A. Myers, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, after line 12, to strike out:

The name of Adaline M. Shaub, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel M. Trulock, late of Company I, Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 3, after the words "rate of," to strike out "\$50" and to insert "\$35," so as to read:

The name of Grace E. Ash, widow of Reuben Ash, late of Company E, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, at the end of line 15, to strike out "\$50" and to insert "\$35," so as to read:

The name of Bridget Palmer, widow of Richard Palmer, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 36, to strike out:

The name of Isabel Sandlin, widow of Hurlah Sandlin, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 19, to strike out:

The name of Angeline Preston, widow of Samuel Preston, late of Company C, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 23, to strike out:

The name of Mary V. Scriven, widow of Gardner R. Scriven, late assistant surgeon, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 19, to strike out:

The name of Mary J. Tosh, widow of William M. Tosh, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, after line 21, to strike out:

The name of Mary L. Harvey, widow of John H. Harvey, late of Company C, Seventy-fourth Regiment New York National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 41, to strike out:

The name of Julia Murphy, widow of Patrick Murphy, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 11, to strike out:

The name of John Bywater, alias John Tallman, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 19, to strike out:

The name of Amanda T. Fuller, widow of David Fuller, late of Company C, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 4, to strike out:

The name of Mamie Watters, helpless and dependent daughter of John J. Watters, late of Company E, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 8, to strike out:

The name of Candace A. Kain, widow of Elias D. Kain, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, after line 7, to strike out:

The name of Katie M. Grin, former widow of Nathaniel H. Stubbs, late of Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, after line 11, to strike out:

The name of Mary A. Anderson, widow of John Anderson, late of Companies F and A, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$59 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving:

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, after line 5, to strike out:

The name of Rodia A. Dunifer, widow of Edward R. Dunifer, late of Company H, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 7, to strike out:

The name of Thomas C. Jones, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 10, to strike out:

The name of Annie L. Durham, former widow of Telford Durham, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, this being in addition to the pension of \$20 a month now being received by William H. Durham, helpless and dependent son of soldier.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 12, after the words "rate of," to strike out "\$40" and to insert "\$35," so as to read:

The name of Ella Watts, widow of Michael Watts, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, after line 23, to strike out:

The name of Margaret C. Miller, widow of John W. Miller, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 2, to strike out:

The name of Rachel E. Diehl, widow of Milton Diehl, late of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Thirty-second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, after line 6, to strike out:

The name of Rachel M. Goin, former widow of William B. McDaniel, late of Battery C, First Battalion, Tennessee Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, after line 10, to strike out:

The name of Mary A. Lavery, widow of Hugh Lavery, late of unassigned Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, at the end of line 20, after the words "rate of," to strike out "\$40" and to insert "\$35"; so as to read:

The name of Lavina Craig, widow of James L. Craig, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 22, before the word "widow," to insert "former," so as to make the paragraph read:

The name of Ruth V. Hutchens, former widow of Joseph Harris, late of Company H, Fifty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 21, after the words "rate of," to strike out "\$20" and to insert "\$12," so as to make the paragraph read:

The name of William M. Keen, helpless and dependent son of Anderson Keen, late of Company B, Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, after line 2, to strike out:

The name of Lena Campbell, widow of Thomas W. Campbell, late of First Sharpshooters, attached to Twenty-seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, after line 4, to strike out:

The name of Sophia Hubbard, widow of William McK. Hubbard, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, after line 8, to strike out:

The name of Ellen Cross, widow of George Cross, late of Companies G and K, Ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, after line 15, to strike out:

The name of William G. McElhaney, late of Company D, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, after line 7, to strike out:

The name of Elizabeth J. Thorn, widow of Levi Thorn, alias John Sumney, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, after line 12, to strike out:

The name of Rachel Murphy, widow of Samuel Murphy, late of Company C, One hundred and third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 21, after the words "rate of" to strike out "\$50" and to insert "\$30"; so as to make the paragraph read:

The name of Esther A. Deyo, former widow of Charles G. Deyo, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, after line 12, to strike out:

The name of Rose E. Cain, widow of Anthony Cain, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 73, after line 2, to strike out:

The name of Harriet C. Bristol, former widow of James F. Woodruff, late of Company K, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, after line 8, to strike out:

The name of Sarah A. Gill, former widow of John A. Klein, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, after line 16, to strike out:

The name of Angie H. Skinner, widow of Andrew A. Skinner, late unassigned, Twenty-eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, after line 3, to strike out:

The name of Dora A. Lee, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew J. Lee, late of Company C, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, after line 15, to strike out:

The name of Martha J. Dukate, widow of John S. Dukate, late of Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, line 20, after the word "of," to strike out "Company F, Fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and," so as to read:

The name of Alice Luth, widow of Albert Luth, late of Company H, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 12, after the words "rate of" to strike out "\$20" and to insert "\$12," so as to make the paragraph read:

The name of Edith M. Ball, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles E. Ball, late of Company G, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 23, after the words "late of," to strike out "Company A, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and," so as to read:

The name of Joseph Ham, late of Company D, One hundred and ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, after line 17, to strike out:

The name of Ellen L. Stone, widow of Joseph C. Stone, late captain and assistant adjutant general United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.



The next amendment was, on page 87, line 23, after the words "late of," to strike out "Company E, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and," so as to read:

The name of Susan Ritter, widow of Frank Ritter, alias Frank Hill, late of Company D, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, after line 2, to strike out:

The name of Asa Daniel, late of Company A, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 92, at the beginning of line 21, to strike out "\$50" and to insert "\$42," so as to read:

The name of Elizabeth Sutton, widow of Henry H. Sutton, late of Company H, Thirty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$42 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 95, to strike out:

The name of William H. McIntosh, helpless and dependent son of James D. McIntosh, late of Company A, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 103, after line 7, to strike out:

The name of Clara Collins, widow of John H. Collins, late of Company B, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 107, after line 2, to strike out:

The name of Elizabeth Brillhart, former widow of James Dunbar, late of Company A, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 107, line 12, after the word "Company," to strike out "C, One hundred and twenty-fourth," and to insert "K, Ninety-first," so as to make the paragraph read:

The name of Irene S. Slagle, widow of David C. Slagle, late of Company K, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 110, line 20, after the words "late of," to strike out "Company L, Ninth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, and," so as to read:

The name of Elisha L. Bennett, Jr., late of Company C, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 111, after line 4, to strike out:

The name of S. Harriet Morris, widow of Caleb M. Morris, late of Company C, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 120, after line 9, to strike out:

The name of Alexander Surrell, late of Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 126, after line 6, to strike out:

The name of Frances D. Stewart, widow of David C. Stewart, late of Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Emergency Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 126, after line 10, to strike out:

The name of EvaHne Harris, widow of Wilson Harris, late of Company A, Hatch's independent battalion, Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to:

The next amendment was, on page 128, line 14, after the word "Company," to strike out "G, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry," and to insert "L, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry," so as to read:

The name of Orilla S. Earl, now known as Spicer, former widow of Porter B. Earl, late of Company L, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 130, after line 6, to strike out:

The name of Harriett Allen, widow of Bennett Allen, late of Company G, One hundredth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 132, after line 4, to strike out:

The name of Sophie P. Harris, widow of James N. Harris, late of Company C, Sixty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of John E. Harris, helpless and dependent son of said Sophie P. and James N. Harris, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sophie P. Harris the name of said John E. Harris shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sophie P. Harris.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 134, after line 19, to strike out:

The name of Richard Hagan, late of Company A, First Battalion District of Columbia Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 135, line 18, after the words "rate of" to strike out "\$50," and to insert "\$42," so as to read:

The name of Isabella Hunter, widow of Michael L. Hunter, late of Company H, First Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$42 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 139, after line 3, to strike out:

The name of Evelina C. Gross, widow of George M. Gross, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Irvin P. Gross, helpless and dependent son of Evelina C. and George M. Gross, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Evelina C. Gross, the name of said Irvin P. Gross shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the death of said Evelina C. Gross.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 140, line 2, after the words "rate of" to strike out "\$36" and to insert "\$30," and in the same line, after the words "per month" to strike out "in lieu of the pension of \$12 a month now being received by Roy G. Hudson, minor child of said Della E. and Richard W. Hudson, payment of \$6 a month of the pension of \$36 a month herein granted said Della E. Hudson to cease and determine when the said minor child, Roy G. Hudson, reaches the age of 16 years, December 14, 1925," and to insert: "and \$6 additional on account of the soldier's minor child until it attains the age of 16 years; the pension now being paid to said child to cease and determine upon the approval of this act."

