

WYOMING

Edna M. Booth to be postmaster at Sunrise, Wyo., in place of L. S. Pascoe, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 15 (legislative day of April 10), 1924

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Cuno H. Rudolph to be commissioner.
James F. Oyster to be commissioner.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

William Gibson Craib to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer.

Robert Leo Anderson to be aid.

John Alexander McCormick to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer.

Edward Murtone Denbo to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer.

Bruce Edward Lancaster to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY

Henry C. Gearing, jr., to be commander.

POSTMASTERS

COLORADO

William L. Butler, Vona.

CONNECTICUT

William A. Pratt, Springdale.

IOWA

Marvin K. Moore, Pacific Junction.

LOUISIANA

Nettie Sojourner, Amite.

Pierre Mistrot, Arnaudville.

Nannie H. Rogillio, Water Proof.

Keary E. Ham, Wilson.

MICHIGAN

Ralph S. Wiggins, Sunfield.

MINNESOTA

Elias A. Quale, Clarkfield.

Olaf T. Mork, Madison.

Ora D. Thompson, Porter.

MONTANA

Carl J. Sonstelle, Polson.

George W. Shearer, Warland.

NEW JERSEY

Frank L. Pote, Paulsboro.

Alfred T. Kent, Summit.

NEW YORK

Ward A. Jones, Canajoharie.

Celia M. Arnold, Chautauqua.

Clarence R. Chismore, Ilion.

Frank E. Whittemore, Johnson City.

George B. Bradish, Malone.

Charles H. Griffin, Oakfield.

J. Arthur Haight, Peekskill.

NORTH DAKOTA

Jessie L. Kinsey, Beach.

Oliver Lundquist, Bismarck.

Ora J. Goshorn, Rhame.

James G. Acheson, Souris.

PENNSYLVANIA

Clyde G. McMurray, Oakdale.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Cecil S. Rice, Denmark.

Bessie T. Cooper, Mayesville.

George S. Wilson, Williamston.

UTAH

Edward J. Young, jr., Vernal.

WEST VIRGINIA

Daisy L. Martin, Hurricane.

Columbus M. Browning, Logan.

Herman H. Haeberle, Macdonald.

Earl E. Erskine, Widen.

REJECTION

Executive nomination rejected by the Senate April 15 (legislative day of April 10), 1924

SPECIAL COUNSEL

Samuel Knight, of San Francisco, Calif., as special counsel to prosecute proceedings and assert and establish the title of the United States to sections 16 and 36, township 30 south, range 23 east, Mount Diablo meridian, within the exterior limits of naval reserve No. 1 in the State of California.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, April 15, 1924

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Most gracious Lord, we thank Thee that it is our rich privilege to turn aside from the diverting and absorbing problems and questions and with a quiet mind tarry in Thy holy presence. O Thou who art so rich in wisdom and mercy, exercise these virtues toward us to-day. Enable us to forsake the things that are wrong and unwise and accept the things that are right and prudent. Let us reflect more accurately the Master's perfection; let us walk more precisely as He walked. Look with gracious favor upon every State in the Union. Wherever true men are found, wherever they are striving after the truth, consider them, O Lord. May the path that we tread be brighter and brighter until the dawn of the perfect day. Through Christ. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Welch, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 3852) providing for the final disposition of the affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. HARRELD, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. KENDRICK as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

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

House Concurrent Resolution 20

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the United States be requested to return to the House of Representatives the bill H. R. 6815, entitled "An act to authorize a temporary increase of the Coast Guard for law enforcement."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

MR. BEGG. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I promised my colleague [Mr. ZIHLMAN] to ask unanimous consent that he might extend his remarks in connection with the speech he made in support of his resolution. I failed to make the request yesterday, and I now make it.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. ZIHLMAN] may extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

MR. STENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on Philippine independence.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his own remarks in the RECORD on Philippine independence. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

MR. STENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I came to Congress with an open mind on the Filipino situation, but with decided convictions that something should be done to allay the state of unrest now existing in those far-away island possessions. I felt then and I still feel that America has a duty to perform, a promise to be kept, and that until we meet the situation squarely and fairly and with honest regard for the future welfare of those "liberty-striving" wards we have failed to meet the demands of conscience.

I am not unmindful of the moving causes, both in this country and in the Philippine Islands, which strongly back

any and all opposition to the granting of independence to the Filipinos. There is and has been for years a decided desire to retain possession of these islands for the purpose of exploitation by "big business" men of this country, and in whatever direction I seek for truth I am brought face to face with the stubborn fact that very much of the sentiment against Philippine independence is "manufactured," and has no relation whatever to the honest thoughts of the average American citizen.

Americans are a liberty-loving people. They delight in their freedom and want the whole world to enjoy a like condition. Only recently they were found fighting to "keep the world safe for democracy," and in that effort they made no distinction against the Filipino. On the contrary, they laid particular stress upon their desire that the smaller nations of the earth should be given just as much fair play as was to be accorded to their larger and more powerful sister countries.

True, it may be said that the Philippines are not at present a separate nation but rather a territorial possession of the United States, but no American who reads his modern history can possibly deny that we never intended to keep the Philippines under our control forever. Indeed, from the very beginning of our relations with the Filipinos we gave public notice of our intentions to rock them eventually in the "cradle of liberty," and I believe that a vast majority of our citizens want that rocking to begin very soon.

President McKinley, the one most responsible for the acquisition of the Philippines and one whose honor and integrity made a lasting impress upon American history, said in the very beginning of American occupation:

The Philippines are ours, not to exploit but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government.

Any man who ever came in close touch with McKinley and felt the influence of his wonderful character knows full well that he meant every word he then spoke. What stronger confirmation can the doubter desire than is to be found in McKinley's instructions to the first Philippine Commission, delivered January 20, 1899, when he expressed the hope that his commissioners would be received by the Filipinos as bearers of—

The richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering nation.

Surely, President Schurman of that commission caught President McKinley's idea, for we find him quoted as determining and constraining the American policy to mean—

Ever-increasing liberty and self-government * * * and it is the nature of such continuously expanding liberty to issue into independence.

President Taft, while civil governor of the Philippines, on December 17, 1903, said:

From the beginning to the end of the state papers which were circulated in these islands as authoritative expressions of the Executive, the motto that "the Philippines are for the Filipinos and that the Government of the United States is here for the purpose of preserving the Philippines for the Filipinos, for their benefit, for their elevation, for their civilization," again and again appear.

President Roosevelt, in his address to Congress in 1908, said:

I trust that within a generation the time will arrive when the Filipinos can decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent or to continue under the protection of a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign invasion.

President Wilson, in a message to the Filipino people, October 6, 1913, said:

We regard ourselves as trustees acting not for the advantage of the United States but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands. Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands and as a preparation for that independence.

And again, in a message to Congress, December 2, 1913, President Wilson declared—

By their counsel and experience, rather than by our own, we shall learn how best to serve them and how soon it will be possible and wise to withdraw our supervision.

Away back in 1911, Congressman William Atkinson Jones, of the first district of Virginia—the place of my birth—began the positive agitation for Philippine independence, and in 1916 the Jones law was written upon our statute books. The following preamble to that measure certainly leaves no doubt as to what Congress intended to do:

Whereas it was never the intention of the people of the United States in the incipiency of the War with Spain to make it a war of conquest or for territorial aggrandizement; and

Whereas it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein; and

Whereas, for the speedy accomplishment of such purpose, it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without in the meantime impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States in order that by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence: Therefore * * *

Mr. Speaker, we have here a pledge which to my mind is just as binding as a sacred contract, and one that should be carried out just as faithfully and performed just as truly as any other act of Congress.

Without evasion or reservation, it is our public duty to discover whether or not a "stable government has been established in the Philippine Islands," and if so, it is likewise our duty to at once grant the Filipinos their independence.

I know of no better way by which to judge a tree than by its fruit. If the fruit of a tree meets the expectations of mankind as to form and substance, then such a tree has met the required standard and should be so regarded. Likewise, I know of no better way by which to judge the qualifications of a people for self-government than by the "fruits" of their labor in economics, industry, education, and morale.

Surely, if they have measured up to the average governing our Republic, we are in honor bound to grant them the opportunity to at least try their hand at self-government. It is only fair, then, that we should scan the record of their achievements and aspirations and base our action upon the results found. Without prolonged effort on our part we can easily discover much for which the Filipino is to be praised, much that would do credit to any nation. It is my purpose to review some of these achievements and to stress their importance in the making of a stable government.

PUBLIC ORDER

Governor General Smith in 1907 certified to the President of the United States that there was complete peace in the Philippines; and because of that certification the first assembly was established. From that year until the present peace has reigned in the islands. Neither during the economic crisis nor amidst the hardships of the World War did conditions change. Some may say that I have overlooked certain uprisings. I have not. There have been disorderly "mobs" from time to time, but must the whole country be judged by them? We here in America have "uprisings" and lawless mobs, but are we looked upon as unfit for self-government by reason of those facts? Just as in America, there are some bad people in the Philippines, and no doubt there always will be, but a vast majority of the Filipinos are lovers of peace and follow peaceful pursuits. Indeed, in some Philippine municipalities peace and good order are so well established that not more than two or three policemen are required. Even the Wood-Forbes mission—men not very friendly to the Filipinos—were forced to admit and did state that the Philippine Constabulary was "thoroughly dependable and efficient."

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

It is conceded on all sides that the Philippine Supreme Court is above all untoward influence, enjoys the confidence of the people, and is composed of men versed in the law and of exceptional talents. This court is made up of both Americans and Filipinos, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the United States Senate. Even the Wood-Forbes mission says of this court:

The supreme court has the respect and confidence of the Philippine people.

I know of no better way to discover whether the courts of first instance are rightly and impartially administering justice than to compare the percentage of appealed decisions affirmed and reversed by the supreme court. Affirmation by the highest court must destroy all claims of mistake, ignorance, partiality, political or family influence, or other improper motives. In 1921, just before General Wood took charge of things, the records show that in 1,782 cases the decisions of lower courts were affirmed 1,194 times, reversed 372 times, and modified 216 times. I wonder if this record would not compare favorably with our own courts?

EDUCATION

The greatest reform established in the Philippines since the American occupation is to be found in the public-school system. Even the most bitter critics of the Philippine people admit that they are seekers of knowledge. Since 1913 the growth of the public-school system has been simply enormous. In 1918 the census showed that 49.2 of the Filipinos over 10 years of age were literate. I doubt if that record can be beaten even by more fortunate nations.

In 1921 almost 1,000,000 Philippine children were enrolled in the public schools. In 1920 the records show that there were 5,280 primary, 614 intermediate, and 50 secondary schools. In just seven years, from 1913 to 1920, there was an increase of 102 per cent in the number of schools established, jumping from 2,934 to 5,944. In 1920 there were 17,575 Filipino teachers and 341 American teachers in the public-school system. Leading educators in the United States have given unstinted praise of the Philippine school system.

One of the oldest and most highly praised educational institutions in the world is the University of the Philippines. As a thermometer of the Filipino's thirst after knowledge it is interesting to note that the attendance upon instructions at this university has increased from 1,400 in 1912 to 4,718 in 1922, an increase of 237 per cent.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

There are five political units in the Philippines for the purpose of local administration, namely, provinces, subprovinces, chartered cities, municipalities, and municipal districts. There are at present 37 regular provinces, 11 special provinces, 10 sub-provinces, 2 chartered cities, 889 municipalities, and about 400 municipal districts. Practically all of the officials and subordinate employees of these various kinds of local governments, whether appointed or elected, are Filipinos, and practically all of the responsible officials are elected by the people. A most substantial and outstanding result from these local self-governments is the remarkable improvement in finances, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered due to the economic crisis of recent years.

In spite of these latter difficulties, improvements have gone steadily forward by the establishment of more schools and school buildings, market buildings, roads and bridges, artesian wells, waterworks systems, electric lighting systems, provincial capitols, etc. So extensive has been this program and so intense the desire of the Filipinos for such improvements that whenever the public funds seemed to be exhausted solicitation of voluntary contributions from the people in money and materials has been the order of the day, such solicitations almost always meeting with an enthusiastic and most hearty response.

In view of recent statements made in this House to the effect that at least 18 different languages were being spoken on one New York City block, it is both interesting and refreshing to note that the English language is the only recognized official tongue in the Provinces and municipalities of the Philippines. From the very beginning of the American Government in the islands the policy has been to make the English language the common and official language of the Philippines. It is no exaggeration to say that now almost all provincial boards and municipal councils have adopted and are now using the English language with success.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

The Woman's Club of Manila enjoys considerable prestige. This organization was instituted in 1910 at the initiative of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, one of America's most famous and best beloved women, and is composed of the most prominent ladies of Manila. Through its various committees the club has established four day nurseries in the city of Manila, and other valuable and beneficial welfare work. During the most critical moments of the World War this club, through its civic committee, conducted an island-wide campaign in home gardening and poultry raising. To do this work successfully, branch clubs were formed throughout the islands, and through these organizations much Liberty loan and Red Cross work was done.

At present there are 342 of these clubs in the islands—all well established and rendering much valuable assistance to those in official authority. In this manner the Filipino women have stepped out of their old shell of seclusion and taken up their responsibilities side by side with the men and hand in hand with their sisters in the most progressive countries of the world. The most salient result of club work among the women of the Philippines is the educational influence it is bearing upon the Filipino women. It is the ardent expectation of every club woman to work ultimately for a better standard of living, es-

pecially among the laboring classes, in order to give their children a fair start in life by giving them a good home and healthy moral environments.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Philippine Islands are essentially an agricultural country. The basic element of their economics is therefore the natural resources of the islands. In this respect it is most important to the stability of their economic conditions that agricultural land should be evenly divided among small landowners. Out of 2,000,000 farms in the Philippines, 96 per cent are owned by Filipinos. Eight million of them live on their farms, with houses of their own, independent of any absentee landlord or foreign masters.

Of the urban property, 91 per cent, consisting of houses and lands, is owned by the Filipinos. As democracy thrives better where the citizens are owners of the lands and houses wherein they live and out of which they earn their living, it is easily to be understood that the Filipino has proven his capability for self-government.

In common with other countries, the Philippines passed through the recent financial and business depression, but their foreign commerce decreased only 32 per cent, while that of this country decreased 48 per cent. The Philippine government to-day, as a distinct institution, is on as solid a financial basis as any government in the world. It is self-supporting, its taxation is adequate to its needs, and the per capita tax of the people is low. In fact, even the Wood-Forbes report stated that—

the Filipinos bear a smaller burden of taxation than the natives of Great Britain, United States, Japan, Argentina, and Brazil.

Both the central and local governments are on a good sound financial basis.

But why, Mr. Speaker, must we go further in search of evidence to convince us that the Filipinos are capable of self-government? By every sensible test, where honesty and fair play predominate, the facts show conclusively that these people are not only capable to manage their own affairs but that they are now doing it successfully whenever and wherever they are given the opportunity.

Abraham Lincoln, in a speech delivered at Edwardsville, Ill., September 13, 1858, said:

Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere. Destroy this spirit and you have planted the seeds of despotism at your own doors.

I agree fully with that sentiment so ably expressed by our great "Preserver of the Republic." The thoughts that he then expressed should be uppermost in our minds when we consider the appeal of the Filipino. We know the value of liberty, for have we not drunk of its life-giving waters? Patrick Henry valued it more highly than life itself, and thousands of Americans laid their bodies on the altars of sacrifice in order to give us its priceless heritage. Should we not then, in all fairness, grant unto the Filipino a like blessing? I believe we should.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. By special order, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] is entitled to address the House for one hour.

Mr. OLDFIELD. I suggest the absence of a quorum, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas makes the point of no quorum. It is evident there is not a quorum present.

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

The motion was agreed to.

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

Anderson	Celler	Doyle	Hawes
Andrew	Clancy	Drane	Hawley
Anthony	Clark, Fla.	Drewry	Hayden
Bacon	Clarke, N. Y.	Driver	Hooker
Beers	Collier	Dyer	Hull, W. E.
Bell	Connolly, Pa.	Edmonds	Humphreys
Berger	Cooper, Ohio	Fairfield	Jacobstein
Bixler	Croll	Fish	Johnson, S. Dak.
Bowling	Crosser	Freeman	Kahn
Brand, Ohio	Crowther	French	Kerr
Britten	Cullen	Gallivan	Kiess
Browne, N. J.	Curry	Geran	Kindred
Brumm	Darrow	Gibson	Knutson
Buckley	Deal	Gifford	Kurtz
Bulwinkle	Dempsey	Goldsborough	Langley
Byrnes, S. C.	Dickstein	Graham, Pa.	Lazaro
Cable	Dominick	Grilest	Lindsay
Carew	Doughton	Hammer	Little

Logan	O'Connor, La.	Reed, W. Va.	Taber
McDuffle	O'Connor, N. Y.	Rogers, N. H.	Tague
McKenzie	Oliver, N. Y.	Rosenbloom	Taylor, Colo.
McNulty	Paige	Rouse	Ward, N. Y.
MacLafferty	Parker	Sanders, Ind.	Ward, N. C.
Magee, Pa.	Patterson	Sanders, N. Y.	Wason
Major, Ill.	Peavey	Schafer	Wefald
Mansfield	Periman	Schnall	Weller
Michaelson	Phillips	Sears, Fla.	Welsh
Mills	Porter	Sears, Nebr.	Wertz
Morgan	Prall	Sherwood	Wilson, La.
Morin	Purnell	Snell	Winslow
Mudd	Quayle	Snyder	Wurzbach
Newton, Minn.	Ramseyer	Stalker	Wyant
Newton, Mo.	Ransley	Steagall	Zihlman
O'Brien	Rayburn	Sullivan	
O'Connell, N. Y.	Reed, N. Y.	Sweet	

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and ninety-four Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

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

The motion was agreed to, and the doors were opened.

THE RAILWAY LABOR BOARD

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] is recognized for one hour. [Applause.]

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this hour in order that I may discuss a matter which I regard of very wide importance to millions of people in the country, and, as a matter of fact, to the whole country. It relates to the present method of settling disputes that arise on the transportation systems of this country.

I have introduced a bill in the House, which is No. 7358, proposing to abolish the present Railway Labor Board and to set up in its place another scheme of adjustment of railroad disputes.

Before I undertake to discuss the details of the bill which I have introduced I desire briefly to outline the history of labor legislation which led up to the passage of the present Esch-Cummins transportation act and its labor provisions, beginning in 1888. For many years prior to the enactment of the first law which undertook, in a feeble and timid way, to provide for the adjustment of railroad labor disputes there had been much agitation throughout the country upon this subject and many bills had been introduced in the House and in the Senate. I think, probably, beginning back in 1873, Congress began to give its attention to the problem of providing some way by which labor disputes arising upon our railroads might be amicably adjusted so as to prevent interference with interstate commerce and at the same time provide a just method of settling disputes so as to grant to the carriers and their employees the rights to which they were entitled.

The first bill, however, which ever became a law was enacted by Congress in 1888. That law provided that both sides to any controversy, if they agreed to arbitrate the question, were to appoint one representative, and that these two representing each side should appoint a third, all of whom were to be impartial and disinterested.

The third appointee was to be the president of the board of arbitration, and any two members of that board might render a decision. They were supposed to meet and organize as soon as possible after their appointment, to hear and determine the controversy, sign their decision, and file it in the office of the Commissioner of Labor, who at that time occupied the position which was subsequently enlarged into the present Department of Labor. Each member of this board was to receive \$10 a day for his services during the time actually consumed in the settlement of any dispute. The President was authorized in the same law of 1888 to appoint two commissioners, one of whom was to be a resident of the State where the dispute existed, and who, with the Commissioner of Labor, were to investigate the causes of any dispute and suggest a settlement or remedy, the result to be reported to the President and Congress, whereupon the commission ceased to exist. The President was authorized to tender the services of this commission to settle any dispute either on his own motion or on the application of either side or upon the application of the executive of the State in which the dispute existed. The President could direct the commission to visit the scene of the controversy, and it had all the powers given to a board of arbitration. It was to hear and consider the disputes, make its report, and file that with the Commissioner of Labor, as the board of arbitration, which I have already mentioned, was to do.

That law was in existence from 1888 to 1898, but during its entire 10 years on the statutes not one controversy was ever settled by the arbitration provisions of that early law, and only one dispute was ever considered by the investigating commission referred to in the latter provisions of the law, and

that was the famous Pullman strike which occurred in Chicago in 1894 while Grover Cleveland was President, in which Eugene V. Debs and others were enjoined from interfering with interstate commerce or with the transportation of the mails. President Cleveland sent troops out to Chicago to preserve order and to prevent interference with the transportation of the mails.

It was recognized during the existence of this law that it was inadequate, and there began a movement for its amendment. Various bills were introduced in the House and in the Senate.

In 1898 the sentiment which had crystallized for some amendments to this law took form in the House and in the Senate by the enactment of the law now known as the Erdman Act. The Erdman Act was limited in its application to employees who were engaged in actual train service and had no application to the settlement of disputes arising among any other class of railroad employees. It did not provide for any investigation, as authorized in the act of 1888, but provided for mediation and conciliation, for which the former law did not provide in terms, although the committee of investigation authorized to be appointed by the President might be said to correspond in some degree to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation provided in the Erdman Act.

Under the Erdman Act in case of any controversy over wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor were to communicate with both sides and try to settle it by mediation and conciliation. In the event they failed to bring about a settlement by mediation and conciliation they were to endeavor to bring about arbitration through a board of three, one of whom was to be named by the road or roads involved in the controversy, another by the employees involved in the dispute, and these two were to name a third, and a majority of this commission of three or Board of Arbitration might render a decision.

Under the terms of the Erdman Act any agreement to arbitrate was to be submitted in writing, under certain stipulations which the law provided, which I need not detail. After the award was made it was to be filed in the office of the clerk of the United States circuit court in the district where the dispute arose or where the arbitration was entered into, and was to go into effect within 10 days from its filing. Exceptions might be filed by either side within 10 days to the award, and it was to be tried out in the circuit court of the United States.

If the report of the award was sustained by the court, it was to become binding and, under the terms of the Erdman Act, no employer could discharge an employee pending the settlement or for three months after the settlement without 30 days' notice, and the employees could not terminate their employment by any concerted action upon their part except under the same conditions. There was no penalty attached in this statute which would punish either side for a violation of that provision.

The law also provided that all members of any corporation should cease to be members in case they used force to bring about the settlement of any railroad dispute, but a corporation was not liable for the acts of its members, nor the members for the acts of the corporation. The corporations referred to evidently were not only the railroads but the labor organizations, which were incorporated in certain cases.

Contracts prohibiting any employee from joining an organization were declared to be void. This provision was afterwards declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Under the terms of the Erdman Act all the provisions of the act of 1888 were repealed.

For eight and a half years after the passage of the Erdman Act only one attempt was made to use it, and this attempt failed; but during the remainder of its existence, which was until the Newlands Act was enacted in 1913, 61 disputes arising upon the railroads of this country between the carriers and their employees were settled and adjusted under its provisions. No award made under this act was ever repudiated by either side, and only one appeal was ever taken to the courts of the United States as a result of awards made under the operation of the Erdman law.

One of the greatest improvements of this act over that of 1888 was a provision for a permanent Board of Mediation and Conciliation instead of a temporary board appointed for each particular emergency, but during all the existence of this law agitation became widespread throughout the country and in both Houses of Congress for its further amendment, and many bills were introduced by Members of the Senate and by Members of the House.

The result of this, in 1913, was the law which has since been known as the Newlands Act, which was in fact a mere amendment and extension of the Erdman Act, but which was afterwards known as the Newlands law and which repealed the provisions of the Erdman Act.

This law, like the Erdman law, applied only to employees engaged in actual train service. In the event there was a dispute between the roads and their employees over wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment, either side might request, as in the Erdman Act, this permanent board of mediation, which was provided for in the law, to make an effort to bring about a settlement. If the board of mediation was unable to bring about a settlement, the law provided for an arbitration by another board of three, one to be appointed by each side and one by the two, or if they failed to make the appointment, the third member was to be appointed by the board of mediation and conciliation; or they might have, if they desired and preferred, a board of six, in which event two were to be appointed by each side and the other two by the four, or if they failed to appoint within 15 days, then the other two might be appointed by the board of mediation and conciliation.

There was also provided in the law that there should be, in case of failure to settle the dispute by the board of mediation, an agreement to arbitrate, and this agreement had to be signed by both sides and had to contain certain stipulations as to what the award was to provide for. I believe there were 12 different things that the agreement had to stipulate. The award was likewise to be filed in the United States circuit court, and exception might be filed within 10 days to its provisions, to be tried out by the circuit court, and after they were tried out by the circuit court, if the award was sustained, it likewise became binding upon both parties. If there were no exceptions filed, the award became binding after 10 days.

In the agreement to arbitrate both sides had to agree that they would abide by the result of the arbitration, which, of course, was subject to be nullified on grounds of fraud or that it did not comply with the law or the terms of arbitration.

In addition to this, the President was to appoint a commissioner of mediation and conciliation, who was made a permanent officer of the United States, and in addition to this commissioner he was to designate two other officers already in the Government service, who were to compose the board of three to be known as the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, with the commissioner of mediation as the chairman, who was to receive, I believe, a salary of \$7,500 per annum. It provided also for an assistant commissioner of mediation and conciliation, and the old law of 1898 was likewise repealed.

That was in 1913, and the Newlands Act was in force from that time until the Government took over the railroads in the latter part of 1917. During that four and a half years up to June 30, 1917, many controversies were adjusted and settled. In all I believe 71 separate and distinct controversies between the railroads and the employees arising out of dispute over wages, hours of service, and conditions of labor were settled and adjusted under the Newlands Act, and in all a total of 148 cases were brought to consideration, some of which were withdrawn or otherwise disposed of.

Then, in 1916 the Adamson law was enacted, which provided for an eight-hour day, which I need not take the time to discuss and which many Members will remember, and which did not apply to any settlement of dispute by mediation and conciliation because the dispute was settled by act of Congress.

During the operation of the railroads by the Government a different method was set up for adjusting railroad disputes. In fact, when the Government took over the roads there was a dispute pending between the railroad employees and the carriers which had been pending for several weeks or months, but was settled some time after they were taken over, and the director general gave out a statement in which he said this dispute which existed at the time the Government took the roads over and inherited it would be settled, and that the men should go on with the work and depend on the Government to bring about a method of settlement which would be just and fair to both sides.

Acting under that statement, the director general appointed a commission composed of four members; that commission held hearings for many months and considered the disputes and finally brought in a report which recommended a certain increase in wages. That report, with very slight changes, was put into effect by the director general, and on account of the delay in bringing about that adjustment it was made retroactive, to take effect January 1, 1918.

After that dispute was settled, recognizing the fact that, as history had already demonstrated, other disputes were likely to arise in the operation of the roads between the carriers and

the men, a board of railroad wages and working conditions was created, whose report had to be submitted to the director general before going into effect.

There are two sorts of disputes that arise on railroads. One kind is a dispute growing out of the interpretation of agreement as to wage scales or working conditions that already exist. These disputes might be termed grievances; they might affect a large number of men in some way and they might affect only a small number of men, or they might affect a single individual. Recognizing the difference between the character of these disputes, the director general instituted boards of adjustment which were not to deal with the questions involved in changes of wages, their increase or decrease or change in the working conditions or hours of service, but these boards were to deal with adjustments and were to be composed of the representatives of the men themselves and of the carriers, to be selected by the respective sides of the dispute, or if there was no dispute the boards were created and made permanent during the Government operation and they were to settle all grievances of every kind and character growing out of disputes that arose over the interpretation of existing agreements as to scales of wages and conditions of service.

The board on wages and working conditions was a board which after the first settlement was to settle all disputes arising with reference to increase or decrease in wages or changes in working conditions. The boards of adjustment were numbered adjustment board No. 1, dealing with one class of employees, and board No. 2, dealing with a different class of employees, and board No. 3, dealing with still other classes.

Not only the first director general, but Walker D. Hines, who was subsequently appointed, the railroads themselves, the Department of Labor, and every organization and every agency that had any opportunity to observe the operation of this system of settlement have testified to its efficiency, to its fairness, and the wise methods which were adopted in the settlement of disputes.

When the railroads were turned back to the owners under the Esch-Cummins Act, which passed in February, 1920, a new method was set up for settling disputes arising between the railroads and employees. It seemed to be recognized by Congress, and by a large number of people, that the railroads ought not to be turned back to the private owners without providing some method of adjusting disputes that might arise. During the latter days of the operation of the Newlands Act there had grown up a widespread belief among many people, and particularly among the employees of the railroads, that the Newlands Act itself in many respects ought to be amended and changed. In November, 1919, Mr. Esch, of Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, introduced the original Esch bill restoring the railroads to private operation, and in that bill he provided a method by which disputes might be settled between the roads and their employees, and that method was that conferences were enjoined by the act itself upon the employees and the carriers in an effort to bring about an adjustment of their difficulties without interference from the outside.

That bill passed in November, 1919. During its consideration the Anderson amendment introduced by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] was substituted for the Esch provisions as introduced by the committee in the House in November. Even that amendment provided for conferences and the appointment of adjustment boards and for provision for mediation and conciliation somewhat similar to the provisions of the Erdman and Newlands Acts.

That bill went to the Senate with the Anderson amendment included within it, as passed by the House. In the meantime, Senator CUMMINS, of Iowa, had introduced a bill which was radically different from either the Anderson amendment or the original text provision, and which provided for compulsory arbitration, providing a drastic and stringent law that made it unlawful for any two or more men to agree to quit their work prior to the submission of a dispute to arbitration, pending the arbitration and after it had been arbitrated. So that under the terms of that bill any two men, father and son, brother and brother, at the breakfast table in the morning, who were participants in a dispute with the railroad company, if they agreed, talking things over at their breakfast, that they would quit, would violate the law, and they might be punished by heavy fine and imprisonment. When the House bill went to the Senate, after its consideration here, the Cummins amendment was inserted and was passed by the Senate practically as introduced by Senator CUMMINS. When that bill came back here from the Senate it provided for compulsory arbitration and for drastic antistrike provisions which punished by fines and imprisonment any two or more railroad employees on any

road engaged in interstate commerce and subject to the act to regulate commerce, who got together and agreed to quit. The bill was sent to conference. The conferees were engaged every day for six weeks in undertaking to adjust the differences between the House and the Senate, and after many laborious days of consultation and conference, debate and dispute, the conferees brought back into the House and into the Senate the Esch-Cummins law as it now exists. Two of the members of the conference, of whom I was one, refused to sign that report, and refused to vote for it upon its passage. Title III of the Esch-Cummins law provides that there shall be a conference between the railroads and their employees in an effort to bring about an adjustment of all disputes, not only involving grievances or the interpretation of existing contracts, but in order that all disputes arising out of controversies over increases or decreases of wages, or any change in the working conditions might be settled by a conference among the railroads and their employees.

The history of railroading in this country has demonstrated that the most satisfactory method of adjustment of all railroad disputes involving labor and working conditions has been when the men on both sides were permitted to sit down at a table and settle their own disputes without interference from the outside. [Applause.] But in the event that they could not settle their disputes by a conference, the present Esch-Cummins law provides that there shall be set up voluntary adjustment boards, to be composed of men on both sides. There is no compulsion, however, in the law relative to the setting up of these adjustment boards. They were supposed to take the place of the adjustment boards provided in the operation of the roads by the Federal Government, so that where conferences had not been able on the ground to settle these disputes they might be referred to these various boards of adjustment set up either in regions or in any locality by common consent of the roads and their employees. After the adoption of this law the railroad employees, from one end of this Nation to the other, offered to enter into agreements setting up these adjustment boards. They made these propositions not only nation-wide, but they made them to their individual employers upon the individual roads of the United States. Some of the railroads agreed to these adjustment boards, but many of them did not agree, and until this time many of the railroads have refused to enter into agreements with their employees establishing these adjustment boards either in the regions or upon individual roads, so that this particular part of the present law has been ineffective, for the sole reason that many railroad companies have refused to carry out the spirit even of the Esch-Cummins law in the formation of these adjustment boards.

The present law provides for the present Railroad Labor Board, composed of nine members, three of whom are to be appointed by the President from a list submitted by the railroad employees, three of whom are to be appointed by the President from lists submitted by railroads, and the other three to be appointed by the President from the public.

These nine men now form the Railroad Labor Board. So far as the labor provision in the Esch-Cummins law is concerned, I do not know yet where that particular title came from. It was brought into the conference committee somewhere from the outside. No employee was ever consulted with reference to its provisions. They were not permitted to come before the conference committee to express their desire with reference to labor legislation, but they have entered into the operation of this objectionable provision in a spirit of patriotism. They submitted their names to the President. It was contemplated that no dispute arising from disagreement as to the interpretation of existing wage scales and agreements should have to go to this Railroad Labor Board, except in cases where these adjustment boards referred to have been unable to reach an agreement. The Railroad Labor Board as now formed was intended to deal with larger questions—questions of wage increases or decreases or the questions of changes in the fundamental conditions of labor that might apply upon the transportation systems of the country; but because many of the railroads themselves have refused to cooperate with their employees in the appointment of these local or regional adjustment boards the Railroad Labor Board, nine men in Chicago, have been compelled not only to adjust differences involving the larger questions of railroad employment, but they have been compelled to consume their time in petty disputes arising on individual roads from the interpretation of a grievance, and even to take up their time adjusting individual disputes between individual men and the employers. As a result, the Railroad Labor Board has been unable in many

cases and unwilling in others so to function as to give satisfaction to either side in disputes arising.

That Labor Board has been in operation now less than four years, and there are to-day pending before it on behalf of four railroad brotherhoods alone 845 unsettled railroad disputes. Some of those cases have been pending before the board for more than three years. As the result of the refusal of many railroads to cooperate with the employees in forming the local adjustment boards the Railroad Labor Board has been swamped with all kinds of large and small disputes growing out of the interpretation of conditions. This has given rise to universal dissatisfaction over the operation of the law. The three members appointed by the public have assumed that they were arbitrators, that they were to cast their votes for or against one side or the other, and some of the members who were appointed from the public, notably, the chairman of the board, the Hon. Ben W. Hooper, saw fit to denounce the railroad employees in cases when they did not conduct themselves to suit these gentlemen, and before the Senate committee recently he also criticized some of the railroads for not obeying the decisions of the board. I have not time to go into details about the character of cases which are pending, but the fact is that it has resulted in a practical denial of justice where men have appealed to the Railroad Labor Board, and either because it was so swamped with work it could not consider it or for some other reason best known to themselves, many of the employees have waited 39 months to secure a decision from the present Railroad Labor Board in a controversy in which they were involved. It is generally conceded that the Railroad Labor Board has in general given satisfaction neither to the employees nor to the railroads nor to the rest of the public. Now the present law operates as a distinct advantage to the carriers in the settlement of railroad disputes because there is no power either in the board itself nor in the courts to enforce a decision of the Railroad Labor Board. Therefore the carriers violate it whenever they want to, and there is no power that can compel them to obey it and no punishment that can be inflicted by reason of their disobedience.

In a report made by the chairman of the Railroad Labor Board he calls attention to the fact that up until November, 1923, there had been 148 violations of the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board by the carriers in the United States. If an employee or group of employees is dissatisfied with the decision of the Railroad Labor Board all they can do is to quit work. They either must abide by the decision or subject themselves to discharge by their employer, or quit work. In other words, the carrier has the means of enforcing the law against the employee by compelling him either to quit or to go on strike, while the employee has no remedy either legal or economic against the carrier who disobeys the orders of the commission except to strike.

Mr. REECE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I will.

Mr. REECE. Does the gentleman have figures to show how many cases have been settled by the board?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I have not any figures to show how many cases have been settled, but I should say there are something over 2,000. But many of these were petty grievances. Now, in the message delivered by President Coolidge on the 6th of December he calls attention to the inadequacy of the Railroad Labor Board as it now exists, and suggested that it ought to be remedied. He says this:

The settlement of railroad labor disputes is a matter of grave public concern. The Labor Board is not altogether satisfactory to the public, the employees, or the companies. If a substantial agreement can be reached among the groups interested there should be no hesitation in enacting such agreements into law.

Mr. Hoover, in an address before the Transportation Conference, which met in Washington in January, made a very strong statement as to the dissatisfaction which had been created by the operation of this board out in Chicago, and he said that it ought to be amended.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. BARKLEY. I will yield.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Has the gentleman's attention been recently called to a speech delivered by President Harding in Kansas City on the transportation problem on June 22, 1923, in which he referred to the unsuccessful operation of the Labor Board?

Mr. BARKLEY. In his speech at Kansas City on June 22, 1923, on the subject of transportation, President Harding declared himself in favor of such modifications in the Railroad

Labor Board and the law governing it as would make the plan successful, which he declared it had not been up to that time.

But—

He said—

there is little to hope for until all concerned are ready to comply promptly with the board's decisions. I am frank to say that I do not hope for compliance on the part of the employees so long as decisions are ignored by the managers.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not desire to begin yielding—I will yield, however.

Mr. BLANTON. Only for one question. The gentleman from Kentucky, who has studied this question, says where parties are called and sit across the table from each other they can settle these disputes, and that that was the ideal method. I want to ask the gentleman this, if the gentleman is leaving out altogether there the interest of the public in such settlements?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; not at all. I am going to deal with that phase of the subject a little later. In the annual report of Secretary Davis, Department of Labor, for the year 1923 he has this to say in reference to the settling of disputes on transportation systems:

Apparently the differences between the management of the railroads and their employees have been increased and complicated rather than diminished by the operation of the machinery provided by section 800 of the law (transportation act). The practical operation of that plan brings about unreasonable delays in the adjustment of minor disputes and accentuates to the dignity of a contest petty differences with reference to wages and conditions of labor.

Judge George W. Anderson, judge of the circuit court of appeals of the first circuit, and who was at one time public-service commissioner in Massachusetts, and a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has made a similar recommendation with reference to the present transportation act.

In testifying at the hearings of the New England Committee on Railroad Consolidation in Boston, December 20, 1922, Judge Anderson said, among other things:

Turning to the labor provisions of the transportation act, the situation is still blacker. A large part of the dominant managerial forces did not accept in good faith the labor provisions of the act. Those labor provisions, in which I never had much confidence, were * * * an attempt on the part of many of the legislators to safeguard the essential rights of labor and avoid interruption of railroad service by strikes. There was not sufficient political courage in Congress to make strikes flatly illegal or to provide adequate responsible representation of labor in the initial management so as to make them practically impossible. The compromise was to leave the labor forces at the mercy of the exploiting forces that dominate the railroads and to provide a tribunal to arbitrate in the controversies certain to result. How the scheme would have worked if it had been accepted in good faith by practically all the railroad managers no one can say. It was not so accepted. The shopmen's strike of last July was the result. * * * To repeat, the labor provisions were practically their own scheme for dealing with labor, and they showed neither good faith nor tolerable efficiency in working their own scheme. * * *

The general result is that the mass of railroad employees were, in my opinion, never so embittered and so distrustful of railroad management as now. The relations between the managerial staff and the operating staff were never so bad. Except in a few spots, there is no such thing as loyalty to the existing railroad corporations. No amount of printed propaganda and deception can conceal the fact that railroad equipment is now utterly inadequate for its job. The shopmen's strike has cost the railroads many millions of dollars in direct cash outlays and hundreds of millions more in loss of traffic. It has cost the American people untold sums, probably millions in the aggregate. Nothing has been settled. The strike was lost by both sides, so far as labor cost was concerned. If it taught us any valuable lesson, it is that we must have a radical change in the relations between the human forces absolutely essential to the ongoing of our transportation industry and the managerial forces. The labor provisions of the transportation act are equally discredited. So is the Labor Board. * * *

Mr. Charles Rippin, president of the National Industrial Traffic League, at the national transportation conference, held in Washington, January 9 to 12, on behalf of his organization advocated the repeal of the Labor Board provision of the transportation act. He said in part:

In the first place the board as constituted under the law is not a disinterested tribunal. The presence of the partisan representatives

upon an administrative or judicial board has a tendency to destroy its usefulness as a tribunal. We believe that private industry will be better off without the Railroad Labor Board.

Dr. Emory T. Johnson, dean Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania; expert on transportation, United States Industrial Commission, 1899; expert on traffic, National Waterways Commission, 1909; member public service commission, Pennsylvania, 1913-1915; transportation expert, Chamber of Commerce of the United States; and author of books, etc., on transportation, at national transportation conference, Washington, January, 1924, said:

I have never been content with the tripartite organization of the Labor Board. I have reached that conclusion as the result of some experience, not only as a theoretical study, and I am inclined to think that the effect of the present board is to minimize the settlement of disputes directly by negotiation between representatives of the carriers and the employees. I mean disputes as to wages, not as to working conditions—and I sincerely hope that the resolution committee will have put before it other plans than the present Railway Labor Board plan, and that out of this conference may come one of two things: Either a recommendation for a conference such as Mr. Hoover suggested, namely, between employees and carriers, or a definite recommendation for a different organization of the Railway Labor Board.