So as to make the paragraph read:

The name of Della E. Hudson, widow of Richard W. Hudson, late of Company K, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and \$6 additional on

account of the soldier's minor child until it attains the age of 16 years; the pension now being paid to said child to cease and determine upon the approval of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 140, after line 11, to strike out:

The name of Ellen Williams, widow of Noah S. Williams, late of Company F, Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charles M. Williams, helpless and dependent son of said Ellen and Noah S. Williams, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Ellen Williams, the name of said Charles M. Williams shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Ellen Williams.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 144, at the beginning of line 7, to strike out "(Thirty-second Volunteers), and Battery C, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery," and to insert "Infantry," so as to make the paragraph read:

The name of Nellie Wells, widow of Charles V. Wells, late of Company C, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 145, after line 9, to strike out:

The name of Mary J. Steele, widow of John H. Steele, late of Company G, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 147, to strike out:

The name of Abram Jones, late of Companies A and C, Sixth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 148, after line 6, to strike out:

The name of Mary E. Blanchard, widow of Asa Blanchard, late of Company F, thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 149, line 7, before the word "widow," to strike out "Valen" and to insert "Valeu"; and in line 8, before the words "late of," to strike out "Valen" and to insert "Valeu," so as to make the paragraph read:

The name of Elenor J. Valeu, widow of Joseph A. Valeu, late of Company D, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 154, line 11, after the words "rate of," to strike out "\$50" and to insert "\$42," so as to read:

The name of Hannah Bailey, widow of James W. Bailey, late of Company E, Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$42 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 152, line 7, after the words "rate of," to strike out "\$50" and to insert "\$42," so as to read:

The name of Lottie Frailey, widow of William Frailey, late of Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry and Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$42 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 152, line 24, before the words "per month," to strike out "\$50" and to insert "\$35," so as to read:

The name of Lucy Jane McGrayel, widow of James McGrayel, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 156, line 3, after the words "rate of," to strike out "\$50" and to insert "\$45," so as to make the paragraph read:

The name of Sarah Adams, widow of Edwin H. Adams, alias Francis P. Wyse, late seaman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 158, after line 17, to strike out:

The name of Elizabeth Sizemore, widow of Wilburn Sizemore, late of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 161, line 12, after the words "late of," to strike out "Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and," and in line 15, after the words "rate of," to strike out "\$50" and to insert "\$35," so as to make the paragraph read:

The name of Carrie M. Flandreau, widow of Daniel A. Flandreau, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 162, line 22, after the words "late of," to strike out "Company H, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and," so as to make the paragraph read:

The name of John Kinchlow, late of Company B, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 164, after line 2, to strike out:

The name of Emily Stewart, former widow of William Stewart, late of Company I, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 165, after line 18, to strike out:

The name of Lucretia Bernard, widow of Lemuel Bernard, late third assistant engineer United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 166, at the beginning of line 8, to strike out "\$50" and to insert "\$35," so as to make the paragraph read:

The name of Emily White, widow of Thomas White, late of Company A, Ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 167, after line 14, to strike out:

The name of Lucy S. Faser, widow of Ziba M. Faser, late of Company F, Forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Emergency Militia Infantry, and Company I, Third Pennsylvania Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 167, after line 23, to strike out:

The name of Ann K. Kindred, widow of Thomas J. Kindred, late of Company K, Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 168, after line 23, to strike out:

The name of Adaline Walker, widow of Henry Walker, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 172, after line 9, to strike out:



The name of John W. Genung, late of Graham's Company, attached to Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 175, after line 18, to insert:

The name of Clara I. Willis, helpless and dependent daughter of Edwin S. Willis, late of Companies B and A, One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Martha C. Roberts, widow of Burdett L. Roberts, late of Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara D. Rehner, helpless and dependent daughter of E. Godfrey Rehner, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Catherine E. Stewart, widow of John C. Stewart, late of Company H, Seventy-fourth Regiment, and Company A, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Cora White, widow of David T. White, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Thompson, widow of Allen W. Thompson, late of Company H, Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Companies D and B, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Reeves, widow of David L. Reeves, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucinda Bittner, widow of Samuel Bittner, late of Company H, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza J. Dunkerson, widow of William D. Dunkerson, late of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Betsy A. Booth, widow of George F. Booth, late of Company H, Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna E. Pierce, widow of William Pierce, late of Companies A and K, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Etta S. Barnes, widow of Edward L. Barnes, late an adjutant, Ninety-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Richard H. Murch, late a teamster Quartermaster Corps, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amy Keele, widow of Andrew H. Keele, late of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, First Regiment New York Frontier Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Henrietta C. Geiger, widow of Washington F. Geiger, late colonel Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Phebe Clark, widow of Jacob Clark, late of Company A, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of May T. Edgeler, widow of George W. Edgeler, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Charles C. Miller, helpless and dependent son of Harvey M. Miller, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Sarah J. Pettit, widow of Stephen M. Pettit, late of Company A, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Nellie Pettit, helpless and dependent daughter of said Sarah J. and Stephen M. Pettit, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah J. Pettit the name of said Nellie Pettit shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah J. Pettit.

The name of Francie Simpson, widow of William H. Simpson, late of Company H, First Regiment Michigan Engineers and Mechanics,

and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Kittie C. Simpson, helpless and dependent daughter of said Francie and William H. Simpson, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Francie Simpson the name of said Kittie C. Simpson shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Francie Simpson.

The name of Fabel A. Swarthout, helpless and dependent daughter of Oliver C. Swarthout, late of Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ida M. Knox, widow of Jackson P. Knox, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment, and Company G, Twelfth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Gerber, widow of Valentine Gerber, late of Company D, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara Short, now known as Clara A. Short, former widow of William H. Short, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha J. Nickel, widow of James R. H. Nickel, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hettie J. Stephens, widow of William Stephens, late of Company K, Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sophia Mullenax, widow of Washington J. Mullenax, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elcie Jenkins, widow of Samuel Jenkins, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma J. Daugherty, widow of Louis H. Daugherty, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Priscilla A. Pinney, widow of Chauncey G. Pinney, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ency A. H. Wheeler, widow of Alonzo A. Wheeler, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cloe Jones, widow of Benjamin Jones, late of Company H, Second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minnie Brisco, widow of Martin Brisco, late of Company L, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Andrew Boyer, late of Troop K, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Catherine A. Lunger, widow of John Stoops Lunger, alias John Stoops, late unassigned, Thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Albert Jacobs, helpless and dependent son of Joseph Jacobs, late of Company B, Fifty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Julia Lukenbill, widow of Samuel C. Lukenbill, late of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lottie B. Reid, widow of Joseph N. Reid, late of Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca Duty, widow of George W. Duty, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Guy W. Rowe, helpless and dependent son of Charles W. Rowe, late of Second Battery Connecticut Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rachel A. Roden, widow of Charles Roden, late of Company H, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julia Gregory, widow of John Gregory, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucetta Beekman, widow of Lewis C. Beekman, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Parker, widow of Joseph M. Parker, late of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cora B. Remington, widow of Byron D. Remington, late of Company A, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Gibson, widow of John Gibson, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rachel Everson, widow of Elmer Everson, late of Company E, Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy Halcum, widow of John Halcum, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cynthia E. King, former widow of David Blankenship, late of Company B, Osage County Missouri Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Libbie Searing, widow of Leander Searing, late of Company A, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth M. Laird, widow of Amos T. Laird, late of Company B, Fortieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Irwin E. Warner, alias John Shay, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Henry Marsh, helpless and dependent son of William R. Marsh, late of Company E, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Charles Cooper, helpless and dependent son of Charles W. Cooper, late of Company F, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary E. Bassett, widow of David L. Bassett, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Stevens, widow of John B. Stevens, late of Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Farlee, widow of Henry Farlee, late of Company I, Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura C. Granger, former widow of Benjamin F. Adams, late of Company H, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Temple, widow of Thomas J. Temple, late of Company K, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary C. S. Frank, widow of Harvey B. Frank, late of Company A, Forty-third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara J. Foss, widow of Joseph H. Foss, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Angelina Shaw, widow of Menzo Shaw, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of James Duffy, alias Henry L. Forbes, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and Company K, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Alice M. Gay, widow of John Gay, late of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lany M. Brelsford, widow of Milton Brelsford, late of Company A, One hundred and ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha A. Howard, widow of Martin V. Howard, late of Company A, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clifton E. Lime, helpless and dependent son of Martin L. Lime, late of Company H, Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Sarah E. Coleman, widow of Philander W. Coleman, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and

pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month through a legally appointed guardian in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice C. Rea, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph C. Rea, late of Company E, Thirty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Jennie M. Bond, widow of Charles K. Bond, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William B. Kimbrel, late of the Indiana Legion, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Mary L. Bender, widow of Andrew Bender, late of Battery D, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and Company B, First Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Preston, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel Preston, late of Company I, Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Julia E. Forbes, widow of Francis A. Forbes, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of May V. Humphrey, former widow of Francis H. Dusenbury, late landsman, U. S. S. *Prairie Bird*, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth J. Stetson, helpless and dependent daughter of George H. Stetson, late of Company F, One hundred and eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Armelda Eversole, widow of John Eversole, late of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice B. Hartshorne, widow of William R. Hartshorne, late of the Forty-second and One hundred and ninetieth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Bentz, widow of Lewis Bentz, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minnie L. Crowl, widow of John Crowl, late of Company H, One hundred and sixty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Sharpp, widow of Leopold Sharpp, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Derby, widow of William S. Derby, late of Company A, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Straight, widow of Merrit Straight, late of Company H, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Stella Garnhart, widow of Washington Garnhart, late of Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, and Company F, One hundred and sixty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of James Percival, late of Company C, Ninety-ninth Regiment New York National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Anna Comstock, widow of Herman L. Comstock, late of Company H, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucy DeGross, widow of Elias DeGross, late of Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment Connecticut Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Phillia R. Friesner, widow of William S. Friesner, late of Fifty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Lelvelsberger, widow of Jacob C. Lelvelsberger, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louise Scott, widow of John A. Scott, late of Company K, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, commencing July 1, 1925, or in the event of the death of Helen L. and Arthur A. Scott, minor children of Louise and John A. Scott, now on the pension roll at the rate of \$42 per month and paid to Louise Scott as the natural guardian of said minor children.

The name of Daisy Johnson, widow of John Johnson, late of Company K, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.



The name of Jane Bradley, widow of Henry Bradley, late of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret M. Bratton, widow of John E. Bratton, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment, and Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane A. Banner, widow of Samuel H. Banner, late of Company A, Fifth Independent Battalion Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Jones, widow of Pleasant A. Jones, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharine Pierce, widow of Levi Pierce, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$42 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Dayton Pierce, helpless and dependent son of said Catharine and Levi Pierce, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Catharine Pierce the name of said Dayton Pierce shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Catharine Pierce.

The name of Tabitha T. Craven, widow of Ira R. Craven, late of Company D, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sallie Miller, widow of William H. Miller, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Botimer, widow of William Botimer, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Drusilla Fortner, widow of Josiah Fortner, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of California Haysmer, helpless and dependent daughter of James Haysmer, late of Company F, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Engineers and Mechanics, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Alice M. Barnard, widow of Henry C. Barnard, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances M. Boye, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles Boye, late of Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary W. Noll, widow of John Noll, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hattie M. Willard, widow of James D. Willard, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucinda J. Jay, widow of William A. Jay, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles Abbott, helpless and dependent son of John Abbott, late of Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Josephine Gerard, widow of William Gerard, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet E. Larimore, widow of Henry Larimore, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emily J. Miller, widow of John H. Miller, late of Company K, Thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Esther Barton, widow of Nathan A. Barton, late of Company F, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy A. Cotterel, widow of John Cotterel, late of Company H, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Ira Cotterel, helpless and dependent son of said Nancy A. and John Cotterel, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Nancy A.

Cotterel the name of said Ira Cotterel shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Nancy A. Cotterel.

The name of Nancy C. Troupe, former widow of James L. Forgey, late of Company L, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Feters, widow of David Feters, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, commencing August 22, 1926, or in the event of the death of Mabel F. Feters, minor child of Sarah E. and David Feters, now on the pension roll at the rate of \$36 per month, and paid to Sarah E. Feters as the natural guardian of said minor child.

The name of Sallie Dewitt, widow of William H. Dewitt, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharine J. Woodfield, widow of Joseph P. B. Woodfield, late of Company A, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Melissa E. Dickinson, widow of Solomon A. Dickinson, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susanna Bulla, widow of Levi D. Bulla, late of Company G, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rose Jackson, helpless and dependent daughter of Alexander C. Jackson, late of Company B, One hundred and third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Hannah Bower, widow of Lafayette Q. Bower, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Tenny A. Littlejohn, widow of Amos W. Littlejohn, late of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry; Company G, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Company F, Eighty-fifth and Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; and Company I, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and \$6 a month additional for each of three minor children, Verlen Littlejohn, Vesta Littlejohn, and Leatha Littlejohn, until each attains the age of 16 years, as provided by the pension laws and regulations, in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Olive R. Milton, widow of Edward J. Milton, late of Company I, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Barbara L. Houston, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph Houston, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary Robinson, widow of Isom Robinson, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Deborah C. McNary, widow of Robert B. McNary, late assistant surgeon, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Beigh, widow of John R. Beigh, late of Company K, Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane M. T. Porter, widow of Thomas A. Porter, late of Lieutenant Nield's Independent Battery, Delaware Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adelia V. Myres, widow of Jacob W. Myres, late of Company G, Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Robinson, widow of David Robinson, late of Company I, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, One hundred and fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Priscilla Ridenour, widow of George Ridenour, late of Company F, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna E. Legg, widow of Andrew J. Legg, late of Captain Mallcoat's Company N, Green and Christian Counties Missouri Home Guards, and Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flora B. Benham, widow of Joel Benham, late of Company K, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Flora B. Benham, widow of Joel Benham, late of Company D, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jessie M. Monroe, widow of John Monroe, late of Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Dossett, widow of Jackson Dossett, late of Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Augustus H. List, helpless and dependent son of John L. List, late first-class fireman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Annie Greaser, widow of Jacob Greaser, late of Company D, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Oscar J. Dunn, helpless and dependent son of Benjamin J. Dunn, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hester A. Black, widow of George B. Black, late of Company H, Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Andrews, widow of Joseph Andrews, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Jane Ross, widow of William E. W. Ross, late of Thirty-first Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Kenny, widow of Daniel J. Kenny, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Deihl, widow of Enoch Deihl, late of Company G, Two hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rosalie H. Webster, widow of Charles F. Webster, late of Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martin A. Jones, late of Company I, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Margaret A. Kerkendall, widow of Benjamin W. Kerkendall, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Kistler, helpless and dependent daughter of Jonas K. Kistler, late of Company D, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary C. Benson, widow of Israel T. Benson, late of Company G, One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cora F. Marlette, widow of Samuel P. Marlette, late of Company A, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Edmund J. Cain, helpless and dependent son of Thomas Cain, alias Thomas McGraw, late of Company B, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Margaret Lindsey, widow of Lafayette F. Lindsey, late of Company E, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Nichols, widow of William H. Nichols, late of Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Devlin, widow of John R. Devlin, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Della Rigglin, widow of Isaac J. Rigglin, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa K. Johnson, former widow of Marcus Holbert, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Livonia Nicholson, widow of Albert Nicholson, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martin Guthrie, helpless and dependent son of Perry Guthrie, late of Company K, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, through a legally appointed guardian, in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Blakely, widow of Elbert F. Blakely, late of Company B, One hundred and eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Grace M. Lauter, widow of Edward Lauter, late of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret L. Routh, widow of Charles W. Routh, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rachel Dunning, widow of John Dunning, late of Company F, First Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cassandra Jerrell, widow of Milton M. Jerrell, late of Companies D and E, Third Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Clemens, widow of Alexander Clemens, late of Company C, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha K. Grenewald, widow of Leonard H. Grenewald, late of Company M, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Effie Lancaster, widow of James Lancaster, late of Company H, Fifty-third Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Angelina G. Hunter, widow of James Hunter, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Brudon, widow of Charles W. H. Brudon, late of Twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hulda Young, widow of Powers Young, late of Company G, Thirty-first Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lydia J. Austin, widow of Harvey H. Austin, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flora L. Gammon, helpless and dependent daughter of Benjamin Y. Gammon, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Maggie Wilson, widow of Joseph B. Wilson, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Leona G. Howe, widow of Martin L. Howe, late of Thirteenth Battery Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adelia Chill, widow of Zebulon Chill, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret B. Blunt, former widow of Washington Bird, late of Company H, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John Watts, helpless and dependent son of Little B. Watts, late of Company G, First Regiment Alabama and Tennessee Vidette Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clara H. Johnson, widow of Lorenzo E. Johnson, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.



The name of Robert H. Hendershot, alias Robert H. Henderson, late of Company B, Eighth and Ninth Regiments Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Carrie Baker, widow of Christopher P. Baker, late of Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah W. Cameron, widow of John H. Cameron, late of Company G, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jacob G. Smuck, helpless and dependent son of William Smuck, late of Company G, One hundred and sixty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Susan Jane Henry, widow of James Henry, late of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mable Andrews, helpless and dependent daughter of William Andrews, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Henrietta Stahl, widow of Howard Stahl, late of Company K, Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet E. Thompson, widow of Hugh C. Thompson, late hospital steward, Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Charlotte A. Daily, widow of Elgin J. Daily, late of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James P. Shewman, helpless and dependent son of Sidney A. Shewman, late of Company I, Twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, through a legally appointed guardian, in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Q. Green, widow of Elias B. Green, late of Battery D, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes Touchette, widow of Frank Touchette, late of Company B, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John W. Stokesberry, helpless and dependent son of John W. Stokesberry, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah Branch, widow of Marcus L. Branch, late of Company C, One hundred and fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy A. Gates, widow of Edward W. Gates, late of Company H, Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Clarence D. Gates, helpless and dependent son of said Lucy A. and Edward W. Gates, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Lucy A. Gates the name of said Clarence D. Gates shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Lucy A. Gates.

The name of Washington Stram, alias John Gibson, late of Companies H and I, Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Louisa Pennisten, widow of George T. Pennisten, late of Company G, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Couch, widow of Joseph C. Couch, late of Company H, Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month, through a legally appointed guardian, in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Polly Garbison, widow of Jacob B. Garbison, late of Company D, Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edith Vore, widow of Mahlon Vore, late of Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie Krebs, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Krebs, late of Company D, One hundred and third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of John Abear, helpless and dependent son of Trifle Abear, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of David Abear, helpless and dependent son of Trifle Abear, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sophia Scarbo, widow of Midoe Scarbo, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Guy, former widow of William H. Guy, late of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month through a legally appointed guardian.