Mr. Henry Bruere, vice president Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., for years in charge of industrial investigations and research; Federal director United States Employment Service for New York State; director National Railways of Mexico, and so forth, at national transportation conference, Washington, D. C., January, 1924, is reported in 76 Railway Age, 237 (240), as follows:

Henry Bruere * * * proposed that the railroad managers and their employees hold a conference to establish some plan of cooperation. He asked whether it would be appropriate for the committee—on resolutions—to add a suggestion that the management of the railways and their various groups of employees early confer in some appropriate way regarding a general plan of cooperation between the companies and employees in their mutual interest and in the interest of the public. And that such conference also address itself to the establishment of methods, including the necessary public machinery for maintaining such cooperative relations.

Mr. Edwin E. Witte, chief legislative reference library, State of Wisconsin, made the following statements regarding Title III:

The present law has failed to preserve industrial peace on the railroads of the country. * * *

The labor provisions of the present law and the Railroad Labor Board are discredited among the organized railroad employees of the country. The railroad men's unions, practically without exception, regard the railroad labor board as an ally of the antinom railroad executives. * * *

The present law has utterly failed to bring about better relations between the carriers and their employees. * * *

The Railroad Labor Board in its decisions has failed to accord to the railroad employees any guaranty corresponding to the guarantees to capital invested in the carriers. This is illustrated in the decision of the board denying to common labor on the railroads a living wage and ridiculing the idea of a living wage.

Other statements by equally prominent and well-informed men have been made from one end of this country to the other with reference to the operation of the present transportation act, particularly Title III, undertaking to deal with railroad-labor disputes.

Now, in order to remedy the evil to which I have called attention, I have introduced into the House a bill which is known as the railway labor act, and it has been likewise introduced in the Senate.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The purpose of the proposed railway labor act is to insure continuity and efficiency in the transportation system of the country by providing means whereby the management and the employees, through representatives of their own choosing, shall confer on the problems of the "human side" of railroading, and through such conferences, first, enter into collective agreements respecting wages and working conditions, and, second, adjust differences of all kinds. To carry out this purpose a duty is imposed on both parties—

to exert every reasonable effort to make and to maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, and working conditions.

Disputes over proposed changes of rules or rates of pay, or over the application of agreements, are to be settled in conference, if possible, and the machinery of boards of adjustment,

and a board of mediation and conciliation or reference to arbitration is to be resorted to only when a conference can not produce an agreement.

The proposed legislation utilizes the successful provisions of former acts (the act of 1882, the Erdman law, the Newlands law, and Title III of the transportation act) and seeks to avoid the weaknesses that developed in the practical operation of these laws.

MACHINERY PROVIDED

The proposed act provides four ways in which differences between the men and the management can be adjusted:

1. CONFERENCES

The primary emphasis is laid on conferences. Section 3 (A) (1) imposes a mandatory duty upon the parties involved in a dispute to confer. Such conferences must be held whether a dispute is one—

arising out of grievances or the application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, or proposed changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions.

While there is no duty upon the parties to decide such disputes in such conferences, the parties, through their representatives, must meet and endeavor to agree.

The framers of this bill, which has been drafted chiefly by practical railroad men, have provided that in these all-important conferences the workers shall have genuine representation; otherwise such conferences are useless. If a management is permitted to exert pressure to influence the choice of conferees or to refuse to meet conferees whom it does not select or approve, the satisfactory results of conferences are impossible and autocratic dictation is made doubly offensive by the pretense of democratic cooperation. The much-censured conduct of certain railroads in seeking to control the choice of representatives of its shop and clerical forces shows that the effectiveness of the conference system depends entirely on this principle of independence.

The bill therefore provides (sec. 3-A-2) that the representatives shall be designated by the parties in such manner as their own organization shall decide—

without interference, influence, or coercion exercised by either party over the self-organization or designation of representatives by the other, and it shall be deemed a violation of the obligation herein imposed upon carriers for any carrier * * * to interfere with or to attempt to influence or control, directly or indirectly, the organization of employees or subordinate officials or participate in the functioning thereof or the designation of employee or subordinate official representatives.

It is because voluntary agreements between the parties immediately concerned is the foundation of the entire bill that so much emphasis is placed upon this matter of noninterference by one party in the selection of the representatives of the other. Moral and legal obligations to fulfill a contract arise only when the parties are bound by their self-chosen representatives.

2. BOARDS OF ADJUSTMENT

If a dispute (except disputes involving changes of rules or wages) can not be disposed of to the satisfaction of the parties in a conference, the act imposes upon the parties the duty to refer such disputes to the appropriate board of adjustment, where the controversy will, if possible, be decided.

The boards of adjustment have nothing to do with changes of rules or working conditions. Controversies over such questions may be settled (1) in conference; (2) through mediation, or (3) by arbitration. The boards of adjustment are therefore concerned solely with questions of operation under existing agreements. It is hence appropriate and desirable that they should be composed exclusively of practical railroad operators.

The members of the boards of adjustment are government officers, appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. However, these boards are not third-party tribunals, but are an extension of the conference plan on a national scale, where men skilled in railroading, representing both managements and the employees, can try to adjust the human problems of their common business.

There are four such boards, divided roughly as follows:

Board No. I. Train service men.

Board No. II. Shop and mechanical workers.

Board No. III. Clerical and station workers, stationary firemen, and maintenance-of-way men.

Board No. IV. Marine workers.

The organization of board No. I is typical. This board is composed of 14 members. Seven are representatives of management, appointed by the President from not less than 14 names presented by the carriers. Seven are representatives of labor, appointed by the President likewise from a list of not less than 14 nominees, each of the "nationally organized crafts" within the classifications embraced by board No. I being authorized to nominate two men.

Again, it should be emphasized that these are not third-party tribunals or boards of arbitration. The members are not expected to stand "impartially" between those who bring controversies before them for adjustment. There is no "public member" or "neutral" or "umpire." Long experience has convinced railroad men—employers as well as employees—that the continuity of railroad service can most often be secured, not through referring technical problems to individuals enjoying so-called impartiality—individuals unfamiliar with the problem of the engine cab, the train, the yard, the ship, and the machine shop—but rather through providing disputants with a full and fair opportunity to present their claims before an equi-partisan board. The successful operation of just such boards for years on various railroads and covering all railroads during Federal control and some of the gratifying results of similar machinery in Canada in recent years have demonstrated the effectiveness of this method of settling controversies.

The bill provides in addition for the exceptional situation where the parties may be unable to adjust their differences within the industry itself, either in conference or before the appropriate equi-partisan board of adjustment. In that event—(a) the board of mediation and conciliation may be invoked or may intervene; or (b) there may be submission of the dispute to arbitration.

3. BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION

The composition and the function of this board are quite different from the intra-industry machinery heretofore discussed. This board is made up of five commissioners, appointed by the President. They are all to be impartial and not associated in interest with either the carriers or the unions. Unlike the present Railroad Labor Board, this board is not an impotent court, authorized to "decide" cases, but without power to make its decisions effective. The creation of this board would inaugurate a return to the successful mediation provisions of the Erdman and Newlands Acts.

The functions of the commissioners are threefold:

(a) The board may try by mediation to induce the parties to settle all disputes as to the application of agreements which can not be adjusted either in conference or before the proper board of adjustment. The board may act either on the request of either party or on its own initiative.

(b) The board may take similar action in the case of proposed changes of rules or wages, which have not been agreed upon in conference between the parties.

(c) If conferences, adjustment, mediation, and conciliations have all failed to result in an agreement, the board shall endeavor to induce the parties to submit their differences to arbitration under the conditions provided in the bill; and if this effort succeeds, the board shall help to organize the arbitration proceedings.

4. ARBITRATION

The bill provides for voluntary arbitration of either class of disputes which have not been settled in conference, (1) of disputes regarding the application of agreements which have not been settled in conference or by a board of adjustment or after mediation, or (2) of disputes regarding changes of rules or wages which have not been settled directly in conference or after mediation. In either event if the board of mediation has failed to bring about an amicable adjustment—

the said board shall at once endeavor, as its final required action, to induce the parties to submit their controversies to arbitration. (Section 5-A.)

The board of arbitration may consist of three to six persons, as may be stipulated in the arbitration agreement. If a board of three is provided, each party shall choose one; if a board of six, each party shall choose two. If the parties fail to agree upon the third arbitrator, or upon the fifth and sixth arbitrators for a board of six, it is the duty of the board of mediation to choose the one or two disinterested arbitrators (sec. 5-D). The form and contents of the agreement to arbitrate are set forth in section 7-C, and comprise a restatement of the best provisions of arbitration agreements under previous laws. In this agreement it is provided that the parties shall agree to execute faithfully the award and that it shall be filed with the clerk of the appropriate district court and judg-

ment shall be entered upon it: *Provided, however,* That the court shall have power to set aside the award only upon the three grounds—

- (a) That the award or the proceedings were not in conformity with the act; or
- (b) That the award does not conform to the agreement to arbitrate; or
- (c) That there was fraud or corruption which affected the result of the arbitration.

These provisions of the agreement to arbitrate, whereby the parties expressly limit the power of judicial interference, are for the purpose of preventing the delays or harassments of litigation, whereby the purposes of arbitration are defeated. This marks an important advance over previous legislation.

5. GENERAL PROVISIONS

There are certain provisions of considerable importance not covered in the previous description of the machinery provided in the act which should be briefly described.

(a) Section 6 requires 30 days' written notice of any changes of rules or wages and an opportunity for consideration of such changes in conference and for the use of the services of the board of mediation before such changes may be made effective, imposing a penalty that in cases of changes without notice or prior to fulfilling the requirements of the act such changes shall be void and the offender liable in damages to double the amount of the loss occasioned by such unlawful action. Section 4-B provides for an interpretation by a board of adjustment of any decision concerning the application of which a controversy may arise, and section 5-C makes a similar provision regarding interpretation by the board of mediation of agreements reached through mediation. These provisions are intended to prevent the reopening of controversies which have been presumably settled and to prevent either party from destroying the value of a settlement through an unfair interpretation of the agreement of settlement.

(b) Section 7-A (2) specifically provides that the refusal of a party to submit to arbitration shall not be considered as a violation of a legal obligation in order to prevent attempts to force parties into arbitration by judicial action. It is the underlying principle of the entire act that if opportunity is provided for ample hearing and fair consideration of matters in disagreement, the representatives of employers and employees can be relied upon to adjust amicably their differences, as they are more vitally interested than any other persons can be. The use of coercive methods to force agreements or to compel men to serve under unacceptable conditions is not only opposed to American principles but has been shown to be destructive of, and not productive of, harmonious industrial relations.

(c) In like manner, although arbitration awards are binding upon the parties thereto, it is especially provided in section 7-D (8) that nothing in the act shall be construed to require an individual employee to render compulsory service. It should be obvious that although organizations properly may be bound by their contracts and the members equally bound while rendering voluntary service, no individual can be compelled to render service so long as the Constitution of the United States forbids involuntary servitude.

The railway labor act is presented as a constructive measure for the adjustment of industrial controversies that affect the transportation service in such a manner as to promote the cooperative efforts of employers and employees, to insure harmony in and to improve the efficient operation of the American railroads.

THE BOARDS OF ADJUSTMENT—EMPLOYEES WITHIN EACH BOARD AND THE CORRESPONDING NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

BOARD NO. 1

Engineers: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Firemen and hostlers (including outside hostler helpers): Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
Conductors: Order of Railway Conductors.
Trainmen: Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
Switchmen and yard train service men: Switchmen's Union of North America.
Telegraphers (including telephoners, agents, lever men, train directors, tormen, and staffmen): Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
Train dispatchers: American Train Dispatchers' Association.

BOARD NO. 2

Machinists, helpers, and apprentices: International Association of Machinists.
Boilermakers, helpers, and apprentices: International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America.
Blacksmiths, helpers, and apprentices: International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers.

Sheet metal workers, helpers, and apprentices: Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

Electrical workers, helpers, and apprentices: International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Carmen, helpers, and apprentices: Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

Signalmen, helpers, and assistants: Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.

BOARD NO. 3

Railway and steamship clerks, freight handlers, warehouse, storehouse, express, and station employees: Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Stationary engineers, firemen, and oilers, engine house and shop laborers: Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers.

Maintenance of way employees, bridge and building employees, section men, coal-chute laborers, crossing watchmen, and pumbers: United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Laborers.

BOARD NO. 4

Masters, mates, and pilots: National Organization Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America.

Longshoremen: International Longshoremen's Association.

Marine engineers: National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association of the United States of America.

This plan has been offered, my friends, in good faith, as a constructive method to bring about peace, confidence, cooperation, and justice among the great transportation systems of the United States. Neither side now has confidence in the Railroad Labor Board. The railroads themselves have no confidence in it, because they have violated its decisions 148 times in less than four years, and the railway employees have no confidence in it, because it has been used for the purpose not only frequently of working injustice to them, but it has actually been used in some cases in an attempt to break up the organizations of the railroad men that exist from one end of the Nation to the other, and the public has no confidence in it because it has been unable to do what Congress supposed that it would be able to do, bring peace and good order upon the railroads and prevent strikes among railroad employees.

The greatest strike that has occurred in the history of American railroads has occurred under the Railroad Labor Board as it now exists.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. WATKINS. What is the status of your bill, and what is it?

Mr. BARKLEY. I am just coming now to discuss that.

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

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. FREDERICKS. What are the features of the proposed bill which you think would insure the confidence of the employers and employees and the public, which you say they have not in the present system, assuming that the proposed features of the bill would function?

Mr. BARKLEY. Well, in the first place, the bill provides that, after the whole course has been run, mediation has been attempted and arbitration has been brought about, both sides must agree to abide by the award. That award is filed in a district court of the United States and becomes a binding judgment upon both sides.

The reason why the enactment of this law would inspire confidence is that it gives equal representation to both sides and no advantage to either side. When an employer and employee can sit down to adjust their differences, and if they feel sure they have a fair and square board which will give both sides justice, it will increase confidence on the part of the railroads and their employees, and when that confidence has been increased the public will be willing to accept it as a fair solution of the problem.

Mr. MCKENZIE and Mr. SPROUL of Kansas rose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. BARKLEY. I can not yield much more, because I have only seven minutes remaining. However, I will yield to my friend from Illinois.

Mr. MCKENZIE. As I understand, the gentleman's bill provides that they must make every effort to settle their disputes among themselves, but in case they fail, then in the final analysis it is compulsory arbitration.

Mr. BARKLEY. They are compelled to submit their disputes to the machinery set up and agree to its action to the extent that arbitration is provided. They are compelled to sign an agreement that they will abide by the verdict of the arbitrators, except, of course, that the verdict may be set aside

for fraud or if it does not comply with the law or the agreement to arbitrate.

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; I will yield.

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. In what way can this final decision be enforced in order to avoid a strike?

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course it can be enforced against either side as a group and the law provides that, but the provisions of the law do not compel any individual to work against his will if he does not want to, but they provide a remedy in damages where either side as a group may violate the provisions of the award.

Mr. MURPHY. Will the gentleman yield for just a question?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. MURPHY. Does it not bring us right back again to the injunction?

Mr. BARKLEY. No. There is no such provision in the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the gentleman's time be extended 10 minutes. He has studied this question very carefully and should be heard.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not want to ask for an extension.

Mr. LONGWORTH. The gentleman is making a very interesting speech which I think we all like to hear, but we have a number of important things to complete to-day.

Mr. BLANTON. Give the gentleman 10 minutes more.

Mr. LONGWORTH. We want to conclude general debate on an appropriation bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. I could get along with five minutes more.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I have no objection to that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky has five minutes still remaining of the time originally allotted to him.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Then the gentleman will have 10 minutes further.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Let the Chair understand. Is there a request for further time?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have five minutes additional.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Kentucky be extended five minutes beyond the hour originally granted to him. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Suppose that either side of the controversy—employers or employees—refuses to submit to arbitration, is there any compulsory provision for enforcing an agreement?

Mr. BARKLEY. No. Of course, there is no way by which you can actually compel the specific submission of anything by anybody. All you can do is to provide the remedy available to both. But if they agree to arbitrate, they must abide the result.

Mr. RAYBURN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I will yield to my colleague on the committee.

Mr. RAYBURN. Suppose they do agree to arbitrate but do not agree, then what?

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, if they agree to arbitrate then the bill provides for the appointment of arbitrators and they sign an agreement, both sides specifying the terms of the arbitration and what shall be arbitrated. Then if this board fails to make an award there is no way to compel them to do it; but if the board of arbitration makes an award, then that award is filed in the district court and is subject to 10 days' exception; then it is tried out by a Federal judge, and if it is sustained it becomes binding on both sides, and both sides may be bound to it as groups.

Mr. RAYBURN. Before they get to that, suppose they can not agree on the terms of the arbitration.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, if they can not agree on the terms of the arbitration there is no arbitration, but that has been true in all the laws that have heretofore been enacted.

Mr. HERSEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I am sorry, but I must conclude, as I have but little time remaining.

Mr. HERSEY. It is a very short question.

Mr. BARKLEY. Make it short. However, I can not always make my answers short.

Mr. HERSEY. Two sides can now arbitrate without any law, can they not?

Mr. BARKLEY. Certainly they can. You and I can go out and arbitrate if we want to, and I imagine that if we had a dispute we would.

This bill was introduced in the House on the 28th day of February. It is the result of nearly two years of serious thought and collaboration among those who propose it. It was introduced in the Senate on the same day by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HOWELL]. It was introduced in the Senate by a Republican and in the House by a Democrat in order that it might not be looked upon in any sense of the word as a partisan measure. [Applause.] Because the settlement of difficulties which arise on the transportation systems of this country is not partisan and ought not to be partisan, and can not be if we expect to obtain the best results from any law that may be passed by Congress. [Applause.]

I am a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which this bill was referred. I have made numerous efforts to secure its consideration in the committee. Those who are backing this bill have made a request for hearings on it, but up to this time the committee has taken no action on it. They have refused to grant hearings upon it; they have even refused to grant the proponents of this measure one day in which they might make a statement to the committee with reference to the provisions of this bill.

Mr. SPROUL of Kansas. Will the gentleman tell us why they refused?

Mr. BARKLEY. Well, I can not insert my eyes into the bosom of every member of the committee to find out why he refuses to grant hearings or take up the bill. All I know is that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has not taken it up. It has refused to take it up; it has refused to grant hearings, although the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has granted the proponents and the opponents of this bill a hearing and the hearings have been completed on both sides, and the bill is now under consideration by a subcommittee appointed by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. I am unable to understand why the United States Senate, with all of its business and with the charges that have been flung at it to the effect that it is not transacting the public business because investigations are interfering, has been able to grant the workers of the United States a hearing on an important measure, while the House of Representatives has thus far, through its committee, refused to give any consideration to this measure. [Applause.]

I do not know whether we shall be able to secure consideration of this bill in the committee or not. If I were permitted to make a venture, I would hazard the guess that that committee will not consider it during this session; it will not consider it during this Congress; it will not grant any hearings to either side during this Congress; and if the bill is considered by the House of Representatives it will have to be considered under the rule which was adopted at the beginning of this session permitting the Members of this House to discharge a committee from the consideration of a bill after it has been in that committee for more than 30 days.

I desire to say for the benefit of the Members that that motion will be made [applause], and the Members of this House will be given an opportunity to determine whether they are willing for that committee or any committee to smother deserving and meritorious legislation by refusing to give it consideration.

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin rose.

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. I was just going to ask the gentleman what he was proposing to do. Some of us who are very much in favor of the legislation will be glad to cooperate with the gentleman.

Mr. BARKLEY. I intend to file to-day a motion to discharge the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. [Applause.] That motion will be available at the Clerk's desk or in the custody of the Journal Clerk for the signatures of Members under the rule.

My friends, this measure was not introduced as a partisan measure. It is not intended to give either the employee or the employer an advantage in the settlement of railroad disputes. It gives both sides the same chance; it gives both sides the same representation; it gives both sides the same power; and if Congress shall enact this bill into law it will do more to restore the confidence of the great body of the public and of the working people of the United States in the agencies of government to adjust their disputes than any other legislation which has been proposed since I have been a Member of Congress.

There are some here who may think that the public only has an interest. There are some here who may think that the man in overalls ought to take whatever conditions are handed down

to him. I want the railroads to make money. I want them to prosper, but while I want them to prosper and desire that the stockholders shall receive an adequate return, yet the 2,000,000 men who work day and night to make the railroads of this country successful in carrying passengers and freight from one end of the country to the other are entitled at least to a part of the glory that will come by reason of the successful operation of the great transportation systems of the country. [Applause.]

When this motion has been submitted I trust, if the committee to which it has been referred does not take action upon it, the House will, and, having taken that action, it will pass the bill and send it to the Senate, so that the Senate may enact it into law and we may complete what I believe to be one of the most constructive pieces of legislation that has ever been submitted to the Congress of the United States for the settlement of the problems of labor and those who employ labor. [Applause.]

RELIEF OF FARMERS OF NEW MEXICO

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan presents a resolution from the Committee on Rules which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 246

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 52) for the relief of the drought-stricken farm areas of New Mexico. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. HAUGEN, and the ranking member of the minority on the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. ASWELL, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House, with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and the amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this rule permits the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution No. 52, which allows the United States Government to lend the citizens of New Mexico \$1,000,000 on conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It is similar in character to a number of resolutions previously presented to and adopted by Congress to relieve stricken sections of the country. The Senate resolution was reported unanimously by the Committee on Agriculture, adopted without opposition in the United States Senate, came over to the House side, and was reported favorably by unanimous vote of the Committee on Agriculture, and was brought to the Rules Committee because, under the call of the calendar, the resolution would be so delayed as to virtually nullify its purpose. It was therefore necessary to expedite its consideration by the rule now offered.

The merits of the proposition have been fully considered by your Committee on Agriculture. Its importance and the urgent necessity of its immediate consideration seemed obvious to your Committee on Rules, and therefore we have presented this rule in order to allow the House to take the matter up, if it so desires. I do not wish to discuss it further unless there are some questions.

Mr. BLANTON. I want five minutes on the rule.

Mr. SCOTT. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, of course, the five minutes will be wasted. I can not stop the passage of this resolution. It will pass because this Congress has been in a mood ever since it met, and when you get the Congress in a mood you can not stop the passage of freak legislation like this. Seven years ago the State of New Mexico, all of the western portion of the State of Texas, as big as four States in the Union, most of the State of Arizona and most of the State of Colorado, were suffering an unprecedented drought. I rode over thousands of acres of land where there was not a sprig of grass left. The turf was gone. Many people had nailed up their houses and left, and lots of people were suffering. I came before the Congress with some pretty strong recommendations from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, setting forth these conditions, and you could not get the Congress to make a move to grant relief for those people of four States. That was not one State. That was for the people of four States.

But here is only one State which is now suffering and it is to be granted \$1,000,000 of loans direct to its farmers. They are to be loaned \$6 an acre up to the extent of \$1,000,000. We may get some of it back, and we may lose most of it, and the probabilities are that we will lose most of it. But this is campaign year. This is primary year. This is general election year, and we are to lend \$1,000,000 to New Mexico under those conditions.

Mr. SCOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I regret I can not. If the gentleman will yield me five more minutes, I will yield.

Mr. SCOTT. I am not going to ask you a question that will take you five minutes to answer.

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman will yield me time I will answer any question anybody wants to ask me, but I can not do that in my five minutes.

You know what this resolution is for. It is a stepping-stone to other similar resolutions, paternalistic resolutions, if you please, unconstitutional resolutions, if you please, to lend money direct to certain communities over the United States where votes are going to be necessary this fall. I can not stop it. If I could, I would stop it. It is going to keep on and on and on, but I am not going to let it pass without registering the protest of at least one Member of Congress.

I represent an agricultural district, but I want to tell you that the real farmers of America are those who do not want direct loans from the Government. The real farmers of America are those who want only one thing from the Government, and that is the chance to keep their products from being manipulated by Wall Street and other combinations, and they want fair rates of transportation. If you give them a fair market that is all they want.

How long are you going to keep this up? You are setting a bad precedent and I hope the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. TUCKER] will make his voice heard here before this resolution is passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CHINDBLOM). The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman from Texas permit me to say: I assume that if the gentleman had been successful in his efforts in behalf of similar relief he would have more sympathy with the present appeal.

Mr. BLANTON. I think we have done enough for New Mexico already.

Mr. SCOTT. Possibly the gentleman will be interested to know that since the origin of the Government in the advances we have made to the citizens of the various States the repayment to the United States Government on all such loans has been 77 per cent, together with the interest thereon. [Applause.] I am just as much opposed to a paternalistic system as the gentleman from Texas, but I do think the United States Government is capable of extending financial aid to a stricken section of the country and not in any sense become thereby committed to a paternalistic policy.

The gentleman from Texas attempts to insinuate that this matter was brought before the House at this time for the purpose of capitalizing it politically. Of course, the gentleman shows his unfamiliarity with the subject, because both the Senate and House resolutions were offered by gentlemen of his party.

Mr. TINCHESTER rose.

Mr. SCOTT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TINCHESTER. I was merely going to call attention to the fact that the gentleman from New Mexico espoused the bill.

Mr. ASWELL. And I want to call attention to the fact that it was introduced in the Senate by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES].

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan moves the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on adopting the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 52, for the relief of the drought-stricken farm areas.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. DOWELL in the chair.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. On page 8, section 2, of the bill it reads:

Sec. 2. That for the purposes of this act there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000,000, to be immediately available.

That is clearly against the rules of the House to put such an appropriation as that in a bill that does not come from the Appropriations Committee. I make the point of order on that ground.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman, this is a Senate bill, and the gentleman's point of order will not lie.

Mr. BLANTON. The Speaker held that a bill coming from the Senate is subject to the same rule as though it originated in the House. That has been held twice by the Speaker. The Chair will readily see the force of such an argument, for otherwise the Senate could introduce all the bills.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, the committee authorized the insertion of the word "authorized" in case anyone objected.

Mr. CRAMTON. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CRAMTON. Is this the proper time to raise such a point, or should it not be in the course of reading the bill when the section is reached?

Mr. BLANTON. The rule says it may be raised at any time.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. The point should be raised at this time, because if it is not an appropriation bill, the whole thing fails.

Mr. BLANTON. Of course.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Is there any possible defense against the charge that it is an appropriation?

Mr. BLANTON. Not at all; because it appropriates \$1,000,000.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, while the rule does say it may be raised at any time, the decision in the Sixty-seventh Congress held that, being a Senate bill, it would be necessary to make the point of order effective by an amendment. The orderly way would seem to be that when the section is read, if it is subject to a point of order, the point of order could be made. The rule says it can be made at any time, thus guaranteeing that the gentleman will not lose his rights.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. The point then being made, if sustained, that part of the bill to which the point of order is made would be stricken out, thereby acting as an amendment, as the Speaker ruled in the Sixty-seventh Congress; but the point being made now before there is general debate, before the resolution is read under the five-minute rule, the effect of it is only to hold that the resolution is not in order.

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

Mr. CRAMTON. I do not know how you can send a message to the Senate declaring that a Senate resolution is not in order. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. Suppose the House did not adopt the amendment, then the House would be in the position of taking advantage of its own rules.

Mr. CRAMTON. No; it would not.

Mr. BLANTON. This rule is to protect a minority in the House from having a legislative committee bring in an appropriation when it is not authorized to do so.

Mr. CRAMTON. If the gentleman will permit, if the point of order is raised as to a particular provision of a bill, and that point of order is sustained, then that part of the bill is stricken out, that action of the Chair acting as an amendment to the bill, and it would go to the Senate as an amendment to the bill. I suggest that the proper course is to wait until a section is read to which the gentleman wishes to make the point of order.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, along the same line indicated by my friend from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON], I refer the Chair to section 826-a, under paragraph 4, of Rule XXI, at the bottom of the page, where it says:

The point of order should be directed to the item of appropriation in the bill and not to the act of reporting the bill.

I read also from a note under the same section:

A point of order under this rule can not be raised against a motion to suspend the rules, and it can not be made against a Senate amendment to an appropriation bill, but it may be directed against an item of appropriation in a Senate bill, and in such event takes the form of an amendment.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I call the gentleman's attention to section 974 of the manual, where a similar point of order was raised by Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois. He raised the point of order that a legislative committee had no right to report such an appropriation bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order. I do not want to let the gentleman filibuster against the time of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I renew the point of order. We ought to have a ruling upon that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair overrules the point of order. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk proceeded to read the joint resolution.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the joint resolution be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, the resolution appropriates \$1,000,000 to be used for the purchase of seed and feed, at the rate of not to exceed \$6 per acre. The loans to be made through agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the loans to be secured by a first lien upon the crops.

The conditions in New Mexico seem to be very distressing. The testimony before the committee indicated that 4,070 farms in the last year have been abandoned, and 35 per cent of the banks in New Mexico have closed their doors and are in the hands of receivers. The farmers have borrowed money and have exhausted their credit facilities and are now unable to obtain funds. It seems proper that the Congress should come to their rescue. The committee believes that this resolution has merit and recommends its passage.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, the evidence presented to the Committee on Agriculture was very convincing, making this an exceptional case in view of the fact that the entire State of New Mexico was affected by the long drought of three years. No portion of the State has been sufficiently prosperous so that the people are able to pay their taxes. This made it a state-wide matter, and that is fundamentally the reason why I think the resolution ought to be adopted speedily.

I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McKEOWN].

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I know there is a disposition upon the part of Members of the House to hesitate to enact resolutions of this character. I say to you that this legislation will do more to stop in this country the great feeling of unrest that exists than anything else. There is no question as to the necessity of this legislation in this particular case. We have a similar situation in Oklahoma, and however embarrassing a man feels in coming to Congress and asking it to loan his people money, yet he must do so when men and women are suffering the hardships that some families on the farms undergo. We hear talk about surplus wheat, and yet there are men in this southwest country, and as good men as God ever made, who I dare say have not had flour in their homes for some months. I am not overdrawing the situation; I am not drawing a picture to appeal to your sympathy. The Congress of the United States seems always ready to open the doors of the Treasury when an appeal is made for people who live abroad, thousands of miles from here, but when it comes from this country, our own flesh and blood, some men here hesitate, and they say that we must close the Treasury doors and not do anything.

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

Mr. McKEOWN. For a question.

Mr. BLANTON. Did they give the gentleman from Oklahoma a measly little \$5,000 that he asked for a park? No. They turned him down.

Mr. McKEOWN. I am talking about something to eat, or for something to help to raise something to eat. They do not care anything about scenery. They have enough scenery down in New Mexico now. What they want is something to eat—an opportunity to live.

I want to tell you now that in regard to some of our people in Oklahoma about which I have suffered great embarrassment in coming before the committee and asking assistance for those people. I am willing to forego the personal embarrassment to me if I can render some service for those unfortunate folks. But the Committee on Rules has seen fit to deny me an opportunity for my plea to be heard. You talk about a campaign; there will be a campaign slogan in Oklahoma next fall; it will

be, \$10,000,000 for the Germans and not a cent for Oklahoma. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HAUGEN. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the report from the Committee on Agriculture says that—

In view of the desperate economic situation that confronts the citizens of the State of New Mexico, the committee deems it proper and just that this bill receive favorable action on the part of the House.

Yesterday we took up a bill which states that on account of the emergency conditions alleged to be existing in reference to rental conditions in Washington, which are supposed to be a continuation of the war emergency, that a commission to regulate and fix the price of rents shall be created. To-day this agricultural relief of \$1,000,000, to be loaned by the Secretary of Agriculture for seed, and so forth, in New Mexico, is brought before this committee—

Mr. ASWELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. In just a moment—on the excuse that there exists "a desperate economic situation."

The time has come to stop this sort of legislation, which will rapidly change the Federal Government into a benevolent paternalism. The bill yesterday, against which I joined in a most enjoyable filibuster—my very first—endeavored—

To create and establish a commission, as an independent establishment of the Federal Government, to regulate rents in the District of Columbia.

The first section of the bill made the following excuse for its proposal:

That it is hereby declared that the emergency described in Title II of the food control and District of Columbia rents act still exists and continues in the District of Columbia, and it is further declared, after investigation, that it will continue for an indefinite time in the future, and that the housing and rental conditions therein require further remedial legislation.

The bill of yesterday, the Rent Commission bill, attempted to keep alive the war measure of May 31, 1918, as construed by the act of October 22, 1919. I want you to note section 122 of that act, because we saw yesterday and see again to-day an attempt to pass emergency legislation that is not proper. Listen to section 122 of the rent act of 1919, as follows:

Sec. 122. It is hereby declared that the provisions of this title are made necessary by emergencies growing out of the war with the Imperial German Government, resulting in rental conditions in the District of Columbia dangerous to the public health and burdensome to public officers and employees whose duties require them to reside within the District and other persons whose activities are essential to the maintenance and comfort of such officers and employees, and thereby embarrassing the Federal Government in the transaction of the public business. It is also declared that this title shall be considered temporary legislation and that it shall terminate on the expiration of two years from the date of the passage of this act unless sooner repealed.

The armistice was November 11, 1918. Yesterday was April 14, 1924, and yet it is claimed that a war emergency still exists. We need to-day demobilization of the war centralization of power in the Federal Government in Washington.

There is no war emergency in rents to-day, nor is there a proper agricultural emergency in New Mexico that justifies this pending bill.

Now, gentlemen of the committee, no one feels more sympathetic than I do toward the farmer, because the people in my district—

Mr. ASWELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. In just one moment. Will the gentleman give me more time?

Mr. ASWELL. I have not any time to spare.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. In a minute I will yield. No one feels more sympathetic to the farmer than I do, and there is no one more practically interested in the welfare of the farmer than the men in the crowded city districts, because they absolutely depend upon each other. There is no one more sympathetic to the Mexican border of this country than I am. I spent the winter of 1916 in Texas, and I know that country and sympathize with its needs; but we are asked here from day to day insidiously to fix more strongly on the fundamental fabric of our Government in these special relief measures and to add all sorts of extra matter—

Mr. ASWELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Just one word. If there is a reason why we should provide funds to lend seed to the farmers of

New Mexico, there is no reason why it should not be lent to the farmers of Oklahoma. If there is a reason why we should lend money for seed, there is no less reason for lending money for the raising of cattle or other stock, and when we once get to attempting to extend it, we are adding to the fabric of the Government purposes for which it was never called into existence.

Mr. ASWELL. How did the gentleman vote on the German gift?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Yes; I voted on the German gift.

Mr. ASWELL. I said, How did the gentleman vote?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I voted for the German gift.

Mr. ASWELL. I thought so.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. The gentleman thought so, but the gentleman did not take the trouble to listen to my reason. My reason was that it was because of the mishandling of the peace conference by the American representatives that the economic recovery of Germany was delayed to such an extent that a condition existed where as a matter of decent—

Mr. ASWELL. Have the economic conditions been much better in the last five years?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Very much better in the last two years.

Mr. ASWELL. Conditions much improved?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Conditions are much improved.

Mr. ASWELL. It shows how little the gentleman knows about it.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I happened to be in France about that time. I do not know where the gentleman was in 1918 and 1919, but I know something about conditions overseas at that time—

Mr. TINCHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. With pleasure, to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. TINCHER. The gentleman is not prejudiced against the people of New Mexico because their suffering was caused by drought?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. No; I will say to the gentleman that that type of drought is a different type of drought, but it strikes no more decidedly at the fundamentals of the fabric of the American Constitution than the other type of drought which the gentleman has in mind. [Laughter.]

I am full of sympathy for the farmer of New Mexico, but I can not tax the farmers of Maryland to buy seed for the farmers of other States. We need farm help in Maryland just as much as they do in New Mexico, but this type of aid is not proper by the Federal Government in either place. [Applause.]

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL of Maryland. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield eight minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. TUCKER]. [Applause.]

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I came to the House this morning expecting to have the privilege of addressing you on the rum treaty, but I see there is very little chance for that, and I am now invited to say a word on this bill. Mr. Chairman, I represent a district in this House from which came a Representative years ago who was called upon to vote for an appropriation for the overflow sufferers in the Mississippi Valley. At the time he was called upon to make that vote he had a daughter in the overflow who had not seen land for 10 days, but, thank God, he voted against it. Why, what does this thing mean? Poor suffering people in New Mexico! Mr. Chairman, I may be mistaken, but I have a belief that the true province of government is not to put money into the pockets of any man, but to keep any man from putting his hand into your pockets. [Applause.] What does this amount to? Why if this appropriation is given, where does it come from? It comes from the farmer, constituents of my honorable friend the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TINCHER]—and mine as well—

Mr. ASWELL. Will the gentleman yield for just one question?

Mr. TUCKER. One moment. The downtrodden farmers of the West with their broken banks, with their demands for help, are called upon now to put their hands in their meager pockets and take out what they have for somebody else. Why, it is robbing Peter to pay Paul.

The only principle, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me, with all the sympathy that I have for these suffering people—the only thing for us to do, unless we are determined to make this Government a socialistic concern entirely, is to stop this thing at once. Obsta principis—"stop the very beginning of evil"—

is a good principle. I wish we had adopted that a long while ago. Let us get down to hard work. What the people of this country want is relief from the burdens of taxation; and when you give a million dollars to the farmers of New Mexico, our friends from Oklahoma will probably ask for another million for their farmers, and then somebody from the great Northwest will ask for a similar sum, and then our own farmers will want to know when their share is coming.

Mr. ASWELL. As the gentleman will recall, this is not a gift; it is a loan. The Congress made a loan to the very section you are weeping over now, the great Northwest, and has collected two-thirds of it.

Mr. TUCKER. But when you loan money you have first to get it; and how can you get it except by taxation?

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

Mr. TUCKER. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. In reference to the gift referred to by our friend from Louisiana, is it not a fact that the Agricultural Department admits that out of the three and a half million dollars loaned about a million and a half will never be collected? Over a million dollars has been lost.

Mr. ASWELL. Oh, I beg the gentleman's pardon; he is in error.

Mr. TUCKER. Gentlemen, are you going to start upon a policy that will lead you to destruction? In the awful condition of the farmers of our country, all through it, if you give this million, how can you resist an appeal coming from any other part of the country? And where is the money coming from? With every kind of feeling for your people—

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. If a private institution were to lend three and a half million dollars and lose one and a quarter of it, how long would they stay in business?

Mr. TUCKER. About 15 minutes. I want to read to you—I happen to have it with me for another purpose this morning—an extract from a letter by the President of the United States, a letter which he recently wrote to the Senate. I would like to read it, for there are many things that he says that I agree with. He says:

It is time that we return to a government under and in accordance with the usual forms of the law of the land. The state of the Union requires the immediate adoption of such a course.

To follow any other course must lead us to destruction, and "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God," for He has been good to the people of this country in the past, stand by the eternal principles of this Constitution that we love, live within its principles, and the starving people of the West and the suffering people of New Mexico will soon revive to rejoice in the perpetuation of these life-giving principles. [Applause.]

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia yields back one minute.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TINCHER].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TINCHER. Mr. Chairman, a number of home owners in New Mexico will be unable to have a crop this year unless they can have a loan of money to buy seed. There are no banks in any of these counties. All the banks have failed, and in many places there are no credit facilities.

There is no constitutional question involved in this resolution. There was a time when the constitutional argument made by my friend from Virginia [Mr. TUCKER], whom I always admire and often agree with, was very conclusive in this House; but that was before the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of an act to promote agriculture. Ever since I have been in Congress and for many years before it has been the practice of Congress to appropriate money for the benefit of the Government or the people when an emergency or calamity had the call. There have been appropriations for the relief of flood sufferers since I have been here, and there have been some dozen appropriations for the purchase of seed. The last thing that my predecessor did before I came to Congress was to obtain a loan of a million dollars which was used in my congressional district to plant wheat.

Mr. BLANTON. Was not that the thing that caused him to stay at home?

Mr. TINCHER. No. Every dollar of that loan was returned with the interest, and the Government benefited from it in the war. No; that was not the thing that kept him at home. He had a number of things to his credit.

I do not understand the reasoning of some people; I do not understand the reasoning of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] to-day, when he will take five minutes in charging that this is for political effect. I have no acquaintance with Senator JONES or the Congressman from New Mexico [Mr. MORROW], who introduced this bill. They are responsible for it.

I deny having any political interest in them. But the fact that they are Democrats while I happen to be a Republican will not warrant me in casting a vote which would mean the abandonment of four or five thousand farms with four or five thousand families down in the good old State of New Mexico. Some day, by reason of the staying qualities of those patriots and homesteaders there, New Mexico will be one of the greatest States of this Union. Some day the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HILL] will be proud of the fact that New Mexico is a sister State. And some day my friend from Maryland, who can vote for \$10,000,000 to relieve suffering Germans from hunger and starvation, will change his mind and be rushing forward here for a chance to help the good people of New Mexico if he gets a chance. A mind whose constitutional proclivities would permit him to vote for a \$10,000,000 gift to Germany and not permit him to vote for a one-million loan to New Mexico is an example of a peculiar process of reasoning to me.