The name of Elizabeth F. Long, widow of Andrew K. Long, late major and assistant adjutant, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cordelia F. McInroe, widow of James D. McInroe, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Leandra Montoya de Pfeiffer, former widow of Peter Pfeiffer, late of Company F, Second Regiment Missouri Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nestor Alarcon, late of Captain Atanacio Ulibarri's company, New Mexico Mounted Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fannie E. Hilton, widow of Charles S. Hilton, late of Company B, Fifty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Felipe Peratay Cisneros, late of Company K, Second Regiment New Mexico Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of James Colson, late of Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment Missouri Enrolled Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Francisca Chavez de Pena, widow of Pedro Pena, late of Captain Alrid's Independent Company B, New Mexico Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Josefa Uriaste de Lovato, widow of Polinario Lovato, late of Company A, Second Regiment New Mexico Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maria Maloney, widow of Michael Maloney, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jose Montano, blind son of Manuel Montano, late of Companies D and A, Second Regiment New Mexico Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary Dosch, widow of John C. Dosch, late of Company I, Nineteenth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jane Kane, widow of Washington Kane, late of Company H, Sixty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes Kelso, widow of Martin G. Kelso, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maria Anastacia Maes, widow of Felipe Maes, late of Company A, First Regiment New Mexico Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Francisca F. Chavez, widow of Ysidora Chavez, late of Company H, First Regiment New Mexico Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma L. Tappan, widow of Major George Arthur Tappan, late of Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Companies G and H, Eighty-second Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice B. Baldwin, widow of Frank D. Baldwin, late major general, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$150 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alexander R. Banks, formerly provost marshal, second district, State of Kansas, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Charlotte Stone, former widow of Henry C. Smith, late unassigned recruit, Twenty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Robert B. Martin, late of Capt. W. H. Ferguson's company, Crawford County Missouri Provisional Enrolled Militia, and Capt. N. G. Clark's company, Crawford County Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary E. Lewis, widow of Joseph A. Lewis, late of Company H, Twenty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth S. F. Bailey, widow of John W. Bailey, late of Company I, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Thomas G. Dawson, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Seventh Delaware Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. McGinley, widow of John McGinley, late of Company E, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Harriet A. Parker, widow of Nathan A. Parker, late of Company F, First Regiment New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George W. Johnson, a teamster, a State scout during the War of the Rebellion, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emma J. Eley, widow of Joseph Eley, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles Green, son of William H. Green, late of Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James Saulspough, late of Company D, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Flora Hopkins Devereux, widow of Augustus R. Devereux, late of Company D, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary F. Spurling, widow of Brewer W. Spurling, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Thomas Hopkins, late of Company D, Second Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary M. Joy, widow of Stephen D. Joy, acting master, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nellie E. Wilson, widow of George A. Wilson, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Della Rich, widow of Rishworth Rich, late colonel Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Meldon A. Neally, late of Company B, Maine Regiment State Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Hattie C. Knowlton, helpless and dependent daughter of James L. Knowlton, late of Company G, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Albertina M. Dam, widow of Charles F. Dam, late of Company F, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie B. Watson, widow of Increase B. Watson, late of Company K, Twenty-fourth Maine Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sylvanus Chapman, helpless and idiotic child of Sylvester Chapman, late of Company D, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Reardon, widow of William Reardon, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment, and Company G, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rosa A. Newhall, widow of Daniel B. Newhall, late of Company F, First Regiment New Hampshire Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Carroll, widow of Henry Carroll, late of United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hattie G. Bates, widow of George L. Bates, late of Company B, First Vermont Regiment Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cleora D. Sprague, widow of Jeremiah E. Sprague, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Richard Lockey, late of Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Lizzie F. Dailey, former widow of John Adams, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Ballinger, widow of John Ballinger, late of Company G, First Regiment Missouri State Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Brown, widow of Solomon F. Brown, late of Company D, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Caroline M. Bemore, widow of Valentine Bemore, late of Company I, Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah E. Grow, widow of Daniel Grow, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary M. Geist, former widow of James Glass, late of Company E, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ada N. Gahm, helpless and dependent child of George W. Hubbard, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah Emma Garvin, widow of Lucius F. C. Garvin, late of Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and an additional allowance of \$6 per month for each of the minor children of the soldier until they attain the age of 16 years: *Provided*, That upon the allowance of the pension to the widow, the pension to the minor children shall terminate.

The name of Nancy Ross, widow of Charles C. Guard, late surgeon, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$75 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Jackman, widow of Jacob C. Jackman, late of Company G, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Rolfe, widow of Thomas E. Rolfe, late of Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida M. Stewart, widow of William H. Stewart, late of Company K, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Jordan, widow of Patrick Jordan, late of Company C, ——— Battalion, United States Engineers, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of James H. Pipes, late of Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Phebe S. Riley, blind and invalid daughter of Lucas S. Riley, late of Company D, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fermon L. Botkin, helpless and dependent son of Amos H. Botkin, late of Company G, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Carra Belle Jacobs, widow of John W. Jacobs, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma G. Walker, widow of Lewis H. Walker, late of Company G, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Dunn Minard, widow of Nathan Minard, late of Companies E and B, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Henry Stockford, late of Company G, Thirty-first Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of James Mullin, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Jane W. Smith, widow of Theodore Smith, late of Company D, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Indiana Fleisher, former widow of Henry Kennedy, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rosalthe L. Warner, widow of Hiram Warner, jr., late of Company A, One hundred and eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Gould, Jacksonville, Fla., widow of F. J. Gould, a contract surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.



The name of Maria L. Clark, widow of Charles Edgar Clark, late rear admiral, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$150 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fannie Bonk, widow of Geike Johnson Bonk, late of Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The names of Charles W. Halls, late of Company H, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Matilda Greer, widow of William Greer, late of Company M, Ninth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rachel A. Wamsley, widow of Dallas Wamsley, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles Edwards, late of Second Independent Battery, National Guard, Ohio Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Eldora Mallon, widow of Maston Mallon, late of Company F, Thirty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Sanderson, widow of William A. Sanderson, late of Company A, One hundred and sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bertha Bassett, widow of William H. Bassett, late of Company E, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma L. Perry, widow of George M. Perry, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fannie N. Brooks, widow of Albert J. Brooks, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mertie M. Turner, widow of William F. Turner, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Sue Myrina Rector, widow of Frederick Rector, late of Company D, Ninety-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lavinia Dillahay, widow of Benjamin F. Dillahay, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Ella R. Shaw, helpless and dependent daughter of George R. Shaw, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Sprague, widow of Henry R. Sprague, late of Company H, First Regiment United States Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Sherbocker, wife of Charles Sherbocker, late of Company B, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William Shurman Sharp, dependent son of Isaac A. Sharp, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Catharine Smith, former widow of Theodore T. Smith, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Samantha Sweazy, widow of Anthony Sweazy, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Anna Taggart, widow of John Taggart, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, also Company I, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary Walden, former widow of Calvin Walden, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George M. Younger, late of Capt. George Meller's additional company, Cooper County, Missouri Military Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James F. Hargett, late of Capt. George B. Barber's company, Fleming County, Kentucky State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Orpha F. Hampton, widow of Hiram L. Hampton, late of Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Hamilton, widow of John Hamilton, late of Company E, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kissire Hotchkiss, widow of Orson Hotchkiss, late of Company K, Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Ellen W. Inman, widow of George B. Inman, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Lake, widow of Gibson L. Lake, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Carthenia H. Moore, widow of Josephus Moore, late captain Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda McMurray, widow of James McMurray, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Jennie E. Neely, widow of Alexander F. Neely, late of Company B, Second Regiment Kansas State Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Emma G. Randall, widow of Daniel B. Randall, late of Company A, One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lela Z. Raper, former widow of John R. Marshall, late of the First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susie Pugh, widow of Humphrey Pugh, late of Company F, Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Williams, widow of George Williams, alias Thomas Dailey, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cyrus T. Wardwell, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edith Ellen Farnum, crippled and dependent daughter of Dexter Farnum, late of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Vermont Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Susan S. Farris, widow of Isaac F. Farris, late of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rachel C. Franklin, widow of Henry H. Franklin, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John H. Malaby, late of Troop H, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Helton, widow of Martin V. Helton, late of Company E, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and Company E, Sixth Missouri, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Armilda S. Loe, widow of Andrew J. Loe, late of Company F, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Constable, widow of Salem Constable, late of Company C, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Cumming, widow of Thompson Cumming, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maggie E. McCollum, widow of Nelson McCollum, late of Company D, Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Ashmead, widow of James T. Ashmead, late of Company K, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Abigail Stuteville, widow of Boswell Stuteville, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Embry, widow of John A. Embry, late private, Company H, Fourth Missouri Provisional Enrolled Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia A. Hinds, widow of Samson Hinds, late Company D, One hundred and seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Holman, widow of Joseph W. Holman, late of Company F, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Almeda Hart, widow of John S. Hart, late of Company F, Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Jefferson, widow of Henry H. Jefferson, late Company H, First Iowa Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mariah Jane Green, widow of Charles Green, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda Ross, widow of Andrew J. Ross, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Overton, widow of William Overton, late of Company I, Fourth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Euphenia Washburn, widow of Lloyd C. Washburn, late of Company C, One hundred and sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet Combs, widow of Dewitt C. Combs, late of Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary C. Hall, widow of Andrew J. Hall, late of Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John King, late of Company D, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month.