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

Mr. TINCHER. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Our colleague from New Mexico is such a splendid gentleman and valuable legislator that I do not want the people of New Mexico to hold this against him in the next election.

Mr. TINCHER. I do not think the people of New Mexico will hold it against him. He is indeed an excellent gentleman, and he appeared before our committee, and we heard him tell how those thousands of families in his State would have to leave their farms if they did not get help.

I did think then that he was a worthy Representative, and I think now that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] ought to get right once and apologize to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. MORROW], withdraw his objection to this bill, and say this is one bill we will pass by unanimous vote.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TINCHER. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. I just want to say a word with regard to the workings of different men's minds. One thing which puzzles me most about the workings of the minds of some of the men who are opposing this proposition is the fact that they voted in the recent revenue bill to pay a bonus of \$232,000,000 to the big taxpayers of the country, or, at least, to remit that amount which they themselves admitted they had already passed on to the ultimate consumer, and yet those same men now come here and oppose making a loan to the farmers of New Mexico in order to enable them to make a crop.

Mr. TINCHER. Well, I have no doubt that the gentleman, with more time, could make a better speech than that in favor of this bill, but I thank him for that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired. [Applause.]

Mr. MORTON D. HULL. May the gentleman from Kansas have one more minute, so that I may ask him a question?

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Kansas one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for one additional minute.

Mr. MORTON D. HULL. What guaranties are there that this will not be a recurring condition in New Mexico; that the climatic conditions, and so forth, are not such that we may have to be making loans of this character again.

Mr. KETCHAM. May I answer that question? I may say that the hearings brought out the point that for three successive years the climatic conditions have made it impossible for them to produce a crop, but that so far this year the rainfall has been such that the coming year has the greatest promise of any of the years they have known in recent years, and if they can have this relief now to purchase seed they will not only be able to repay the loan many times but they will put themselves beyond the necessity of future loans.

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

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. MORROW].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Mexico is recognized for 15 minutes. [Applause.]

Mr. MORROW. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am very sorry indeed that the distinguished gentleman from the State of Texas [Mr. BLANTON] saw fit to attack this measure from a political standpoint. I am the only Representative in the lower House from the State of New Mexico, and I want to say to you here and now that I hope I represent not only the Democrats of New Mexico but the Republicans also in this matter. I believe when I am in this House I should discard political matters entirely, outside of party measures, and represent the people of my State, and I am attempting to do that. No Republican in the State need hesitate to write me asking a favor, because if it is within my power legitimately it will be granted.

The question has arisen in regard to this loan and the necessity for the same. It is true that certain portions of the West for several years have had a drought condition, and it has been necessary to come to the Treasury of the United States seeking a loan in behalf of the people. The Northwest did it. To those Members who have this afternoon said that that money was not repaid, I want to say this: That one of the Dakotas paid back 86 per cent and the other of the Dakotas paid back 76 per cent; 81½ per cent was returned by the State of Idaho to the United States Treasury, and the only State which failed to pay was the State of Montana, although that State did pay back 56 per cent of the amount borrowed from the United States for crop purposes. I want to say to you, gentlemen, that the State of New Mexico will return this money if this measure passes. There are conditions in that State now which clearly demonstrate that this year, with the moisture, there will be a crop raised.

My friends, New Mexico has suffered from a drought for a period of three years, a greater drought than has occurred in that State in 50 years.

Mr. TYDINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORROW. Yes.

Mr. TYDINGS. I would like to ask whether it is impossible to get a loan of this kind from the Legislature of the State of New Mexico? Can it not handle its own internal problems?

Mr. MORROW. I will clear up that question. As I say, in my State there has been extreme drought for a period of three years. This Congress knows they passed a resolution providing that cattle from that State might be taken across the border to Mexico for pasture purposes; the cattle were shipped from this State to California for pasture purposes; they were shipped to Kansas for pasture purposes, and during the entire period of three years most of the cattle have remained out of the State. Deflation in securities and deflation in livestock prices have brought such a crisis upon the State of New Mexico that 43 out of 130 banks in the State have gone into the hands of receivers, and many of those within the past six months. Only 22 per cent of the taxes have been paid in the State for this past year, the year 1923. Taxes amounting to \$5,000,000 are now due the State of New Mexico. The banks under the stress of conditions and under the arbitrary methods of our Federal reserve banks have had their loans called in my State, and the banks are unable to advance further money to the people living there. As has been stated, 4,070 farms have been abandoned in the past year, and to-day there are 5,685 farmers who can not plant a crop unless they receive some advancement.

I want to say to you gentlemen that the Agricultural Department will take care of this loan; it will be returned to the United States, and I do not believe one dollar will be lost.

Mr. TYDINGS. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MORROW. Yes.

Mr. TYDINGS. While I appreciate the gentleman is probably answering my question, what I really wanted to know was whether it was possible for a loan in the State of New Mexico to be floated by the Government of New Mexico.

Mr. MORROW. I am trying to explain to the gentleman that the tax conditions are such that the State could not do that at the present time. The taxes have not been collected. Conditions must change in the State. Many schools in the State have closed. The Santa Fe Railroad is now lending the farmers money to plant crops in the State, and this Government has loaned the railroads \$407,000,000 for 15 years; and if the Government of the United States can lend to our railroads, and the railroads in turn can lend to the farmers, one to support the other, it seems to me this Government can advance this loan to the people of my State.

My friends, a great argument has been made here that this is unconstitutional. It was one of the policies of this Government when it was established that the Government should provide for the general welfare of its people. When any cata-

trophe occurred anywhere in the United States—for instance, in the State of Texas, where the Galveston flood occurred, and a calamity fell upon that great State, which is to-day the greatest State in the American Union in the production of crops—what did this Government do? They lent money to those people in order that they might be protected. When a great calamity has occurred anywhere else in the United States—for instance, upon the Mississippi River—there is not a State but that has received assistance from the Government. This is not a gift. It is a loan. My people are going to pay it back. That is the history of my State.

Mr. HUfspeth. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORROW. Yes.

Mr. HUfspeth. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to another matter. When a great drought about 25 years ago visited the Rio Grande section of Texas this Government purchased seeds, purchased foodstuffs, and shipped to the farmers of Texas, and I do not know whether the Government was ever paid back or not.

Mr. MORROW. I thank the gentleman for the interruption. It is also true that when the grasshoppers devastated the great States of Kansas and Nebraska they were given money in order that their farmers could get upon their feet again.

Gentlemen, if New Mexico and her population are to remain, it is necessary that this Government come to the aid of the people, not in the way of a gift, but in the way of a loan to be returned.

I have facts and figures here which were recently gotten out. Twenty-four thousand people in that State have left the farms. Many of them have gone outside the State of New Mexico. Eight thousand people have gone from the State in the past three years. The others have gone into the towns. New Mexico has lost 8,000 people. New Mexico is not an impoverished State, New Mexico ranks fortieth among the States in agricultural pursuits. It ranks twenty-fourth in the production of minerals and mineral wealth. One-third of the entire 122,000 square miles of that State is underlaid with coal, which will be developed in time. Every resource known to man exists within the State, but at this time the farming conditions and the condition of the people are very distressing.

I want to say to you that there is no political thought in this matter. It originated from whom? From the business men of the State of New Mexico, from the banking interests, and from the farmers themselves, who appealed to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Jones], requesting that this effort be made in behalf of the citizens of that State, and, my friends, that is why this measure is before you at this time.

I appreciate the need of economy, and when this matter was first brought to my attention it was a question in my mind whether it was a proper thing for my State or not, but in the light of what this Government has done in the past and in the light of the fact that the Government has always protected her people, after studying the measure, I believe it is a very proper one.

Mr. SIMMONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORROW. Yes.

Mr. SIMMONS. What percentage of your farming population is in need of this relief?

Mr. MORROW. I stated there were 5,685 farms in New Mexico that would not be planted this year unless they received aid.

Mr. SIMMONS. What percentage is that of your total farming population?

Mr. MORROW. That represents about one-fourth of the entire farming population of the State.

Mr. SIMMONS. Does that include farms that have been abandoned up to this time?

Mr. MORROW. No; that is the actual number of farmers, and I may add a census has been taken by the agricultural department of the State, through the farm department, and by the agricultural representatives in each county and the officers of the State, and they have determined that 5,685 actual farmers residing upon their farms, who desire to plant a crop this year, are without means of purchasing seed or food for their livestock, and the banks can not assist them.

Mr. SIMMONS. Is that situation localized in any particular community or is it general over the State?

Mr. MORROW. It is in all parts of the State, outside of the irrigated districts.

Mr. KETCHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORROW. Yes.

Mr. KETCHAM. As indicating something about the unusual security for the payment of these loans, would the gentleman kindly tell the committee something about the special pro-

visions governing that matter as provided under the law of your State?

Mr. MORROW. My State has a crop mortgage law that permits anyone, after a crop is planted, to borrow money upon the crop in the ground, and that is especially provided for in this resolution. The whole matter of the extension of the loan, the amount of seed, the quality of the seed, and the particular farmer to whom it shall be granted are all matters that are under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. KETCHAM. In that connection I would like to call the attention of the committee, if the gentleman will permit, to the testimony of Senator JONES touching that very point. He said:

In my State you can not give a lien except on the growing crop. However, there is a statutory provision that anyone that makes advances for seed shall have a lien.

So that would seem to me to make it doubly secure, so far as the Government is concerned.

Mr. MORROW. Without consuming your time further I believe under the regulations now of the Department of Agriculture they have learned a good deal in regard to the kind of seed, and I think that this loan will be entirely repaid with interest to the Government.

One question I feel on which I should enlighten the Members to the best of my ability and it is this, which I know must naturally arise in your minds, that is: If New Mexico has had this drought, is it not to continue? Taking into consideration that New Mexico is in the arid portion of our country—and many no doubt feel that ordinarily vegetation can not be produced without irrigation—I will say this, as one who should speak with some knowledge of the conditions of the State, that the agricultural success largely depends upon the snowfall during the winter period; if there is a heavy fall of snow, supplemented by summer rains, a crop usually very bountiful can be produced. This condition of moisture for crop growth is extremely favorable. Allow me to place before you the following data given as of very recent date: The average snowfall for the State to March 15, 1924, was 42.3 inches, which has been exceeded but twice in 33 years. Seventeen inches of this snowfall was in December, 1923. The Weather Bureau reports more stored moisture for the coming season than at any time in several years; so the outlook for a crop is the best possible.

I desire here to quote from two of the daily papers of the State:

[From the New Mexico State Tribune, Albuquerque, N. Mex.]

New Mexico should ask aid. Other States are not trying to conceal their economic desperation. New Mexico should face the truth bravely and militantly and fight for constructive relief at once. The slump in the cattle business and two years of general drought have wrecked thousands of good men. They have been unable to pay their notes in the banks, with resulting losses to the banks. Many of our banks have impaired capital. Almost none are able to give the debtor the length of credit on old debts and the present help necessary to do business the present year. New Mexico must not be overlooked when relief is being planned. We must have help if we are to rebound quickly from our present predicament. Otherwise our prospects are not encouraging. Climatic conditions are good. With financial help we will recover much lost ground this year. But we are too weak to go alone.

[From the Santa Fe New Mexican, Santa Fe, N. Mex.]

While there may be over 5,000 farmers in New Mexico who have dropped the hoe and hiked to the city hunting a white-collar or a blue-overall job—anything to get the money to tide over the two-year drought—it is rumored that nearly 10,000 people have left New Mexico to hunt work elsewhere. What is New Mexico going to do about it? Now is the time to act, say the wise men; now is the time to get money on a loan to buy seed to put in those crops, and the year 1924 will bring bumper crops, in the opinion of agricultural experts. There is plenty of moisture; the ground is good and is about to be plowed in many parts of the State; the farmers left their wives and families on the farms, and their teams are there ready for work. All they need is the money to buy seed.

G. F. McWherter, Mountainair, Torrance County, N. Mex.:

We wish to indorse and ask of you your hearty support of the joint resolution introduced into Congress calling for a million-dollar relief fund to be secured by first lien on crops for relief of the drought-stricken farmers of New Mexico. We have had two dry years. In the Mountainair district the 1922 crop amounted to 3 per cent of normal and the 1923 crop amounted to 8 per cent of the normal crop. Some other districts produced less. After all this, about the only security our farmers have to offer is their 1924 crop. Taking into considera-

tion the present good prospects for a bumper crop for this year, if our farmers can get the aid, as spoken of above, the dry-farming section of the State should produce a most bountiful crop for 1924. With aid, as above, the Mountainair farming district alone should cultivate over 40,000 acres and produce over a million dollars' worth of pinto beans, saying nothing of the other crops. This is an example of only one little community.

Mr. Hugh B. Woodward, district attorney at Clayton, N. Mex., writes:

However, the situation in New Mexico, and particularly the north-eastern part of it, is so critical that I feel it should be called to your attention. In Union County I estimate that three-fifths of our people have abandoned their farms and ranches and left the county. There is no bank or business institution in the county which is making any money, and most of them are in jeopardy of failure unless conditions are modified in the near future. Despite the fact that we have been trying to collect taxes by tax sales of the lands of Union County, the parties owning the lands have been unable to pay and we have found no other bidders who would be willing to take the lands and pay the taxes. In all probability the entire school system of Union County will have to be closed when the term is about half over because of lack of funds. These conditions are so serious that they merit the gravest consideration of the thinking people of the State.

C. M. Pearce, postmaster at Progresso, N. Mex., writes:

We have had two years of drought here (20 miles south of the Estancia Valley, Torrance County). The farmers have exhausted their means to the extent that they can not get any credit. The merchants have gone their limit; the local banks can do nothing. Here is our condition: If the farmers can not get aid in the way of feed, seed, and groceries, they can not farm.

Mr. H. B. Gerhart, Santa Fe, N. Mex., says:

In so far as New Mexico is concerned, I feel that this is by all odds the most important legislative matter pending before Congress. It is the only possible chance to finance the farmers this season. In 1921 the Estancia Valley alone sold \$2,000,000 worth of beans, and I need not recall to you the possibilities for the production of new wealth by the nonirrigating farmer in this State with the help of just a fair season and a little money.

Lorin F. Jones, county agent, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.:

Farmers are surely needing some help from some source or other, and unless this help comes to them the acreage planted in this part of the State will fall short of the possible acreage by at least 50 per cent. The bankers and wholesalers estimate that fully 75 per cent of the farmers of the county will not be able to secure all the seed which they need for the planting of the spring crop. The moisture is in the soil to a greater extent than it has been in years, and the prospects are that this year will be one of the best that we have ever experienced.

Mr. T. W. Conway, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.:

There will be 150 families commence farming this year on virgin sod on the Storrie project, lying just east of Las Vegas and I am entirely familiar with their condition. I am also familiar with the dry-farming section, 38 miles wide, which lies just east of us, and I can assure you that this measure, which calls for a loan of not exceeding \$6 per acre to these farmers, is not only a godsend, but is a necessity. The drought of the last several years has put them in a penniless condition, with their credit already extended, and this relief will put them on their feet again. Due, among other things, to the drought and as showing the need of help, many of our rural schools have been and will be closed for want of finances to carry them on.

Mr. J. Floersheim, chamber of commerce, Roy, N. Mex.:

The suffering among the farmers in Harding County is positively beyond description and unless the Government comes to their immediate relief, so they will be able to put in a spring crop, there is no telling what will become of them. They are positively destitute.

Mr. J. A. Perkins, Mountainair, N. Mex.:

There are thousands of acres of land, farmed heretofore, which will have to lie idle if aid is not provided, and the banks and merchants can not do it.

Mr. D. F. Laubman, county agent, Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

You will recall that we have gone through two very bad seasons and our people, who might expect to produce crops this season, are without funds with which to carry on their work. Our farmers certainly need this assistance or they would not be making the request for the funds at this time.

John F. Kelton, attorney, Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

Thousands of farmers in this State will not be able to make crops without this aid. It is coming quite late at the best and should it be

delayed very long many of them will not commence a crop. I think it should pass promptly and the farmers should at once be informed that this aid is coming. I suggest this, as many of them who will not commence a crop will probably be induced to make the effort if they could have reasonable assurance that they will be able to have the aid by April or May. Even with its immediate passage the machinery necessary to get the money into the hands of the people will require some time to get into operation. This should be one law passed by the Federal Government that the benefits to be derived shall go to the people who are actually in need of the aid. It should be so arranged that no rake-off to go-betweens will be made.

Charles Hibler, Mountainair, N. Mex.:

I am writing you this letter asking you to help us drought-stricken farmers secure Federal aid and to enable us to make a crop this coming year. We have had two years of drought in this part of the State and we can not make a crop without help this year. This being a newly settled country where we are located, we have had to put what money we have made back in the farm in the way of improvements. And therefore we have nothing laid up for this terrible drought. We now have the best moisture in the ground that we have had for years.

Mr. Jeff Dulaney, Chico, N. Mex.:

I am writing you to do all you can to secure the loan to the farmers of money to buy feed and seed, so they can plant and raise a crop. You no doubt know the condition that the farmers have been in for two years, due to drought, and an early frost last year caught us before anything matured. Banks are not making any new loans. But if we can get a little feed and seed we can get there yet.

Mr. S. B. Hibdon, Mountainair, N. Mex.:

Unless we get help now we can not make a crop. Our prospects are fine for a 1924 crop, but we have not the feed and seed, and unless we get help now, we will be forced to abandon our homes. Many have gone already. This is a serious thing with us farmers, and we must have help or sink.

Democratic executive committee, Albuquerque, N. Mex., H. Charles Roehl, chairman:

Reported hearings on Jones bill for relief of New Mexico farmers will commence before House Agriculture Committee to-morrow. Bernalillo County executive committee in session to-day urges you do everything humanly possible to hasten passage of this bill. Immediate action imperative if assistance is to arrive in time for use in connection 1924 crops. Please vigorously push matter and advise prospect for securing early results.

Republican State convention, Santa Fe, N. Mex., George W. Prichard, chairman:

The Republican convention at its session held here on the 20th and 21st instant indorsed the legislation now pending in Congress for the relief of the agricultural and livestock industries of New Mexico and the efforts of our Representatives in Congress for its passage, and instructed us to wire you requesting your continued efforts tending to the early passage of the said legislation and speedy enactment.

Portales citizens, Portales, N. Mex.:

We are informed that the bill known as the Jones bill, designed to give relief in the drought-stricken areas of New Mexico, will be considered by committee in House of Representatives this week. We ask you to go before this committee and urge them to report it favorably, then work to secure its passage.

D. F. Laubman, county agent, Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

Your letter received. You have our appreciation for your interest in this matter. We would suggest that word "food" be eliminated from bill as our people can provide for themselves on condition horse feed and planting seed are made available for them. The cause is just and demand very urgent.

Corona Trading Co., Corona, N. Mex.:

The Jones bill passed by the Senate some time ago has not been acted on by the House of Representatives as yet. This bill for the relief of New Mexico farmers is imperative if they are to plant crops this year, as they are unable to buy their seed and feed unless they have aid, and they must have aid soon. Would therefore urge you to do everything in your power to secure passage of this bill at an early date.

New Mexico Bean Growers' Association, Mountainair, N. Mex.:

The farmers of this section are anxiously awaiting some encouragement from Washington regarding the Jones bill. We have gone through two droughts exhausting our resources as well as those of our merchants and banks. Sufficient moisture this winter insures us a large crop provided funds are available for feed, seed, and groceries. We do not petition you or Congress for a gift but a loan which we believe we will repay with interest this fall.

Willard Mercantile Co., Willard, N. Mex.:

Respectfully urge that you do everything in your power to have Jones resolution passed by House earliest possible date; this loan vital to people in drought-stricken area. Our State farmers must be financed if crops are to be grown.

G. O. Caldwell, Mountainair, N. Mex.:

The farmers here are in a pitiable condition. Their only salvation is the passage of the Jones bill. Please wire me action of committee as soon as they report.

Rotary Club, Santa Fe, N. Mex.:

Santa Fe Rotary Club urges passage of Jones relief bill. Winter conditions have practically insured good crop season, and all that is now needed is money to purchase seed to enable settlers to plant their crops.

Gross Kelly & Co., East Las Vegas, N. Mex.:

Conditions never more favorable for crops than now, but seed situation desperate; crops practically assured if seed can be secured; the entire State depending on passage of Jones relief bill.

Kiwanis Club, Santa Fe, N. Mex.:

The Kiwanis Club of Santa Fe, last night, passed a resolution urging quick and favorable action by the House of Representatives on the Jones bill for relief of New Mexico farmers which was passed by the Senate several days ago. In view of critical conditions prevailing the club feels that the prompt enactment of this legislation is most vital to the agricultural industry and general prosperity of the State.

O. L. Howell, Commercial Club, Duran, N. Mex.:

We urge your indulgence for the bill providing for the drought relief. Very much delay will make it too late for our farmers. Eliminate red tape, insert emergency clause.

Farmers & Stockmen's Bank, Estancia, N. Mex.:

Immediate passage of Jones bill necessary or entire agricultural industry of this State handicapped 70 per cent. Farmers will be forced to leave. Moisture conditions unsurpassed in history of State; we implore immediate action.

Santa Fe Woman's Board of Trade, Santa Fe, N. Mex.:

Santa Fe Woman's Board of Trade strongly urges passage of Jones bill for relief of farmers in New Mexico. Serious conditions make such action imperative.

San Miguel County Chamber of Commerce, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.:

This organization earnestly urges Jones resolution for agricultural relief drought-stricken areas in New Mexico; urging your active support of measure for its greatly needed assistance in rehabilitating areas suffering during past three years from lost production.

J. W. Ware, county agent, Alamogordo, N. Mex.:

Please do all you can to rush action on Jones bill. Planting time nearly here and our farmers must have financial aid to purchase seed. We are depending on you.

Robert McClughan, Albuquerque, N. Mex.:

We urge your cooperation and support in passage of Jones measure for drought-stricken sections of New Mexico. Estancia Valley east of Albuquerque is in deplorable condition. Prospects are good for crop this year if money can be secured for seed and feed.

J. F. Hinkle, Governor of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. Mex.:

Advised Jones seed-relief measure has passed Senate; if this is to prove of any benefit, it should have immediate passage in the House. The season conditions all over the State are very good for early planting, but many can not make preparations until they are assured of some relief, and unless such relief is had many will be unable to plant. Therefore I wish to impress upon you the very great importance of getting this measure through the House at once in order that these funds may be available.

Citizens of Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

New Mexico farmers must have help at once or many of them can not make a crop this year. Jones resolution will give needed help; all banks in this county closed. Many banks in other parts of State closed. Can not advance money to farmers. You can not put it too strong; immediate action is necessary to save situation.

Roy Chamber of Commerce, Roy, N. Mex.:

Resolutions passed last night to wire you to help for the immediate passage of Senate Joint Resolution No. 52, as the farmers need immediate aid to put in their spring crops. Help us all you can.

Kiwanis Club, Albuquerque, N. Mex.:

Kiwanis Club to-day ask resolution urging Congress immediate action on Jones agricultural relief bill for New Mexico. Assistance can not be delayed if crop is planted.

In conclusion I want to say that this relief should be granted the people of my State from this Government, that has always been generous to its citizenship and to all people, even to foreign countries, and certainly in this trying ordeal, when the real backbone of the Nation, the man of the soil, the producer, is calling for help to tide him across. He needs assistance.

[Mr. MORROW had leave to extend his remarks; also right of inserting certain letters and correspondence.]

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, this bill comes here under a rule from the Rules Committee. I want to call attention to the fairness of the Rules Committee. It has a right to do away with all the rules of the House, and it has done away with them because the rules of the House permit in every debate the time to be equally divided, half for those in favor and half for those against the measure. But this Rules Committee comes in here and says there shall be an hour of debate and one-half shall be controlled by the gentleman who is chairman of the committee, who reports the bill, and the other half shall be controlled by my friend from Louisiana [Mr. ASWELL], who is equally in favor of the bill. So the whole hour, Mr. Chairman, by this fair Rules Committee is put into the hands of the proponents of this measure, and we who oppose it have to beg a little time from our friends.

That is the Rules Committee of the House, and I want to say to the Minnesota delegation and to the Wisconsin delegation, who yesterday formed a bloc to prevent any debate from being had upon a 35-page bill—I want to say to them that they will never accomplish anything by that inconsistency. You fought at the beginning of Congress for a fair rule and a fair debate, but when you want a bill to pass, you gentlemen who want to pass a bill without debate, you form a bloc to leave out all debate on the measure.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time; but I would like to say to the gentleman from Texas that he is not quite fair to the Rules Committee, because he made the request for time for the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. TUCKER] to speak against the bill, and I granted him all the time that the gentleman from Texas asked for. In addition to that, I have granted the gentleman from Texas two minutes, all he asked for.

Mr. BLANTON. Nine minutes out of the hour.

Mr. KETCHAM. And did not the gentleman from Maryland have five minutes at the request of the gentleman from Texas, making it a 50-50 proposition on the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, that is unfair arithmetic. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate joint resolution (S. J. Res. 52) for the relief of the drought-stricken farm areas of New Mexico.

Whereas many sections of New Mexico are impoverished because of a continued drought that has persisted for the past three years, and farmers so affected have borrowed money from all sources until now their credit facilities are exhausted, and they can no longer obtain funds to continue the cultivation of their farms; and

Whereas weather conditions now prevailing in New Mexico point to a very successful year for farming providing the farmers of these drought-stricken areas can obtain the necessary funds to operate their farms and thereby be able to recuperate* their losses caused by repeated crop failures: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, for the spring and fall planting of 1924, to make advances or loans to farmers in the drought-stricken areas of New Mexico, where he shall find that special need exists for such assistance, for the purchase of seed and feed for actual farming purposes, not including the purchase of equipment, as he may find need for the cultivation of farm lands within the said State, not to exceed in any instance the sum of \$6 per acre. Such advances or loans shall be made upon such terms and conditions and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe, including an agreement by each farmer to use the money obtained by him for the production of such crops as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate and to give a valid lien on the growing crops to be produced from money obtained through such loan or advance in manner and form as required by the laws of New Mexico, which said lien, when recorded, shall have priority in payment over all other liens or encumbrances of whatsoever kind on such crops. A first lien on the crop to be produced from money obtained

through this loan or advance made under this act shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be deemed sufficient security therefor. All such loans or advances shall be made through such agencies as the Secretary of Agriculture shall designate, and in no instance shall any portion of funds obtained through the administration of this act be used for the payment of obligations other than those incurred under the regulations as provided by the Secretary of Agriculture in the administration and in accordance with the provisions herein contained.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of this act there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000,000, to be immediately available, and not more than \$10,000 may be used in the District of Columbia by the Secretary of Agriculture in the administration of this act.

Sec. 3. That any person who shall knowingly make any false representation for the purpose of obtaining a loan or advance under the foregoing section, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

The following committee amendment was read:

Page 2, line 4, strike out "seed, feed, food," and insert in place thereof "seed and feed."

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to the committee amendment. At the end of line 4 strike out the words "and feed."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KINCHELOE offers an amendment to the committee amendment by striking out the words "and feed" at the end of line 4, page 2.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Agriculture Committee, after we gave thorough consideration to the bill I consented to vote to report it to the House. I think I shall vote for this bill. In former cases we have appropriated money to buy seed for citizens of the Northwest territory, but I do not remember—and I think I am correct about it—that at any time in the history of the Government we have appropriated any money for feed or food in a bill of this character.

I can conceive of a condition where a great calamity has come like that testified to in the hearings on this bill, where if the drought did not get them on one side the flood got them on the other, that people can be in such dire straits that the strong arm of the Government—although I may question the policy—can reach out and with impunity help these people, but I do not believe that this Congress now ought to burden this proposition by not only appropriating money for seed, but for seed and for food. The Senate passed it for food. I think this Government will do a charitable act, I think a magnanimous act, if it goes as far as to say to these people in their dire straits in this restricted territory that inasmuch as you are the victim of circumstances over which you have no control, and in order that by your own labor you can rehabilitate yourselves and get away from the conditions in which you are, we will appropriate this money for seed only. But, gentlemen, I believe we are going a little far afield when we say we are going to appropriate the money not only for seed but for feed or food, or either. I think the thing to do is to follow the precedents and eliminate the feed proposition and assist these people to the extent of a million dollars, loaning them that sum that they may procure seed with which to plant their crops, in order that they may help themselves, and when we do that I think the Government has done a generous thing and that we have gone as far as we ought to go in the matter.

We have never gone further than that. I have had the clerk of the committee look the matter up, and of the \$3,500,000 of appropriation that we have made for the people of the Northwest it was for nothing but seed. I think we will make a mistake if we go any further than that, and if we establish this precedent to-day it may rise up to plague us in the future.

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

Mr. KINCHELOE. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. If these people have no money with which to buy feed or seed, what good does it do to loan them money to buy the seed, if they would still be unable to feed their stock?

Mr. KINCHELOE. If we are going to provide feed, then we should provide food and shelter for those who are without shelter. I am talking about past precedents in this House. I am in sympathy with these people and expect to vote for this resolution.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. In many instances have we not provided shelter in case of calamity?

Mr. KINCHELOE. Yes; in case of flood, where the floods have washed away the homes, but this is not a parallel case.

This is to rehabilitate an agricultural section of the country so that they may be able to help themselves. I am not undertaking to say that they do not need feed or food, but I do say I think this Congress will go far afield when we break the precedents made heretofore and provide these people with those things, however worthy they may be.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINCHELOE. Yes.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. The gentleman will recall that two Congresses ago we passed a bill which provided not only seed but foodstuffs for the sufferers of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and, I think, even extending into South Carolina.

Mr. KINCHELOE. That was a flooded territory.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. There can not be any difference between sufferers as the result of flood and sufferers as the result of drought.

Mr. KINCHELOE. If you are going to provide feed, then you ought to provide food and agree to the Senate language.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Congress has done so heretofore.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Under different circumstances, that is true.

Mr. McKEOWN. If the gentleman is serious about giving these people aid, he must realize that it is necessary to have some provision for feed for the stock.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Then if that is true, you ought to put in the word "food." A hungry man can not plow.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINCHELOE. Yes.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. As to the matter of precedent, I think if the gentleman will look at the record he will find that as early as 1890 Congress did set the precedent of making an appropriation like this, including seed, feed, and foodstuffs for the early settlers of Oklahoma by reason of drought.

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

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

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Replying to the gentleman from Oklahoma, I think he must be mistaken about that. The clerk of the Committee on Agriculture has investigated this to quite an extent. I do not think that Congress has ever gone so far in the rehabilitation of an agricultural section. In the case of flood and fire, where homes have been swept away, that is different, because that is the only way in which they could be rehabilitated.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. As to the precedent of which I speak, I know it to be true, because I helped to distribute those supplies sent into the Territory by the Government.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Were there any floods in that?

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. No; it was by reason of drought in 1889.

Mr. KINCHELOE. If that has been done, I think it is bad precedent.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, I proposed just such an amendment as this in the committee, but after full investigation I personally was convinced that it would be of little value to these people of New Mexico to make these loans for seed when they have nothing with which to feed the stock. I am convinced that it would be a useless procedure to make it possible for these people who are suffering as the evidence shows there, to have seed and then to have no stock feed. You might just as well kill the resolution. I offered the amendment once, but I was afterwards convinced they need the feed, and I withdrew it.

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

Mr. ASWELL. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. After mature consideration does not the gentleman think that we ought to vote down the committee amendments and pass the resolution as it was passed by the Senate? The committee has amended the bill by striking out the words "seed, feed, food, and" on page 2, line 4 and by striking the word "expenses" in line 5, and inserting the word "purposes." If we were to vote down the House committee amendments we would then provide for the purchase of seed, feed, and food and provide that it may be used for actual farming expenses. If we are going to furnish seed, and if we are going to furnish feed for the stock, why should we not also furnish food for the people if they are in distress. Why should we not pass this resolution just as it passed the Senate.

Mr. ASWELL. The Representative from New Mexico, Members of the Senate, and Members of the House, appeared before the committee and all agreed that the word "food" should be stricken out.

Mr. HASTINGS. I did not know that. That is entirely satisfactory to me.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, it is true that the loans made to the Northwest States were for the purchase of seed, but conditions are quite different in this case. Here we find 4,070 abandoned farms and 35 per cent of the banks in the hands of receivers. The conditions are different, and it appeared to the committee that Congress would be justified in making the appropriations for the purchase of seed and feed. So far as the matter of expense is concerned, that is quite a different thing. If they are furnished with seed and feed we expect these people to till the soil. It did not seem to us that it was necessary to provide for labor and expenses.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. If you find these 4,070 farms abandoned and you propose to furnish feed and seed, how are those people going to return to those farms and live upon them and plant these crops unless they can be supplied with food also? Does not this bill provide also for a limit on the loan, and would it not be better to let these people use it as their necessities dictate rather than to handicap them by limiting it to these two items?

Mr. HAUGEN. So far as expenses are concerned, I do not believe that Congress should appropriate and loan the money to pay the expenses; that would include the labor; but so far as feed and seed are concerned, one seems to be as necessary as the other in this case.

Mr. STEPHENS. We are going to loan this money to the farmers of New Mexico. It is the loaning of money they are expected to pay back.

Mr. HAUGEN. Yes; exactly.

Mr. STEPHENS. Then have not they the right to use this money they borrow for any particular need they have for it, for seed, for food, or for clothing, or anything else? We are loaning this; we are not giving it to them.

Mr. HAUGEN. They have not the right to do it. They might do it, but it would be in violation of the agreement to be entered into.

Mr. STEPHENS. Why should not they have the right to do it?

Mr. HAUGEN. This is for the purpose of the purchase of seed and feed.

Mr. STEPHENS. But we are loaning the money.

Mr. HAUGEN. For a specific purpose.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Section 2 of the bill provides that if they do that they are subject to a fine of not exceeding \$1,000. They can not borrow for one thing and use it for another. It has a criminal penalty.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAUGEN. I will.

Mr. ACKERMAN. I would like to ask the gentleman the reason why these farmers can not borrow this money from the War Finance Corporation?

Mr. HAUGEN. They have not the security. It could not lend money on that kind of security. That would be an unusual thing to do. It is taking a chance whether the loans made will be paid in full or whether we stand a loss. We take a chance and shall have to take what we get out of it. We made loans on practically these same terms to the Northwestern States, and about 75 per cent of those loans were repaid.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ACKERMAN. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman to the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs upon the committee amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 5, strike out the word "expenses" and insert in lieu thereof the word "purposes."

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 2. That for the purposes of this act there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000,000, to be immediately available, and not more than \$10,000 may be used in the District of Columbia by the Secretary of Agriculture in the administration of this act.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph that it is an appropriation on a legislative bill.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment. Insert—

Mr. HILL of Maryland. But I have a point of order pending, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to insert—

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order. We are supposed to conduct the matter under proper parliamentary procedure. The gentleman from Maryland made a point of order and that is in preference to an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks the gentleman from Texas is correct, and the point of order is sustained.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. TINCER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TINCER. I supposed the Chair sustained the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustained the point of order. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HAUGEN: Page 3, after line 4, insert a new section to be known as section 2, to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That for the purposes of this act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000,000, and not more than \$10,000 may be used in the District of Columbia by the Secretary of Agriculture in the administration of this act."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to. The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the joint resolution.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DOWELL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration Senate Joint Resolution 52, had directed him to report the same with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the joint resolution as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER. By the rule the previous question is ordered. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The question was taken, and the amendments were agreed to. The joint resolution was ordered to be read the third time; was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 51, noes 19.

So the joint resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HAUGEN. I move to reconsider—

The SPEAKER. Without objection—

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Before that is done—

Mr. KINCHELOE. I want to make a parliamentary inquiry before that is done.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will vacate it without objection. There was no objection.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I wanted to ask the Speaker if it is not customary for the preamble to be stricken out of the joint resolution?

The SPEAKER. It is the custom to have it done, but it is not necessary.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be stricken out.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that the preamble be stricken out. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

On motion of Mr. HAUGEN, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT—INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill (H. R. 5078).

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

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (H. R. 5078) making appropriations for the Interior Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 47, and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. That is the only one in disagreement?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes; that is the only amendment in disagreement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan moves that the House further insist upon its disagreement and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The question was taken; and on a division (requested by Mr. CRAMTON) there were—ayes 83, noes 0.

So the motion was agreed to; and the Speaker announced as the conferees on the part of the House Mr. CRAMTON, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. CARTER.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND LABOR DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the bill (H. R. 8350) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes; and pending that motion I desire to ask the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. OLIVER] if we can agree upon time for general debate?

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. I recognize that it would be well to conclude the general debate as soon as possible, and I think four hours would be sufficient, two hours on a side.

Mr. SHREVE. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the general debate be limited to four hours, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. OLIVER] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the general debate be limited to four hours, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Alabama and one-half by himself. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I state to the chairman that this bill is the first one that has been before the House involving four departments of the Government. It embraces appropriations aggregating \$63,349,160.80. Is it the gentleman's understanding of fairness of debate involving four hours of time to have the time controlled by members of the committee who are both in favor of every provision in the bill? There are a few of us, I take it—and I am one—who has serious objections to a few paragraphs in this bill. It is impossible for the members in opposition to these paragraphs to get any time at all.

Mr. SHREVE. I will say to the gentleman that when we come to those paragraphs we will be very generous under the five-minute rule.

Mr. BLANTON. But we should have at least a few minutes in these four hours of general debate. For my part I can state all my objections in 10 minutes.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. I will give the gentleman five minutes of my time.

Mr. SHREVE. And I will give the gentleman five minutes of my time.

Mr. BLANTON. Then I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] will please take the Chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8350) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes, with Mr. TILSON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House bill 8350, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 8350) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary, and for the Department of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I want just a little time on the Department of Labor. I shall not object. When we come to the Department of Labor, on immigration, will the gentleman give us a reasonable time to explain our position on it?

Mr. SHREVE. I shall be pleased to do it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I shall not object if the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHREVE] will agree that the bill be printed in the RECORD. This is an important bill. I think these bills ought to go into the RECORD, especially these important ones, and I shall insist that they shall be printed in the RECORD hereafter. I do not want to take up the time of the committee, to have the bill read, but if the gentleman will agree to have it inserted I shall not object.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman can enforce that. All he has to do is to object, and that forces it to be read.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not want to take up the time of the committee to read the bill, but I think it ought to be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. SHREVE. So far as the committee is concerned, that is perfectly satisfactory, although it has not been customary, as I am told by the parliamentary clerk. I am not myself familiar with the rules.

Mr. RANKIN. The result is that when we want to refer to any one of these bills we have to send out for copies. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be inserted in the RECORD at this point in lieu of its being read.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent that the bill be printed in full in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. O'CONNELL of Rhode Island. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, will anyone enlighten us with information as to the cost of printing a bill of 92 pages in the RECORD? I am told by those familiar with the matter that it costs much more than it is worth to avoid the slight inconvenience that may be involved of stepping a few feet across the room to get a copy to read.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not suggest that the committee take the time to read the bill; but if it is printed, the gentleman can find it in the RECORD. It will not cost nearly as much to print it in the RECORD as it would for Congress to stand still while the Clerk reads it into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

A bill (H. R. 8350) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State, \$12,000; Undersecretary of State, and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, including temporary employees, \$1,057,600; in all, \$1,069,600: Provided, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade or class thereof in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such act: Provided, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation is fixed, as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of

such act, or (3) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the classification act of 1923 and is specifically authorized by other law.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures, typewriters, exchange of same, repairs and material for repairs; books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, for the library, not exceeding \$4,000; maintenance, repair, and storage of motor-propelled vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; automobile mail wagons, including storage, repair, and exchange of same; street-car fare not exceeding \$150; and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing; \$40,000.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For all printing and binding in the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, \$154,785.

PASSPORT BUREAUS

For salaries and expenses of maintenance, including rent outside the District of Columbia, of passport bureaus at New York City, N. Y.; San Francisco, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; Seattle, Wash.; and New Orleans, La.; \$49,130.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

Ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Spain, and Turkey, at \$17,500 each, \$227,500;

For ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Belgium and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Luxemburg, \$17,500;

Envoy extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to China, and the Netherlands, at \$12,000 each, \$24,000;

Envoy extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Albania, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, and Venezuela, at \$10,000 each, and to the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, \$10,000; in all, \$320,000;

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, \$10,000;

Minister resident and consul general to Liberia, \$5,000;

Agent and consul general at Tangier, \$7,500:

Provided, That no salary herein appropriated shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government;

Total, ambassadors and ministers, \$611,500.

CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES AD INTERIM

For salaries for chargés d'affaires ad interim, \$40,000.

SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

For salaries of secretaries in the Diplomatic Service, as provided in the act of February 5, 1915, entitled "An act for the improvement of the foreign service," as amended by the act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, approved July 1, 1916, and the act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920, \$338,875;

Japanese secretary of embassy to Japan, \$5,500;

Turkish secretary of embassy to Turkey, \$5,500;

Chinese secretary of legation to China, \$5,500;

Chinese assistant secretary of legation to China, \$4,000;

Japanese assistant secretary of embassy to Japan, \$4,000;

Turkish assistant secretary of embassy to Turkey, \$4,000;

Total, \$415,375.

CLERKS AT EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

For the employment of necessary clerks at the embassies and legations, who, whenever hereafter appointed, shall be citizens of the United States, \$350,800; and so far as practicable shall be appointed under civil-service rules and regulations.

INTERPRETERS TO EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

Interpreter to legation and consulate general to Persia, \$2,000;

Interpreter to legation and consulate general to Bangkok, Siam, \$2,500;

For 15 student interpreters at the legation to China and the embassies to Japan and Turkey, who shall be citizens of the United States and whose duty it shall be to study the language of the country to which assigned with a view to supplying interpreters to the legation or embassy and consulates in such country, at \$1,500 each, \$22,500: Provided, That the method of selecting said student interpreters shall be nonpartisan: And provided further, That upon receiving such appointment each student interpreter shall sign an agreement to continue in the service as an interpreter at the legation, embassy, or consulate

in the country to which assigned so long as his services may be required within a period of five years;

For the payment of the cost of tuition of student interpreters in China, Japan, and Turkey, at the rate of \$350 per annum each, \$5,250;

No person drawing the salary of interpreter or student interpreter as above provided shall be allowed any part of the salary appropriated for any secretary of legation or other officer:

Total, \$32,250.

QUARTERS FOR STUDENT INTERPRETERS AT EMBASSIES

For rent of quarters for the student interpreters attached to the embassy to Japan, \$1,200;

For rent of quarters for the student interpreters attached to the embassy to Turkey, \$600;

Total, \$1,800.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, FOREIGN MISSIONS

To enable the President to provide, at the public expense, all such stationery, blanks, records, and other books, seals, presses, flags, and signs as he shall think necessary for the several embassies and legations in the transaction of their business, and also for rent, repairs, postage, telegrams, furniture, typewriters, including exchange of same, messenger service, operation, and maintenance of launch for embassy at Constantinople not exceeding \$1,800, compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans, and porters, including compensation of interpreters, translators, and the compensation of and rent for dispatch agents at London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans, and for traveling and miscellaneous expenses of embassies and legations, and for loss on bills of exchange to and from embassies and legations, including such loss on bills of exchange to officers of the United States Court for China, and payment in advance of subscriptions for newspapers (foreign and domestic) under this appropriation is hereby authorized, \$720,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum appropriated for contingent expenses, foreign missions, shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services, whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission.

GROUND RENT OF EMBASSY AT TOKYO, JAPAN

For annual ground rent of the embassy at Tokyo, Japan, for the year ending March 15, 1925, \$250.

CONSULAR SERVICE

SALARIES OF THE CONSULAR SERVICE

For salaries of consuls general, consuls, and vice consuls, as provided in the act approved February 5, 1915, entitled "An act for the improvement of the foreign service," \$1,940,000. Every consul general, consul, vice consul, and wherever practicable every consular agent, shall be an American citizen;

For salaries of seven consular inspectors, at \$5,000 each, \$35,000; Total, \$1,975,000.

EXPENSES OF CONSULAR INSPECTORS

For the actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses of consular inspectors while traveling and inspecting under instructions from the Secretary of State, \$22,000: *Provided*, That inspectors shall not be allowed actual and necessary expenses for subsistence, itemized, exceeding an average of \$8 per day.

SALARIES OF CONSULAR ASSISTANTS

For 15 consular assistants, \$10,424.

ALLOWANCE FOR CLERK HIRE AT UNITED STATES CONSULATES

For allowance for clerk hire at consulates, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$1,550,000. Clerks, whenever hereafter appointed, shall, so far as practicable, be appointed under civil-service rules and regulations.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, UNITED STATES CONSULATES

For expenses of providing all such stationery, blanks, record and other books, seals, presses, flags, signs, rent (so much as may be necessary), repairs to consular buildings owned by the United States, postage, furniture, including typewriters and exchange of same, statistics, newspapers, freight (foreign and domestic), telegrams, advertising, messenger service, traveling expenses of consular officers and consular assistants, compensation of interpreters, kavasses, guards, dragomans, translators, and Chinese writers, loss by exchange, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may think necessary for the several consulates and consular agencies in the transaction of their business and payment in advance of subscriptions for newspapers (foreign and domestic) under this appropriation is hereby authorized, \$980,000.

RELIEF AND PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SEAMEN

For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries and in the Panama Canal Zone and shipwrecked American seamen in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, and Philippine Islands and the Virgin Islands, \$200,000.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

SALARIES, DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS WHILE RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS AND IN TRANSIT

To pay the salaries of ambassadors, ministers, consuls, vice consuls, and other officers of the United States for the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving instructions and in making transits to and from their posts, and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pursuance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised Statutes, \$40,000.

TRANSPORTATION OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS

To pay the itemized and verified statements of the actual and necessary expenses of transportation and subsistence, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of diplomatic and consular officers and clerks in embassies, legations, and consulates, including officers of the United States Court for China, and their families and effects in going to and returning from their posts, or of such officers and clerks when traveling under orders of the Secretary of State, but not including any expense incurred in connection with leaves of absence, \$275,000: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be paid for transportation on foreign vessels without a certificate from the Secretary of State that there are no American vessels on which such officers and clerks may be transported.

EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and to extend the commercial and other interests of the United States, and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes, \$400,000.

ALLOWANCE TO WIDOWS OR HEIRS OF DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR OFFICERS WHO DIE ABROAD

For payment under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to the widows or heirs at law of diplomatic or consular officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$2,000.

TRANSPORTING REMAINS OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS, CONSULAR ASSISTANTS, AND CLERKS TO THEIR HOMES FOR INTERMENT

For defraying the expenses of transporting the remains of diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, including consular assistants and clerks, who have died or may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country for interment, and for the ordinary and necessary expenses of such interment at their post or at home, \$5,000.

POST ALLOWANCES TO DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS

To enable the President, in his discretion, and in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, to make special allowances by way of additional compensation to diplomatic and consular officers and consular assistants and officers of the United States Court for China, in order to adjust their official income to the ascertained cost of living at the posts to which they may be assigned, \$125,000.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMISSIONS, BUREAUS, ETC.

CAPE SPARTEL LIGHT, COAST OF MOROCCO

For annual proportion of the expenses of Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, on the coast of Morocco, including loss by exchange, \$250.

RESCUING SHIPWRECKED AMERICAN SEAMEN

For expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea, \$3,000.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

For contribution to the maintenance of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, in conformity with the terms of the convention of May 20, 1875, the same to be paid, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to said bureau on its certificate of apportionment, \$3,000.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR PUBLICATION OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS

To meet the share of the United States in the annual expense for the year ending March 31, 1925, of sustaining the international bureau at Brussels for the translation and publication of customs tariffs, pursuant to the convention proclaimed December 17, 1890, \$2,187.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

To enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, and 1906, between the United States and Mexico, including not to exceed \$900 for rent, \$40,000.

BOUNDARY LINE, ALASKA AND CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

To enable the Secretary of State to mark the boundary and make the surveys incidental thereto between the Territory of Alaska and the Dominion of Canada, in conformity with the award of the Alaskan

Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties, including employment at the seat of government of such surveyors, computers, draftsmen, and clerks as are necessary; and for the more effective demarcation and mapping, pursuant to the treaty of April 11, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain, of the land and water boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, as established under existing treaties, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, including the salaries of the commissioner and the necessary engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, computers, and clerks in the field and at the seat of government, expense of necessary traveling, for payment for timber necessarily cut in determining the boundary line not to exceed \$500, and commutation to members of the field force while on field duty or actual expenses not exceeding \$5 per day each, to be expended in accordance with regulations from time to time prescribed by the Secretary of State, \$38,515: *Provided*, That when the commissioner is absent from Washington and from his regular place of residence on official business he shall not be allowed actual and necessary expenses of subsistence in excess of \$8 per day.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION

For subscription of the United States as an adhering member of the International Prison Commission, and the expenses of a commission, including preparation of reports, \$2,550.

PAN AMERICAN UNION

Pan American Union, \$100,000: *Provided*, That any moneys received from the other American Republics for the support of the union shall be paid into the Treasury as a credit, in addition to the appropriation, and may be drawn therefrom upon requisitions of the chairman of the governing board of the union for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the union and of carrying out the orders of the said governing board.

For printing and binding for the Pan American Union, and the Public Printer is authorized to print an edition of the monthly bulletin not to exceed 6,000 copies per month, for distribution by the union during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, \$20,000.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION

To meet the share of the United States in the expenses for the calendar year 1923 of the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, created under article 22 of the convention concluded at The Hague July 29, 1899, for the pacific settlement of international disputes, \$2,000.

BUREAU OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION FOR PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

For the contribution of the United States toward the maintenance of the Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration, to be immediately available, \$4,000.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ANNUAL TABLES OF CONSTANTS, ETC.

To the International Commission on Annual Tables of Constants and Numerical Data, Chemical, Physical, and Technological, as established by the Seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry in London and as continued by the eighth congress in New York, as a contribution by the United States toward the publication of annual tables of constants, chemical, physical, and technological, \$500.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AT ROME, ITALY

For the payment of the quota of the United States for the support of the International Institute of Agriculture for the calendar year 1925, \$10,577;

For salary of the one member of the permanent committee of the International Institute of Agriculture for the calendar year 1925, \$5,000;

For the payment of the quota of the United States for the cost of translating into and printing in the English language the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, \$5,000;

Total, \$29,577.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONGRESS

To pay the quota of the United States as an adhering member of the International Railway Congress for the year ending April 15, 1925, \$800.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAU

For the annual share of the United States for the maintenance of the International Sanitary Bureau for the year 1925, \$11,154.29.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

For the payment in gold francs of the quota of the United States for the year 1925 toward the support of the International Office of Public Health, created by the international arrangement signed at Rome, December 9, 1907, in pursuance of article 181 of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on December 3, 1903, \$3,860.

ARBITRATION OF OUTSTANDING PECUNIARY CLAIMS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

For the expenses of the arbitration of outstanding pecuniary claims between the United States and Great Britain, in accordance with the special agreement concluded for that purpose August 18, 1910, and the

schedules of claims thereunder, including salary and expenses of the tribunal, and of the agent to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, counsel, joint secretary, and other assistants, contingent expenses, and personal services and rent in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$66,750.

INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPHIC CONVENTION

For the share of the United States for the calendar year 1925, as a party to the international radiotelegraphic conventions heretofore signed, of the expenses of the radiotelegraphic service of the International Bureau of the Telegraphic Union at Berne, \$5,750.

UNITED STATES SECTION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSION

To defray the actual and necessary expenses on the part of the United States section of the Inter-American High Commission, \$20,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

WATERWAYS TREATY, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN: INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

For salaries and expenses, including salaries of commissioners and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the commissioners on the part of the United States, with the approval solely of the Secretary of State, cost of law books, books of reference, and periodicals, and necessary traveling expenses, and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the International Joint Commission incurred under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, \$33,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for subsistence of the commission or secretary, except for actual and necessary expenses, not in excess of \$8 per day each, when absent from Washington and from his regular place of residence on official business: *Provided further*, That a part of this appropriation may be expended for rent of offices for the commission in the District of Columbia in the event that the Public Buildings Commission is unable to supply suitable office space.

PAYMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PANAMA

To enable the Secretary of State to pay to the Government of Panama the thirteenth annual payment, due on February 26, 1925, from the Government of the United States to the Government of Panama under article 14 of the treaty of November 18, 1903, \$250,000.

PAYMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA

To enable the Secretary of State to pay to the Government of Colombia the third payment from the Government of the United States to the Republic of Colombia under article 2 of the treaty of April 6, 1914, \$5,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

To pay the annual share of the United States, as an adhering member of the International Research Council and of the Associated Unions, organized at Brussels, July 18-28, 1919, as follows: International Research Council, \$240; International Astronomical Union, \$1,440; International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, \$540; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$2,496; International Union of Mathematics, \$120; International Union of Scientific Radiotelegraphy, \$192; in all, \$5,028, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU

For the annual contribution of the United States toward the maintenance of the International Hydrographic Bureau, \$3,860.

FOREIGN HOSPITAL AT CAPE TOWN

For annual contribution toward the support of the Somerset Hospital (a foreign hospital), at Cape Town, \$50, to be paid by the Secretary of State upon the assurance that suffering seamen and citizens of the United States will be admitted to the privileges of said hospital.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE-MARK REGISTRATION BUREAU, QUOTA OF UNITED STATES

For the annual share of the United States for the expenses of the maintenance of the International Trade-Mark Registration Bureau at Habana, including salaries of the director and counselor, assistant director and counselor, clerks, translators, secretary to the director, stenographers and typewriters, messengers, watchmen, and laborers, rent of quarters, stationery and supplies, including the purchase of books, postage, traveling expenses, and the cost of printing the bulletin, \$4,961.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

For the share of the United States in the expense of conducting the International Bureau of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, at Berne, Switzerland, \$1,700.

MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

For the expenses of determining the amounts of claims against Germany by the Mixed Claims Commission established under the agreement concluded between the United States and Germany on August 10, 1922, for the determination of the amount to be paid by Germany in satisfaction of the financial obligations of Germany under the treaty concluded between the Governments of the United States and Germany on August 25, 1921, including the expenses which under the terms of such agreement of August 10, 1922, are chargeable in part to the United States; and the expenses of an agency of the United States to perform all necessary services in connection with the preparation of claims and the presentation thereof before said mixed commission, including salaries of an agent and necessary counsel and other assistants and employees, rent in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, contingent expenses, traveling and subsistence expenses, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the President may deem proper, \$182,140.

JUDICIAL

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Judge, \$8,000; district attorney, \$4,000; marshal, \$3,000; clerk, \$3,000; stenographer and court reporter, \$2,400; court expenses, including reference law books, \$8,500; in all, \$28,900.

The judge of the said court and the district attorney shall, when the sessions of the court are held at other cities than Shanghai, receive in addition to their salaries their necessary actual expenses during such session, not to exceed \$8 per day each, and so much as may be necessary for said purposes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, is appropriated.

For expenses of maintaining in China, the former Ottoman Empire, Egypt, and Persia institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by the United States Court for China or any consular court, including salaries of not exceeding \$1,800 for the deputy marshal and \$1,200 each for three assistant deputy marshals at Shanghai; wages of prison keepers; rent of quarters for prisons, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane by the United States Court for China or any consular court in China, the former Ottoman Empire, Egypt, and Persia, so much as may be necessary; in all, \$15,000.

BRINGING HOME CRIMINALS

For actual expenses incurred in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, \$2,000.

No portion of the sums appropriated in Title I of this act shall, unless expressly authorized, be expended for rent in the District of Columbia or elsewhere in the United States.

TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Salaries: For Attorney General, \$12,000; Solicitor General, \$10,000; Assistant to the Attorney General, \$9,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, including the solicitors of the State, Treasury, Interior, Commerce, and Labor Departments, the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and the office forces of the solicitors of the Treasury, Commerce, and Labor Departments, \$553,040; in all, \$584,040.

For the purchase of law books, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof, for the Department of Justice, \$7,700.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For stationery, furniture, and repairs, floor coverings not exceeding \$500, file holders and cases; miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, foreign postage, labor, typewriters, and adding machines and the exchange thereof and repairs thereto, streetcar fares not exceeding \$300, newspapers, press clippings, and other necessaries ordered by the Attorney General; official transportation, including the repair, maintenance, and operation of a motor-driven passenger car, delivery truck, and motor cycle, to be used only for official purposes, and purchase and repair of bicycles, \$51,750.

For rent of buildings and parts of buildings in the District of Columbia, \$75,000, if space can not be assigned by the Public Buildings Commission in buildings under the control of that commission.

For printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the courts of the United States, \$200,000.

For traveling and other miscellaneous and emergency expenses, including advances made by the disbursing clerk, authorized and approved by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion, the provisions of section 3648, Revised Statutes, to the contrary notwithstanding, \$7,500.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General, \$8,000; special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General, as authorized by subsection 30 of section 28 of the act of August 5, 1909; necessary clerical assistance and other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General; supplies,

Supreme Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and Digests, traveling, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; in all, \$89,470.

Defending suits in claims against the United States: For necessary expenses incurred in the examination of witnesses, procuring evidence, employment of experts, and such other expenses as may be necessary in defending suits in the Court of Claims, including Indian depredation claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, \$79,500.

Detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of criminal identification records and their exchange with the officials of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; hire, maintenance, upkeep, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; firearms and ammunition, such stationery and supplies for use at the seat of government or elsewhere as the Attorney General may direct, including not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph and to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, whose certificate as to the expenditure thereof shall be conclusive on the General Accounting Office; per diem in lieu of subsistence when allowed pursuant to section 13 of the sundry civil appropriation act approved August 1, 1914, including not to exceed \$260,000 for necessary employees at the seat of government, and including a Director of the Bureau of Investigation at not exceeding \$7,500 per annum, \$2,188,862; for the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, and clerks of the United States courts and the Territorial courts, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also, when requested by the presiding judge, the official acts, records and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts, including \$35,260 for necessary employees at the seat of government, \$112,860; in all, \$2,301,722; to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for advances to be made by the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice when authorized and approved by the Attorney General, the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided further*, That for the purpose of executing the duties for which provision is made by this appropriation the Attorney General is authorized to appoint officials who shall be vested with the authority necessary for the execution of such duties: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$10,000 of this appropriation shall be immediately available to meet obligations incurred on account of expenses incident to criminal identification records.

Enforcement of antitrust laws: For the enforcement of antitrust laws, including not exceeding \$10,000 for clerical services and not exceeding \$40,000 for compensation of attorneys at the seat of government, \$201,200: *Provided, however*, That no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof not in itself unlawful: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the prosecution of producers of farm products and associations of farmers who cooperate and organize in an effort to and for the purpose to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products.

Enforcement of acts to regulate commerce: For salary and expenses of assistant to the Solicitor General in representing the Government in all matters arising under the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, including traveling expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, including salaries of employees in the District of Columbia, \$10,000.

Investigation and prosecution of war frauds: For the investigation and prosecution of alleged frauds, either civil or criminal, or other crimes or offenses against the United States, growing out of or arising in connection with the preparation for or prosecution of the late war, including the institution and prosecution of suits for the recovery of moneys which contain no element of fraud but arose incident to the investigation of alleged frauds, to be available for the employment of counsel and other assistants, rents, and all other purposes in connection therewith, whether in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, including not to exceed \$10,000 for communication service, the purchase of furniture, law books, books of reference, and other necessary equipment and supplies at the seat of the government; \$500,000, to be expended in the discretion of the Attorney General: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for rent of buildings in the District of Columbia if suitable space is provided by the Public Buildings Commission: *Provided further*, That not more than one person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation exceeding \$10,000 per annum.

JUDICIAL

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: Chief Justice, \$15,000; 8 associate justices, at \$14,500 each; marshal, \$4,500; 9 law clerks, 1 for the Chief Justice and 1 for each associate justice, at not exceeding \$3,000 each; 9 stenographic clerks, 1 for the Chief Justice and 1 for each associate justice, at not exceeding \$2,240 each; in all, \$188,060.

For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States, \$25,000, and the printing and binding for the Supreme Court shall be done by the printer it may employ, unless it shall otherwise order; and for printing and binding the official reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, and advance pamphlet installments thereof, during the fiscal year 1924, to be expended as required, without allotment by quarters, \$25,000; in all, \$50,000.

For the salary of the Reporter, \$8,000; and for his expenses for professional and clerical assistance and stationery, to be paid upon vouchers signed by him and approved by the Chief Justice, \$3,500; in all, \$11,500.

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For salaries of 33 circuit judges, at \$8,500 each; 128 district judges (including 2 in the Territory of Hawaii and 1 in the Territory of Porto Rico), at \$7,500 each; and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended by the act of February 25, 1919; in all, \$1,880,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto, whether active or retired.

For salary of reporter, Territory of Hawaii, \$1,200.

NATIONAL PARK COMMISSIONERS

For commissioners in the Crater Lake, Glacier, Mount Rainier, Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, at \$1,500 each, \$9,000. The provisions of section 21 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved May 28, 1896, shall not be construed as impairing the rights of said commissioners to receive the salaries provided herein.

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS

Salaries: Presiding Judge and 4 associate judges, at \$8,500 each; marshal, \$3,000; clerk, \$3,500; assistant clerk, \$2,000; 5 stenographic clerks, at \$1,600 each; stenographic reporter, \$2,500; messenger, \$840; in all, \$62,340.

For rent of necessary quarters in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$10,000; books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; heat, light, and power service; drugs, chemicals, cleansers, furniture, pay of bailiffs and all other necessary employees not otherwise specifically provided for; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$3,960; in all, \$13,960.

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries: Chief justice, \$8,000; four judges, at \$7,500 each; chief clerk, \$5,000; assistant clerk, \$2,500; bailiff, \$1,500; clerks—two at \$1,600 each (one of whom shall be a stenographer), one at \$1,400, two at \$1,200 each; four stenographers, at \$1,200 each; chief messenger, \$1,000; two assistant messengers, at \$720 each; three firemen, at \$720 each; three watchmen, at \$720 each; elevator conductor, \$720; two laborers, at \$660 each; two charwomen, at \$240 each; in all, \$68,680.

For custodian of the building occupied by the Court of Claims, \$500, to be paid on the order of the court, notwithstanding section 1765 of the Revised Statutes or section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874.

For printing and binding for the Court of Claims, \$35,000.

For auditors and additional stenographers, when deemed necessary, in the Court of Claims, to be disbursed under the direction of the court, \$14,000.

For stationery, court library, repairs, including repairs to bicycles, fuel, electric light, electric elevator, and other miscellaneous expenses, \$6,600.

For reporting the decisions of the court and superintending the printing of the fifty-ninth volume of the reports of the Court of Claims, \$1,000, to be paid on the order of the court to the reporter, notwithstanding section 1765 of the Revised Statutes or section 2 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved July 31, 1894, or section 6 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved May 10, 1916.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

Alaska: Four judges, at \$7,500 each; four attorneys, \$5,000 each; four marshals, at \$4,000 each; four clerks, at \$3,500 each; in all, \$80,000.

Hawaii: Chief justice, \$7,500; two associate justices, at \$7,000 each; in all, \$21,500.

Four judges of circuit courts, at \$6,000 each, \$48,000.

MARSHALS, DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, CLERKS, AND OTHER EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES COURTS

For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise, services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United

States when so specially directed by the Attorney General, and maintenance, alteration, repair, and operation of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles used in connection with the transaction of the official business of the United States marshal for the District of Columbia, \$2,981,000: *Provided*, That there shall be paid hereunder any necessary cost of keeping vessels or other property attached or libeled in admiralty in such amount as the court, on petition setting forth the facts under oath, may allow: *Provided further*, That marshals and office deputy marshals (except in the District of Alaska) may be granted a per diem of not to exceed \$4 in lieu of subsistence, instead of, but under the conditions prescribed for, the present allowance for actual expenses of subsistence.

For salaries of United States district attorneys and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, \$1,199,780: *Provided*, That United States district attorneys and their regular assistants may be granted a per diem of not to exceed \$4 in lieu of subsistence, instead of, but under the conditions prescribed for, the present allowance for actual expenses of subsistence.

For regular assistants to United States district attorneys who are appointed by the Attorney General at a fixed annual compensation, \$652,800: *Provided*, That except as otherwise prescribed by law the compensation of such of the assistant district attorneys authorized by section 8 of the act approved March 28, 1896, as the Attorney General may deem necessary, may be fixed at not exceeding \$3,500 per annum.

For assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys employed by the Attorney General to aid in special cases, and for payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases (such counsel shall not be required to take oath of office in accordance with section 366, Revised Statutes of the United States), \$840,000, to be available for expenditure in the District of Columbia.

For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, expenses of travel and subsistence, and other expenses of conducting their respective offices, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved February 26, 1919, and the act approved June 1, 1922, making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, \$1,504,405: *Provided*, That per diem in lieu of subsistence not to exceed \$4 per day may be granted to deputy clerks and clerical assistants to clerks of United States district courts, instead of but under conditions applicable to the allowance for actual expenses of subsistence, as provided in the above-mentioned act of February 26, 1919.

For fees of United States commissioners and justices of the peace acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes of the United States, \$500,000.

For fees of jurors, \$1,600,000.

For fees of witnesses and for payment of the actual expenses of witnesses, as provided by section 850, Revised Statutes of the United States, including the fees and expenses of witnesses on behalf of the Government before the Boards of United States General Appraisers, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided in section 850, Revised Statutes of the United States, \$1,430,000.

For rent of rooms for the United States courts and judicial officers, \$80,000.

For bailiffs and clerks, not exceeding three bailiffs and one crier in each court, except in the southern district of New York and the northern district of Illinois, \$290,000: *Provided*, That all persons employed under section 715 of the Revised Statutes shall be deemed to be in actual attendance when they attend upon the order of the courts, but no such person shall be employed during vacation; expenses of circuit and district judges of the United States and the judges of the district courts of the United States in Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, as provided by section 259 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; meals and lodging for jurors in United States cases, and of bailiffs in attendance upon the same, when ordered by the court, and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 198, Title II, of the act of June 6, 1900; and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court.

For such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the United States courts and their officers, including so much as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such expenses in the district of Alaska, and in courts other than Federal courts, \$739,000.

For supplies, including the exchange of typewriting and adding machines, for the United States courts and judicial officers, including firearms and ammunition therefor, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, \$73,000.

For purchase of law books, including the exchange thereof, for United States judges, district attorneys, and other judicial officers, including the nine libraries of the United States circuit courts of appeals, includ-

ing not to exceed \$4,000 for the purchase of continuations of the Federal Reporter as issued, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General: *Provided*, That such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors in office; all books purchased thereunder to be marked plainly, "The property of the United States," \$38,860, of which not to exceed 20 per cent, in the discretion of the Attorney General, may be used for the purchase of United States Reports and the Federal Reporter.

PRINCIPAL INSTITUTIONS

Leavenworth, Kans., Penitentiary: For subsistence, including supplies from the prison stores for warden, deputy warden, and physician, tobacco for prisoners, kitchen and dining-room furniture and utensils, seeds and implements, and for purchase of ice if necessary, \$185,000.

For clothing, transportation, and traveling expenses, including materials for making clothing at the penitentiary; gratuities for prisoners at release, provided such gratuities shall be furnished to prisoners sentenced for terms of imprisonment of not less than six months, and transportation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or to such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; expenses of shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their homes in the United States; expenses of penitentiary officials while traveling on official duty; expenses incurred in pursuing and identifying escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture, \$101,900.

For miscellaneous expenditures in the discretion of the Attorney General, fuel, forage, hay, light, water, stationery, fuel for generating steam, heating apparatus, burning bricks and lime; forage for issue to public animals, and hay and straw for bedding; not exceeding \$500 for maintenance and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; blank books, blank forms, typewriting supplies, pencils and memorandum books for guards, books for use in chapel, paper, envelopes, and postage stamps for issue to prisoners; labor and materials for repairing steam heating plant, electric plant, and water circulation, and drainage; labor and materials for construction and repair of buildings, general supplies, machinery, and tools for use on farm and in shops, brickyards, quarry, limekiln, laundry, bathrooms, printing office, photograph gallery, stables, policing buildings and grounds; purchase of cows, horses, mules, wagons, harness, veterinary supplies; lubricating oils, office furniture, stores, blankets, bedding, iron bunks, paints, and oils, library books, newspapers and periodicals, and electrical supplies; payment of water supply, telegrams, telephone service, notarial and veterinary services; advertising in newspapers; fees to consulting physicians called to determine mental conditions of supposed insane prisoners, and for other services in case of emergency; pay of extra guards or employees when deemed necessary by the Attorney General: *Provided*, That livestock may be exchanged or traded when authorized by the Attorney General, \$179,520.

For hospital supplies, medicines, medical, and surgical supplies, and all other articles for the care and treatment of sick prisoners; and for expenses of interment of deceased prisoners on the penitentiary reservation, \$10,000.

For salaries of all officers and employees, including guards and foremen, \$182,700.

In all, Leavenworth, Kans., Penitentiary, \$659,120.

Atlanta, Ga., Penitentiary: For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., \$200,000.

For clothing, transportation, and traveling expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., \$110,000.

For miscellaneous expenditures, including the same objects specified under this head for the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., of which \$20,000 shall be available only for drainage, and not exceeding \$500 for maintenance and repair of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$176,880.

For hospital supplies, including the same objects specified under this head for the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., \$8,000.

For salaries of all officers and employees, including guards and foremen, \$188,740.

The appropriation of \$150,000 for the fiscal year 1923, for a working capital fund, is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1925; and the said working capital fund and all receipts credited thereto may be used as a revolving fund during the fiscal year 1925.

In all, Atlanta, Ga., Penitentiary, \$683,620.

McNeil Island, Wash., Penitentiary: For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and for supplies for guards, \$44,500.

For clothing, transportation, and traveling expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., \$31,000.

For miscellaneous expenditures, including the same objects specified under this head for the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., \$49,760.

For hospital supplies, including the same objects specified under this head for the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., \$2,000.

For the salaries of all officers and employees, including guards and foremen, \$45,600.

In all, McNeil Island, Wash., Penitentiary, \$172,860.

National Training School for Boys: Superintendent, \$2,500; assistant superintendent, \$1,500; teachers and assistants, \$12,900; chief clerk, \$1,000; nurse, \$900; matron of school and nurse, at \$600 each; storekeeper and steward, \$720; farmer, \$660; baker, \$660; tailor, \$720; parole officer, \$900; office clerk, \$720; assistant office clerk, \$480; physical director, \$720; six matrons of families at \$240 each; foremen of shop and skilled helpers, \$4,200; assistant farmer and assistant engineer, at \$420 each; laundress, \$360; teamster, \$420; florist, \$540; engineer and shoemaker, at \$600 each; cook, \$600; dining-room attendants—boys \$300, officers \$240; housemaids, \$216; seamstress, \$240; assistant cook, \$300; eight watchmen, at \$420 each; secretary and treasurer, \$900; in all, \$40,780.

For support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, meats, dry goods, leather, shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, tableware, farm implements, seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books and periodicals, stationery, entertainments, plumbing, painting, glazing, medicines, and medical attendance, stock maintenance, repair and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, fencing roads, all repairs to buildings and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding \$2,000, for additional labor or services, for identifying and pursuing escaped inmates, for rewards for their recapture, and not exceeding \$500 for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for discharged boys, \$19,700.

In all, National Training School for Boys, \$60,436.

Appropriations in this act under the Department of Justice shall not be used for beginning the construction of any new or additional building, other than those specifically provided for herein, at any Federal penitentiary.

Support of prisoners: For support of United States prisoners, including necessary clothing and medical aid, discharge gratuities provided by law and transportation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment, and who continue insane after expiration of sentence who have no friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their friends or relatives in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying and pursuing escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture; and not exceeding \$2,500 for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks, \$1,795,000.

Inspection of prisons and prisoners: For the inspection of United States prisons and prisoners, including salary of the assistant superintendent of prisons; to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, \$15,890.

The unexpended balance of the appropriations of \$100,000 for expenses of additional courts, contained in the third deficiency act approved March 4, 1923, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1925.

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of Commerce, \$12,000; Assistant Secretary, and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with "the classification act of 1923," including the chief clerk and superintendent who shall be chief executive officer of the department and who may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to sign official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the department, \$218,380; in all, \$230,380.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the offices and bureaus of the department, for which appropriations for contingent and miscellaneous expenses are not specifically made, including professional and scientific books, law books, books of reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$2,500); stationery; furnitures and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting and heating; purchase and exchange of motor trucks and bicycles; maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and of motor trucks and bicycles, to be used only for official purposes; freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries; telegraph and telephone service; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; repairs to building occupied by offices of the Secretary of Commerce; first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of this department; street-car fares, not exceeding \$300; and all other miscellaneous items and necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$225,000, which sum shall constitute the appropriation for contingent expenses of the department and shall also be available for the purchase of necessary supplies and equipment for field services of bureaus and offices of the department for which contingent and miscellaneous

appropriations are specifically made in order to facilitate the purchase through the central purchasing office (Division of Supplies), as provided in the act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. L. p. 531).

For rent of buildings in the District of Columbia, \$66,500.

For rent of storage space outside the Commerce Building, \$1,500.

For all printing and binding for the Department of Commerce, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$475,000: *Provided*, That an amount not to exceed \$2,000 of this allotment may be expended for salaries of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office for service as copy editors.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Salaries: For the director and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with "the classification act of 1923," \$260,477.

Commercial attachés: For commercial attachés, to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, after examination to be held under his direction to determine their competency and to be accredited through the State Department, whose duties shall be to investigate and report upon such conditions in the manufacturing industries and trade of foreign countries as may be of interest to the United States; and for the compensation of a clerk or clerks for each commercial attaché at the rate of not to exceed \$3,000 per annum for each person so employed, and for janitor and messenger service, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, rent outside of the District of Columbia, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding and computing machines, accessories and repairs, books of reference, and periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, newspapers (both foreign and domestic) not exceeding \$400, and all other publications, travel to and from the United States, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing; such commercial attachés shall serve directly under the Secretary of Commerce and shall report directly to him, \$241,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed two commercial attachés employed under this appropriation may be recalled from their foreign posts and assigned for duty in the Department of Commerce without loss of salary.

Promoting commerce, Europe and other areas: For all necessary expenses, including investigations in Europe and other areas, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding and computing machines, accessories and repairs, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, maps, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, newspapers (both foreign and domestic) not exceeding \$400, and all other publications for the promotion of the commercial interests of the United States, rent outside the District of Columbia, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to further promote and develop the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States \$385,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce: *Provided*, That not more than \$25,000 of the foregoing sum may be used for personal services in Washington, D. C.: *Provided further*, That not more than four trade commissioners employed under this appropriation may be recalled from their foreign posts and assigned to duty in the Department of Commerce.

District and cooperative office service: For all expenses necessary to operate and maintain district and cooperative offices, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent outside of the District of Columbia, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding and computing machines, accessories and repairs, purchase of maps, books of reference and periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, documents, maps, newspapers (both foreign and domestic), not exceeding \$400, and all other publications necessary for the promotion of the commercial interests of the United States, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, \$160,000.

Promoting commerce, South and Central America: To further promote and develop the commerce of the United States with South and Central America, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding and computing machines, accessories and repairs, books of reference and periodicals, reports, plans, specifications, manuscripts, documents, maps, newspapers (both foreign and domestic), not exceeding \$400, and all other publications, rent outside of the District of Columbia, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, and all other incidental expenses, not included in the foregoing, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, \$243,000: *Provided*, That not more than two trade commissioners employed under this appropriation may be recalled from their foreign posts and assigned to duty in the Department of Commerce.

Promoting commerce in the Far East: To further promote and develop the commerce of the United States with the Far East, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting,

adding and computing machines, accessories and repairs, books of reference and periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, maps, newspapers (both foreign and domestic) not exceeding \$400, and all other publications, rent outside of the District of Columbia, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, \$213,000: *Provided*, That not more than two trade commissioners employed under this appropriation may be recalled from their foreign posts and assigned to duty in the Department of Commerce.

Enforcement of China trade act: To carry out the provisions of the act entitled "China trade act, 1922," including \$23,520 for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding and computing machines, accessories and repairs, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, and all other publications; rent outside the District of Columbia, and all necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$31,020.

Export industries: To enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to investigate and report on domestic as well as foreign problems relating to the production, distribution, and marketing in so far as they relate to the important export industries of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriters, adding and computing machines, accessories and repairs, books of reference and periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, and all other publications, rent outside District of Columbia, and all other incidental expenses connected therewith, \$582,550.

Raw-material investigations: For all necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, rent outside of the District of Columbia, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, and all other necessary incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to collect and compile information regarding the disposition and handling of raw materials and manufactures, \$50,780.

Transportation and interment of remains of officers and employees: For defraying the expenses of transporting the remains of officers and employees of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce who may die abroad or in transit, while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment at their post or at home, \$1,500.

Transportation of families and effects of officers and employees: To pay the itemized and verified statements of the actual and necessary expenses of transportation and subsistence, under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce may prescribe, of families and effects of officers and employees of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in going to and returning from their posts, or when traveling under the order of the Secretary of Commerce, but not including any expenses incurred in connection with leave of absence of the officers and employees of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$25,000: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be paid for transportation on foreign vessels without a certificate from the Secretary of Commerce that there are no American vessels on which such officers and clerks may be transported at rates not in excess of those charged by foreign vessels.

Customs statistics: For all expenses necessary for the operation of the section of customs statistics, transferred to the Department of Commerce from the Treasury Department by the act approved January 5, 1923, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rent or purchase of tabulating, punching, sorting, and other mechanical labor-saving machinery or devices, including adding, typewriting, billing, computing, mimeographing, multigraphing, photostat, and other duplicating machines and devices, including their exchange and repair; telegraph and telephone service; subsistence and traveling expenses of officers and employees while traveling on official business; freight, express, drayage; tabulating cards, stationery and miscellaneous office supplies; furniture and equipment; ice, water, heat, light, and power; street-car fare; and all other necessary and incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, \$294,000.

Lists of foreign buyers: For all necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding and computing machines, accessories and repairs, lists of foreign buyers, books of reference, periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, rent outside of the District of Columbia, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to collect and compile lists of foreign buyers, \$9,300.

Investigating sources of crude rubber: To enable the Department of Commerce to investigate and report upon the possibilities of developing the rubber plantation industry in the Philippine Islands and Latin America; to investigate the conditions of production and marketing of other essential raw materials for American industries, including nitrate and sisal; and to investigate related problems in the development of the foreign trade of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, purchase of necessary furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, medical supplies and first-aid outfits, books of reference, periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, and all other publications, rent outside the District of Columbia; and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, \$94,000.

Investigation of foreign trade restrictions: For all necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, books of reference and periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, and all other publications, rent outside of the District of Columbia, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to collect and compile information regarding the restrictions and regulations of trade imposed by foreign countries, \$25,550.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries: For the director and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$973,000.

Collecting statistics: For securing information for census reports, provided for by law, semimonthly reports of cotton production, periodical reports of stocks of baled cotton in the United States and of the domestic and foreign consumption of cotton; quarterly reports of tobacco; per diem compensation of special agents and expenses of same and of detailed employees, whether employed in Washington, D. C., or elsewhere; not to exceed \$100,000 for temporary personal services in the District of Columbia, to be selected from the registers of the Civil Service Commission, the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; temporary rental of quarters outside of the District of Columbia; for supervising special agents, and employment by them of such temporary service as may be necessary in collecting the statistics required by law: *Provided*, That the compensation of not to exceed 10 special agents provided for in this paragraph may be fixed at a rate not to exceed \$8 per day, \$805,000.

Census of agriculture: For salaries and necessary expenses for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the census of agriculture of the United States for 1925; for rent of office quarters outside the District of Columbia; for purchases of supplies, including cards, materials, and other contingent expenses; printing and binding; the rental, construction, and repair of card-punching, card-sorting, and card-tabulating machinery; personal services on a piece-price basis or otherwise in the District of Columbia and in the field; salaries and traveling expenses of supervisors, enumerators, clerks, and interpreters, \$3,500,000, to continue available until June 30, 1926: *Provided*, That existing law shall not operate to prohibit the use of such portion of this appropriation as may be necessary for the purchase of supplies, printing and binding, and other contingent expenses in connection with the census of agriculture.

Tabulating machines: For constructing tabulating machines, and repairs to such machinery and other mechanical appliances, including technical and mechanical service in connection therewith, whether in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, and purchase of necessary machinery and supplies, \$39,470.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE

Salaries: For the Supervising Inspector General and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with "the classification act of 1923," \$27,900.