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

The name of Elizabeth N. Potter, widow of William R. Potter, late of Company E, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella M. Morrow, widow of Albert P. Morrow, colonel Third United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Eck, widow of Alfred Eck, late of Company A, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jane Crandall, widow of Alfred J. Crandall, late of Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nettie Belle Perkins, helpless daughter of Amos Garrett Perkins, late of United States battleship *Exchange*, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of May Williams, widow of Thomas C. Williams, late of Companies I and D, Ninth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucy R. Allen, widow of Cyrus G. Allen, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Minerva J. Elliott, widow of Samuel P. Elliott, late of Company D, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lydia M. Myers, widow of William H. Myers, late of Company G, Thirty-fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Garrell, widow of Parker C. Garrell, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William F. Murray, late of Captain Fenwick's Company A, Fourth Regiment Missouri Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Zalmon H. Golden, late of Captain Sayles Brown's Company C, First Battalion Missouri Provisional Enrolled Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Charlotte A. Thomas, widow of John A. Thomas, late of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William T. Powell, late of Company D, Sixty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Andrew J. Williams, late of Company A, Third Battalion, First Regiment Kentucky Capitol Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary McCook, widow of Edward M. McCook, late brigadier general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Helen Sherry, widow of Byron Sherry, late brigadier general Kansas Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Charlotte Woods, widow of John R. Woods, late of Company I, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Manley, widow of Franklin C. Manley, late of Company D, Sixty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie E. Croxford, widow of Horace Croxford, late of Company A, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza M. Wells, widow of Lewis H. Wells, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Davis, widow of Moss C. Davis, late of Company I, Forty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella Francis Bostwick, widow of Harrison T. Bostwick, late of Company B, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Etta Fix, deformed and helpless daughter of Michael Fix, late of Company E, Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Amelia A. Collins, widow of Ralph M. Collins, late pilot, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Marguerite Daugherty, widow of William Daugherty, late of Company I, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Alice I. Simpson, widow of the late Capt. James F. Simpson, late of Company K, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Hilty, widow of Joseph Hilty, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Merrifield, widow of Moses B. Merrifield, late of Company F, Maine Coast Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Charles F. Doepel, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anna T. Eldred, widow of Holden R. Eldred, late second lieutenant Tyler's Rangers, Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Florence C. Clark, widow of Frank Clarke, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Douglas, widow of Granville A. Douglas, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John R. Scott, dependent son of Jacob Scott, late of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary Lamb, helpless child of Thomas Lamb, late of Company I, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Miller, widow of Anton Miller, late of Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frank Robinson, imbecile son of William Robinson, late of Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, supplemental to the pension now being paid to the widow of the soldier.

The name of Annie E. Ward, widow of William G. Ward, late of Company H, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sabra Cross, widow of Frank Cross, late of unassigned recruits, Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Joseph D. Patton, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment, and Company D, Seventh Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Lucinda Stump, widow of John W. Stump, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Longford, widow of Tillmon Longford, late of Company H, Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.



The name of Emma Williams Rhodes, widow of Marshall H. Williams, late of Captain J. H. Cochran's Dallas County company of Volunteer Missouri Militia, organized under the provisions of General Orders No. 3, series 1865, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Campbell, widow of Daniel Campbell, late of Company B, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Clara Holmes, widow of Amos H. Holmes, late of Companies F and C, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, unassigned Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cetoia Eidson, widow of Jacob Eidson, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie L. Kirk, widow of James F. Kirk, late of Company M, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Harper, widow of James A. Harper, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Zimmerman, widow of Frederick Zimmerman, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Celia Acker Kinyon, widow of Johnson Wilson Kinyon, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Marie C. Fox, widow of Harrison W. Fox, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Roxanna Herald Porter, widow of Charles J. Porter, late of Company I, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Joseph H. Ransom, late of the United States revenue cutter *Agassiz* during the War of the Rebellion, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary Maxwell, widow of Philip Maxwell, late of Company K, One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Thomas J. Goodman, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Hallie Wilt, widow of Andrew Wilt, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Florence E. Wilbur, widow of Orson E. Wilbur, late of Company C, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances Edna Morrow, helpless daughter of Alexander Morrow, late of Company B, Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, supplemental to widow's pension.

The name of Lucinda R. Franklin, widow of Caswell F. Franklin, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura A. W. Cumbach, widow of Will Cumbach, late major and additional paymaster, Seventh Regiment, and lieutenant colonel, Thirteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Aurelia H. Gibson, widow of William C. Gibson, late admiral, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Gossett, invalid and defective son of Miles Gossett, late of Company D, Fourth West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Anna C. White, widow of the late Dr. Thornton F. White, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Linda A. Baker, widow of John J. Baker, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Allie Paul, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas H. B. Paul, late of Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mollie Irwin, helpless and dependent daughter of Patrick Irwin, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John Mundy, helpless and dependent son of Robert Mundy, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Minnie A. Parsons, widow of Bradley Ford Parsons, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George Willis Churchill, dependent son of George Churchill, late of Company C, Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Julia D. Darnell, widow of James C. Darnell, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hattie Freeman, widow of Joseph S. Freeman, late of Company B, One hundred and eighth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Smith, widow of Abraham Smith, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice H. Loucks, widow of John Loucks, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month.

The name of Edna Louise Loomis, crippled and dependent child of Judson I. Loomis, late of United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Millie Newman, widow of George W. Newman, late of Company E, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Mittlestedter, widow of John Mittlestedter, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Ashmead, widow of Howland L. Ashmead, late of Company M, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Spires, widow of the late William R. Spires, late of Company A, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Abby F. Dudley, widow of Samuel E. Dudley, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Victoria Gallego de Silva, widow of Jose Domingo Silva, late of Captain Jaramillo's company, First Regiment New Mexico Mounted Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maud Mabel Wooley, helpless daughter of Samuel Wooley, late of First Battery, Minnesota Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Maggie J. Henry, deformed and dependent daughter of John W. Henry, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary M. Parrish, widow of Fletcher C. Parrish, late of Company C, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month.

The name of Rebecca M. Augustine, widow of Charles C. Augustine, late of the United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cordelia F. Taggard, widow of Kleber D. Taggard, late of Company K, Ninety-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minnie L. Foster, widow of Reuben H. Foster, late of Company H, Twenty-eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah M. Taylor, widow of Edgar Taylor, late of Company K, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate D. Talbot, helpless and dependent daughter of Frederick O. Talbot, late of Company K, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Annie R. Bowers, widow of Henry W. Bowers, late of Company F, Sixtieth Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Beecher, widow of the late John Beecher, late of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edith M. Morrill, widow of Asa P. Morrill, late of Sixth Battery, First Maine Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet Ellen Orne, widow of Thomas Jefferson Orne, late of Company K, First Regiment New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Eva Norton, widow of Theander G. Norton, late of Company L, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month.

The name of Katie A. Beardsley, widow of John F. Beardsley, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month.

The name of Patricia S. de Gallego, widow of Jose Leon Gallego, post interpreter, United States Army, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Delia N. Banziger, widow of Robert Banziger, late of Company K, Sixth New Hampshire Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month.

The name of Nancy C. Pease, widow of William P. Pease, late of Company B, Ninety-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her an additional pension at the rate of \$12 per month on account of the helpless and dependent daughter Mabel Pease.

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

The name of Daniel Burkhardt, late of Company F, Forty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Ann J. Alexander, widow of Joseph H. Alexander, late of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Williams, widow of Hiram G. Balcom, late of Company F, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month.

The name of Miriam Miller, dependent daughter of Richard K. Miller, late Lieutenant colonel of the One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Oscar Criswell, helpless son of William Criswell, late of Company K, Twentieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Bernard Mulhern, late of Company G, Third Battalion, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Barbara O. Woodward, widow of Henry D. Woodward, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, and Company A, Forty-first Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Granville E. Hawkins, helpless and dependent child of Granville Hawkins, late of Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Rosy J. Barnes, helpless and dependent daughter of Calvin Barnes, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary W. Mott, widow of Oscar Mott, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Roxanna Mellander, widow of Joseph Mellander, late of Company F, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ninetta Payne, widow of the late Edward B. Payne, late of Company B, Fortieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adella M. Porter, widow of Ambrose Porter, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Gabriela Montoya de Perea, widow of Francisco Perea, late of Lieutenant Colonel Perea's Battalion New Mexico Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frank Truman Perrigo, helpless and dependent son of James Perrigo, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Frieda Kyle Read, widow of Matthew H. Read, Jr., late of Company A, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriett S. Dyer, widow of Charles O. Dyer, late of Battery C, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances M. Bryant, widow of Joseph S. Bryant, late of Company M, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Flora M. Gillett, widow of William S. Gillett, late of Company E, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Emma C. Derby, widow of James E. Derby, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katherine S. Fletcher, widow of Charles S. Fletcher, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice M. Jones, widow of William M. Jones, late of Company H, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Paul, widow of Sergt. Andrew A. Paul, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month.