Steamboat inspectors: For 10 supervising inspectors, at \$3,450 each, \$34,500;

Inspectors of hulls and inspectors of boilers, as follows: 2 at \$2,950 each, 14 at \$2,700 each, 28 at \$2,500 each, 12 at \$2,350 each, 36 at \$2,100 each; in all, \$217,500;

Assistant inspectors, as authorized by law, for the following ports: New York, 34 at \$2,500 each; New Orleans, 6 at \$2,350 each; Baltimore, 8 at \$2,350 each; Providence, 4 at \$2,350 each; Boston, 6 at \$2,350 each; Philadelphia, 14 at \$2,350 each; San Francisco, 12 at \$2,350 each; Buffalo, 6 at \$2,100 each; Cleveland, 6 at \$2,100 each; Milwaukee, 4 at \$2,100 each; Chicago, 4 at \$2,100 each; Grand Haven, 2 at \$2,100 each; Detroit, 4 at \$2,100 each; Norfolk, 8 at \$2,100 each; Seattle, 12 at \$2,100 each; Portland (Oreg.), 4 at \$2,100 each; Albany (N. Y.), 2 at \$2,100 each; Duluth, 2 at \$2,100 each; Portland (Me.), 2 at \$2,100 each; Los Angeles, 2 at \$2,100 each; Galveston,

2 at \$2,100 each; Mobile, 2 at \$2,100 each; Savannah, 2 at \$2,100 each; Toledo, 2 at \$2,100 each; 3 traveling inspectors, at \$3,000 each; in all, \$350,100;

In all, for inspectors, Steamboat Inspection Service, \$602,100.

Clerk hire, Steamboat Inspection Service: For compensation, not exceeding \$1,500 a year to each person, of clerks to boards of steamboat inspectors, to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce in accordance with the provisions of law, \$115,700.

Contingent expenses: For the payment of fees to witnesses; for travelling and other expenses when on official business of the Supervising Inspector General, Deputy Supervising Inspector General, supervising inspectors, traveling inspectors, local and assistant inspectors, and clerks; for instruments, furniture, stationery, janitor service, and every other thing necessary to carry into effect the provisions of Title 52, Revised Statutes, \$139,110.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Salaries: For the commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with "the classification act of 1923," \$55,140.

Admeasurement of vessels: To enable the Commissioner of Navigation to secure uniformity in the admeasurement of vessels, including the employment of an adjuster of admeasurements, purchase and exchange of admeasuring instruments, traveling and incidental expenses, \$4,500.

For purchase and repair of instruments for counting passengers, \$250.

Enforcement of navigation laws: To enable the Secretary of Commerce to provide and operate such motor boats and employ thereon such persons as may be necessary for the enforcement, under his direction by customs officers, of laws relating to navigation and inspection of vessels, boarding of vessels, and counting of passengers on excursion boats, \$67,915.

Preventing overcrowding of passenger vessels: To enable the Secretary of Commerce to employ, temporarily, such persons as may be necessary, of whom not more than two at any one time may be employed in the District of Columbia, to enforce the laws to prevent overcrowding of passenger and excursion vessels, and all expenses in connection therewith, \$14,000.

Wireless communication laws: To enable the Secretary of Commerce to enforce the acts of Congress "to require apparatus and operators for radio communication on certain ocean steamers" and "to regulate radio communication" and carry out the international radio telegraphic convention, examine and settle international radio accounts, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and to employ such persons and means as may be necessary, traveling and subsistence expenses, purchase and exchange of instruments, technical books, tabulating, duplicating, and other office machinery and devices, rent and all other miscellaneous items and necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, including the transfer from the office of the Director of Naval Communications to the Department of Commerce of mechanical and office equipment and supplies now in use in connection with the examination and settlement of international radio accounts, \$158,778.

Shipping Commissioners: For salaries of shipping commissioners in amounts not exceeding the following: Baltimore, \$2,000; Boston, \$3,000; New Orleans, \$2,500; Newport News, \$1,500; New York, \$5,000; Norfolk, \$1,800; Philadelphia, \$2,400; Portland, Me., \$1,300; Seattle, \$3,500; Providence, \$1,800; Galveston, \$1800; San Francisco, \$4,000; in all, \$30,600.

Clerk hire: For compensation, to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce, of not to exceed \$1,800 per annum to each person or clerk in the offices of shipping commissioners, \$70,000: *Provided*, That one clerk may be employed hereunder at a compensation not to exceed \$2,200 per annum.

Contingent expenses: For rent, stationery, and other requisites for transaction of the business of shipping commissioners' offices and for janitor in the commissioner's office at New York, \$840; in all, \$10,000.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Salaries: For the director and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$500,000.

Equipment: For apparatus, machinery, tools, and appliances used in connection with buildings or work of the bureau; laboratory, supplies, materials, and supplies used in the construction of apparatus, machinery, or other appliances, including their exchange; piping, wiring, and construction incident to the installation of apparatus, machinery, or appliances; furniture for laboratories and offices, cases for apparatus, \$71,000.

Contingent expenses: For fuel for heat, light, and power; office expenses, stationery, books and periodicals, which may be exchanged when not needed for permanent use; traveling expenses (including expenses of attendance upon meetings of technical and professional societies when required in connection with standardization, testing, or

other official work of the bureau); street-car fares not exceeding \$100; expenses of the visiting committee; expenses of attendance of American member at the meeting of the International Committee of Weights and Measures; supplies for operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles and motor trucks for official use, including their exchange; and contingencies of all kinds, \$44,500.

Improvement and care of grounds: For grading, construction of roads and walks, piping grounds for water supply, lamps, wiring for lighting purposes, and other expenses incident to the improvement and care of grounds, including foreman and laborers in the District of Columbia, \$11,460.

Testing structural materials: For continuation of the investigation of structural materials, such as stone, clays, cement, etc., including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$230,000: *Provided*, That as much of this sum as necessary shall be used to collect and disseminate such scientific, practical, and statistical information as may be procured, showing or tending to show approved methods in building, planning, and construction, standardization and adaptability of structural units, including building materials and codes, economy in the manufacture and utilization of building materials and supplies, and such other matters as may tend to encourage, improve, and cheapen construction and housing.

Testing machines: For maintenance and operation of testing machines, including personal services in connection therewith in the District of Columbia and in the field, for the determination by the Bureau of Standards of the physical constants and the properties of materials as authorized by law, \$39,480.

Investigation of fire-resisting properties: For investigation of fire-resisting properties of building materials and conditions under which they may be most efficiently used, and for the standardization of types of appliances for fire prevention, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$29,000.

Investigation of public-utility standards: For investigation of the standards of practice and methods of measurements of public utilities, such as gas, electric light, electric power, water, telephone, central station heating, and electric railway service, and the solution of the problems which arise in connection with standards in such service, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$105,000.

Testing miscellaneous materials: For testing miscellaneous materials, such as varnish materials, soap materials, inks, and chemicals, including supplies for the Government departments and independent establishments, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, as authorized by law, \$45,260.

Radio research: For investigation and standardization of methods and instruments employed in radio communication, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$45,680.

Color standardization: To develop color standards and methods of manufacture and of color measurement, with special reference to their industrial use in standardization and specification of colorants, such as dyestuffs, inks, and pigments, and other products, paint, paper, and textiles, in which color is a pertinent property, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$10,000.

Investigation of clay products: To study methods of measurement and technical processes used in the manufacture of pottery, brick, tile, terra cotta, and other clay products, and the study of the properties of the materials used in that industry, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$30,000.

Standardizing mechanical appliances: To develop methods of testing and standardizing machines, motors, tools, measuring instruments, and other apparatus and devices used in mechanical, hydraulic, and aeronautic engineering; for the comparative study of types of apparatus and methods of operation, and for the establishment of standards of performance; for the accurate determination of fundamental physical constants involved in the proper execution of this work; and for the scientific experiments and investigations needed in solving the problems which may arise in connection therewith, especially in response to the requirements of aeronautics and aviation for information of a purely scientific nature, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$30,000.

Investigation of optical glass: For the investigation of the problems involved in the production of optical glass, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$25,000.

Investigation of textiles: To investigate textiles, paper, leather, and rubber in order to develop standards of quality and methods of measurement, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$27,000.

Sugar standardization: For the standardization and design of sugar-testing apparatus; the development of technical specifications for the various grades of sugars, with particular reference to urgent problems made pressing by conditions following the war, especially involving the standardization and manufacture of sugars; for the study of the technical problems incidental to the collection of the revenue on sugar and to determine the fundamental scientific constants of sugars and other substances; for the standardization and

production of rare and unusual types of sugars required for the medical service of the Government departments; and for other technical and scientific purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$40,000.

Gauge standardization: To provide by cooperation of the Bureau of Standards, the War Department, and the Navy Department for the standardization and testing of the standard gauges, screw threads, and standards required in manufacturing throughout the United States, and to calibrate and test such standard gauges, screw threads, and standards, including necessary equipment and personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$40,000.

Investigation of mine scales and cars: For investigating the conditions and methods of use of scales and mine cars used for weighing and measuring coal dug by miners, for the purpose of determining wages due, and of conditions affecting the accuracy of the weighing or measuring of coal at the mines, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$15,000.

Metallurgical research: For metallurgical research, including alloy steels, foundry practice, and standards for metals and sands; casting, rolling, forging, and the properties of aluminum alloys; prevention of corrosion of metals and alloys; development of metal substitutes, as for platinum; behavior of bearing metals; preparation of metal specifications; investigation of new metallurgical processes and study of methods of conservation in metallurgical manufacture and products; investigation of materials used in the construction of rails, wheels, axles, and other railway equipment, and the cause of their failure; including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$44,000.

High-temperature investigations: For laboratory and field investigations of suitable methods of high-temperature measurements and control in various industrial processes and to assist in making available directly to the industries the results of the bureau's investigations in this field, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$10,000.

Sound investigation: For the investigation of the principles of sound and their application to military and industrial purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$5,580.

Industrial research: For technical investigations in cooperation with the industries upon fundamental problems involved in industrial development following the war, with a view to assisting in the permanent establishment of the new American industries, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$173,820.

Testing railroad track and other scales: For investigation and testing of railroad-track scales, elevator scales, and other scales used in weighing commodities for interstate shipments, and to secure equipment and assistance for testing the scales used by the Government in its transactions with the public, such as post office, navy yard, and customhouse scales, and for the purpose of cooperating with the States in securing uniformity in the weights and measures laws and in the methods of inspection, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$40,000.

Standardization of equipment: To enable the Bureau of Standards to cooperate with Government departments, engineers, and manufacturers in the establishment of standards, methods of testing, and inspection of instruments, equipment, tools, and electrical and mechanical devices used in the industries and by the Government, including the practical specification for quality and performance of such devices, and the formulation of methods of inspection, laboratory, and service tests, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$110,000.

Standard material: For purchase, preparation, analysis, and distribution of standard materials to be used in checking chemical analyses and in the testing of physical measuring apparatus, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$10,000.

Investigation of radioactive substances: For an investigation of radioactive substances and the methods of their measurements and testing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$11,000.

Rope investigation: For determining fundamental data required by engineers and others regarding internal strains of ropes and cables used in mines, elevators, bridges, rigging, etc.; for developing instruments and methods suitable for field use, for indicating stresses and incipient flaws and defects in advance of rupture; and for the study of defective ropes and cables with a view to improving methods of manufacture, determining proper usage, etc.; including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$8,000.

Investigation of automotive engines: For the promotion of economy and efficiency in automotive transportation by land and by air through investigations of the basic principles underlying the design, performance, operation, and testing of automotive engines, their fuels, lubricants, accessories, and the power-transmitting system used in connection with them, also such elements as brakes and brake linings; to promote economy in the use of liquid fuels and safety in vehicular traffic; including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$25,000.

During the fiscal year 1925 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that bureau, and which the Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, transfer to the Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the Bureau of Standards for the performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made.

BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES

Salaries: For the commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$90,000.

General expenses: For supplies, repairs, maintenance, and incidental expenses of lighthouses and other lights, beacons, buoyage, fog signals, lighting of rivers heretofore authorized to be lighted, light vessels, other aids to navigation, and lighthouse tenders, including the establishment, repair, and improvement of beacons and day marks and purchase of land for same; establishment of post lights, buoys, submarine signals, and fog signals; establishment of oil or carbide houses, not to exceed \$10,000: *Provided*, That any oil or carbide house erected hereunder shall not exceed \$550 in cost; construction of necessary outbuildings at a cost not exceeding \$500 at any one light station in any fiscal year; improvement of grounds and buildings connected with light stations and depots; restoring light stations and depots and buildings connected therewith: *Provided*, That such restoration shall be limited to the original purpose of the structures; wages of persons attending post lights; temporary employees and field force while engaged on works of general repair and maintenance, and laborers and mechanics at lighthouse depots; rations and provisions or commutation thereof for keepers of lighthouses, working parties in the field, officers and crews of light vessels and tenders, and officials and other authorized persons of the Lighthouse Service on duty on board of such tenders or vessels, and money accruing from commutation for rations and provisions for the above-named persons on board of tenders and light vessels or in working parties in the field may be paid on proper vouchers to the person having charge of the mess of such vessel or party; reimbursement under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce of keepers of light stations and masters of light vessels and of lighthouse tenders for rations and provisions and clothing furnished shipwrecked persons who may be temporarily provided for by them, not exceeding in all \$5,000 in any fiscal year; fuel and rent of quarters where necessary for keepers of lighthouses; purchase of land sites for fog signals; rent of necessary ground for all such lights and beacons as are for temporary use or to mark changeable channels and which in consequence can not be made permanent; rent of offices, depots, and wharves; traveling expenses; mileage; library books for light stations and vessels and technical books and periodicals, not exceeding \$1,000; traveling and subsistence expenses of teachers while actually employed by States or private persons to instruct the children of keepers of lighthouses; all other contingent expenses of district offices and depots; and not exceeding \$8,500 for contingent expenses of the office of the Bureau of Lighthouses in the District of Columbia, \$4,192,500.

Keepers of lighthouses: For salaries of not exceeding 1,800 lighthouse and fog-signal keepers and persons attending light exclusive of post lights, \$1,283,200.

Lighthouse vessels: For salaries and wages of officers and crews of light vessels and lighthouse tenders, including temporary employment when necessary, \$1,650,000.

Superintendents, clerks, etc.: For salaries of 17 superintendents of lighthouses and of assistant superintendents, clerks, draftsmen, and other authorized permanent employees in the district offices and depots of the Lighthouse Service, exclusive of those regularly employed in the office of the Bureau of Lighthouses, District of Columbia, \$418,000.

Retired pay: For retired pay of officers and employees engaged in the field service or on vessels of the Lighthouse Service, except persons continuously employed in district offices and shops, \$90,000.

Public works: For constructing or purchasing and equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels for the Lighthouse Service as may be specifically approved by the Secretary of Commerce, not to exceed \$100,000, and for establishing and improving aids to navigation and other works as may be specifically approved by the Secretary of Commerce, \$473,000; in all, \$573,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including maintenance, repair, or operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles for use in field work, and for the purchase of surveying instruments, including extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of the Lighthouse Service and the Weather Bureau while observing tides or

currents, and the services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at not to exceed \$1 per day, and including compensation, not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work and commutation to officers of the field force while on field duty, at a rate not exceeding \$8 per day each, to be expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, and under the following heads:

Field expenses, Atlantic coast: For surveys and necessary resurveys of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, including the coasts of outlying islands under the jurisdiction of the United States: *Provided*, That not more than \$45,000 of this amount shall be expended on the coasts of said outlying islands, and the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal, \$120,000.

Pacific coast: For surveys and necessary resurveys of coasts on the Pacific Ocean under the jurisdiction of the United States, \$250,000.

Tides, currents, etc.: For continuing researches in physical hydrography, relating to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current observations on the coasts of the United States, or other coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States, \$29,000.

Coast Pilot: For compilation of the Coast Pilot, including the employment of such pilots and nautical experts in the field and office as may be necessary for the same, \$6,800.

For continuing magnetic observations and to establish meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United States; magnetic observations in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States; purchase of additional magnetic instruments; lease of sites where necessary and erection of temporary magnetic buildings; continuing the line of exact levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; establishing lines of exact levels in Alaska; determination of geographical positions, by triangulation or traverse for the control of Federal, State, boundary, and other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the interior of the United States and Alaska; determination of field astronomic positions; for continuing gravity observations; for the maintenance and operation of the latitude observatory at Ukiah, Calif., not exceeding \$2,000; and including the employment in the field and office of such magnetic observers as may be necessary, \$134,800.

For executing precise triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, \$12,000:

Hawaiian triangulation: For adjusting the triangulation of the Hawaiian Islands, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$5,000;

For special surveys that may be required by the Bureau of Lighthouses or other proper authority, and contingent expenses incident thereto, \$4,500:

For objects not hereinbefore named that may be deemed urgent, including the preparation or purchase of plans and specifications of vessels and the employment of such hull draftsmen in the field and office as may be necessary for the same; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them, not to exceed a total of \$550; actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office in the District of Columbia for consultation with the director, and not exceeding \$500 for the expenses of the attendance of representatives of the Coast and Geodetic Survey who may be designated as delegates from the United States at the meetings of the International Research Council or of its branches, \$4,620; in all, field expenses, \$566,720.

Vessels: For repairs of vessels, including traveling expenses of persons inspecting the repairs, and exclusive of engineer's supplies and other ship chandlery, \$75,000.

For all necessary employees to man and equip the vessels, including professional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the survey, to execute the work of the survey herein provided for and authorized by law, \$530,000.

Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for commissioned officers on sea duty and other duty, holding relative rank with officers of the Navy, including 1 director with relative rank of captain, 2 hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of captain, 7 hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of commander, 9 hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of lieutenant commander, 38 hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of lieutenant, 55 junior hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of ensign, and including officers retired in accordance with existing law, \$500,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Commerce may designate one of the hydrographic and geodetic engineers to act as assistant director.

Office force: For personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$402,380.

Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (except surveying instruments), including their exchange, materials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument shop, carpenter shop, and drawing division; books, scientific and technical books, journals, books of

reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photographing, and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing charts and printing from stone and copper for immediate use; including the employment in the District of Columbia of such personal services other than clerical as may be necessary for the prompt preparation of charts, not to exceed \$8,220; stationery for office and field parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not charged to party expenses; office wagon and horses or automobile truck; heating, lighting, and power; telephones, including operation of switchboard; telegrams, ice, and washing; office furniture, repairs, traveling expenses of officers and others employed in the office sent on special duty in the service of the office; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all kinds, and not exceeding \$200 for extra labor, \$70,500.

Appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington for short periods for consultation with the director), except as now provided by law.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES

Commissioner's office: For the commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$160,760.

Alaska service: Pribilof Islands—superintendent, \$2,400; two agents and caretakers, at \$2,000 each; assistant to agent, \$1,200; two physicians, at \$1,800 each; three school-teachers, at \$1,200 each; two storekeepers, at \$1,800 each; Alaska service at large—agent, \$2,500; assistant agents—two at \$2,000 each, one \$1,800, one \$1,500; inspector, \$1,800; wardens—one \$1,200, seven at \$1,000 each; in all, \$38,200.

Employees at large: Assistant, \$2,520; field superintendent, \$1,800; field assistants—one \$1,500, one \$1,200; scientific assistant, \$1,200; clerks—one \$1,200, one \$900; fish-culturists—one \$960, two at \$900 each; three local agents, at \$600 each; five machinists, at \$960 each; two coxswains, at \$720 each; in all, \$21,120.

Distribution (car) employees: Five captains, at \$1,400 each; six messengers, at \$1,100 each; five assistant messengers, at \$1,000 each; five apprentice messengers, at \$840 each; five cooks, at \$720 each; in all, \$26,400.

Employees at fish-cultural stations: Thirty-four superintendents, at \$1,500 each; foremen—thirteen, at \$1,200 each; one \$1,080, one \$1,000, one \$960; fish-culturists—four at \$960 each, thirty-six at \$900; apprentice fish-culturists—six at \$900 each, one \$780, seven at \$720 each, eighty-eight at \$600 each; custodian of lobster pound, \$720; custodian, \$360; engineers—two at \$1,100 each, one \$1,000; two machinists, at \$900 each; firemen—two at \$720 each, eight at \$600 each; cooks—two at \$900 each, one \$480; in all, \$184,820.

Fish-rescue station, Mississippi River Valley: District supervisor, \$2,500; superintendent, \$1,500; two field foremen at \$1,200 each; four fish-culturists at large at \$960 each; engineer, \$1,200; clerk, \$1,200; two coxswains at large at \$720 each; two apprentice fish-culturists at \$600; in all, \$15,280.

Employees at biological stations: Director, \$1,800; superintendent, \$1,800; superintendent and director, \$1,500; superintendent of fish-culture, \$1,500; scientific assistants—two at \$1,400 each, one \$1,200; laboratory aid, \$900; shell expert, \$1,200; foreman, \$1,200; clerk, \$900; two fish-culturists, at \$900 each; five apprentice fish-culturists, at \$600 each; two engineers, at \$1,000 each; two firemen, at \$600 each; in all, \$22,800.

Steamer *Albatross*: Naturalist, \$2,750; general assistant, \$1,400; fishery expert, \$1,400; clerk, \$1,200; in all, \$6,750.

Steamers *Gannet*, *Halcyon*, and *Phalarope*: Masters—one \$1,700, one \$1,500, one \$1,400; first officer, \$1,200; engineers—one \$1,400, two at \$1,200 each; assistant engineer, \$1,200; firemen—one \$840, four at \$780 each; seamen—five at \$810 each, two at \$780 each; two cooks at \$870 each; cabin boy, \$600; in all, \$22,710.

For officers and crew of vessels for Alaska fisheries service, \$31,630.

Administration: For expenses of the office of the commissioner, including stationery, scientific and reference books, periodicals and newspapers for library, furniture and equipment, telegraph and telephone service, compensation of temporary employees, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, \$3,900.

Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cultural station, including \$15,000 for Saratoga, Wyo., of which not to exceed \$8,000 shall be available for construction of buildings, general propagation of food fishes and their distribution, including movement, maintenance, and repairs of cars, purchase of equipment and apparatus, contingent expenses, temporary labor, and not to exceed \$10,000 for propagation and distribution of fresh-water mussels and the necessary expenses connected therewith, \$386,250.

Maintenance of vessels: For maintenance of vessels and launches, including purchase and repair of boats, apparatus, machinery, and

other facilities required for use with the same, hire of vessels, and all other necessary expenses in connection therewith, and money accruing from commutation of rations and provisions on board vessels may be paid on proper vouchers to the persons having charge of the mess of such vessels, \$107,175, of which \$10,000 shall be immediately available for the procurement of supplies and equipment required for shipment to the Pribilof Islands for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925.

Commutation of rations (not to exceed \$1 per day) may be paid to officers and crews of vessels of the Bureau of Fisheries during the fiscal year 1925 under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce.

Inquiry respecting food fishes: For inquiry into the causes of the decrease of food fishes in the waters of the United States, and for investigation and experiments in respect to the aquatic animals, plants, and waters in the interests of fish culture and the fishery industries, including maintenance, repair, improvement, equipment, and operations of biological stations, expenses of travel and preparation of reports, \$38,170.

Fishery industries: For collection and compilation of statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations, and the methods of preservation and utilization of fishery products, including compensation of temporary employees, travel, and preparation of reports, including temporary employees in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,800, and all other necessary expenses in connection therewith, \$26,200.

Sponge fisheries: For protecting the sponge fisheries, including employment of inspectors, watchmen, and temporary assistants, hire of boats, rental of office and storage, care of seized sponges and other property, travel, and all other expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of August 15, 1914, to regulate the sponge fisheries, \$2,000.

Alaska, general service: For protecting the seal fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food, fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of the Pribilof Islands of Alaska, transportation of supplies to and from the islands, expenses of travel of agents and other employees and subsistence (or per diem in lieu of subsistence) while on said islands, hire and maintenance of vessels, including \$10,000 to be used in providing a reserve supply of food, clothing, medicines, and other necessities on the Pribilof Islands, and for all expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to protect the seal fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved April 21, 1910, and for the protection of the fisheries of Alaska, including travel, hire of boats, employment of temporary labor, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, \$217,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available immediately.

TITLE IV.—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of Labor, \$12,000; Assistant Secretary, Second Assistant Secretary, and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$183,900.

Commissioners of conciliation: To enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority vested in him by section 8 of the act creating the Department of Labor, and to appoint commissioners of conciliation, for per diem in lieu of subsistence at not exceeding \$4 traveling expenses, and not to exceed \$18,300 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and telegraph and telephone service, \$200,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the offices and bureaus of the department, for which appropriations for contingent and miscellaneous expenses are not specifically made, including the purchase of stationery, furniture, and repairs to the same, carpets, matting, oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges, laundry, street-car fares not exceeding \$200; lighting and heating; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motor cycles and motor trucks; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, to be used only for official purposes; freight and express charges, newspaper clippings not to exceed \$900, postage to foreign countries, telegraph and telephone service, typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices; purchase of law books, books of reference, and periodicals not exceeding \$2,500; in all, \$36,500; and in addition thereto such sum as may be necessary, not in excess of \$13,500, to facilitate the purchase, through the central purchasing office as provided in the act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. L. p. 531), of certain supplies for the Immigration Service, shall be deducted from the appropriation "Expenses of regulating immigration" made for the fiscal year 1925 and added to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Labor," for that year; and the total sum thereof shall be and constitute the appropriation for contingent expenses for the Department of Labor, to be expended through the central purchasing office (Division of Publications and Supplies), Department of Labor.

Rent: For rent of buildings and parts of buildings in the District of Columbia for the use of the Department of Labor, \$24,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for Department of Labor, including all its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, \$215,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries: For the commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$215,000.

Per diem in lieu of subsistence not exceeding \$4 of special agents and employees, and for their transportation; experts and temporary assistance for field service outside of the District of Columbia, to be paid at the rate of not exceeding \$8 per day; compensation of experts in the District of Columbia not to exceed in all \$10,000; temporary statistical clerks, stenographers, and typewriters in the District of Columbia, to be selected from civil-service registers, the same person to be employed for not more than six consecutive months, the total expenditure for such temporary clerical assistance in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$6,000; traveling expenses of officers and employees, purchase of reports and materials for reports and bulletins of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, \$72,840.

For periodicals, newspapers, documents, and special reports for the purpose of procuring strike data, price quotations, and court decisions for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, \$300.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Salaries: For the commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$91,840.

Regulating immigration: For enforcement of the laws regulating immigration of aliens into the United States, including the contract labor laws; cost of reports of decisions of the Federal courts, and digests thereof, for the use of the Commissioner General of Immigration; salaries and expenses of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed to enforce said laws, including personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$50,000, and per diem in lieu of subsistence when allowed pursuant to section 13 of the sundry civil appropriation act approved August 1, 1914; enforcement of the provisions of the act of February 5, 1917, entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States," and acts amendatory thereof; necessary supplies, including exchange of typewriting machines, alterations and repairs, and for all other expenses authorized by said act; preventing the unlawful entry of Chinese into the United States by the appointment of suitable officers to enforce the laws in relation thereto; expenses of returning to China all Chinese persons found to be unlawfully in the United States, including the cost of imprisonment and actual expenses of conveyance of Chinese persons to the frontier or seaboard for deportation; refunding of head tax, maintenance bills, and immigration fines upon presentation of evidence showing conclusively that collection was made through error of Government officers; all to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, \$3,800,000: *Provided*, That the purchase, exchange, use, maintenance, and operation of horse and motor vehicles required in the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese exclusion laws outside of the District of Columbia may be contracted for and the cost thereof paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of those laws under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe: *Provided further*, That not more than \$12,000 of the sum appropriated herein may be expended in the purchase and maintenance of such motor vehicles.

IMMIGRATION STATIONS

For remodeling, repairing (including repairs to the ferryboat *Ellis Island*), remodeling buildings, and purchase of equipment, \$100,000.

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

Salaries: For the commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$108,920.

General expenses: For compensation, to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor, of examiners, interpreters, clerks, and stenographers, for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Bureau of Naturalization, provided for by the act approved June 29, 1906, as amended by the act approved March 4, 1918 (Stat. L., vol. 37, p. 736), and May 9, 1918 (Stat. L., vol. 40, pp. 542-548, inclusive), including not to exceed \$52,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and for their actual and necessary traveling expenses while absent from their official stations, including street-car fare on official business at official stations, together with per diem in lieu of subsistence, when allowed pursuant to section 13 of the sundry civil appropriation act approved August 1, 1914, and for such per diem together with actual necessary traveling expenses of officers and employees of the Bureau of Naturalization in Washington while absent on official duty outside of the District of Columbia; telegrams, verifications of legal papers, telephone service in offices outside of the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$20,000 for rent of offices outside of the District of Columbia where suitable quarters can not be obtained in public buildings; carrying into effect section 13 of the act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat., p. 600), as

amended by the act approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., p. 765), and in accordance with the provisions of the sundry civil act of June 12, 1917; and for mileage and fees to witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United States, the expenditures from this appropriation shall be made in the manner and under such regulation as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe, \$561,560: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the compensation of assistants to clerks of United States courts.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Salaries: For the chief, and other personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$117,820.

To investigate and report upon matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and especially, to investigate the questions of infant mortality, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$136,080.

For traveling expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence at not exceeding \$4 of officers, special agents, and other employees of the Children's Bureau; experts and temporary assistants, to be paid at a rate not exceeding \$6 a day, and interpreters to be paid at a rate not exceeding \$4 a day when actually employed; purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau, newspapers, and clippings not exceeding \$700 to enable the Children's Bureau to secure data regarding the progress of legislation affecting children, and for reprints from State, city, and private publications for distribution when said reprints can be procured more cheaply than they can be printed by the Government, \$72,000.

Promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy: For carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, and for other purposes," approved November 23, 1921, \$1,007,092.51: *Provided*, That the apportionments to the States and to the Children's Bureau for administration shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$1,240,000, as authorized by the act entitled "An act for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, and for other purposes," approved November 23, 1921.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

For carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau," approved June 5, 1920, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of material for reports and educational exhibits, including newspaper clippings not exceeding \$200, and traveling expenses, \$107,380.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

To enable the Secretary of Labor to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, including juniors legally employed, to improve their working conditions, to advance their opportunities for profitable employment by regularly collecting, furnishing, and publishing employment information as to opportunities for employment; maintaining a system for clearing labor between the several States; cooperating with and coordinating the public employment offices throughout the country, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for their actual necessary traveling expenses while absent from their official station, together with their per diem in lieu of subsistence, when allowed pursuant to section 13 of the sundry civil appropriation act approved August 1, 1914; supplies and equipment, telegraph, and telephone service, and miscellaneous expenses, \$206,284.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, before taking up the bill in detail I desire to express my deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the members of the subcommittee, and I have reference to the members on both sides of the aisle. For several weeks this subcommittee has been earnestly at work with all the multitude of details involved in the four bills. I will say, Mr. Chairman, that it has been teamwork of the highest type. Therefore, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the very valuable services rendered. [Applause.]

This bill carries the regular annual appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, including the Judiciary, and the Departments of Commerce and Labor. Heretofore these departments have been appropriated for in two separate bills, the Departments of State and Justice being provided for in one bill, and the Departments of Commerce and Labor in another, so that the appropriations for the four departments are here presented in one bill for the first time.

The entire amount recommended in the bill for the four departments is \$66,849,160.80.

This includes \$3,500,000 for the census of agriculture, which the law provides shall be taken once in every five years, and which was not appropriated for last year. Deducting the amount for the census of agriculture, the total recommended for 1925 for comparable items is \$399,863.70 less than the current appropriations for 1924—including the \$240 bonus—and \$214,343 less than the Budget estimates for 1925, which include reclassification for positions in the District of Columbia, but not for the field service.

The appropriations recommended for personal services in the District of Columbia are on the basis of the allocations established by the Personnel Classification Board pursuant to the provisions of the classification act, approved March 3, 1923, and, in form, are in accord with the practice adopted by the committee in previously reported appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1925. The restrictive provision regulating the expenditure of appropriations for personal services in the District of Columbia, contained in the bills heretofore considered by the House, is recommended in this bill, and will be found in the paragraph making appropriations for salaries in the office of the Secretary of State on page 2 of the bill.

In computing rates of compensation the classification act provided that the existing pay should be the base pay, plus any bonus the employee was receiving. To this amount was added the increase necessary to make the rate of pay for the particular position come within the rates of pay established in the classification act for 1923. The actual increase, therefore, under the act is not the difference between the base pay for 1924 and the amount recommended for 1925, but the difference between the combined amounts for base pay and bonus and the amount recommended for the fiscal year 1925. In several of the bureaus and offices the effect of this has been that, although there is an apparent increase in a recommended appropriation for personal services for 1925, compared with the appropriation made for the fiscal year 1924, an actual reduction has taken place.

The increases for the departments provided for in this bill due to the classification of personnel in the District of Columbia are as follows:

State Department	\$73,700
Justice Department	60,839
Commerce Department	298,073
Labor Department	44,720

Statements showing by bureaus and offices the salaries in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1924, separated according to base pay and bonus, compared with the initial rates fixed for the fiscal year 1925, in accordance with the classification act, are printed at the end of the hearings for each department.

The committee's first report accompanying this bill was very materially in error as to the comparison of the Budget estimates for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1925 with the appropriations for 1924. This was due to the fact that, by oversight, there had not been taken into the calculation a deficiency appropriation of \$400,000 for crude-rubber investigations and one of \$150,000 for customs statistics. These deficiency appropriations were made for 1923, but had also been made available for expenditure during 1924, and while, technically, they are 1923 appropriations, and have been so regarded by the Budget Bureau, the disbursements thereunder have fallen mostly within the fiscal year 1924, and, out of fairness to the department, they should have been included as 1924 appropriations when comparisons with the 1925 Budget estimates were under consideration.

There was also a 1924 appropriation of \$150,000 for customs statistics which had originally been made for the customs service under the Treasury Department and which was subsequently transferred to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This should, as a matter of justice, have been included in the calculations.

The committee has obtained the consent of the House to correct the report and revise it in a manner to show the true situation, and this has been done. Persons desiring to know just how the Department of Commerce, and particularly the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has fared under the bill reported by the committee should obtain House Report No. 419 (star print), and refer to pages 7 to 12, inclusive. The revised report shows (page 8) that the Bureau of the Budget had recommended for the Department of Commerce for 1925, aside from the amount of \$3,500,000 for the census of agriculture, \$20,547,025. The 1924 appropriations, exclusive of \$1,399,873 for the \$240 bonus for the field service for which no estimate was submitted, is \$20,445,084. The amount estimated is, on this basis, \$101,941 more than the comparable 1924 appropriation. The 1925 estimates, however, include an increase of \$298,073 on account of classifications of salaries,

and when this is taken into consideration there is a net decrease in the Budget estimates, aside from classification and bonus, of \$196,132.

For the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the Budget increase for strictly new work, leaving out of consideration any increase on account of bonus and classification, was \$236,632. This, however, was a net figure. Among the items for that bureau was a voluntary decrease of \$275,000 in the crude rubber item, and with that eliminated there was a net increase in all other items for the bureau of more than \$500,000. This increase the committee felt was entirely disproportionate. A few other bureaus received slight increases, but these were, in the aggregate, less than the increase for the single Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Lighthouse Service in the Budget recommendations received a reduction of \$343,500 in the current appropriations. The committee thought that it would not be wise to endanger the safety of life and property by curtailing the Lighthouse Service, nor did it believe that Congress and the country would approve such a step. But, in framing the appropriations for 1925, the committee had to keep in mind its general policy of keeping the aggregate of the appropriations in a given bill within the Budget total, and consequently within the revenue. The committee could not restore the appropriations for the Lighthouse Service without making reductions under the Budget estimates elsewhere in the bill. Inasmuch as the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was the only bureau in the department which had received a very material increase in the Budget estimates there was no other quarter in which the committee could effect a decrease in the estimates from which it might allocate moderate increases in the Budget figures for other services where the estimates were below current law. Accordingly the bill as reported does carry material reductions under the Budget estimates for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. On the other hand, with one or two unimportant exceptions, and with the exception of the appropriation for crude-rubber investigations, which the bureau itself regards as a temporary activity, the amounts recommended in the bill for 1925 constitute in every instance a substantial increase over the amount of the current appropriation plus the increase occasioned by the classification act and the absorption of the \$240 bonus. These increases aggregate \$171,343. No other service in the entire bill received such liberal treatment at the hands of the Budget Bureau or of the Committee on Appropriations as did the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is well to reflect at this time upon the comparatively recent and unusual enlargement of the funds for the support of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

For the fiscal year 1920 it received a total of \$1,085,000; for 1921, \$1,136,000; for 1922, \$1,451,000; for 1923, \$1,925,000; and for 1924, \$3,056,000. In other words, it has jumped from the fiscal year 1920, four years ago, from \$1,085,000 a year to \$3,056,000, nearly \$2,000,000 increase in the annual appropriation.

The amount which the committee recommends in this bill will give a further increase of \$171,000 for new work; and this sum, taken into consideration with the past unprecedented growth, should give still further room for conservative and sane advancement. To have granted all that was demanded for the bureau would have been exceedingly unwise, taking into consideration the other problems with which the committee had to cope.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHREVE. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. What is the nature of this new work the department is undertaking?

Mr. SHREVE. The new work consists principally in the establishment of commercial attachés and trade commissioners in some of the countries where we are not now represented. It also has to do with enlarging the division of export commodities, which is largely in operation in the United States, and various other minor matters of that sort.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The committee, I assume, made some examination into the nature of this work and determined it to be beneficial.

Mr. SHREVE. I will say to the gentleman that probably no branch of the service received such careful attention from the committee as the Department of Commerce, for the reason that we all recognize the splendid work that department has been doing. Because of that we wanted to give them every last dollar we could, and it was with deep regret that we found ourselves in a position where we had to make some reduction below the estimates made by the Bureau of the Budget.

The appropriations for general expenses of the Lighthouse Service was reduced by the Budget in the sum of \$140,200. The

committee has restored the appropriation to the current figure, although there is an apparent reduction of \$7,500, due to the transfer of that sum to the appropriations for contingent expenses of the department.

The appropriation for public works under the Lighthouse Service was cut by the Budget in the sum of \$201,500, of which \$140,000 applied to the construction of light vessels and tenders and \$61,500 to establishing and improving aids to navigation. The Budget reduction of \$140,000 for light vessels was allowed to stand, but the committee has restored the amount of \$61,500 for aids to navigation.

Let me say that pressure came from every quarter of the United States when it was learned that the general expenses for this bureau had been reduced. When it was learned that the aids to navigation along the Pacific coast and the Atlantic coast, as well as in the various rivers and lakes of our country, were to be reduced, and when it began to be broadcast that there was likely to be a curtailment in the service rendered, they immediately began to make their wants known to Congress, and I am glad to say we have restored this just as far as we could with the funds available.

Another Budget reduction which the committee has restored is that of \$78,940 in the appropriation for regulating immigration. The hearings disclosed no reduction in the volume of work imposed by law upon this bureau. On the contrary, it was shown that surreptitious entries in violation of law are, if anything, increasing, and that the volume of work imposed upon the border forces in connection with the examination of applicants for lawful entry leaves but little time for any effective policing of the borders against surreptitious entry on the part of those who are barred by the law. As a result it is known that large numbers of aliens are being smuggled into the country in violation of the provisions of the immigration act.

This bureau turned into the Treasury in the fiscal year 1923 a total of \$4,651,180.83, which is over \$1,000,000 in excess of the total appropriations for that year. In view of the undiminished volume of work confronting the bureau for the coming fiscal year, the committee felt that it should restore the amount of the Budget cut, and has recommended that the amount of the current appropriation be continued for next year.

In the Bureau of Fisheries the Budget reductions under the current appropriations of \$15,000 for the propagation of food fishes and \$5,000 for inquiry respecting food fishes have been restored, and the bill carries for these two items the amounts now available under the current law. These two appropriations have already been reduced in recent years to pre-war levels. The most recent available statistics disclose that there is an annual production in the United States and Alaska of more than two and one-half billions of pounds of fishery products, with a value to the fishermen of \$86,000,000, and the committee was of the opinion that the Government's activities in aid of this important industry ought not to be further curtailed.

STATE DEPARTMENT

The committee has recommended for the State Department, including the foreign service, a total of \$14,958,646.29, which is \$240,019.21 less than the appropriations for 1924, and \$1,800 less than the Budget estimates for 1925.

The reduction under the estimate is occasioned by transferring the item for \$1,800 for the hire of a steam launch at the embassy at Constantinople to the appropriation for contingent expenses, foreign missions, without increasing the latter appropriation.

Of the sum of \$14,958,646.29 recommended for the department, \$5,000,000 is for the annual payment to the Government of Colombia, under the treaty settling the dispute between the two Governments with reference to Panama, and \$250,000 is for the annual payment to the Republic of Panama under the treaty according this Government the right to construct and operate the canal across the Isthmus. Then there are various other appropriations under this department totaling \$583,632.29, representing additional obligations arising from treaties, so that we have a total of \$5,883,632.29 not properly chargeable to the cost of operating the State Department. Deducting this sum from the total amount carried in the bill for the department, there remains \$9,125,014. Against this sum the department shows a large annual cash income. In 1923, \$4,000,000 was collected in fees for visiting alien passports; over one and one-quarter million dollars was collected in fees for passports issued to Americans, which, together with other fees, made the total cash receipts for that year \$7,950,000. Deducting this sum from the \$9,125,014 which is appropriated for running the department, there remains \$1,175,014, which represents the estimated net cost of operating the State Department during the fiscal year 1925.

The department approaches the new fiscal year with the possibility of two important changes in the diplomatic situation, namely, the reopening of the embassies at Constantinople and at Mexico City. At the former the Government has been represented for a number of years by a commissioner in the form of a naval officer. The other governments have been similarly represented, or by a chargé d'affaires. Concerted action on the part of the leading powers to reestablish full diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Empire is reported to be a possibility within the coming year, although by no means a certainty. The reestablishment of full diplomatic relations with Mexico and the exchange of ambassadors is now all but accomplished. The American ambassador has already been received by the Obregon Government, while the formal presentation of Mexico's representative is expected at an early date. There is no present prospect of the renewal of diplomatic relations with Russia.

The bill carries no increase in the number of consular officers, although it was stated at the hearings that requests have been received from bona fide business sources for the opening of more than 100 new consular offices throughout the world. A list of places for which these requests were made may be found on pages 46 to 52, inclusive, of the State Department hearings. The department anticipates a very large additional burden upon the Consular Service as a result of the proposed new immigration legislation, the bill for which is now pending in Congress.

The bill as reported carries no additional personnel for the departmental service, although evidence adduced at the hearings demonstrates conclusively that the work of the department for the past three years has been on the upward trend. During the fiscal year 1921, with a personnel of 714, the incoming and outgoing mail numbered 743,422 pieces.

In 1922 the personnel was reduced under the preceding year by 112, while the number of pieces of incoming and outgoing mail was increased by 158,000. In 1923 the personnel was still further reduced by 12, but the department's mail was increased over the preceding year by 47,000. At the hearings Mr. Carr, who, in addition to being Director of the Consular Service, has for many years been the budget officer of the department, stated that the past reductions had brought the personnel to bedrock. It ought to be said here that no more faithful, efficient, and loyal servant of the Government than Mr. Carr has ever appeared before the Appropriations Committee.

The Budget estimates and the bill as reported to the House carry the following reductions under the current appropriations:

Chargés d'affaires ad interim	\$10,000
Contingent expenses, foreign missions	10,000
Salaries of diplomatic and consular officers while receiving instructions and in transit	16,000
Transportation of diplomatic and consular officers	25,000
Embassy, legation, and consular buildings and grounds	17,000
Post allowances	25,000
Mixed Claims Commission	40,000

Important savings were effected by the adoption of the suggestion of the Budget Bureau to drop the appropriation for salaries and expenses of interpreters and guards to consulates and that for administering the passport control act and to transfer the personnel of the former appropriation to salaries of the Consular Service, and of the latter to the appropriation for clerk hire at United States consulates, and to provide for the expenses of the two appropriations to be abolished out of the appropriation for contingent expenses at United States consulates. On account of the greater flexibility which the department may exercise in disbursing these funds where the appropriations are combined it has been possible to reduce the aggregate amount.

The Mixed Claims Commission, charged with the responsibility of settling claims of the American Government or of American citizens against the German Government or German nationals, has made a notably creditable showing. Of the appropriation of \$180,000 for the fiscal year 1923, \$84,500 was saved and returned to the Treasury. The current appropriation is \$222,300, but the American agent, testifying before the committee, estimated he would be able to save this year about \$30,000. The estimate for the fiscal year 1925 is \$40,160 under the current appropriation. Since the organization of the commission, up to the time of the hearings, 12,416 claims had been filed, aggregating \$1,479,064,313.92. Claims to the number of 296, in the aggregate sum of \$21,191,623.83, have been disposed of by awards totaling \$13,287,285.43.

There have been 69 claims dismissed, aggregating \$39,644,092.26, and 156 claims withdrawn and rejected, amounting to a total of \$31,327,301.87. As a result of one decision on the war-risk-insurance premium claims there will be 3,190 dis-

missals, aggregating \$345,442,796.17. That leaves to be disposed of by the commission 8,704 claims, totaling \$1,045,301,487.03, which include the claim of the United States Government amounting to \$255,554,810.53 for the army of occupation.

The appropriation for post allowances to diplomatic and consular officers which has been carried for a number of years for the purpose of supplementing the compensation of officers in the foreign service to meet the added cost of living due to the disturbed condition of the world has been reduced by the Budget from \$150,000 to \$125,000. This is in line with the policy which Congress has followed in recent years of gradually reducing this appropriation which at one time stood at \$700,000. If the so-called Rogers bill for the reorganization of the foreign service is enacted into law, it is hoped that the necessity for the post-allowance appropriation will be obviated.

The bill carries an apparent increase of \$203,860 for the salaries in the office of the Secretary of State. Of this amount \$73,700 is due entirely to classification and the remainder is the amount of the \$240 bonus which is made a part of the permanent pay by the classification act. The principal other increases in the bill compared with the 1924 appropriations are as follows:

Interpreters to embassies and legations	\$500.00
Salaries of consular assistants	1,700.00
Boundary commission, United States and Mexico	14,086.50
International Railroad Congress	800.00
International Sanitary Bureau	154.29
Pecuniary claims between United States and Great Britain	380.00
Inter-American High Commission	5,000.00

The appropriation for interpreters to embassies and legations has been increased in the sum of \$500 to provide increased compensation for the interpreter at the legation at Bangkok, Siam. The department represented that the present incumbent is a very valuable man and that it is becoming increasingly difficult to retain his services at the low salary of \$2,000. In case of his resignation the department has no one in view with the necessary qualifications to fill the vacancy. The department's request for the increase had been granted by the Budget Bureau, and the committee deemed it advisable to accede.

The increase of \$1,700 for salaries of consular assistants is due entirely to automatic salary increases under the law.

The approaching resumption of full diplomatic relations with Mexico has made it appropriate to increase the appropriation for the Mexican Boundary Commission to a figure approaching the amount carried in former years. Accordingly the Budget estimate of \$40,000 for this work has been granted, an increase of \$14,086.50 over the current appropriation.

The International Railroad Congress, which was not included in the bill of a year ago, is carried in the present bill in the sum of \$800. The United States has been a contributing member of this congress since its organization, and Mr. Carr informed the committee that this Government has been requested to pay its quota for the current year, and is morally obligated to meet it, notwithstanding the fact no appropriation has been made. A deficiency estimate for the current year's quota has already been submitted. Membership in this organization is for periods of five years, the present period terminating at the end of 1924. If at the end of the five-year period an adhering government does not serve notice of its intention to withdraw, the obligation for another period is automatically renewed. In the absence of an express direction of Congress so to do, it is not believed the Secretary of State will serve such notice of withdrawal, in view of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission has recommended the continuance of our membership in the Congress.

The appropriation for the United States section of the Inter-American High Commission has been increased from \$15,000 to \$20,000. For a number of years this appropriation stood at \$25,000. In the act for 1923 it was reduced to \$19,800, and last year it was further reduced to \$15,000. The work of this commission can not be better described than by reading a brief extract from the hearings, as follows:

Mr. SHERWELL. The Inter-American High Commission has nothing to do with diplomatic matters. What we mainly do is this: If the necessity for a Pan American agreement on some economic or financial matter, or one to facilitate trade, is felt, then this matter is placed before the different sections of the commission; they discuss it freely and when they come to an agreement which seems practical they may even draw up a tentative draft of a treaty and pass it to the respective Departments of State. Then they are through. The Departments of State will enter into negotiations and do anything that is required after that. When the treaty is signed, the sections of the commission urge its ratification in each country; and when it is ratified they see that it is carried out in their respective countries.

Mr. TINKHAM. That is, when these treaties touch upon economic matters?

Mr. SHERWELL. These treaties touch upon economic matters entirely. In the Fifth Pan American Conference held at Santiago, Chile, last spring, all the economic subjects—I think I may say all—were prepared by the Inter-American High Commission. The Secretary of State asked the chairman of the council for memoranda on these subjects. Those memoranda were prepared by the Council of the Inter-American High Commission and sent to the United States Department of State, and they were the basis of the instructions to our delegates. The treaties that were entered into and the resolutions passed were based on the work of this commission.

The work of this commission has been materially increased as a result of the Fifth Pan American Congress.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHREVE. Yes.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. I am satisfied the committee has brought out this bill with painstaking care, and the questions I want to ask are not asked in a spirit of criticism but for the purpose of gaining information. I note that throughout the bill appropriations are made in accordance with the classification act. I would like to ask the gentleman what information the committee itself had before it from which it could determine that the number of employees suggested in the classification act, and for which these appropriations are made, was necessary and that the employees were performing their functions and were necessary in these departments.

Mr. SHREVE. I will say to the gentleman that we gathered that information from a careful examination of the witnesses who appeared before the committee. If the gentleman will take up any matter he has in mind and make an examination of the hearings he will find that those things are all carefully worked out in the statement made by the Bureau of the Budget. There is a recommendation as to how this new money—provided there is an increase—shall be used.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. I am not speaking of the new work, but of the general appropriations. What I am getting at is this: How does the Congress know whether this given number of employees for which we are providing are really performing full service or not.

Mr. SHREVE. Simply by placing the man in charge and who has the information on one side of the table and the members of the subcommittee on the other side. The members of the subcommittee then ask those very questions of him. They ask him how they are getting along with this help; if they are all employed; if they can not get along with a less number of employees; and it is all worked out in that way. The gentleman will find all of that information in the hearings.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. The gentleman will understand, of course, that I am asking these questions for information. It is my impression that we have too many Government employees, and along that same line I notice that traveling expenses and contingent expenses are allowed in lump sums. What evidence—and the gentleman will understand that these questions are not asked in a spirit of criticism but for information—is there before Congress that these traveling expenses are all necessary and that the amount asked by these various bureaus are justified?

Mr. SHREVE. I will say to the gentleman that those things are all shown in detail. The man who has occasion to travel must keep an accurate account of his expenses; he must take receipts, and those accounts have to pass through the audit division.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. I understand that, but my inquiry is directed to this: What information Congress has as to the necessity for all of the traveling done by these different bureaus?

Mr. SHREVE. Well, of course, we have to depend somewhat on the intelligence of the men who are directing the bureaus. They are the ones who, in the last analysis, know whether the traveling is necessary, and it is absolutely impossible for us to analyze all those small details.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. Of course, this is rather out of the line of the gentlemen of the committee, but I would like to ask if the gentleman does not think that perhaps there might be times when Congress, for its own information and in order to act intelligently on these matters, should make an investigation into these matters and ascertain why it is that we can not travel anywhere in the United States without running into representatives of bureaus, departments, commissions, and boards traveling at the expense of the Government?

Mr. SHREVE. I am very happy to say to the gentleman from Oklahoma—who has not been with us so long—that that has been our business for the last four or five years, and probably the Committee on Appropriations has had more to do

with it, because it has simply refused to make appropriations so that these people could be carried on the pay roll, and we have separated from the pay roll more than 45,000 Government clerks in the last three or four years. This, of course, was the combined effort of both sides of the House.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. I understand that. I helped to draw the Budget bill in the Sixty-sixth Congress and I have had experience as the State auditor of my State in handling such matters. I am seeking information because it is my candid opinion that many of them could well be cut off if we would go at it like a business concern and cut them off and leave them at home and leave them off of the pay roll.

Mr. SHREVE. I think myself there is an opportunity there for some more careful investigation.

Mr. KELLY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHREVE. Certainly.

Mr. KELLY. I was called out for a few moments and did not hear all of the gentleman's very excellent speech, but I would like to ask the gentleman, if he has not already touched upon the subject, to give us some information regarding the division dealing with the Pan American Union.

Mr. SHREVE. I will say to my colleague and to the gentlemen of the House that there was a time when the people of South America were not friendly to us on account of our Monroe doctrine, but when we went to war with Spain and drove the haughty Spaniard forever from the American Continent, pacified the island of Cuba, rendering the island sanitary and her homes habitable, and even built the little red schoolhouse up on the hillsides and then gave back the gem of the Antilles to its original owners, the people of South America began to realize that after all the Monroe doctrine was enunciated for our own protection rather than for the purpose of acquiring territory, and I will say to the gentleman that it was not so very long after the Spanish War that Colonel Roosevelt, Elihu Root, and a number of prominent South Americans, organized what is known as the Pan American Union. It is a union of all the States, north and south, and let me say that the South American Republics have all adopted the Constitution of the United States in so far as it is applicable to their condition, and we all have the same ideals and the same common patriotism. To my mind the Pan American Union is the mightiest combination and influence for universal peace and good will among the nations of men that the world has ever seen. [Applause.] I stated on a former occasion that the people of North America and South America should stand together. We should make the two Americas the last word in the world's civilization. We should establish a fixed policy with our South American nations which would become the firm foundation upon which the destinies of the world shall rest. That should be America's highest purpose. [Applause.] It is inspiring, it is unifying, and it is fundamental.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The appropriations for the Department of Justice logically fall into three main divisions, namely, the department proper, judicial, and penal institutions. Under the department proper are included the Attorney General's office, contingent expenses, printing and binding, and so forth, the appropriations for special activities such as conduct of customs cases, enforcement of antitrust laws; investigation and prosecution of war frauds, and so forth, and detection and prosecution of crimes.

Under judicial are grouped the appropriations for salaries and expenses of the various United States courts, marshals, attorneys, and other court officers; fees of witnesses and jurors, and so forth. The expenses of the Federal penitentiaries and of maintaining Federal prisoners in State and county institutions are appropriated for under the head of penal institutions.

The Budget estimates for the department proper were \$186,525 in excess of the current appropriations. The committee granted \$152,962 of this increase, of which \$44,920 was for the Attorney General's office, to absorb the \$240 bonus and the increases under the classification act. Printing and binding was increased in the sum of \$35,000, most of which is for increased printing for the courts. An increase of \$19,500 was allowed in the appropriation for defending suits in the Court of Claims, making the total for next year \$79,500. Out of this appropriation is paid the cost of stenographers, reporters, the traveling expenses of the Government's attorney, and traveling expenses and fees of witnesses, many of whom are highly expert, and may not be obtained except upon the payment of relatively large fees. When it is considered that there are now pending in the Court of Claims 2,300 cases, involving an aggregate of slightly more than one and three-quarter billions of

dollars, the proposed appropriation of \$79,500 seems a very modest sum for the expenses of defending the interests of the Government.

During the fiscal year 1923, 283 cases were disposed of, in which the claims aggregated \$46,416,041.88. With an appropriation of only \$65,000 the department won 203 of the cases outright, the amount claimed being \$33,753,550.83, and of the \$12,662,491.05 claimed in the remaining 80 cases, judgments were obtained in the total sum of only \$2,731,395.74. On July 1, 1922, there were 747 cases pending in the Court of Claims, involving \$305,000,000. A year later the number of cases pending had increased to 1,957, involving \$1,346,000,000, and on March 11, 1924, there were 2,300 cases pending aggregating \$1,774,847,673.35.

For detection and prosecution of crimes the bill carries \$2,301,722, an increase of \$56,722. This increase is occasioned in part by certain additional personnel in Washington; partly by the difference between the present base pay of employees in the District of Columbia and the amount necessary for compensation under the classification act; and the balance by supplies, material, and equipment for the criminal-identification bureau.

A portion of the appropriation, namely, \$112,860, has been allotted for the purpose of the inspection of the judicial offices. There will be an increase of seven in the number of employees assigned to this important work, which is amply justified by the recent increase in the number of courts. For the work of the bureau of investigation the sum of \$2,188,862 has been allotted. In this bureau there will be an increase of about 20 in the personnel at the seat of Government, made necessary by the department's recent action in removing the criminal-identification work from the Leavenworth prison to Washington.

The subcommittee allowed the Budget estimate of \$89,470 for the conduct of customs cases, an increase over the current appropriation of \$6,370. Of this increase \$4,000 is for an additional special attorney, \$1,200 for a stenographer, \$620 for a messenger, and \$1,300 for additional travel expenses. The office of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of this work is located, by provision of law, at New York City. Dockets for the hearing of these cases are maintained in more than 40 cities of the United States, and the department's attorneys must travel this circuit to defend the interests of the Government. The tariff act of 1922 has resulted in a large increase in the number of cases. For the fiscal year 1920 the number of cases filed involving the classification of merchandise was 2,416. In succeeding fiscal years the number of cases filed was: 1921, 4,863; 1922, 12,336; 1923, 26,303; and for the first six months of 1924, 20,778. Corresponding increases are noted in the cases involving the valuation of merchandise and in the number of appeals.

The bill carries for the enforcement of antitrust laws \$201,200, an increase of \$1,200 over the current appropriation, occasioned entirely by the increases of compensation over base pay under the classification act. Eleven new cases were instituted during the fiscal year 1923, four of which have been disposed of. A total of 25 cases were terminated in 1923, 11 of which were civil and 14 criminal. Thirteen of the 25 were ultimately determined in favor of the Government, 3 were decided adversely to the Government, and 9 were dismissed on motion of the Government, 3 of which were pending as to only one or two defendants, the cases having theretofore been decided favorably to the Government as to the principal defendants.

Five cases are now pending in the circuit court of appeals and three in the Supreme Court. Fines were imposed in 1923 in the sum of \$191,500, and to date, in 1924, \$107,350. Two hundred and ten separate and unrelated investigations looking to the bringing of suits were under way in 1923, and about the same number of investigations are in progress at the present time. During the present fiscal year the department has opened an office in San Francisco with an attorney in charge for the purpose of initiating and conducting suits in antitrust cases arising on the Pacific coast. Theretofore, on account of the great distance from headquarters, the proper amount of attention could not be given to cases in this territory. One of the cases arising since the opening of the San Francisco office is that against the builders' exchange of that city. It was charged that the material dealers had formed a combination to withhold building material from contractors who employed union labor. The case had been tried and lost in the State court. The department could get jurisdiction only if it could show that interstate commerce was involved, which was a close question. However, the Government won the case, and it is now pending in the Supreme Court on appeal.

WAR TRANSACTION SECTION

For the investigation and prosecution of war frauds the bill carries \$500,000, which is the amount of the Budget estimate and of the current appropriation. According to the testimony, the work of this section has not yet reached its peak. There has been established by Executive order a joint board composed of about six officers of the War Department and the members of the advisory council and the heads of the various units of the war transaction section of the Department of Justice for the purpose of facilitating the audit of the books of the War Department and the bringing over of the claims to the Department of Justice for prosecution, so that the work of the war transaction section may be brought to a conclusion at as early a date as possible. Suits are now pending in 117 cases involving \$62,342,741.23.

There are 19 claims pending with receivers or trustees in bankruptcy, totaling \$2,686,418.43; 10 claims have been reduced to judgment, in the aggregate sum of \$48,308; while 81 claims have been disposed of by collection in full or by compromise, in the total amount of \$6,019,889. Meanwhile there are 300 cases which have been brought over from the War Department which are under investigation and on which no action has as yet been taken. The total number of cases which have come before the war transaction section since its establishment, and which have either been disposed of or are in suit or under investigation, is 574, involving a total amount of \$112,831,875.56. Since the hearings have closed the subcommittee in charge of the bill has received a letter from Judge Bigger, a member of the advisory council of the war transaction section, setting forth the amount of recoveries to the Government.

The amount of money recovered to date is \$5,838,262.15, of which \$4,938,262.15 has actually been paid into the Treasury in cash and \$900,000 is in the form of deferred payments, which have been secured to the satisfaction of officials of the Treasury Department. In addition, the Government has bid in a large manufacturing plant at \$350,001, being two-thirds of the appraised value, under foreclosure of mortgage held by the Government by virtue of a judgment for \$514,588.91, so that the sum total of recovery to date is \$6,188,263.15.

Further settlements have been practically agreed upon which the department has every reason at present to believe will within a very short time bring the recoveries to approximately \$9,000,000; and Judge Bigger states it as his belief that before the end of the fiscal year the recoveries will approximate \$10,000,000. The appropriations for this activity up to the close of the present fiscal year total \$1,000,000; so that if the expectations of the department are realized the cost to the Government will be about 10 per cent of the amounts recovered.

Let me say to you, gentlemen, that a number of very important matters are still pending, among them the cantonment cases. I believe the Camp Sherman case is already at issue and ready for trial. Three other cases have been prepared and are awaiting trial. There are 12 cases in all and they involve a sum of over \$60,000,000.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I desire to insert in the RECORD a copy of a letter sent me by Judge Bigger.

The letter referred to follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., March 27, 1924.

Hon. MILTON J. SHREVE,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In response to the suggestion made by a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, of which you are chairman, for a brief statement of the results of the work of the War Transactions Section of the Department of Justice in money recovered for the Government to this date, you are advised that the amount of money recovered to date is \$5,838,262.15. In addition to this amount recovered in money, in an action in the United States court the Government recovered a judgment for \$514,588.91, and under a decree in foreclosure of a mortgage held by the Government a large manufacturing plant was bid in by the Government at two-thirds of the appraised value, being \$350,001, the purchase price being applied upon the judgment. This amount being added to the recoveries in money, makes the sum total of recovery to date \$6,188,263.15.

The cash actually paid into the Treasury up to this date, according to our records, is the sum of \$4,938,262.15; deferred payments amount to \$900,000, the same being secured to the satisfaction of the officials of the Treasury Department.

In addition to this amount, settlements have been practically agreed upon which we have every reason, at present, to believe will within a very short time bring the recoveries to approximately \$9,000,000, and it is our belief that before the end of the present fiscal year we will be

able to report recoveries in the amount of approximately \$10,000,000. This statement is made in the light of what seems to us to be a reasonable expectation of what the Government should recover by the 1st of July, 1924; but is, of course, subject to the ordinary uncertainties incident to the work in which we are engaged.

In reference to the suggestion of the possibility of reducing the force of attorneys, accountants, and clerical help now employed in this section, it is our opinion that this can not be done without serious detriment to the interests of the Government. Indeed, the force should be substantially increased to accomplish the best results. It should not be lost sight of that time is an important factor in the recovery of money illegally paid by the Government, although there is no statute of limitations running against the Government in civil actions. If criminality should be disclosed in the investigation of these claims, the statute will have barred prosecutions on November 12, 1924. A large number of important suits are pending in the courts involving many millions of dollars, and others involving millions more are about to be brought. The accounting branch of this section has been kept down to the minimum necessary to accomplish the work committed to it, and the services of these accountants are absolutely indispensable. Including the advisory council we have only a force of 20 attorneys upon the pay rolls in this section actually engaged in the preparation of the mass of claims sent to this section, and it is our opinion that if no more claims should come to the section that the examination and preparation of these claims necessary to the bringing of suits upon them would employ the energies of the entire force for, at least, six months, and probably more, and we have no reason to believe that no more claims will come to the section; but, on the contrary, that there will be a large number of additional claims sent to this section for investigation and action.

Very sincerely yours,

T. M. BROGER,
Advisory Counsel.

Mr. SHREVE. Just a word about the judiciary. Of course, the expenses have been very largely increased by reason of the new courts we have established in the last two or three years and the new judges that have been appointed. They, of course, have to have sufficient clerks, marshals, attorneys, and so forth, to conduct the business, and the increases in the Department of Justice have been mainly for the purpose of taking care of the new courts.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. If the gentleman will yield, it might be said in that connection that we had heretofore been providing for that by deficiencies, and we are hoping to avoid such a deficiency for another year.

Mr. SHREVE. I thank the gentleman very much. That, unfortunately, has been the practice. They have been obliged to come before the deficiency subcommittee, but this year the committee has endeavored to recommend amounts which it has every reason to hope will be sufficient in each case so that deficiency appropriations will not be necessary.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHREVE. Certainly.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Perhaps the gentleman may give me information which I have sought in vain to gather from the Department of Justice. I notice that our bill carries a large sum of money for the prosecution of war frauds. I notice that two years ago we appropriated a like sum of money for the prosecution of war frauds. What I would like to know, if the gentleman has the information, is whether the expenditure of that million dollars, approximately, within the past two years, or even going further back into the former administration—have any such prosecutions ever resulted in carrying a war-fraud graft to the penitentiary?

Mr. SHREVE. Well, I am not prepared to answer that question. A criminal prosecution, as the gentleman knows, is a case that requires very peculiar and exact evidence, and the evidence in these cases is scattered all over the United States. Let me say to the gentleman that work on war-fraud cases is all handled and disposed of first by what is known as the advisory council.

It consists of Judge Bigger, of Ohio; Judge Kerr, who was formerly a Federal judge at Panama; and the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, the ex-Senator from that State, Mr. Hardwick. These three men are the ones who determine what class of cases shall be tried, whether they shall be compromised, and who shall have entire control of the matter. After the cases have come from the War Department they make their examination and they determine to which one of the branches of the war-fraud section these cases shall be allocated. Certain men are trained in certain kinds of cases, and it is true there has been appropriated not only this \$500,000 but another \$500,000. There has been \$1,000,000 already appropriated by the United States Congress for this purpose, and I am very happy to say to the gentleman that we have actually turned in, in cash, something over \$5,000,000. I had the exact

amount before me just a few moments ago. Then the settlements which have been received through these war-fraud cases run the total up to \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000. The committee considered it as a most remarkable showing that it has only cost the Government 11 or 12 per cent of the amount of money that has been collected.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman for his answer, which is very lucid, except it does not answer my question at all. [Laughter.] Really, Mr. Chairman, I think I, as a Member of Congress, ought to be able to secure a statement from some source as to what has been accomplished with this money. Gentlemen will recall that I tried to secure from the Attorney General the information, I tried to get him to tell me the number of war-graft men and their names, how many of them have been put into the penitentiary as the result of prosecutions. I never could get an answer. I am asking in good faith, and I am not playing politics. I am asking you to tell me if you know whether anybody prosecuted for graft by the present administration, or by the preceding administration of four years ago, has ever been carried to the penitentiary and remained there as a result of these prosecutions.

Mr. SHREVE. I will state to the gentleman that I am not able to answer his question.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Is anybody able to answer it?

Mr. KVALE. I can state to the gentleman that an ex-service man who stole a can of beans worth 15 cents was sent to the penitentiary.

Mr. SHREVE. If the gentleman will refer to page 172 of the Department of Justice hearings, he will find that three large criminal cases were tried within the last year, in each of which 8 or 10 men were indicted for conspiracy. In two of them the juries brought in verdicts of acquittal and in the third the court, after the conclusion of the testimony, instructed the jury to acquit. There are 28 indictments pending, involving 94 individuals and 1 corporation. The gentleman realizes that the crime of conspiracy is extremely difficult to prove.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Well, that is the best answer I have secured from any source up to date.

Mr. SHREVE. Now, a word about the judiciary: The expenses of the United States courts, the salaries of the judges and of the marshals, attorneys, clerks, witnesses, jurors, and other officers of the court, are carried in the bill under the caption "Judicial." Without exception, the Budget estimates have been granted. The total of the amounts recommended exceed the current appropriations by \$1,994,385. For several years deficiencies in substantial amounts have occurred in the appropriations for marshals, United States attorneys, fees of the United States commissioners, witnesses and jurors, and other like items, which have been appropriated for in deficiency acts. This year the Budget recommended, and the committee has adopted, the policy of appropriating amounts which it deems sufficient to meet the needs of the various classes of court expenses, and it is hoped that the usual large deficiency appropriations will not be necessary for the fiscal year 1925. The increase in the number of United States courts, together with the general increase in the number of criminal cases, due largely to prohibition and the antinarcotic and automobile-theft legislation, have rendered unavoidable the increased cost of operating the machinery of justice.

On pages 217 to 220, inclusive, of the hearings for the Department of Justice will be found detailed tables showing the number of cases commenced, the number of cases terminated, the number of cases pending at the close of the year, and the department's expenditures for each year since 1912; a comparative statement by classes of cases of the number of actions commenced, terminated, and pending for each of the years 1921, 1922, and 1923; a statement of cases, both civil and criminal, under the national prohibition act; and a statement showing the revenues of the department from various sources in 1922 and 1923.

In 1912 the department expended \$10,196,572.91 and in 1923 \$21,619,116.02, or a little more than double the amount for 1912. For the same period the number of cases commenced during the year increased from 50,691 to 143,095, the number of cases terminated increased from 46,648 to 131,469, and the number of cases pending from 102,209 to 179,346.

During the years 1920 to 1923, inclusive, a total of 120,410 criminal prosecutions were commenced under the national prohibition act. 97,865 cases were disposed of, resulting in convictions in 79,093 cases, for which fines were imposed in the sum of \$13,839,560.09, of which \$9,325,371.69 has been collected. In addition \$336,015.64 has been realized by the Government from judgments obtained in civil cases and \$145,360.58 has been collected in criminal cases without prosecution, making

a total revenue to the Government since the enactment of prohibition from fines and civil judgments thereunder of \$9,806,747.91, with \$4,514,188.40 outstanding for fines, forfeitures, and penalties.

The total revenues of the department for 1922 were \$9,322,270.51 and for 1923, \$16,306,777.73.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

The increase in the criminal business of the United States courts is reflected in the increases in the appropriations recommended for the Federal prisons and the cost of maintaining Federal prisoners in State and county institutions. The Budget estimates, which have been granted by the committee, are \$796,490 in excess of the current appropriations for similar objects. A slight reduction under the current appropriation for Leavenworth Prison has been effected by reason of an unusually good crop year on the prison farm, the products from which are consumed by the prisoners. An increase of 18 in the number of guards at Atlanta, together with the automatic annual increases of salary provided by law for the guards at all the prisons, has necessitated an increase in the appropriations for salaries. The total amount recommended for the Atlanta prison is \$84,620 in excess of the current appropriation and the total for McNeill Island prison exceeds the current figure by \$16,860.

The average population of the three Federal prisons for the fiscal year 1923 was 5,323, while that for the current fiscal year, up to November 30, 1923, was 5,434, an increase of 111. The actual prison population of January 8, 1924, was 5,558, which is 623 in excess of the normal capacity. The bill carries \$1,795,000 for support of Federal prisoners in State and county institutions, including prisoners awaiting trial. The current appropriation for this item is \$1,100,000, but the department anticipates a deficiency in the current year's appropriation of \$600,000, so that the amount recommended for 1925 is only \$95,000 in excess of anticipated actual expenditures for 1924.

The number of days' subsistence of United States prisoners confined in jails and other State institutions in 1913 was 589,609; in 1922, it was 1,400,488; and in 1923, 1,600,140.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For the Department of Labor the Budget estimates were \$207,679.49 less than the total of the appropriations for 1924, excluding the \$240 bonus, and if the latter be taken into the calculation the estimates were less than the current law by \$774,319.49. The committee accepted the Budget figures with the exception of the appropriation for regulating immigration. The Budget had reduced this item under the 1924 appropriation by \$78,940, and the committee had restored the amount for reasons which were fully set forth in the early part of my remarks. The committee feels that the bill as recommended for these four important Government departments fully meets the requirements of the policy of economy in Government expenditures. At the same time, it provides each department with sufficient funds to meet all the legitimate demands of the public service, and in some quarters to enlarge the scope of service. [Applause.]

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, for a good many reasons I have not been able to be present on the floor for the last 10 days. I was transferred to the Rivers and Harbors Committee from the Naval Affairs Committee and have had to work almost night and day, so that I have not been able to express myself as I wished. No sooner had Naval Affairs completed its hard labors when I went off and started with Rivers and Harbors on a herculean task of helping to frame a general bill. There is something throbbing beneath my heart, speaking facetiously, and I want to express myself. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. OLIVER] was not able to give me time, as he said I was tardy in making the request. I have not been able to see the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHREVE], and so it occurred to me that if I could secure unanimous consent to speak for five or six minutes out of order, which would not be taken out of the four hours' time fixed by the House, it would answer the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that the committee would not be authorized to change the order made by the House not to exceed four hours' debate.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Would that be changing the order?

The CHAIRMAN. It would be enlarging the time as fixed by the House.

Mr. OLIVER. I think we can give the gentleman time.

Mr. SHREVE. That will be arranged for the gentleman later.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. That will be satisfactory.

Mr. OLIVER. I yield 25 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STEVENSON].

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Wallace, attorney for William Boyce Thompson, says that William Boyce Thompson became chairman of the ways and means committee of the Republican executive committee in December, 1919, and was heavily interested in Sinclair stocks. His syndicate, under the name of "Holmes," an employee of Thompson, began borrowing and dealing in Sinclair stocks, borrowing in "Holmes's" name in Chase National Bank, of which Thompson was a director. The amounts were all large and renewal and increases were numerous. On September 7, 1920, the loan was \$3,825,000, secured by 208,200 shares of Sinclair stock. They were worth \$32.12, or \$6,687,384 worth of stock. Late in November, 1920, he sold out—just after election—and paid the note. Thompson himself sold from July, 1921, to November, 1921, 10,471 shares. In January, 1922, he went in again and bought in January and February, 1,520 shares. This he sold in April, 1922. The lease to Sinclair was made April 7. Thompson's representative could not give the date in April that he sold. Thompson and his syndicate then owned at one time, September 7, 1920, 208,200 shares Sinclair oil stock.

	Shares
He bought in 1922	1,520
His Boyce Thompson plant owned	43,794
His Newmont plant owned	172,934
 Total	426,448
Add shares held individually and sold in 1921	10,471
	436,919

all told, he and his associates owned first and last, and 27,057 shares were sold after April 1, 1922. It went up \$12 a share about that time, or a profit of \$331,894 on the shares sold.

Those shares sold after April 1, were Thompson individual, 1,520 shares bought in January and February, 1922, and Newmont Co., 26,137 shares (evidence before the Senate committee).

So one of the great leaders of the Republican organization was deeply interested in Sinclair's getting a good thing. Who will be next? I regret that Mr. Thompson's health did not permit him to appear in person before the committee.

On March 17 in this House I closed what I had to say about Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and his brother Archie, by asking the question: "When was Archie's salary raised to \$15,000?" Up to this time the colonel has failed to answer, but his friend and benefactor, Mr. Henry F. Sinclair, has given us the information, uncontradicted up to the present, from which I am enabled to determine that question. I want to state chronologically the connection that Colonel Roosevelt and his brother had with the Sinclair Co. and let the public draw its own conclusions.

First, Colonel Roosevelt makes the following statement of his own business connection with the Sinclair concern:

Senator WALSH. Colonel Roosevelt, were you ever a director or stockholder in any of the Sinclair companies?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. Yes; I was one of the original directors of the Sinclair company when it was originally organized. Then I was a stockholder of the company, I resigned as director when I went to war, and my partner sold my stock during the war. Then the only securities I ever had of the company after that I bought, or rather my wife bought a thousand shares of the Sinclair stock in the autumn of 1920. I held it for about a year and sold it.

Senator WALSH. What is that company, Colonel?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. That was the consolidated Sinclair Co. Incidentally I sold it at a loss.

Senator WALSH. And during that time did you act as a director?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. I acted as a director—this I will again have to ask for corroboration on—I acted as a director from, I should have said, 1915 to 1917.

Mr. SINCLAIR. 1916, I think.

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. 1916 to 1917.

Senator WALSH of Montana. And your stock was sold some time during 1917 or 1918?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. My stock was sold, I should say, in the winter of 1918.

Senator WALSH of Montana. And then your wife became a stockholder in 1920?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. In 1920, and sold that stock in 1921, I think I can tell you approximately. It was, I think, in 1922; sold it in 1922.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Are there any other members of your family interested in the Sinclair Co.?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. My brother is an employee of the Sinclair Co.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Does he hold any official position there?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. Yes; he is an employee. I do not know whether you would call it an official position. I will ask Mr. Sinclair, however.

Mr. SINCLAIR. He is vice president of one of the subsidiary companies.

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. Vice president of one of the subsidiary companies.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Is he a director in any company?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. Again I will have to ask Mr. Sinclair.

Mr. SINCLAIR. He is not a director in the original company; he is in the subsidiary company.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Do you know how long he has sustained these relations to Sinclair Co.?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. Yes; since the spring of 1919. (Pages 400-401, hearings before the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, United States Senate.)

Second. Archie says that Colonel Roosevelt was with Montgomery & Co., Sinclair's bankers, when he came back from the war and that the colonel requested Sinclair to take him on, which was done August 1, 1919. (Pages 1883-1884, hearings before the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, United States Senate.)

Third. Mr. Sinclair states that Archie was started at \$5,000 a year, August 1, 1919.

Fourth. On February 1, 1920, this was increased to \$6,000 a year, according to Mr. Sinclair, and continued at that until after the colonel entered the Navy Department.

Fifth. On March 4, 1921, Colonel Roosevelt was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Sixth. On or about April 1, 1921, the matter of the transfer of the naval reserve from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior, Fall, was taken up with Colonel Roosevelt who was at first opposed to it and subsequently became friendly to the proposition.

On page 395 of the hearings already referred to we find the following:

Senator WALSH. Well, did you at that time form any definite opinion of your own as to the wisdom or unwise of making the transfer?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. At that time I was not personally in favor of making the transfer, but became convinced afterwards that it was the correct thing to do.

Seventh. On May 1, 1921, while this matter was pending before Colonel Roosevelt, Archie's salary, according to Sinclair, was increased to \$10,000 a year, a raise of \$4,000.

Eighth. On May 31, 1921, Colonel Roosevelt carried the order transferring the naval reserves to Secretary Fall's jurisdiction to the President of the United States and assured the President that it was all right with both Secretaries and procured the President's signature thereto (pp. 396, 398, 399, hearings above referred to).

Ninth. After protracted negotiations, the lease of the Teapot Dome to Sinclair was made on the 7th of April, 1922.

Tenth. On the 1st of July, 1922, Archie Roosevelt's salary was increased to \$15,000 a year, making it three times the salary of Colonel Roosevelt, and being an increase of \$9,000 since the colonel came into the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, being 150 per cent increase.

Eleventh. On the 29th of July, 1922, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, in the absence of Denby and without consulting the President, at the request of Fall, sent the United States marines to put other claimants (called squatters) off the Teapot Dome and put Sinclair in possession instead of leaving him to establish his rights in court, as other people do. (See his testimony of March 13, 1924.)

Twelfth. Mr. Sinclair and Archie Roosevelt agree that Archie was doing practically nothing for the company, although receiving \$15,000 a year (pp. 1878, 1882).

Colonel Roosevelt stated in his interview concerning my former remarks that he made in private life twenty times his salary as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. This would be about \$100,000. Surely he would not want to put his brother Archie as an almoner on his friend Sinclair when he was able to take care of himself and the family. Now, if Denby, who had no known connection with Sinclair and whose only offense was mechanically signing the lease arranged by Fall and defending it afterwards, was unfit to continue in the department to control its policies, can it be possible that Colonel Roosevelt, whose life and interests, both personal and financial, had been so closely interwoven with the organization which has perpetrated this alleged fraud on the Government, is still available and proper to hold the office he does?

I am anxious to know, though it is none of my business, I suppose, what were the basis of such wonderful earning

capacity in the colonel. Possibly the name which he bore was of considerable value; but as Mr. Brisbane says:

In business you actually have to deliver something.

I have in my hand an advertisement cut from the Philadelphia Record of May 1, 1922, ornamented at the head with the picture of the doughty Colonel Roosevelt, who in this instance seems to be at the head of the dough brigade. The bond is as follows:

Know all men by these presents that—

Kolb Bakery Co. is held and firmly bound unto the purchaser of this loaf of Bond bread (Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.), and hereby warrants that the loaf of bread contained within this germ-proof and dust-proof wrapper is made from the following:

Pure-food materials and no other ingredients of any kind; best Wheat flour, compressed yeast, pure filtered water, best fine Salt, pure lard, granulated sugar, and condensed milk.

KOLB BAKERY CO.

Speaking of this bond, Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, says:

A manufacturer should be confident of the value of his product. If he is, he should be willing to back his opinions. (Signed) Theodore Roosevelt.

I do not know whether it is this trailing of the Roosevelt name into a Dutch bakery that makes him prosperous or whether this is just a manifestation of his fondness for seeing his name and picture in the papers. This, however, has all the appearance of a bartering of the distinguished name he wears and of his distinguished position as Assistant Secretary of the Navy either to boost bread or for a valuable consideration.

This excursion into the advertising field impressed me with the thriftiness of the statesman involved, and makes me realize that the quartering of Archie upon Sinclair is merely a demonstration of the good old doctrine "A penny saved is a penny made," and so as Sinclair would put out \$15,000 a year there was that much saved from the colonel's resources. But I hope after the inspection of this use being made of the Roosevelt name that violent partisans of that name will not find it necessary to fall into the vocabulary of a fish wife in flinging bollingsgate at anybody who exercises the right of criticism of any one of the family who happens to be in office.