The name of Sarah A. James, widow of John L. James, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha L. Tedrick, widow of Joseph K. Tedrick, late of Company C, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Kneibert, helpless and dependent daughter of Jacob H. Kneibert, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Raymond Havey, late of the Nineteenth Unassigned Company, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary A. Foster, former widow of Pierce S. Thompson, late of Third Battery Maine Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary L. Murray, widow of Kendall G. Murray, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice B. Elliott, widow of Jacob J. Elliott, late of Battery K, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Romula Pacheco, widow of Francisco Pacheco, late of Captain Graydon's Independent Company, New Mexico Mounted Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate Gallup, widow of John R. Gallup, late of Company K, Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna Mapel, widow of William Mapel, late of Company F, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Starr, widow of Elisha R. Starr, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month.

The name of Hannah Wiles, widow of George W. Wiles, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth K. Brown, widow of Amos Brown, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth S. Reed, widow of Caleb R. Reed, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Griffith, widow of Patrick Griffith, late of Company M, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sallie Moseley, widow of James B. Moseley, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Carolyn P. Sherman, widow of Adelbert C. Sherman, late of Company G, Twenty-eighth United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Loella I. Parsons, widow of George W. Parsons, late of Company E, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.



The name of Fannie L. Tower, widow of George R. Tower, late of Company H, Second United States Sharp Shooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Aldrich, widow of Henry N. Aldrich, late of Company F, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nettie E. Wilmarth, widow of Gardner Wilmarth, late of Company C, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jane Eliza Peck, widow of Eli N. Peck, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie Brennan, widow of James Brennan, late of Troop C, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Semantha B. Humphrey, widow of Leonard V. Humphrey, late of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Refugio Salas de Baca, former widow of Felix Salas, late of Captain Dolores Gallegos's company, New Mexico Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fannie January, widow of John C. January, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adeline Ray Burroughs, widow of Albert H. Burroughs, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Carrie Taylor, widow of Jasper Taylor, late of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida L. Van Nattan, widow of Daniel Van Nattan, late of Company K, Second Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella L. Fox, widow of George H. Fox, late of Company F, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Matten, widow of Alfred Matten, late of Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Affie M. Crockett, widow of James S. Crockett, late of Company H, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Sallie E. Pyle, widow of Wade H. Pyle, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Augusta J. G. Hall, widow of H. Seymour Hall, lieutenant colonel Forty-third Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Estes, widow of Hersey Estes, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Henrietta Buswell Brown, widow of Henry E. Brown, late of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillian Batdorf, widow of John W. Batdorf, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Fry, widow of David Fry, late of Company A, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella L. Gilluly, widow of William F. Gilluly, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie Cooney, widow of Michael Cooney, late of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Benston, widow of Ignatius G. Benston, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca Jetmore, widow of Nathan A. Jetmore, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Artemissa A. Henry, widow of Walker A. Henry, late of Company D, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. L. P. Campbell, widow of Daniel H. Campbell, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and still open to amendment.

Mr. BURSUM. Mr. President, I desire to present an amendment so that it may be on the desk for the Secretary to read when we again resume the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be received, and lie on the table.

Mr. DIAL. I send to the desk the amendment which I intend to offer to the bill. It has already been printed, so that I assume it will not be necessary to print it again. I ask that the amendment lie on the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be received, and lie on the table.

#### HOUSE BILL REFERRED

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, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

#### FACILITIES FOR DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS IN TOKYO, JAPAN (S. DOC. NO. 129)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State concerning the necessity of legislation by Congress which will provide for the reestablishment of living and office facilities for the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in Tokyo, Japan, to which I invite the attentive and favorable consideration of the Congress. The need for such legislation and its importance in the public interest are fully and convincingly presented by the Secretary of State, whose representations have my full concurrence.

I therefore earnestly recommend and strongly urge that Congress authorize an appropriation of \$1,150,000, as requested by the Secretary of State, for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings for the use of the embassy and the consulate general at Tokyo, of which, as explained by the Secretary of State, \$200,000 should be immediately provided for the purchase of additional land adjacent to the present embassy compound, and a site for a building in which to house the consulate general, as well as for expenses incident to the preparation of plans and obtaining bids for the construction of buildings.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 3, 1924.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened; and (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Wednesday June 4, 1924, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### CONVENTION WITH DENMARK TO PREVENT THE SMUGGLING OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

In executive session this day the following convention was ratified, and, on motion of Mr. LODGE, the injunction of secrecy was removed therefrom:

*To the Senate:*

To the end that I may receive the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a convention concluded between the United States and Denmark on May 29, 1924, to aid in the prevention of the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the United States.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
May 31, 1924.

## THE PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Senate to receive the advice and consent of that body to ratification, if his judgment approve thereof, a convention between the United States and Denmark to aid in the prevention of the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the United States, signed at Washington May 29, 1924.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 29, 1924.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland, being desirous of avoiding any difficulties which might arise between the United States and Denmark in connection with the laws in force in the United States on the subject of alcoholic beverages, have decided to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries—

The President of the United States of America, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland, Mr. Kai Helmer-Petersen, His Majesty's chargé d'affaires at Washington, Who, having communicated their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

## ARTICLE I

The high contracting parties respectively retain their rights and claims, without prejudice by reason of this agreement, with respect to the extent of their territorial jurisdiction.

## ARTICLE II

(1) His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland agrees that he will raise no objection to the boarding of private vessels under the Danish flag outside the limits of territorial waters by the authorities of the United States, its Territories, or possessions in order that inquiries may be addressed to those on board and an examination be made of the ship's papers for the purpose of ascertaining whether the vessel or those on board are endeavoring to import or have imported alcoholic beverages into the United States, or Territories, or possessions in violation of the laws there in force. When such inquiries and examination show a reasonable ground for suspicion, a search of the vessel may be initiated.

(2) If there is reasonable cause for belief that the vessel has committed or is committing or attempting to commit an offense against the laws of the United States, its territories or possessions, prohibiting the importation of alcoholic beverages, the vessel may be seized and taken into a port of the United States, its territories or possessions, for adjudication in accordance with such laws.

(3) The rights conferred by this article shall not be exercised at a greater distance from the coast of the United States, its territories or possessions, than can be traversed in one hour by the vessel suspected of endeavoring to commit the offense. In cases, however, in which the liquor is intended to be conveyed to the United States, its territories or possessions, by a vessel other than the one boarded and searched, it shall be the speed of such other vessel and not the speed of the vessel boarded which shall determine the distance from the coast at which the right under this article can be exercised.

## ARTICLE III

No penalty or forfeiture under the laws of the United States shall be applicable or attach to alcoholic liquors or to vessels or persons by reason of the carriage of such liquors when such liquors are listed as sea stores or cargo destined for a port foreign to the United States, its territories or possessions, on board Danish vessels voyaging to or from ports of the United States, or its territories or possessions, or passing through the territorial waters thereof, and such carriage shall be as now provided by law with respect to the transit of such liquors through the Panama Canal, provided that such liquors shall be kept under seal continuously while the vessel on which they are carried remains within said territorial waters, and that no part of such liquors shall at any time or place be unladen within the United States, its territories or possessions.

## ARTICLE IV

Any claim by a Danish vessel for compensation on the grounds that it has suffered loss or injury through the improper or unreasonable exercise of the rights conferred by Article II of this treaty or on the ground that it has not been given the benefit of Article III shall be referred for the joint consideration of two persons, one of whom shall be nominated by each of the high contracting parties.

Effect shall be given to the recommendations contained in any such joint report. If no joint report can be agreed upon, the claim shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, described in the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes concluded at The Hague October 18, 1907. The arbitral tribunal shall be constituted in accordance with article 87 (Chapter IV) and with article 59 (Chapter III) of the said convention. The proceedings shall be regulated by so much of Chapter IV of the said convention and of Chapter III thereof (special regard being had for articles 70 and 74, but excepting articles 53 and 54) as the tribunal may consider to be applicable and to be consistent with the provisions of this agreement. All sums of money which may be awarded by the tribunal on account of any claim shall be paid within 18 months after the date of the final award without interest and without deduction, save as hereafter specified. Each Government shall bear its own expenses. The expenses of the tribunal shall be defrayed by a ratable deduction of the amount of the sums awarded by it, at a rate of 5 per cent on such sums, or at such lower rate as may be agreed upon between the two Governments; the deficiency, if any, shall be defrayed in equal moieties by the two Governments.

## ARTICLE V

This treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

Three months before the expiration of the said period of one year either of the high contracting parties may give notice of its desire to propose modifications in the terms of the treaty.

If such modifications have not been agreed upon before the expiration of the term of one year mentioned above, the treaty shall lapse.

If no notice is given on either side of the desire to propose modifications, the treaty shall remain in force for another year, and so on automatically, but subject always in respect of each such period of a year to the right on either side to propose as provided above three months before its expiration modifications in the treaty, and to the provision that if such modifications are not agreed upon before the close of the period of one year the treaty shall lapse.