On July 4, 1776, this great country abolished royalty and at the same time abolished the rule "That the King can do no wrong, and therefore that the King and royal family are not subjects of criticism." My people backed that declaration with their manhood and their blood, and from that day to this it has been the right which we have exercised to criticize a public servant, and in this instance I repeat that the above connection admitted by all of Colonel Roosevelt with Sinclair makes it improper for him to occupy the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy in this Government, and I call attention to the fact that Mr. Knight, of California, a lawyer of distinguished attainments, I am told, and irreproachable character, has just been rejected by the committee, although appointed by the President as attorney to prosecute the case to annul certain oil transactions in the West, on the sole ground that he was once attorney for a bank which was controlled by the owners of the Standard Oil Co. How much closer the above facts place Colonel Roosevelt to the man who has debauched public officials and captured and is brazenly holding on to a Government asset worth many millions of dollars to him, and if the Government's claim is established and the property recovered how incongruous for Colonel Roosevelt to be there in the department to administer the same property again when he on three or four occasions has stated that he approved the policy adopted in leasing this property to Sinclair?

What does the Government allege as to these leases which he states that he approves? The attorneys appointed by the President allege that President Harding's order transferring the Navy's oil reserves to Fall's custody was "invalid and illegal," and this is the order procured by Colonel Roosevelt to be signed after he had been working over it from about April 1 to May 31, 1921.

The complaint also alleges that the Teapot Dome lease was "null and void" and effected without authority in law, and that the contracts for building tanks were equally "null and void" and without authority of law. These allegations are made on the authority of the President of the United States.

Colonel Roosevelt was one of the architects of the order which is therein attacked. Can he safely be trusted again with the control of this great business?

To show you that I was not the only person thinking this way, I set forth here editorials from three different papers, one pub-

lished on the 14th and two on the 15th of March, 1924. All published but none of which were available before I spoke, all taking the position that the colonel should retire.

[From The Nashville Banner, March 14, 1924]

A ROOSEVELT COLLAPSE

It was unfortunate and will prove disastrous to the political career marked out for himself by the present Theodore Roosevelt that he involved himself with the Sinclair oil interests by asking for and securing a job from Sinclair for his young brother.

There is no reason for believing that his influence would have prevailed but for the political prestige he possessed. His brother Archie had no especial entitlements, certainly had no commercial experience of so outstanding a character as to make him worth \$15,000 a year to Sinclair. Yet he was started on \$10,000, which was raised shortly thereafter to \$15,000, which sum is \$8,000 more than is paid the Vice President of the United States, \$5,000 a year more than is paid the Governor of New York, and the same that is paid the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

After exposures began to come thick and fast of scandalous deals between the oil magnate and Government officials, Archie withdrew. Which, however, didn't help the fortunes of Theodore, who since March, 1921, had been Assistant Secretary of the Navy, closely associated with Denby, and should have known as much regarding the oil leases as his chief.

Prior to that Theodore was the almost certain nominee of his party for Governor of New York. He has not since been seriously considered for the distinction. It is all very unfortunate, but he was caught in the mesh and doesn't look pretty to anyone any longer.

[From the Washington Daily News, March 15, 1924]

DON'T BE A GOB

When a mere gob in the United States Navy goes to sleep while on watch he is arrested, court-martialed, deprived of privileges, imprisoned, or roasted unmercifully.

When the gob's boss goes to sleep at the switch he gets promoted.

That's the way it worked out in the Navy.

Young T. R., according to his own testimony, was the man who carried the Teapot Dome naval oil lease from Secretary Fall to the President for his signature. That made him a party in the plot to give away the Navy's oil.

T. R. also admitted on the stand that he took orders from Fall to send a captain of the marines and four men out to Teapot Dome field to help Sinclair get possession. He said he had not considered the illegal aspects of this.

The President's oil counsel in the suit filed at Cheyenne, Wyo., to recover Teapot Dome for the Navy charge that the leases were signed by former Secretary Fall for "inadequate, improper, and fraudulent consideration" and "without authority of law." Denby also signed the leases, and Roosevelt not only knew about them, but he went before the Senate committee to defend them.

He was asleep on watch when this raid on the Navy's oil was made. Was he nabbed and put in irons?

Naw; not young T. R.

The moral of this little story is:

"If you're going to join the Navy, don't be a gob. Be Assistant Secretary, and then, if you fall asleep on the job, you won't be jugged or put on k-p."

[From the Commercial Appeal, March 15, 1923]

SWEEP THEM OUT

Never in the history of this country did such a set of harpies move in as most of the crew which came into office with President Harding. Mr. Harding is dead, peace to his ashes with that respect that must go to the dead, but if Mr. Harding had lived the responsibility of the appointment of men unfaithful in most startling ways would have been his, and his humiliation would have been great.

There is nothing quite so coarse, so reckless, and so vulgar as the story leading up to the ordering of marines into the heart of the country to drive some citizens off a piece of land the ownership or title being disputed.

We thought things had reached a low pass when an ex-Cabinet minister admitted he had lied under oath to a Senator, officially appointed to elicit information from him. Then came McLean, the rich boob, who needs a guardian for his person, as he has trustees for his estate, and admitted that he lied because his friend, Fall, asked him to lie. If McLean were mentally responsible the infamy of his action would be marked, but his weakness saves him from contempt and excites pity rather, because he did lie for a friend.

It is not justifiable to lie even for a friend. Certain very good men have lied to save the reputation of a woman, but so far women have not been among the cattle at the Washington feed trough.

But supreme over all was the story in yesterday's paper.

Young Roosevelt was Acting Secretary of the Navy. Fall was Secretary of the Interior. Fall asked Roosevelt to issue an order to the marines to clear trespassers off Harry Sinclair's Teapot Dome reservation. Now, Roosevelt, acting head of the Navy, was as big as Fall. If he had been like his daddy he would have told Fall to go to the place where the devil lives. Instead he executed an order and placed it in the hands of General Lejeune. General Lejeune sent for Captain Schuler and told Schuler that Mr. Fall wanted to see him. Schuler went to see Fall. Fall gave him his orders. Fall asked him what he might do if an injunction was thrown on him. Schuler said, "I never saw an injunction, and I would file it." This tickled Fall and he said to Captain Schuler, "I guess you will get along all right out there."

Fall told Captain Schuler that he had taken the matter up with President Harding, but lest we err we quote the captain literally.

"He—Fall—said he had taken the matter up with the President that morning, and that the President did not want to take this action because an officer of the company that was trespassing was a close personal friend and contributed to the campaign fund.

"And Mr. Fall told me that he had told the President that his friend was a low down —, and Mr. Fall said that the President told him that he supposed he was all that when he sent him his check, and Mr. Fall said that he told the President, 'Mr. President, by God, he was.' But he said the President finally consented, and that was why the marines were to go out."

So, Mr. Harding did not want to be hard on the trespassers. One of them, he said, had contributed to the campaign fund. Yes; the campaign fund. The campaign contributor who wants to be paid back a thousand per cent.

Just think this matter over.

Roosevelt admitted that he took General Lejeune over and talked to Fall about the business. When Senator WALSH asked Roosevelt if he did not think that a process at law would do the job the young man naively answered that he was no lawyer. If young Roosevelt hasn't sense enough to know, though he is not a lawyer, that the courts have full power to remove trespassers and to issue writs of ejection, then he hasn't sense enough to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy or assistant anything else.

Fall seemed to have been the master mind. He was afraid to run afoul of the courts. He therefore ordered out the marines and the marines went and the marines did the job. The marines do obey orders. That thing has won for them imperishable glory on battle fields of two continents and on decks of ships fighting in all of the seven seas.

Therefore, how important is it to have at the head of the Navy Department and in the White House men who know when to issue orders to the marines, because the marines do obey. When they are told to shoot they shoot. A member of the German Imperial Staff who came in contact with some of them on the bloody day of Chateau Thierry reported to his imperial master and to Ludendorff as to these marines that "they have a strange spirit which may best be summed up in the statement of one who said, 'We do not care what we are here for. Our business is to kill or be killed.'"

It looks like we need a man with the marines' spirit in the White House. What a pity Pershing was not elected President in 1920, so long as the combination of fate, stupidity, and ingratitude decreed that a Republican should succeed Wilson.

Mr. Fall dominated at the White House. Harding did not want to order out the marines. Harding did not want to be hard on the man who had furnished sloop for Republican voters. But Fall had his way. Something piratical about Fall. If he had not lied and betrayed his oath of office he might have been regarded as an attractive old buccaneer.

What a crowd did come in with the Harding administration! What a decline from such Cabinet members as Jefferson, Gallatin, McCulloch, Gresham, Garland, Manning, Bayard, Bonaparte, Glass, and Daniels!

What's to be done?

The whole crowd, their heirs and their beneficiaries must be swept out of office. The good men in both parties, if there are enough good men in both parties to control, must see to it that their nominees are clean and have ideals and are brave enough to stand up for their ideals.

It matters more that honest and patriotic men be in office than the party badge which they wear.

In addition to that I set forth the statement of Mr. Sinclair as to Colonel and Archie Roosevelt published on March 23, 1924, and an editorial comment of Mr. Arthur Brisbane thereon published in the Washington Herald of March 24:

On January 16, 1924, I left the United States for Europe on business. I should have gone 40 days before I did, and was prevented from doing so only by my required attendance before your committee. It was not until I had appeared before the committee five different times over a period of about five months and had been finally excused from further appearance that I left to make this business trip.

TESTIMONY OF "EVIL INTENT"

In the course of my appearances I had given the committee every fact and circumstance and had produced every book and paper requested of

me. Despite all this, I had not yet reached Europe when testimony, consisting almost exclusively of insinuations, conclusions without basis in fact, and the rankest kind of hearsay, was broadcast from the committee rooms. Evidence, if it is entitled to the dignity of that description, was given of a character so false and so base and given with such apparent evil intent that I can not permit it to go unchallenged.

On January 21, 1924, Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Archie Roosevelt, his brother, came before the committee. Theodore Roosevelt testified in substance to a conversation he had held with his brother, and, without attempting to verify in any manner certain suspicions that Archie had communicated to him, said he deemed it his duty to appear before the committee in order to request that his brother be afforded the opportunity to testify regarding those suspicions. Archie Roosevelt then came before the committee and testified in substance that he had been an employee of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation up to a day or two before his appearance before the committee; that he was familiar with the foreign business of that corporation, and that on account of his familiarity with its foreign business he felt certain that there was no business need for my going to Europe on January 16.

ASSAILS BOTH ROOSEVELTS

He further testified that both Mr. Zevely and Mr. Doheny had also left the country, and yet within four days after Roosevelt's appearance both of these men appeared before the committee to give testimony, thus branding as false and ridiculous Roosevelt's testimony that they had gone away. He then proceeded to relate an alleged conversation between himself and Mr. Wahlberg, my former private secretary. He testified that in a conversation Wahlberg had said to him that he, Wahlberg, had canceled checks to the amount of \$68,000 payable to the foreman of Mr. Fall's ranch. Then Roosevelt gave evidence as to confused telephone conversations between the parties. Wahlberg followed with testimony denying emphatically that he ever said to Archie Roosevelt in any conversation that he had canceled checks for \$68,000 payable to the foreman of Mr. Fall's ranch.

It is evident, therefore, from the recorded testimony of the two Roosevelts and Wahlberg that there was a direct, unequivocal conflict between them about this alleged \$68,000 payment. Here was a disputed question regarding a material fact; a fact which if it could be established would be interpreted everywhere as an illicit payment that I had made for some ulterior and improper purpose. The Roosevelts knew that it would be so interpreted. Nevertheless, they not only refrained from taking any action to establish the truth or falsity of their conclusions, but they even counseled Wahlberg not to speak to Mr. Stanford, my personal attorney, who they knew would by reason of his close association with my affairs be familiar with the facts. The Roosevelts evidently conceived it their duty not to investigate, not to try to ascertain what was true or what was false, but to volunteer their suspicions, their rumors, and their shady insinuations without any regard to accuracy or truth.

SAYS ARCHIE FAILED TO MAKE GOOD

S. C. Hildreth, the manager of my New Jersey stock farm, was summoned before this committee and testified under oath that the checks in question, amounting to \$68,000, had been paid to him for services rendered, and that he had deposited the checks in his bank, and the checks themselves and Mr. Hildreth's bank book were produced for the examination of the committee, definitely establishing the accuracy of his evidence.

Some time later the committee had before it a man who had in a public meeting broadcast a scandal concerning the late President Harding, and his statements received the public contempt they deserved when he admitted that he had no foundation upon which to base them except rumor and suspicion. The two Roosevelts had previously appeared before the committee and had broadcast their contributions of suspicion and rumor. They also were compelled to admit, when under oath, that they had no definite facts to present. The parallel between the two cases is clear and suggestive.

In July, 1919, Theodore Roosevelt, the present Assistant Secretary of the Navy, brought his brother, Archie Roosevelt, to me and requested that I give Archie employment. Although the young man was equipped with no previous business experience of any value to us, I acted on the request and took him into our organization. I gave him opportunities that no other man in our organization has had, and was enthusiastic in the hope that he would live up to the expectations I held regarding him. I tried him in one after another of the branches of our business, and each time without success. He wanted to live in New York, so I placed him in the foreign department, and there again his work was a disappointment. He went to Russia in May, 1923, and at the conclusion of that trip I was convinced that, notwithstanding all the opportunities and encouragement that had been given him, he never would and never could make good.

SALARY RAISED \$5,000 TO \$15,000

Roosevelt's salary during the period he was employed by us ranged as follows:

	Per year
From Aug. 1, 1919, to Jan. 31, 1920	\$5,000
From Feb. 1, 1920, to Apr. 30, 1921	6,000
From May 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922	10,000
From July 1, 1922, to end of his employment	15,000

The salary increases were given to him partly as encouragement and evidence of our continuing hope in him and partly in order to help him to meet the increased cost of supporting himself and his family in a manner appropriate to the work for which we were trying to train him.

During the last few months of his employment, in spite of his record of failures, I did not wish to discharge him, because it was reported to me that he was looking for other employment and I was reluctant to damage his prospects before he could arrange another business connection.

This is the man who, as soon as I had left for Europe on January 16, 1924, attempted to assassinate my character by offering as testimony before the committee suspicions and assumptions which he himself admitted to be without supporting evidence. I have to state further that I have learned that a considerable part of his time during the last two years had been spent in intrigue directed against various other members of our organization.

FALSE AND MALICIOUS

I publicly brand as absolutely false and malicious the suggestion in his testimony that I had no business occasion to go to Europe on January 16, 1924, and as worse than a lie the conclusion he was apparently so eager to establish that I had given \$68,000 to the foreman of Mr. Fal's ranch, when he knew that his alleged informant denied emphatically that there ever was such a payment and that it would be easy for him to ascertain the facts. Such testimony can have been given for one purpose only, and I think the fair-minded public has already detected that purpose.

In a statement made public a few days ago Mr. Theodore Roosevelt denied certain allegations made regarding him on the floor of the House of Representatives, and held up to public scorn those who circulate or help to circulate misleading insinuations and false charges. I am glad to assure Mr. Roosevelt of my cordial approval of the point of view he expressed and to congratulate him for the change that has occurred in that point of view since he appeared before the committee to introduce his brother.

I have read the testimony of Mr. Wahlberg, and I think the evidence clearly shows that Wahlberg, to use a common expression, was "framed" by the Roosevelts. But he defeated their purpose when he denied making the statement attributed to him by the Roosevelts in reference to the \$68,000 payment. As no such payment was ever made, his testimony must and will prevail over the false suspicions they sought to establish.

BEWARE, MR. SINCLAIR

(By Arthur Brisbane)

(Copyright, 1924, by Star Co.)

Mr. Sinclair, the oil man, tells how Theodore Roosevelt the second, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, asked him to hire his brother, Archie. And he adds that he tried young Archie in almost every department of the business, giving him a salary as high as \$15,000 a year, "but Archie never made good in anything."

Mr. Sinclair should know that business is vulgar, and that Roosevelts are not expected to "make good" in such pursuits. Their specialty is showing their teeth in office.

Make Archie or Theodore the second President and the story will be different. Business is awkward because you actually have to deliver something.

What is Mr. Sinclair thinking of when he says, publicly, of young Roosevelt's statements: "I publicly brand [those statements] as false and malicious, and worse than a lie"?

Does Mr. Sinclair not know that such remarks addressed to a Roosevelt, even if true, call for blood? The end of all this is not yet, or the real Roosevelt will rest uneasy in his grave.

The action of Theodore and his brother Archie in turning their backs upon a benefactor and rushing to cover is characterized by Mr. Sinclair somewhat strongly, but the American people are not enamored of ingrates, and the desire to save a political hide or to make a political grand stand should never justify an act of base ingratitude and will never elevate the name of any man connected with such a performance in the eyes of the people of the country, and I regret that the name of a great President of the United States, transmitted by inheritance to another generation, should have been marred by the evidence of a yellow streak thus displayed.

The foundation stone of this lease business was the order of President Harding transferring the control of the naval reserve oil fields from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior. That order was made by President Harding on the 31st day of May, 1921. It was canvassed between Mr.

Roosevelt, Secretary Denby, and Admiral Griffin, and an amendment was proposed to the drafts submitted by Secretary Fall. Mr. Roosevelt carried the proposed order and proposed amendments to Secretary Fall, and they agreed upon an amendment, and the order was drafted carrying the amendment which Secretary Fall accepted and was carried by Mr. Roosevelt to the President, he says, without any letter from either Secretary, and he assured the President that it was satisfactory to both Secretaries, and the President signed it, thus laying the foundation for the leases which were subsequently made under such disreputable circumstances.

Colonel Roosevelt says (p. 400) that Mrs. Roosevelt owned her stock at that time, had owned it since 1920, and continued to own it until 1922, although she sold it, they say, at a loss three months before the lease was finally made. I stated and I reiterate that the ownership by Mr. Roosevelt's family of this stock when he was participating in these transactions which were liable to affect the value of the stock was a circumstance that rendered his position very equivocal at the present time, and if a lawyer in private life who had received a fee for legitimate business was disqualified to act for the Government in a capacity in any wise related to the oil business, that Mr. Roosevelt should likewise be incapacitated for a like service.

Third, when Mr. Roosevelt returned from the war he took a position with Montgomery & Co., bankers, who it seems were bankers for the Sinclair Co., and his brother, Archie, returned in 1919 from the war and wanted a position, and at Colonel Roosevelt's request, the Sinclair Co. took him on. I state here Archie's statement of the transaction which is found on pages 1883 and 1884 of the record:

SENATOR DILL. Mr. Roosevelt, you may have stated, but I did not get it clearly, as to just how you came to go into the employ of the Sinclair Co.

MR. ROOSEVELT. You can help me on this Mr. Stanford. I think Montgomery & Co. were bankers for the Sinclair Co., were they not, at one time?

MR. STANFORD. I think so.

MR. ROOSEVELT. And my brother was with Montgomery & Co., and had represented Montgomery & Co. with the Sinclair Co. This is a long time ago, and I don't know about it as well as perhaps you would. And he said to me—

THE CHAIRMAN. Who said to you?

MR. ROOSEVELT. My brother Ted; he said, "There is a chap I know in New York, and he might give you a job." He said, "I served on his board of directors, and he might give you a job." And that was how it came about.

SENATOR DILL. Well, did your brother go to Montgomery & Co. in your interest?

MR. ROOSEVELT. To Montgomery—oh, no. He was with them.

SENATOR DILL. He was with Montgomery & Co.?

MR. ROOSEVELT. Yes.

SENATOR DILL. And did your brother go to the Sinclair Co. for you?

MR. ROOSEVELT. Oh, yes; he helped me there.

SENATOR DILL. He helped you get it?

MR. ROOSEVELT. He helped me get the job; yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. Any further questions? If not, we will excuse Mr. Roosevelt.

This employment continued until January, 1924, and in 1923, according to Archie's testimony, he did practically nothing—page 1882 of the record:

MR. STANFORD. Now, Archie, as a matter of fact, you haven't had much to do with the Sinclair Co.'s business for the past year, have you?

MR. ROOSEVELT. No, sir; nothing except that Russian thing.

MR. STANFORD. That Russian thing?

MR. ROOSEVELT. Yes.

MR. STANFORD. And that was when we went over to Russia in May, 1923?

MR. ROOSEVELT. Yes.

MR. STANFORD. And I believe you made a report?

MR. ROOSEVELT. Yes, sir.

MR. STANFORD. And you have done some little work under Mr. Watts?

MR. ROOSEVELT. Yes, sir.

MR. STANFORD. In reference to disposing of some gasoline over there?

MR. ROOSEVELT. Yes, sir; I came up here—there is another place I got—I came up here and tried to get Mr. Watts to dispose of some gasoline in regards to some contract, anyhow—I have forgotten now—to the Navy Department, and the Navy Department turned us down.

MR. STANFORD. Well, that has been practically the extent of your business in connection with the foreign work of the Sinclair Co. in the last year; has it not?

MR. ROOSEVELT. Practically entirely; yes, sir. I watched and got reports, you know, from Mr. Woodman and Mr. Longshore, and when I was in London I did one or two little trivial things, you know.

Archie also testified, on page 1878, as follows:

Senator WALSH of Montana. You must have had qualifying stock to become an officer?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Yes; I suppose so. Those things came up, and they would tell me I have to serve on the board of directors, and I say, "All right," you know those holding companies, I took those and took a share of stock.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Your official position seems to have been somewhat nominal then?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Yes.

I think this demonstrates that Archie's position was a sine-cure. Yet Colonel Roosevelt said before the Senate committee on March 13 that he was started at a salary of \$10,000 a year and it was subsequently raised to \$15,000 a year, but that he did not request this raise. Mr. Sinclair says he started at \$5,000. He was there as a protégé apparently of Colonel Roosevelt. He was admittedly doing nothing of considerable value, and oil men are not accustomed to give away either \$10,000 or \$15,000 without value received. These men needed no request. I would like to know what Mr. Sinclair thought he was getting for these services, and, mind you, they were going on when the order was given by President Harding which made the lease possible, and when the lease was signed and until January, 1924, the thing got into such a situation that it appeared that somebody would get into trouble when Archie withdrew. Archie, in his child-like simplicity, admits that he was afraid that his connection with Sinclair was tending to discredit or embarrass his distinguished brother, and if he thought so, should I be condemned in thinking like him. He says on page 1872:

Well, I have been worried about this thing for quite a while for several reasons. You can see that with my family connected with the Government and in the Navy Department, I was anxious about it all the way through.

He says on page 1878 in reply to questions of Senator WALSH of Montana:

Senator WALSH of Montana. When did you go to Germany?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I think I went to Germany right after Christmas.

Senator WALSH of Montana. That is, Christmas, 1921?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you stay there?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I came back, I believe, in February—January or February.

Senator WALSH of Montana. You did not hear anything about it then, before you went away?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. No, sir.

Senator WALSH of Montana. And you did not learn anything about it after you came back?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. No, sir.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Except as you saw it in the papers?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. No, sir; I did not know a thing about it.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Well, did you confer with anybody about it in the office after you learned about it from the papers?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Oh, no, sir; I was only mildly interested in it then. I was interested in it because Ted was in the Navy Department, and that was all; that is the only interest I had in it at that time.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Well you were a stockholder, were you not, of the Sinclair Co.?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. At that time I don't think I was, sir, then; no. I haven't been a stockholder of the Sinclair Co. for quite a while.

Senator WALSH of Montana. How long?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Oh, I think for over a year.

Senator WALSH of Montana. Well, this, you see, was two years ago.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Well, yes; I am inclined to think I haven't had any stock for two years.

It will be noted that he was testifying as to his attitude in January, 1922, and that he was interested in it because Ted was in the Navy Department, so that he as an officer of the Sinclair Co., and as a simple-minded straightforward young fellow realized that there was such connection between this oil leasing business and his brother Theodore, that anything crooked in the oil-leasing business was embarrassing and would be embarrassing to his brother Ted and his family, and I agree with him.

Now, the date of the increase of his salary has been fixed, and it is true that Colonel Roosevelt was not in public life when the original employment was made, but Archie says he was with the bankers of Sinclair Co., and had represented those bankers with the Sinclair Co., page 1883 cited above. Before he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy it was increased \$1,000 to \$6,000.

After he came into the Navy Department and during the pending of these transactions it was increased \$9,000, and he

certainly was deeply interested in the Sinclair Co., or he was without moral capacity to appreciate a favor, for that company was handing a \$15,000 gratuity annually to his brother, and continued to do so until afterwards, and that should impel him from a sense of propriety to withdraw from his official position from which his chief has gone without having been shown to have had any of the points of contact with the offending company which he has had. Oh, but they say he did not approve the program. Let us quote some of the testimony chronologically. In April, 1921, see page 394 of the record, he was informed of it:

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. As I recall it, Senator, it was after a Cabinet meeting. The Secretary returned to the department and told me that this subject had come up for discussion at a Cabinet meeting.

Senator WALSH. And can you fix the time with reference to the date of the order, which is May 31?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. No; except that it was probably a number of weeks before.

Senator WALSH. Admiral Griffin told us yesterday that it was about the 1st of April that the Secretary first spoke to him about it. Would that accord with your recollection?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. That would accord approximately with my recollection. It was some time in April, I should say.

Senator WALSH. Now, did you canvass the subject with your superior, the Secretary?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. At that time?

Senator WALSH. At any time prior to the issuance of the order?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. I discussed it in general with him; yes, sir—

And he ultimately approved it, page 395—

Senator WALSH. Well, did you at the time form any definite opinion of your own as to the wisdom or unwisdom of making the transfer?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. At that time I was not personally in favor of making the transfer, but I became convinced afterwards that it was the correct thing to do.

This was with reference to the transfer from the Navy Department to the Interior Department. He goes on to show that he was active in getting that order prepared and actually carried it to the President and had it signed.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the Executive order?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. The Executive order. And then I took the order in my hand, with both the amendments of Secretary Fall, and Secretary Denby, to the White House.

The CHAIRMAN. And was the order signed by the President?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. I think that was the first order signed by the President.

The CHAIRMAN. That may be an explanation of the change in the dates.

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. I think that is the answer, because I took the order simply and not any letter, after having this particular amendment inserted. May I ask Commander Stuart, who is here, whether that checks up with his memory? No; I do not think I took any letter. I think I took nothing but the Executive order with me.

Senator WALSH. Well, you would not take the Executive order to the President without some letter from either one or the other Secretary, would you?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. I think I did.

Senator WALSH. Requesting his signature?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. I think I did. I think I took it there and informed the President that both Secretaries had told me to say that they were agreeable thereto. That is my memory.

Senator WALSH. So you think it went to the White House without any letter at all from either Secretary?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. That is my memory. And I am probably responsible, because I think I carried the order over immediately after.

So that is the foundation stone of the whole business. He was thoroughly informed and he also was actively engaged in getting the order and approved the same. At that time he admits that his wife had an interest in the Sinclair Co. and that his brother Archie was getting \$10,000 a year from the Sinclair Co. Then the leases were made, he says, without his knowledge. The contract was made to build enormous storage tanks, one at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (which he says he knew about), and paid for in oil out of the oil reserves amounting to from fifteen to twenty million dollars, and he says he approved the general policy.

Senator WALSH. Well, what I would like to know of you now is whether you have considered the question as to whether it is advisable to use one-third of the oil that comes out of these reserves to us for the purpose of constructing tanks or whether it would not

be the better policy to keep all of the oil that we can get out of it and build the tanks by appropriations from Congress?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. The fact we were faced with was to endeavor to conserve all the oil we could, and the policy decided upon was the policy which we believed would conserve the greatest amount of oil as a reserve for the Navy.

Senator WALSH. But, of course, you will see that if Congress appropriated money to build these tanks you would conserve just one-third more, would you not, assuming that it takes one-third of the oil to build the tanks?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. Yes; we would. Of course, that stands to reason.

Senator WALSH. Now, what I want to know is whether you have sat down, Colonel, and figured the matter out and found out that if you did use one-third of the oil to build those tanks there is still enough oil left to meet any reasonably to be expected emergency?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. I have sat down and figured out the fact that there is, according to the war plans, about enough oil to meet the emergency. In other words, we ought to be able to fill the tanks suggested in the war plans of which I speak.

On page 417 of the record he says:

At the hearing on Saturday while Senator WALSH was questioning me I was not asked whether I had any connection with or knowledge of the signing of the Teapot Dome lease. I did not volunteer the fact that I did not, because I felt to do so would carry the impression that I disapproved the lease, which is not the case.

So while he was busy at something else the lease was signed; but he expressly asserts that he did not disapprove it but, on the other hand, seems to have approved it. Again, on page 420 of the record, when asked about the expenditure of fifteen or twenty million dollars without the authority of Congress and out of the naval reserve to build tanks by private contract and without competitive bidding, he says:

I approved the general policy of endeavor to arrange the situation so that the oil which was evidently intended by Congress to constitute the naval reserves should be kept as a naval reserve in the only way possible, which was that.

I have, therefore, his opinion that the method pursued for which Secretary Denby has been kicked out of the Cabinet was the only way by which the reserves could be preserved, and we assume, therefore, that he still approves that course.

The lease, the storage contracts, the letting of a private contract without competitive bidding, the expenditure of \$20,000,000 of the oil reserves without authority from Congress, was the only way, according to that statement. Hence, it appears if Denby is disqualified from having followed that course, he himself should be disqualified, as he maintains that that was the only course. He further reiterated that at a later meeting, page 1300 of the record:

Senator WALSH. Well, you knew then that those tanks thus being constructed were to be paid for, not in cash.

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT (interposing). But in kind.

Senator WALSH (continuing). But in oil that came out of the reserves?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. I did.

Senator WALSH. And did you know also that the contract provided for with the Pan American Co. for the construction of these storage tanks were to be paid for in oil?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. I did.

Senator WALSH. Out of the reserves?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. I did.

Senator WALSH. And did you know also that the contract provided for the construction of docks, wharves, and the conduct of extensive dredging of a channel, so that the ships might approach their mooring places, the whole to cost some four or five hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in oil?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. That I did not know about; at least, I do not recall whether I knew about that or not. But if I approved the policy of conserving the oil in tanks for the good of the Navy at those points, I normally would have felt that whatever was necessary to make that oil valuable there should be done.

And again on page 1303:

Senator WALSH. Yes, sir; you did not know anything about it?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. Just the general policy.

Senator WALSH. Just what do you mean by the general policy?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. Well, whether the oil contracts should be made to build tanks and as a part of the contract payment in oil—

Senator WALSH (interposing). To be paid for in oil?

Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT. To be paid for in oil.

T. R. DECLARER HE WILL KEEP POST—NEW TACK IN OIL CONSERVATION WINS HIM COOLIDGE FAVOR, REPORT

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt stood entrenched behind oratorical embattlements yesterday as further attempts were made on the hill to bring about his resignation.

A close associate of the colonel said:

"Every time Mr. Roosevelt goes out of town they fire a barrage at him in Congress. When he was away recently Representative STEVENSON, of South Carolina, popped off, and yesterday it was Senator DILL. But it doesn't matter what the pirate crew does; they are not going to make him walk the plank. He is sticking like a blister."

Roosevelt's new tack on oil conservation, it was said, has put him again in favor with President Coolidge.

I call attention now to the fact that my friend from Massachusetts, Mr. ROGERS, rushed in here on March 15 and said that I asserted these various connections on my own responsibility, and continued:

So far as I know, they have not been set forth in consecutive form before this moment.

It will be observed that this is to be consecutively stated for the first time.

Mr. ROGERS of Massachusetts then continued:

Col. Theodore Roosevelt's connection with the oil leases was, briefly, as follows: Shortly after President Harding's induction into office Secretary Denby sent him, Roosevelt, a copy of a proposed Executive order transferring the naval oil reserves to the Department of the Interior without recourse.

That, according to the statement made by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, and I have no doubt on information which he thought was reliable, was the first step. If he will look at the testimony I set out here he will see that it was not the first step, but that it was a month after that before the order was sent down. Yet the gentleman came in here to lecture me when I made a mistake as to one little transaction.

The distinguished colonel made a statement that I ought to be driven out of public life when he gave out his "hot" interview regarding what I had said here on the floor of this House, exercising my right of criticism. It seems to me that I heard that he was to be the nominee of the Republican Party in New York for governor this year, and yet that matter seems to have faded out, too. In the language of a very distinguished supporter of his from New York, they have dumped him, and he is the man who is going into private life, and he is asking for my company, I suppose. Some people have criticized me by saying that he should come down to my district and canvass it with me on that proposition. I am a practical man, as was the gentleman's father. If he wants me retired from public life, he will have to get the citizens of the fifth South Carolina congressional district to retire me. Therefore I ask him as a practical man to come down and try his hand. That is all I have to say, and that ends my discussion. I am not anxious that the gentleman shall get out of office, because I expect to see him there as a liability of the Republican Party all of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The committee informally rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, a message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On March 12:

H. R. 5557. An act to authorize the settlement of the indebtedness of the Republic of Finland to the United States of America.

On March 13:

H. R. 3444. An act for the relief of certain nations or tribes of Indians in Montana, Idaho, and Washington; and

H. R. 6901. An act to amend section 252 of the revenue act of 1921 in respect of credits and refunds.

On March 14:

H. R. 4577. An act providing for the examination and survey of Mill Cut and Clubfoot Creek, N. C.

On March 18:

H. R. 2818. An act to grant the consent of Congress to construct, maintain, and operate a dam and spillway across the Waccamaw River, in North Carolina;

H. R. 3845. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Little Calumet River at Riverdale, Ill.;

H. R. 4120. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Greater Wenatchee irrigation district to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Columbia River;

H. R. 4182. An act authorizing the city of Ludington, Mason County, Mich., to construct a bridge across an arm of Pere Marquette Lake;

H. R. 4187. An act to legalize a bridge across the St. Louis River in Carlton County, State of Minnesota;

H. R. 4984. An act to authorize the Clay County bridge district, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge over Current River;

H. R. 5337. An act granting the consent of Congress to construct a bridge over the St. Croix River between Vanceboro, Me., and St. Croix, New Brunswick;

H. R. 5348. An act granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a bridge across the St. John River between Fort Kent, Me., and Clairs, Province of New Brunswick, Canada;

H. R. 5624. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River to connect the city of Benwood, W. Va., and the city of Bellaire, Ohio; and

H. R. 7039. An act to amend section 72 of chapter 23, printing act, approved January 12, 1895, relative to the allotment of public documents.

On March 19:

H. R. 4457. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and enter judgment in any claims which the Cherokee Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes.

On March 21:

H. R. 5633. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Board of Supervisors of Hinds County, Miss., to construct a bridge across the Pearl River in the State of Mississippi;

H. R. 5737. An act granting the consent of Congress to the county of Kankakee, State of Illinois, and the counties of Lake and Newton, State of Indiana, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Kankakee River at or near the State line between section 19, township 31 north, range 15 east of the third principal meridian, in the county of Kankakee, State of Illinois, and section 1, township 31 north, range 10 west of the second principal meridian, in the counties of Lake and Newton, State of Indiana;

H. R. 6420. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River in section 17, township 28 north, range 23 west of the fourth principal meridian in the State of Minnesota; and

H. R. 6925. An act granting the consent of Congress to the city of Chicago to construct a bridge across the Calumet River at or near One hundred and thirtieth Street in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois.

On April 2:

H. R. 7449. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.

On April 3:

H. R. 1316. An act for the relief of William R. Bradley, former acting collector of internal revenue for South Carolina.

On April 4:

H. R. 6349. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes.

On April 7:

H. R. 6623. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Co., its suc-

cessors and assigns, to construct a bridge across the Mahoning River in the State of Ohio.

On April 9:

H. R. 3682. An act 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.

On April 12:

H. R. 4439. An act to amend section 71 of the Judicial Code as amended;

H. R. 472. An act to authorize the deposit of certain funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Navajo Tribe of Indians and to make same available for appropriation for the benefit of said Indians;

H. R. 2812. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands not longer needed for the Rapid City Indian School;

H. R. 2877. An act providing for the reservation of certain lands in New Mexico for the Indians of the Zia Pueblo;

H. R. 2883. An act to validate certain allotments of land made to Indians on the Lac Courte Oreille Indian Reservation in Wisconsin;

H. R. 4117. An act authorizing an appropriation for the construction of a road within the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz., and for other purposes;

H. R. 4803. An act to authorize the sale of lands and plants not longer needed for Indian administrative or allotment purposes;

H. R. 4804. An act to authorize the allotment of certain lands within the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, Calif., and for other purposes;

H. R. 6724. An act granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Sibley and Scott, Minn., to construct a bridge across the Minnesota River;

H. R. 6483. An act amending an act entitled "An act for the division of the lands and funds of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1906, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto; and

H. R. 6943. An act granting the consent of Congress to the village of Port Chester, N. Y., and the town of Greenwich, Conn., or either of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a dam across the Byram River.

On April 14:

H. R. 2876. An act to provide for the payment of claims of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for back annuities.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND LABOR APPROPRIATION BILL

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. ACKERMAN].

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am venturing to invite the attention of the committee to some facts in regard to our foreign and domestic commerce, inasmuch as Congress is generously appropriating liberal sums which it is hoped will additionally stimulate our trade with foreign countries.

From the Statistical Abstract of the 1922 edition, supplemented by the figures of 1923 which have been obtained from the same sources, the excess of exports over imports was \$376,045,000, which shows an export balance per day of over \$1,000,000.

Total exports foreign and domestic for 1923 were \$4,091,146,000, an increase of \$334,143,000 over 1922; in other words, our foreign commerce increased over \$1,000,000 a day, except Sundays, in 1923 over 1922.

Herewith is a table of our foreign commerce from 1790:

Merchandise imported and exported, and the annual excess of imports or exports: Specie values, 1790 to 1923

Year ended—	Exports						Imports		Total foreign trade exports and imports	Excess of exports over imports	Excess of imports over exports
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free				
Sept. 30:											
1790-1799 ¹	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1799-1800 ¹	(2)	(2)	41,698	(2)	(2)	52,350		91,057		10,661	
1800-1809 ¹	(2)	(2)	74,933	(2)	(2)	92,252		168,305		18,399	
1810-1819 ¹	(2)	(2)	58,696	(2)	(2)	81,907		140,603		23,211	
1820-1829 ¹	(2)	(2)	69,233	(2)	(2)	74,122		143,355		4,889	
1830-1839 ¹	82,854	15,496	98,350	41,106	34,861	115,967	35.4	214,317		17,617	
June 30:											
1840-1849 ¹	109,697	7,787	117,484	25,688	84,882	110,570	23.2	228,054		6,914	
1850-1859 ¹	214,149	15,818	229,967	30,164	227,300	266,464	13.7	496,431		36,497	
1860-1864 ¹	206,059	15,262	221,321	54,792	223,621	278,413	19.7	499,734		57,099	
1865-1869 ¹	259,760	15,733	275,493	32,704	233,148	368,852	8.9	644,345		93,359	
1870-1874 ¹	461,594	16,112	477,706	80,058	478,406	558,464	14.3	1,036,170		80,758	

¹Average for the period.

²Not available.

Merchandise imported and exported, and the annual excess of imports or exports; Specie values, 1790 to 1922—Continued.