## ARTICLE VI

In the event that either of the high contracting parties shall be prevented either by judicial decision or legislative action from giving full effect to the provisions of the present treaty, the said treaty shall automatically lapse, and, on such lapse or whenever this treaty shall cease to be in force, each high contracting party shall enjoy all the rights which it would have possessed had this treaty not been concluded.

The present convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate in the English and Danish languages and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of May, 1924.

[SEAL]

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

[SEAL]

HELMER-PETERSEN.

## NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 3, 1924

## SECRETARY OF EMBASSY OR LEGATION, CLASS 1

John Van A. MacMurray, of the District of Columbia, now chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State, to be a secretary of embassy or legation of class 1 of the United States of America (a reinstatement).

## PROMOTION IN THE CONSULAR SERVICE

## CONSUL GENERAL OF CLASS 2

Julius C. Lay, of the District of Columbia, to be a consul general of the United States of America of class 2 (reinstatement).

## FROM CONSUL GENERAL OF CLASS 4 TO CONSUL GENERAL OF CLASS 3

Homer M. Byington, of Connecticut.

Tracy Lay, of Alabama.

Clarence E. Gauss, of Connecticut.

## FROM CONSUL GENERAL AT LARGE TO CONSUL GENERAL OF CLASS 3

William Dawson, of Minnesota.

Nelson T. Johnson, of Oklahoma.

Roger Culver Tredwell, of Indiana.



## FROM CONSUL GENERAL OF CLASS 5 TO CONSUL GENERAL OF CLASS 4

W. Stanley Hollis, of Massachusetts.

## FROM CONSUL OF CLASS 3 TO CONSUL GENERAL OF CLASS 4

George S. Messersmith, of Delaware.  
Addison E. Southard, of Kentucky.  
Louis G. Dreyfus, jr., of California.  
Clarence Carrigan, of California.  
Theodore Jaekel, of New York.  
Edwin L. Neville, of Ohio.  
Mahlon Fay Perkins, of California.  
John A. Gamon, of Illinois.  
Philip Holland, of Tennessee.  
Thomas D. Bowman, of Missouri.  
Henry P. Starrett, of Florida.  
Wesley Frost, of Kentucky.  
George E. Chamberlain, of New York.  
Ezra M. Lawton, of Ohio.  
Lewis W. Haskell, of South Carolina.  
Arminius T. Haeberle, of Missouri.  
Ely E. Palmer, of Rhode Island.  
Charles S. Winans, of Michigan.  
Arthur C. Frost, of Massachusetts.  
Charles M. Hathaway, jr., of Pennsylvania.

## FROM CONSUL OF CLASS 5 TO CONSUL OF CLASS 4

Carol H. Foster, of Maryland.  
Thomas M. Wilson, of Tennessee.  
Coert du Bois, of California.  
Lowell C. Pinkerton, of Missouri.  
S. Pinkney Tuck, of New York.  
Charles R. Cameron, of New York.  
George C. Hanson, of Connecticut.  
David B. Macgowan, of Tennessee.  
Frank Anderson Henry, of Delaware.  
Elliott Verne Richardson, of New York.

## FROM VICE CONSUL DE CARRIÈRE OF CLASS 1 TO CONSUL OF CLASS 7

Robert F. Kelley, of Massachusetts.

## APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER IN THE REGULAR ARMY

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Maj. Franklin Langley Whitley, Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

## FIELD ARTILLERY

Capt. Orva Earl Beezley, Finance Department, with rank as prescribed by the act of June 30, 1922.

Second Lieut. Charles Joseph Barrett, junior, Corps of Engineers, with rank from June 13, 1922.

## POSTMASTERS

## ALABAMA

Allie Wilson to be postmaster at Stevenson, Ala., in place of J. M. Graham. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.  
Ira C. Chapman to be postmaster at Deatsville, Ala., in place of L. E. Blackwell. Office became third class October 1, 1923.

Oscar Sheffield to be postmaster at Pine Hill, Ala., in place of Oscar Sheffield. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

Madison D. Majors to be postmaster at Georgiana, Ala., in place of S. D. Fulford. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1923.

James P. Aaron to be postmaster at Camp Hill, Ala., in place of Hortense Rowe. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

## ARKANSAS

Fletcher G. Kennedy to be postmaster at Cotton Plant, Ark., in place of I. V. Echols. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

Légrand K. Charles to be postmaster at Eureka Springs, Ark., in place of Hamlet Goudelock. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

## CALIFORNIA

Harry E. Meyers to be postmaster at Yuba City, Calif., in place of H. E. Meyers. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

Winifred M. Whitney to be postmaster at Oceanside, Calif., in place of W. M. Whitney. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1924.

Roland L. Curran to be postmaster at Bakersfield, Calif., in place of A. W. Mason, resigned.

Edward F. Halbert to be postmaster at Porterville, Calif., in place of G. C. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1924.

## COLORADO

Edna A. Gates to be postmaster at Sedgwick, Colo., in place of E. A. Gates. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

## CONNECTICUT

Anna C. Tucker to be postmaster at Sandy Hook, Conn., in place of H. H. Cutler, resigned.

## IDAHO

James K. Hood to be postmaster at Fernwood, Idaho, in place of J. K. Hood. Office became third class October 1, 1923.

## ILLINOIS

Jesse L. Jones to be postmaster at Rantoul, Ill., in place of R. E. Trickle. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1924.

James F. Armentrout to be postmaster at Dongola, Ill., in place of A. W. Hilboldt. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

William Georger to be postmaster at New Baden, Ill., in place of H. J. Hemann. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

## INDIANA

Charles Nicholson to be postmaster at Wheatland, Ind., in place of W. F. Lytton. Incumbent's commission expired April 14, 1924.

## IOWA

Marion H. Barnes to be postmaster at Wapello, Iowa, in place of J. A. Bigger, deceased.

Albert A. Emigh to be postmaster at Atlantic, Iowa, in place of J. W. Blake. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

Joseph M. Jacobs to be postmaster at Delta, Iowa, in place of H. W. Dickson, resigned.

Cora B. Alberty to be postmaster at Thornton, Iowa, in place of C. B. Alberty. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1924.

Edward C. Reindl to be postmaster at Manly, Iowa, in place of E. C. Reindl. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

Oscar W. Bryant to be postmaster at Lorimer, Iowa, in place of S. E. Magner. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

Harvey S. Powers to be postmaster at Iowa Falls, Iowa, in place of S. I. Rutledge. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

Mary E. Coy to be postmaster at Farragut, Iowa, in place of M. G. Hart. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

Charles H. Thomas to be postmaster at Creston, Iowa, in place of O. S. Barber. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

Harry Aitken to be postmaster at Clearfield, Iowa, in place of James Steele. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

## KANSAS

Arnold C. Heidebrecht to be postmaster at Burrton, Kans., in place of W. A. Morgon. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

## KENTUCKY

Robert Vanbever to be postmaster at Pineville, Ky., in place of L. C. Kackley. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1924.

Alice R. Bristow to be postmaster at Georgetown, Ky., in place of R. H. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Oliver R. Carpenter to be postmaster at Lancaster, Ky., in place of E. P. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

Mary F. Potts to be postmaster at Jeffersonton, Ky., in place of A. A. Bridwell. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

James I. Harlan to be postmaster at Barlow, Ky., in place of M. E. Carter. Incumbent's commission expired August 20, 1923.

## LOUISIANA

Milton E. Kidd to be postmaster at Choudrant, La., in place of M. E. Kidd. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1924.

## MAINE

Francis L. Talbot to be postmaster at East Machias, Me., in place of F. L. Talbot. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

## MARYLAND

Daniel W. Babcock to be postmaster at Berlin, Md., in place of E. M. Layton, deceased.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Everett W. Carpenter to be postmaster at Palmer, Mass., in place of J. P. O'Connor. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

James J. Murtaugh to be postmaster at Hopkinton, Mass., in place of J. J. Murtaugh. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

## MICHIGAN

Howard L. Vaughan to be postmaster at Ovid, Mich., in place of W. G. White. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

Howard L. Barber to be postmaster at Merrill, Mich., in place of R. W. Doyle. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

James B. Haskins to be postmaster at Howard City, Mich., in place of Sidney Reynolds. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

J. Gail Show to be postmaster at Elsie, Mich., in place of H. F. Brainard. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

## MINNESOTA

Raymond P. Erickson to be postmaster at Franklin, Minn., in place of J. L. Jacobs, resigned.

Norman L. Swanson to be postmaster at Moose Lake, Minn., in place of Fred Gay. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

Arthur M. Enger to be postmaster at Lanesboro, Minn., in place of James Lynch. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

Harold R. Portmann to be postmaster at Currie, Minn., in place of B. W. Cumiskey. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1924.

John O. Backman to be postmaster at Mabel, Minn., in place of J. O. Backman. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

## MONTANA

Ray R. Porter to be postmaster at Neihart, Mont., in place of F. E. Smith, resigned.

## MISSOURI

John F. Burrell to be postmaster at Mountain View, Mo., in place of O. L. Garoutte, removed.

Delphia Johnson to be postmaster at Jerico Springs, Mo., in place of V. V. Sitton. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

Stephen C. Accola to be postmaster at La Grange, Mo., in place of T. E. Heatherly. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

## NEBRASKA

Floyd M. Ritchie to be postmaster at Table Rock, Nebr., in place of A. R. Kovanda. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

George W. Nicholas to be postmaster at De Witt, Nebr., in place of G. W. Nicholas. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

Claris B. Morey to be postmaster at College View, Nebr., in place of A. W. Saville, resigned.

Carl P. Smiley to be postmaster at Beaver Crossing, Nebr., in place of O. N. Clark, resigned.

Carl Carlson to be postmaster at Valparaiso, Nebr., in place of Carl Carlson. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

Charles O. Lewis to be postmaster at Marquette, Nebr., in place of C. R. Young. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1924.

J. Ned Allison to be postmaster at Gering, Nebr., in place of W. H. Lamm. Incumbent's commission expired April 9, 1924.

Louis H. Deaver to be postmaster at Cody, Nebr., in place of L. H. Deaver. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

Lorena W. Doe to be postmaster at Arcadia, Nebr., in place of L. W. Doe. Incumbent's commission expired April 9, 1924.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

John H. Falvey to be postmaster at Henniker, N. H., in place of D. F. Noyes. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

## NEW YORK

Clinton H. Card to be postmaster at Fredonia, N. Y., in place of F. M. Evans. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1924.

Samuel E. G. Harris to be postmaster at Brushton, N. Y., in place of S. E. G. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1924.

## NORTH CAROLINA

John N. Powell to be postmaster at Southern Pines, N. C., in place of A. S. Ruggles. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

Martin J. McFadyen to be postmaster at Aberdeen, N. C., in place of A. A. McKeithen. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1924.

Frank Dudgeon to be postmaster at Pinehurst, N. C., in place of H. R. Vroom, resigned.

## OHIO

Bertram Allen Bell to be postmaster at Genoa, Ohio, in place of J. A. Angus. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

Charles E. Spiers to be postmaster at Atwater, Ohio, in place of F. N. Henry. Incumbent's commission expired September 19, 1922.

Harry S. McKean to be postmaster at Arlington, Ohio, in place of A. E. Kroske. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

Ernest H. Ruffner to be postmaster at Williamsburg, Ohio, in place of T. M. Beacham. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

Richard Gilson to be postmaster at Steubenville, Ohio, in place of H. H. McFadden. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

William A. Ray to be postmaster at Mount Sterling, Ohio, in place of C. W. Hodges. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

George H. Maxwell to be postmaster at Lexington, Ohio, in place of G. M. Galbraith. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

## OKLAHOMA

Leslie C. Mendenhall to be postmaster at Seiling, Okla., in place of Stanley Shepherd. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1924.

Wilmer C. Brown to be postmaster at Kingfisher, Okla., in place of D. G. Woodworth. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1924.

## OREGON

William C. Foster to be postmaster at Tillamook, Oreg., in place of W. C. Foster. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1924.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Charles M. Wilkins to be postmaster at Wayne, Pa., in place of M. J. Porter. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1923.

William Percy to be postmaster at Scottdale, Pa., in place of J. P. Owens. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

Margaret V. Roush to be postmaster at Marysville, Pa., in place of E. B. Leihy. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

Cornelia A. Read to be postmaster at Factoryville, Pa., in place of J. R. Thurston. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

William H. Deppen to be postmaster at Sunbury, Pa., in place of H. L. Purdy. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

George A. Frantz to be postmaster at Confluence, Pa., in place of A. T. Groff. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

Calvin W. Saylor to be postmaster at Berlin, Pa., in place of C. W. Krissinger. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Rebecca Wimberly to be postmaster at St. Matthews, S. C., in place of L. B. Smoak. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1924.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Francis Smidt to be postmaster at Freeman, S. Dak., in place of Lydia Oldewurtel. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

John W. Coverdale to be postmaster at Elk Point, S. Dak., in place of T. H. Ryan. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1924.

Leroy F. Lemert to be postmaster at Spencer, S. Dak., in place of L. F. Lemert. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

## TENNESSEE

William A. Dunlap to be postmaster at Maryville, Tenn., in place of J. M. Cates. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1924.

## TEXAS

Bassett R. Miles to be postmaster at Luling, Tex., in place of P. L. Walker. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

Herbert D. F. Nienstedt to be postmaster at Burton, Tex., in place of H. M. Bryan. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.



Maurice M. Boynton to be postmaster at Bronte, Tex., in place of W. L. Hayley. Incumbent's commission expires June 4, 1924.

## UTAH

Mattie S. Larsen to be postmaster at Castle Dale, Utah, in place of W. L. Cash. Incumbent's commission expired April 9, 1924.

## VERMONT

Lester K. Oakes to be postmaster at Stowe, Vt., in place of A. C. Oakes. Incumbent's commission expires June 5, 1924.

## CONFIRMATIONS

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 3, 1924*

## ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Charles S. Dewey to be Assistant Secretary.

## CONSULAR SERVICE

*To be consul general of class 3*

Marion Letcher.

*To be consul general of class 4*

Samuel T. Lee.

John K. Caldwell.

*To be consuls of class 3*

Arthur C. Frost.

Dana G. Munro.

Leon Dominian.

Charles M. Hathaway, jr.

*To be consuls of class 4*

Leslie E. Reed.

John K. Davis.

O. Gaylord Marsh.

John W. Dye.

Hasell H. Dick.

Leland B. Morris.

*To be consuls of class 5*

Joseph F. McGurk.

William P. Blocker.

Jay C. Huston.

Charles J. Pizar.

John Randolph.

Parker W. Buhrman.

William R. Langdon.

*To be consuls of class 6*

Egmont C. von Tresckow.

Harry E. Carlson.

Samuel R. Thompson.

Orsen N. Nielsen.

Damon C. Woods.

Robert B. Macatee.

Hugh S. Fullerton.

Richard F. Boyce.

Digby A. Willson.

Raleigh A. Gibson.

Ilo C. Funk.

*To be consuls, class 7*

Harold Shantz.

Frederick L. Thomas.

Robert R. Patterson.

Harold S. Tewell.

Hiram A. Boucher.

E. Talbot Smith.

William I. Jackson.

Robert Y. Jarvis.

Maxwell M. Hamilton.

Augustin W. Ferrin.

## COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Carl E. Milliken to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 1, with headquarters at Portland, Me.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

Godwin Ordway to be colonel, Coast Artillery Corps.

Robert Davis to be lieutenant colonel, Signal Corps.

Charles Wolcott Ryder to be major, Infantry.

Morris Handley Forbes to be captain, Infantry.

Dorsey Jay Rutherford to be captain, Coast Artillery Corps.

Joseph Alfred Cranston, jr., to be first lieutenant, Infantry.

Willard Leslie Isaacs to be first lieutenant, Infantry.

Walter Howard DeLange to be second lieutenant, Field Artillery.

Karl Hartman Gorman to be captain, Air Service.

## POSTMASTERS

## IOWA

Royal E. Hutton, Bancroft.

Howard H. Tedford, Mount Ayr.

Harry M. Harlan, Sigourney.

Ralph Hunte, Springfield.

## LOUISIANA

Phillip B. Allbritton, Clarks.

Emma Roussel, Patterson.

## MARYLAND

Louis H. Wise, Mechanicsville.

John F. Mansfield, St. Michaels.

## NORTH DAKOTA

James N. McGogy, Ashley.

Lenora M. Collins, Wing.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Thomas B. Madden, Columbia.

## TENNESSEE

Samuel W. Ingersoll, Decherd.

John E. Robertson, Springfield.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, June 3, 1924

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

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

Beneath Thy mighty hand, O Lord, we humble ourselves and say: "Holy, holy, holy." Thou art a Father to be trusted through all circumstances, through all lives, and through all deaths. With this blessed assurance help us to be unafraid in all situations. Lay Thy hand of blessing upon our country and may the power of the right, inspired by the precepts of the Master, prevail. O may we feel the directive power of the Lord of Hosts, and thus shall be preserved the sanctity of all righteous and the integrity of law institutions. Be unto us a sweet, courageous influence that lifts us beyond the clutch of weakness, and support us in a wise self-assertion. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

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

## STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEADS

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up Concurrent Resolution No. 13.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 184) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had disagreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to 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, had asked a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. EDGE, Mr. MOSES, and Mr. MCKELLAR as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 588) for the relief of Daniel A. Spaight and others.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution (S. J. Res. 137) in respect of salaries of original appointees to the Board of Tax Appeals, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested.

## STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEADS

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

## Concurrent Resolution 13

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed in the enrollment of the bill (S. 381) to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. L. p. 862), to strike out on page 2, in lines 21, 22, and 23 of the engrossed copy of the bill, the words "after application for designation under this act, the applicant establishes and maintains residence on the land," and insert in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word "and."

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

There was no objection.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

## CLARK V. MOORE

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I call up a report from the Committee on Elections No. 2, the contested-election case of Clark v. Moore.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin calls up a resolution, which the Clerk will report.