Year ended—	Exports			Imports				Total foreign trade exports and imports	Excess of exports over imports	Excess of imports over exports
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free			
Jnue 30—Continued										
1875-1879	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars							
1880-1884	598,717	13,605	612,322	142,278	323,302	465,580	30.6	1,077,902	146,742	-----
1885-1889	794,060	16,522	810,582	207,752	477,476	685,228	30.3	1,495,810	125,354	-----
1890-1894	701,963	13,288	755,251	228,030	446,844	674,874	33.8	1,430,125	80,377	-----
1895-1899	886,706	15,773	902,479	382,850	413,755	796,605	48.1	1,699,084	105,874	-----
1900	1,020,565	19,364	1,039,929	341,325	376,600	717,925	47.5	1,757,854	322,004	-----
1901	1,370,764	23,719	1,394,483	367,237	482,704	849,941	43.2	2,244,424	544,642	-----
1902	1,460,465	27,302	1,487,765	339,009	483,563	823,172	41.3	2,810,937	664,593	-----
1903	1,355,482	26,237	1,381,719	396,819	506,502	903,321	43.9	2,285,040	478,398	-----
1904	1,392,231	27,911	1,420,142	426,181	509,538	1,025,719	41.5	2,445,861	394,423	-----
1905	1,435,179	25,648	1,460,827	454,130	536,957	991,087	45.8	2,451,914	469,740	-----
1906	1,491,745	26,817	1,518,562	517,442	600,071	1,117,513	46.3	2,636,075	401,049	-----
1907	1,717,954	25,911	1,743,865	549,624	676,938	1,226,562	44.8	2,970,427	517,303	-----
1908	1,853,718	27,133	1,880,851	644,030	790,391	1,434,421	44.9	3,315,272	446,430	-----
1909	1,834,786	24,987	1,860,773	525,603	668,739	1,194,342	44.0	3,055,115	666,431	-----
1910	1,638,356	24,655	1,663,011	599,557	712,363	1,311,920	45.7	2,974,931	351,091	-----
1911	1,710,084	34,901	1,744,985	755,311	801,636	1,556,947	48.5	3,301,932	188,038	-----
1912	2,013,549	35,771	2,049,320	776,973	750,253	1,527,228	50.8	3,576,546	522,094	-----
1913	2,710,320	34,002	2,744,322	881,671	771,504	1,653,265	53.3	3,857,587	551,087	-----
1914	2,428,506	37,378	2,465,884	987,524	825,484	1,813,008	54.5	4,278,892	652,876	-----
1915	2,329,684	34,895	2,364,579	1,127,503	766,423	1,883,926	59.5	4,258,508	470,653	-----
1916	2,716,178	52,411	2,768,589	1,033,527	640,643	1,674,170	61.7	4,442,759	1,094,419	-----
1917	4,272,178	61,305	4,333,483	1,492,647	705,236	2,197,883	67.9	6,531,366	2,135,600	-----
1918	6,227,164	62,884	6,290,048	1,848,841	810,514	2,659,355	69.5	8,949,404	3,630,693	-----
Dec. 31:	5,838,652	81,059	5,919,711	2,118,599	827,056	2,945,655	71.9	8,865,367	2,974,056	-----
1918 (6 months)	3,122,534	53,327	3,174,861	1,146,543	338,666	1,485,209	77.2	4,660,070	1,689,652	-----
1919	7,749,816	170,610	7,920,426	2,698,703	1,205,662	3,904,365	69.1	11,824,791	4,016,061	-----
1920	8,080,481	147,535	8,228,016	3,117,011	2,161,471	5,278,481	59.0	13,506,498	2,949,534	-----
1921	4,378,928	106,103	4,485,031	1,562,292	946,856	2,509,148	62.3	6,994,179	1,975,883	-----
1922	3,765,091	66,688	3,831,777	1,871,917	1,240,830	3,112,747	60.1	6,944,524	719,030	-----
1923	4,091,146	76,774	4,167,920	2,135,902	1,655,973	3,791,875	56.3	7,959,795	376,045	-----

¹ Average for the period.

It is hoped that the membership of the committee may find time in connection with their other duties to read the hearings occupying 500 printed pages wherein the subcommittee went into detailed examination of all the various items that were brought before them.

It is stated by the Department of Commerce that Great Britain is making increasing efforts toward making more effective competition with American and all other foreign goods. This statement is amply borne out by the fact that Great Britain had organized and is about to open an exhibition—the greatest that has ever been known—a \$200,000,000 exposition surpassing all others in size.

Now that the Dawes report has been given to the world the greater will be the interest manifested by students of economics in the wealth of nations and their relations to each other as measured in terms of national wealth, and therefore there is herewith presented various tables as to the wealth of the United States and its population at the date of the various census enumerations, all of which is obtained from governmental sources, although many of the deductions and percentages have been worked out by the New Jersey Member who has been much interested in observations of this kind over a third of a century and more. These statements are not given prominence except as a report of what has been done in the past and to emphasize the necessity and to show the wisdom for the appropriations of the present. Of course, it will be perceived that with greater intensity of activity which would come from further increase of appropriations that perhaps a still further increase of wealth might be obtained in a shorter time than by a more normal growth, but inasmuch as these activities must be founded on an increasingly strengthened and adequate foundation the wisdom of the Executive order issued by President Coolidge on April 4, 1924, is apparent. So that said order may be had for ready reference I am appending it herewith:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

The following regulations are hereby prescribed for the guidance of the representatives of the Government of the United States in foreign countries, with a view to giving unified direction to their activities in behalf of the promotion and protection of the commercial and other interests of the United States, insuring effective cooperation and encouraging economy in administration.

Whenever representatives of the Department of State and other departments of the Government of the United States are stationed in the same city in a foreign country, they will meet in conference at least fortnightly, under such arrangements as may be made by the chief diplomatic officer or, at posts where there is no diplomatic officer, by the ranking consular or other officer.

It shall be the purpose of such conferences to secure a free interchange of all information bearing upon the promotion and protection of American interests.

It shall be the duty of all officers to furnish in the most expeditious manner, without further reference, all economic and trade information requested by the ranking officers in the service of other departments of the Government assigned to the same territory: *Provided*, That where such compliance would be incompatible with the public interest, or where the collection of such information requires research of such exhaustive character that the question of interference with regular duties arises, decision as to compliance shall be referred to the chief diplomatic officer or to his designated representative, or, in the absence of such officers, to the supervising consular officer in the said jurisdiction. All failures to provide information requested as hereinbefore set forth shall be reported immediately by cable to the departments having jurisdiction over the officers concerned.

With a view to eliminating unnecessary duplication of work, officers in the same jurisdiction shall exchange at least fortnightly a complete inventory of all economic and trade reports in preparation or in contemplation.

Copies of all economic and trade reports prepared by consular or other foreign representatives shall be filed in the appropriate embassy or legation of the United States or, where no such office exists, in the consulate general, and shall be available to the ranking foreign representatives of all departments of the Government. Extra copies shall be supplied upon request by the officer making the report.

The customary channel of communication between consular officers and officers of other departments in the foreign field shall be through the supervising consul general, but in urgent cases or those involving minor transactions such communications may be made direct: *Provided*, That copies of all written communications thereof are simultaneously furnished to the consul general for his information. It shall be the duty of supervising consuls general to expedite intercommunication and exchange of material between the Consular Service and all other foreign representatives of the United States.

Upon the arrival of a representative of any department of the Government of the United States in any foreign territory in which there is an embassy, legation, or consulate general, for the purpose of special investigation, he shall at once notify the head of the diplomatic mission of his arrival and the purpose of his visit; and it shall be the duty of said officer or of his designated representative, or in the absence of such officer then the supervising consular officer, to notify, when not incompatible with the public interest, all other representatives of the Government of the United States in that territory of the arrival and the purpose of the visit, and to take such steps as may be appropriate to assist in the accomplishment of the object of the visit without needless duplication of work.

In all cases of collaboration, or where material supplied by one officer is utilized by another, full credit therefor shall be given.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 4, 1924.

It is the purpose of the Executive order herewith promulgated to establish in the foreign service of the United States the basis for a coordination of effort in advancing American economic and commercial interests which will eliminate unnecessary duplication of work and encourage representatives of this Government in foreign countries to cooperate more fully in the accomplishment of their respective missions. The order does not modify the existing functions of the several executive departments, nor will it affect any changes hereafter made in these functions by subsequent act of Congress. As originally proposed, it applied only to relations between foreign officers of the Department of Commerce and the Consular Service. In its perfected form it is reciprocal in nature and all-inclusive in scope, placing alike upon all representatives of this Government abroad the responsibility to assist their colleagues of the foreign service in the performance of all regularly assigned duties.

It may be appropriately stated that the regulation of inter-departmental relations in the foreign field as herewith ordered is in harmony with the effort now proceeding through the Bureau of the Budget and the Joint Congressional Committee on Reorganization to realize a balance in administrative relations which will conserve the public funds. It is confidently expected that in effect this regulation will give purposeful unity to the activities of this Government in foreign countries, and in so doing will give additional impetus here at home to the endeavor being made to practice intelligent economy in public expenditures through coordination of the work of the several executive departments.

In this matter the Executive has had the friendly and most helpful counsel of Members of the Congress acquainted with the practical phases of administrative problems in the foreign service. Being a great believer in doing everything we can to strengthen and increase our foreign trade through every available means, and having been an observer in traveling through many foreign countries, I am naturally vitally interested in helping to the extent of my ability the furtherance of plans so that there may be no relapse experienced by our agricultural, industrial, and manufacturing interests.

In the district which I have the honor to represent are located manufactures having world-wide points of distribution for their products, and the hold they have in the markets of the world must be maintained if they are to keep up home activities and thus keep steadily employed therein the thousands of employees now earning remunerative wages. In passing, may I say I have seen the products of these factories in the markets of Constantinople and Beirut, Cairo and Wady-Halfa, Caracas and Port of Spain, Rio de Janeiro and Santos, Montevideo and Valparaiso, Buenos Aires and Mendoza, Yokohama and Osaka, Shanghai and Peking, Rejkjavik and Tromsøe, Calcutta and Darjeeling, Rangoon and Mandalay, Hong-kong and Macau, Mukden and Seoul, Kobe and Nagasaki, Batavia and Djokokarta, Colombo and Kandy, Palermo and Naples, Kingston and St. Vincent, Progreso and Merida, Guadalajara and Chihuahua, Madrid and Lisbon, Singapore and Johore, Agra and Delhi, Prague and Botzen, Warsaw and Helsingfors, Leichtenstein and Monaco, and a hundred other places; for having crossed the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans 50 times on vessels of many lines and having 400,000 miles of foreign travel to my credit, including complete round-the-world journeys in both directions, and South and Central American and West Indian ports also visited, I know how necessary it is for the United States of America to be properly and adequately represented in the diplomatic and commercial activities that are going on at all points, if we are to hold our own with the intensive and expanding activities of our principal competitors; therefore attempts to further reduce beyond the committee recommendations the appropriations will be found upon analysis not to be based upon economic solicitude for the taxpayer, for the appropriation as presented for your approval will bring, in my humble opinion, a great harvest.

Let us see what the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington and its nine district offices in the United States has done during the periods indicated in answering commercial inquiries:

Class	June 27, 1921, to July 1, 1922	July 2, 1922, to June 30, 1923	July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924 ¹
Commodity:			
Agricultural implements	8,210	14,014	20,866
Automotive products	17,674	56,232	80,220
Chemicals		36,934	57,580
Electrical goods	7,822	32,636	53,409
Foodstuffs	28,565	103,373	143,442

Class	June 27, 1921, to July 1, 1922	July 2, 1922, to June 30, 1923	July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924 ¹
Commodity—Continued			
Fuel:			
* Coal	10,877	5,356	6,056
Petroleum		18,566	21,286
Iron and steel	7,456	27,918	43,448
Leather	2,923	12,881	18,041
Lumber	10,844	26,177	35,533
Machinery	11,178	46,399	69,446
Paper	2,829	13,668	15,305
Rubber	4,114	14,407	17,705
Shoes	3,803	10,211	11,283
Specialties	15,948	75,023	88,355
Textiles	18,503	64,420	72,159
Transportation	5,244	15,193	19,800
Technical:			
Commercial lawns	8,996	10,376	15,059
Finance and investments		7,660	14,645
General economic information	5,217	7,013	9,220
Foreign trade statistics	10,990	23,530	30,425
Foreign tariffs	16,300	19,764	26,903
Miscellaneous	144,704	239,711	217,606
Total	505,661	881,521	1,093,782
Domestic commerce			18,281

¹ Last four months of this period estimated on basis of averages obtained for January and February.

Does not include inquiries handled by foreign service of the bureau (28 posts, 80 representatives) and by the cooperative officers maintained by the bureau in 24 chambers of commerce and boards of trade in the United States.

This classification of inquiries under "Commodity," "Technical," and "Miscellaneous" headings for fiscal year 1922 covers only the period from Oct. 2, 1921, to July 1, 1922.

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

Mr. ACKERMAN. Yes.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. What is the nature of those inquiries?

Mr. ACKERMAN. They have had inquiries, for instance, in respect to agricultural implements.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. That is from would-be purchasers in foreign lands?

Mr. ACKERMAN. Yes; and for various other things.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. Those inquiries showed an interest in American goods?

Mr. ACKERMAN. A tremendous and increasing interest in American export trade.

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

Mr. ACKERMAN. Yes.

Mr. LOWREY. I am asking for information and not indulging in criticism. I was down to the Department of Commerce lately and was told that a leading German financier had said that they would have used 50,000,000 bushels more of wheat this year than they did if they could have arranged to get it and pay for it. Another leading German operator, I was told, had said to a representative of our Department of Commerce that they would have used an immense amount of American cotton if they could have arranged to pay for it. Has the gentleman any suggestion as to any way to help out agricultural exports?

Mr. ACKERMAN. I shall touch on that a little later on. Along those lines I might say that the commercial attachés in the foreign countries have always the question of agricultural commodities and farm products in mind, and in this connection I refer to the report of the committee, wherein it sets forth that we are appropriating \$25,000 additional for commercial attachés this year over last year. That has been a gradually increasing appropriation in order to give a greater volume of exports, if possible, to the American farmer, even at a time when many other items are greatly reduced.

The situation is well summed up by the *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, of New York, who have kindly allowed me to quote them as follows from a recent editorial in their valuable paper:

Full details are now available regarding the foreign trade of the United States during the calendar year 1923. This foreign trade during that period was somewhat irregular. In the aggregate the total value of both imports and exports was in excess of the two preceding years; in fact, with the exception of 1919 and 1920, when values were so far above normal and conditions were so exceptional as to make all comparisons meaningless, and the years 1916, 1917, and 1918, in which exports were swollen by the needs of the European war, the total value of our foreign commerce during 1923 was far in excess of anything previously known. Values in some instances were higher in 1923 than they were in 1922 or 1921, and in part the higher prices last year will account for the larger volume of trade with foreign countries over the preceding year, but only in part. Comparisons with

the pre-war period are so far out of line because of the difference in prices that they have very little significance. Merchandise exports during 1923 continued in excess of the imports, but the amount of the excess of exports for last year was very much less than for 1922 or 1921; in fact, the excess of exports in 1923 was below that of many of the years of the pre-war period back to 1900. During several months in the early part of 1923 the value of merchandise imports was in excess of exports, a very unusual condition in our foreign commerce. In the last six months of the year, however, exports again took the lead and were larger than the imports, so that there was an excess of exports over imports for the entire 12 months.

The actual value of the merchandise exports from the United States during 1923 was \$4,167,946,321, as against \$3,831,777,469 for 1922, an increase of \$336,168,852. Merchandise imports were \$3,791,938,013, as against \$3,112,746,833, the increase here being \$679,191,180. The excess of exports in 1923 was \$376,008,308, as against \$719,030,636 in 1922. In the early months of 1923 there was a heavy expansion in the merchandise imports, but later in the year merchandise imports were again on a reduced scale. The value of merchandise exports during each of the months of 1923 was quite steady and, as usual, increased materially during the later months of the year, owing to the movement abroad of the agricultural products, especially of cotton, the exports of the latter being very heavy in the fourth quarter of the year and the value being very high. The total value of merchandise exports in 1923, however, was only 8.8 per cent larger than in 1922. On the other hand, imports of merchandise in 1923 were 21.8 per cent heavier than in the preceding year.

Merchandise exports and imports (calendar years)

Calendar year	Exports	Imports	Excess exports	Total trade
1921	4,485,031,536	2,509,147,570	1,975,883,786	6,994,179,106
1922	3,831,777,469	3,112,746,833	719,030,636	6,944,524,302
1923	4,167,946,321	3,791,938,013	376,008,308	7,959,884,334

Of the 10 groups into which the export figures are separated by the department, 9 show a considerable increase in the value of merchandise exports in 1923 over the preceding year and 1 shows a decrease in values, the latter being the group embracing vegetable food products, which includes breadstuffs. This group shows a decrease amounting to nearly 35 per cent. The group representing the highest value em-

braces textiles, which includes raw cotton, and shows an increase in the value of exports in 1923 over 1922 of nearly 16 per cent, but by far the larger part of this gain is due to the heavy exports of raw cotton and the much higher price prevailing in 1923 than in 1922. The textile group, the leading one of the 10 into which the Government report of exports is divided, constitutes 25 per cent in value of all merchandise exports from the United States in 1923, and the total value of the textile group in 1923 was \$1,002,041,000, which contrasts with \$863,679,000 for the preceding year. The second highest group is classed as nonmetallic minerals, made up so largely of petroleum and other mineral oils, the total value of exports in this group in 1923 being \$580,401,000, as against \$478,835,000 in 1922, an increase of about 21 per cent. There are four other groups for which the total value of the merchandise exports in 1923 for each group was in excess of \$400,000,000, one of the four being the group embracing breadstuffs; and three of these groups show larger merchandise exports in 1923 than in 1922. The six groups so far mentioned covered in 1923 nearly 85 per cent of the total value of all merchandise exports from the United States for that year.

In the following table the changes from year to year in a number of leading staple articles of export are shown, also the relation that each of these articles bears to the total movement from this country to foreign ports.

Exports of leading products for three calendar years

	Exports	1923	1922	1921
Cotton.....	\$807,102,507	\$673,249,613	\$534,241,795	
Breadstuffs.....	311,302,358	515,911,836	758,397,520	
Provisions, etc.....	361,136,213	302,156,552	345,430,403	
Cottonseed oil.....	5,265,640	7,287,142	24,381,974	
Petrol, etc.....	349,810,881	330,911,586	383,680,003	
Total.....	1,834,607,599	1,829,516,729	2,046,111,695	
All other articles.....	2,333,338,722	2,002,260,740	2,438,919,841	
Total.....	4,167,946,321	3,831,777,469	4,485,031,536	

I shall now insert some tables of the population and wealth of the United States of America and other countries, but will not burden the committee with reading them at present, inserting them under leave graciously granted by the committee to extend my remarks.

The tables are as follows:

United States wealth in billions

Year	Wealth	1880		1890		1900		1904		1912		1922	
		Increase	Per cent										
1870	\$24	\$19	79	\$41	171	\$64	206	\$83	348	\$163	679	\$297	1,237
1880	48			22	51	45	105	64	149	144	335	278	647
1890	65					23	35	42	65	122	188	256	394
1900	88							19	26	99	112	233	276
1901	107									80	75	214	200
1912	187											134	72
1922	321												

United States wealth per capita

Year	Wealth per capita	1880		1890		1900		1904		1912		1922	
		Increase	Per cent										
1870	\$630	\$230	37	\$420	67	\$530	84	\$690	109	\$1,360	216	\$2,288	363
1880	860			190	22	300	35	460	54	1,130	131	2,058	239
1890	1,050					110	11	270	26	940	90	1,863	178
1900	1,160							160	14	830	72	1,758	152
1904	1,320									670	51	1,598	121
1912	1,900											928	47
1922	2,918												

Population of the United States

Year	Population	1880		1890		1900		1904		1912		1922	
		Millions	Per cent										
1870	38,000,000	12	32	24	63	38	100	43	113	57	150	72	190
1880	50,000,000			12	24	26	52	31	62	45	90	60	120
1890	62,000,000					14	23	19	31	33	53	48	77
1900	76,000,000							5	7	19	25	34	45
1904	81,000,000									14	17	29	36
1912	95,000,000											15	16
1922	110,000,000												

Population increased 1870 to 1922 at the average rate per census of 32 per cent.

Whereas wealth increased at the average rate of 206 per cent.

The per capita wealth increased at the rate of 60 per cent.

Population and wealth of United States

Year	Population		Wealth		Per capita	
	Millions	Increase, per cent	Billions	Increase, per cent	Dollars	Increase, per cent over previous census
1870	38		\$24		630	
1880	50	31.6	43	79.1	860	36.5
1890	62	24.0	65	51.1	1,050	22.1
1900	76	22.6	88	35.4	1,160	10.5
1904	81	6.6	107	25.9	1,320	13.8
1912	95	17.3	187	74.8	1,990	50.8
1922	110	15.8	321	71.9	2,918	46.6

[From Moody's Investors' Service for 1923]

Wealth of the United States compared with various groups of foreign countries, showing also comparison of population and the per capita wealth:

MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES

United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, and Switzerland. Population, 160,388,300; wealth, \$282,000,000,000; per capita, \$1,760.

United States. Population, 110,000,000; wealth, \$321,000,000,000; per capita, \$2,918.

COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES

Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden. Population, 163,974,100; wealth, \$125,000,000,000; per capita, \$762.

AGRICULTURAL COUNTRIES

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cuba, Greece, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, Spain, South African Union, Uruguay. Population, 146,374,734; wealth, \$98,000,000,000; per capita, \$669.

UNCLASSIFIED COUNTRIES

Bolivia, China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Russia (1915), Turkey, Venezuela. Population, 796,317,318; wealth, \$145,000,000,000; per capita, \$183.

	Population	Wealth (billions)
Commercial countries	163,974,100	\$125
Agricultural countries	146,374,734	98
Total		223
Unclassified	796,317,318	145
Total		368
China (19,000,000,000)		54
India (35,000,000,000)		
Total		314

The wealth of the United States of America exceeds that of the manufacturing countries by thirty-nine billions of dollars and exceeds that of all the commercial countries, the agricultural countries, and the unclassified countries, with the exception of India and China, according to these tables, by seven billions of dollars.

House bill No. 14408 of the Sixty-seventh Congress, second session, after providing for investigations on crude rubber and on—

the conditions of production and marketing of other essential raw materials for American industries including nitrates and sisal—

Includes the clause—

and to investigate related problems in the development of the foreign trade of the United States in agricultural and manufactured products.

Related problems in the development of the foreign trade of the United States in agricultural products with which this work is concerned was taken as referring to the conditions of production and marketing these products in foreign trade since that is the wording of the preceding clause to which it is assumed the term "related problems" refers.

In organizing this work Secretary Hoover first appointed a committee consisting of representatives of farm organizations, and of the trade, agricultural economists, and others, including representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Reserve Board. The personnel of this committee is as follows:

Sydney Anderson, Member of Congress; T. C. Atkeson, the National Grange; Julius Barnes, United States Chamber of Commerce; Charles S. Barrett, Farmers' Union; James F. Bell, flour miller; Joseph A. Broderick, National Bank of Commerce; J. G. Brown, Na-

tional Livestock Producers' Association; C. W. Hunt, American Farm Bureau Federation; W. G. Jamison, American Farm Bureau Federation; Julius Klein, Department of Commerce; George McFadden, cotton exporter; Ralph Merritt, California Rice Growers' Association; Adolph Miller, Federal Reserve Board; Alonzo E. Taylor, Food Research Institute; H. C. Taylor, United States Department of Agriculture; G. F. Warren, Cornell University; Carl Williams, American Cotton Growers' Exchange; Thomas Wilson, Institute of American Meat Packers.

Before any work was started on this investigation this committee was called together and a tentative plan of work placed before them. After an all-day session in which modifications of the tentative plans were made and discussed in detail unanimous approval was given to the outline of work proposed. Particular attention was given to avoiding duplication of work already done or being done at that time by other Government departments. The attendance of Dr. H. C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, at the committee meeting and the submission to him of detailed plans of this work, as well as frequent conferences, is taken to insure no unnecessary duplication of work, either on their part or on ours.

Inasmuch as the Department of Agriculture has devoted much attention to the production of agricultural products, both domestic and foreign, it was taken as the intent of Congress that this work should be largely devoted to a study of the marketing of agricultural products in foreign trade, since that phase of the work lies particularly in the field of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as indicated in the organic act and in the appropriations made for that bureau over many years.

Starting from this point of view the outline of the work fell into three separate phases. First, a study of methods employed by exporters, dealers, and others in handling the export trade of the more important agricultural products and a complementary study of the methods employed by importers, dealers, and others in handling imported agricultural products in foreign countries. Second, a detailed study of foreign trade statistics from the marketing standpoint in order to show where the principal agricultural products exported from this country are marketed, where our competing countries market their products and conversely where the chief consuming countries get their supplies, together with the changes shown by the post-war trade as compared with pre-war. Detailed statistics of this character showing the source and destination of imports and exports of agricultural products have never been available. Yet they serve to show where the chief markets for these products have been, where new markets may be established, and whether this country is holding its own against competing countries or is getting its fair share of trade. From a marketing standpoint they should fill a long-felt want.

The third phase of this work is a study of the economic conditions in the consuming countries which might affect the market for agricultural products. Since we send more than 80 per cent of all our agricultural exports to Europe this in practice means a study of the economic conditions in Europe as they may affect our market for these products. This bureau, by reason of its established commercial attachés and trade commissioners in all important countries, is in a particularly advantageous position to make such a study. These men who have been at their posts for many years have had as one of their regular duties to study and report upon the changing economic conditions in these countries and their effect upon trade. The manuscript of the report on this subject is now ready to go to the Printing Office and is reported by those who have read it as the best summary of present European economic conditions in existence. It deals particularly with these conditions as they affect the markets for farm products.

Up to the present, four bulletins have been issued giving the results of particular phases of this investigation. One other bulletin dealing with "Transportation in relation to the export trade in agricultural products" is now in the Government Printing Office, while the sixth bulletin on European economic conditions as affecting the market for agricultural products will be sent to the Printing Office in a few days. The manuscript of several other bulletins is now being edited and will be ready for publication at an early date. In all, it is expected that from 25 to 30 bulletins will result from the work already done on this investigation. A tentative list of these bulletins is attached to this memorandum.

Of the bulletins already issued, the first (Trade Information Bulletin No. 177) deals with "The distribution of agricultural exports from the United States." There has been available for many years compilations showing the total exports of agricultural products, from which it was evident that approximately

50 per cent of the value of our total foreign trade consists of such products. But we have never before had these data analyzed to show the destinations of these products as a whole. The fact that upward of 80 per cent of our total agricultural exports go to Europe has never before been brought out and has not been fully appreciated. Other North American countries take another 10 per cent, thus leaving only 10 per cent of our agricultural exports going to the balance of the world, including South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania.

This bulletin brings out the further fact that within Europe it is the small, highly industrialized region in the northwest, including the United Kingdom, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium, that is the dominant importer of farm products. This small section takes four-fifths of all the agricultural exports from this country to Europe and two-thirds of the total farm products exported from the United States.

The second and third bulletins (Trade Information Bulletins 183 and 185) of this series dealt with "Methods of merchandising American wheat in the export trade." The first of these two bulletins has the subtitle "Buying wheat for export," and the second, "Selling American wheat abroad." These bulletins attempt to describe methods used by exporters in buying and selling wheat together with the methods and practices followed by intermediate dealers and handlers. Comments by numerous marketmen have described these bulletins as by far the best and, in fact, the first comprehensive attempt to discuss these phases of our marketing problems.

The fourth bulletin of this series (Trade Information Bulletin No. 210) bears the title "International competition in the production of wheat for export." This bulletin discusses briefly the present world wheat situation, the trend of production throughout the world, the trend of international trade, and the relationship of the United States to this trade.

TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF BULLETINS TO BE ISSUED ON WORLD TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS

1. Agricultural Products in International Trade—General Discussion.
2. The Destination of Agricultural Exports from the United States.
3. The Sources of Agricultural Products Imported into the United States.
4. The Relative Importance of and the Destination of Groups of Agricultural Products Exported from the United States.
5. The Relative Price Levels of Agricultural Products in Important Countries.
6. The International Movement of Wheat Prices.
7. The International Trade in Wheat, Wheat Flour, and Rye. Detailed Statistical Study.
8. International Trade in Corn.
9. International Trade in Oats.
10. International Trade in Barley.
11. International Trade in Cotton.
12. International Trade in Wool.
13. International Trade in Fibers other than Cotton and Wool. Including Silk, Flax, Hemp, Sisal, etc.
14. International Trade in Meats and Meat Products.
15. International Trade in Vegetable Oils, Oil Cakes, and Meal.
16. International Trade in Tobacco.
17. International Trade in Sugar.
18. International Trade in Hides and Skins.
19. International Trade in Fruits, Vegetables, Eggs, and Dairy Products.
20. Agricultural Conditions and Comparative Marketing Costs in Important Agricultural Producing Countries.
21. Cooperative Marketing and its Relation to Distribution in the Principal Countries.
22. Agricultural Credit Policies in the Principal Countries.
23. Export Credit Policies and their Effect upon the Movement of Agricultural Products.
24. Transportation in Relation to the Export Trade in Agricultural Products.
25. Foreign Import Duties on Agricultural Products.
26. Methods of Marketing Wheat and Flour for Export.
27. Methods of Marketing Cotton for Export.
28. Methods of Marketing Tobacco for Export.
29. Methods of Marketing Meats and Meat Products for Export.
30. Methods of Marketing Vegetables, Oil, and Oil Seed Products for Export.
31. Methods Employed by Importers of Wheat and Wheat Flour in European Markets.
32. Methods Employed by Importers of Meat and Meat Products, Cotton, and Tobacco in European Markets.
33. European Economic Conditions and their Effect upon the Importation of Agricultural Products.
34. General Summary and Conclusion by Committee.

It is expected that this series of bulletins will contain upward to 1,500 pages, including some 300 diagrams and numerous tables, showing in detail the international movements of the important agricultural products both from this country and from all other important producing areas.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES—INVESTIGATING SOURCES OF CRUDE RUBBER

In accordance with a request the department submitted a statement showing the estimated cost of the various surveys for the crude-rubber survey:

CRUDE-RUBBER SURVEY	
Caribbean party	\$17,156.22
Amazon party	41,128.83
Philippine party	36,923.36
Far East party	29,534.94
Reclaimed rubber studies	30,000.00
Washington rubber experts	39,910.33
Transportation, cables, supplies, equipment, miscellaneous administrative expenses	40,268.80
Total	\$234,922.48
Total nitrates survey	31,427.99
Total sisal survey	5,005.25
Total tanning material survey	21,917.04
Total agricultural products survey	82,967.13
Reserve for printing	20,000.00
Grand total	396,239.89

W. H. HAUN,
Chief, Auditing Section.

(No outlay for airplanes.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—CRUDE-RUBBER SURVEY IMPORTANCE

The value of the world's production of rubber in 1923 was \$240,000,000, of which the United States imported \$185,000,000 worth, or 77 per cent of the total. In this year crude rubber ranked fourth in imports, only three other commodities—raw silk, sugar, and coffee—exceeding it in value.

RESTRICTIVE MEASURES

The measure known as the Stevenson Act, which provided for the restriction of the exports of rubber in the rubber-producing region of the East within the British Empire, focused the attention of consumers in the United States on the fact that the production of this commodity was controlled almost entirely by foreign capital, largely British. As a result the Sixty-seventh Congress appropriated funds to conduct an investigation of the Far East and other tropical regions with a view to making the United States less dependent—in a product so essential to our economic welfare—on a source of supply far removed from our shores.

CHARACTER OF INVESTIGATION

The investigation was placed in charge of Dr. H. N. Whitford, professor of forestry, Yale University, who had extensive experience in tropical regions. Under his direction a staff of men with long practical experience in rubber was built up, and scientists from the Department of Agriculture were attached to the various field parties.

There was little doubt but that portions of the Philippine Islands and of South and Central America were climatically suitable to the cultivation of Hevea, for South America was its original home. The scientific experts with the field parties were to verify this feature of the investigation. The commercial aspect assumed the greater importance, because any attempt to establish a rubber-producing industry in these countries would encounter competition from the east, where there are vast reservoirs of cheap labor. In view of the scarcity of labor in the regions under investigation, it became necessary to demonstrate the commercial practicability of developing a new industry in our own territory or on our own continent, by drawing the necessary labor from the east, thereby insuring a greater measure of political security to our supplies of the raw material; as opposed to this was the proposition of expanding American holdings in the east, where ample labor is available, at the sacrifice of some measure of political security.

FIELD PARTIES

Four field parties were sent out: The party sent to the east has returned, and its report will be in the hands of the printers within a few days. It visited Ceylon, India, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, and Cochin China. This report deals with the geographical region that produces 95 per cent of the rubber of the world. It discusses the economic factors surrounding the industry, with special emphasis on costs of production and the extent to which the future potential output from the present planted area can be depended upon to meet the world's increasing demand.

A second party was sent to the Philippine Islands to investigate the suitability of regions there for large developments.

This party also visited British Borneo. The members of the party are at present en route to America.

A third party, sent to Central America and the northwestern part of South America has just returned. This party visited Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatamala, Salvador, Colombia, and the west coast of Ecuador, and their report is being prepared for publication.

A fourth party was sent to the Amazon regions. It has conducted investigations in all political units of this great basin. The field work will be completed by July 1 or a little after.

Through domicile in British territory and through ownership elsewhere Great Britain controls 11 per cent of the plantation rubber industry. Holland exercises political control over 30 per cent of the industry (including the British-owned estates in Netherlands India). The United States consumes nearly three-fourths of the world's supply. Aside from the question of safeguarding our supply of raw materials in the remote contingency of war interrupting the present channels, there is a grave danger from the centralized control which is wielded from London at the present time. It can be said with confidence that there is no disposition on the part of the present leaders in the industry to abuse their power of control at the expense of American consumers, but with a recovery of the plantation industry from the depression which it has undergone during the last few years, the altered psychology of the market may bring about a type of leadership which will greatly endanger the position of our consumers. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, for America to take some steps to extend its influence in this vitally essential industry.

EXPENSE

The investigations have been conducted with greatest economy. No money has been expended in use of airplanes, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

REPORTS

The reports will be the most comprehensive on crude rubber that have ever been published.

FUTURE WORK

The investigation indicates that there are other regions than those visited where it might be possible to produce plantation rubber. Investigations in southern Mexico, which were in the original plan, have had to be abandoned for the present time because of disturbances there. Some regions in Africa and northern South America offer great promise, but these could not be included in the present program.

The work of the Amazon party can not possibly be completed before the first of the next fiscal year and some of the reports of the other parties will not be finished before that time.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. ACKERMAN. Certainly.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. I saw the report to which the gentleman has just referred and read it over and I suggested to them they add some facts to it which they stated to me and which were not in the report. I hope they have submitted to the gentleman an amended report which they promised to have ready this afternoon.

Mr. ACKERMAN. I have not received that.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. If they do, I hope the gentleman will insert that in his report.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Perhaps the gentleman will do it himself, then we may have the latest information, which I will be very glad to have.

Our exports in 1923, as per the tables shown, were \$376,045,000, or let us for convenience say a million dollars per day. A million dollars a day of exports over imports! Just think of it! There is not another country in the world that can match that record, and I say it without fear of successful contradiction. The nearest approach to it are the countries of Argentina and Canada. The former has \$276,000 per day, or 27.6 per cent of our balance; the latter \$354,000 per day, or 35.4 per cent of ours. There are only about a dozen other countries in the world that export more than they import. They are Costa Rica, Chile, Colombia, Canal Zone, Czechoslovakia, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Siam, Tunis, and Venezuela. The total exports over imports are \$223,000,000 per annum, or \$600,000 per day. The exports of the United States during 1923 over imports were almost as much as the balances of all the countries in the world.

With one-fifteenth of the world's population, we do one-fifth of the entire world's trade—five times as much in proportion to our population as the rest of the world.

But as great as these figures are, they are not as vast as the total import trade of the world, which for the latest available date was \$21,620,000,000, and the export trade, \$17,632,000,000, which of course is exclusive of any participation therein of the United States; and the total of these figures is slightly over \$39,000,000,000, which is just about what our internal commerce amounts to, according to the best available figures.

For this tremendous amount of commerce the Budget has seen fit to allow the modest sum of \$50,000. A dollar and thirty cents per million dollars! I know and fully appreciate and realize how important it is to keep appropriations down, but think of the possibilities that might develop if a few hundred thousand dollars were put actively to work in the domestic field. Let us say we might be willing to appropriate in the future, not now, the price of a 2-cent postage stamp per annum for every 10 persons in the United States; do you realize what that would amount to? Of course the committee does. A mental calculation discloses the fact that it would equal \$220,000, or four times the present amount allowed. Then suppose that amount could be doubled. I am sure it would bring forth not ten or twenty fold but a hundredfold. Let us keep that thought in mind for the future. With a sum like that, I am told, from reliable sources, that the following might be accomplished:

That a study of domestic commerce, resulting in better understanding of some of the problems, would mean fewer business failures, a lowered cost of doing business, a more certain profit to manufacturers and distributors, and a reduced cost to consumers is the belief of the Department of Commerce. In 1923, a year of prosperity, there were 19,159 business failures, with liabilities amounting to \$631,200,000. The department also says that—

To-day 50 cents of the consumer's dollar is required to pay the cost of getting the finished product from the factory to the consumer. Transportation costs under the present methods are a heavy toll on business. Goods originating in one part of the country are frequently shipped to another part and then reshipped to the point of origin for consumption.

There is at the present time no adequate measure of markets; so a manufacturer in a certain community has no way of knowing how big an area he must cover to dispose of his output, and many times to get volume he extends his selling into remote areas, where the distribution cost for him is abnormally high. Information on all these points would benefit producer, distributor, and consumer.

There is need to-day of a study of the underlying principles connected with cooperative buying and cooperative marketing, subjects that are attracting attention, but regarding which comparatively little is known.

According to the estimates of the Mechanics & Metals Bank, of New York City, the savings in the United States for 1922 were \$8,000,000,000. According to the same authority, the savings in 1923 were \$12,000,000,000 additional.

Here is an amount of \$20,000,000,000, equal to the present value of all railroads, added to the national wealth in two years. What shall we do to have our savings increase and multiply? Have them usefully employed, of course. And is there any better way than to have that capital, in some part at least, employed in a diversification of manufactures, which would thus in itself make a demand for additional products of the farm, of which we now have a surplus?

Additional markets for farmers to aid their disposal of surplus products would make them happier and thus the necessity of even contemplating the issue of scrip might be avoided.

An intensive drive for new internal markets for the farming community would be hailed with delight by millions. If the feat of obtaining additional permanent markets for this most estimable and hard-working class of citizens became a reality, surprise really would be manifested and perhaps astonishment might be expressed that the experiment had been so long delayed of pushing to its utmost the obtaining and enlarging of domestic markets.

Our export trade is receiving attention, and the results are manifest. In another year it would be appropriate to examine more particularly into a possible extension of the Domestic Commerce Department.

The statistics herewith presented form a logical basis from which proper conclusions can be deduced. Those in charge of these commercial activities are to be congratulated upon the results obtained.

The country is growing and prospering, but commercial zeal must be tempered with judgment; material things, while necessary and proper, must not be allowed altogether to obscure the necessity of also taking care of the moral fiber of our citizens. We must not forget the lines of Goldsmith:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

[Applause.]

Mr. LOWREY. If the gentleman has a little time, will he yield for a question?

Mr. ACKERMAN. Certainly.

Mr. LOWREY. I very much enjoyed the gentleman's remarks and I agree with him right through. The thing I desire to suggest is that I have myself been startled at the number of newspaper clippings I have compiled in regard to the cotton trade and wheat trade abroad, and I notice this, for instance, that England is going earnestly to work in the production of cotton in Africa and Australia, and South American countries are going to work to produce cotton, and then, of course, the wheat trade of America has got to be maintained and has got to be enlarged now or we are going to lose our foreign market. I am going to venture to call the attention of the gentleman to this that he will note some remarks of mine on these particular features.

Mr. ACKERMAN. I have no doubt they prove a very valuable contribution of great benefit to the country.

Mr. LOWREY. I beg the gentleman's pardon for taking his time, but he was closing his discussion and I wanted to call the gentleman's attention to it.

Mr. ACKERMAN. I thank the committee for their attention, and will yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back one minute.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KVALE].

THE AGRICULTURAL CRISIS

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Chairman, the present crisis in agriculture has been described on this floor by scores of speakers. Almost every day some allusion has been made to the emergency existing in the agricultural sections of the country. And yet, despite this reiteration on the part of so many, I am convinced that there are still a great many Members who fail utterly to realize the plight of the farmer to-day.

As for myself, I can say that scarcely a day has passed since the opening of Congress that I have not attended a hearing of the Committee on Agriculture, a gathering of some kind in the Capitol or in some place in Washington where the agricultural problem has been discussed, or personally conferred with members of the committee and other Members of Congress. Through it all I have somehow had a feeling that I was butting my head against a stone wall, and this for the very reason that the agricultural situation is not adequately understood by a great many Members of Congress.

Scores of you gentlemen come here from the industrial centers—the large cities—where wages are high, times are good, and money flows like water. It is difficult for you to realize that less than 48 hours' travel would take you into a section of the land where millions and millions are facing abject ruin and despair. Superlatives can not exaggerate the conditions that obtain in the once prosperous Northwest.

And I resent the charge that we who call attention to these conditions in an effort to secure some remedial action are alarmists and are people who do not best serve our constituency. To be assured of the truth of this statement you would but have to glance at the flood of petitions and protests from organizations and individuals of every class and occupation which reach my office. Take the word of a man who is known throughout the Northwest as a very conservative man, the president of one of the largest banks in Minnesota, when he says that "if something is not done, then God help the Northwest."

ECONOMIC BLIGHT HAS INFESTED NORTHWEST

It is as though some blight had infested the beautiful park region of the United States. A scourge, like an economic bubonic plague, has left farms evacuated and has forced their occupants to give up their homes where they had toiled and labored a lifetime; it has left merchants bankrupt, banks closed, and a once happy people discouraged, dissatisfied, embittered.

And why all this? Has the sun withheld his rays, or the clouds their moisture? Or have the men grown slothful, and the women become indolent? Far from it. Men, women, and children toil from early morning till late at night. The land is still the most fertile on which the sun ever shone. The fields have yielded abundantly for man and beast.

Then whose the blighting hands at whose foul touch this Garden of Eden has been turned into a wilderness, economically speaking, drying up the very fountains of life and stealing the happiness of many millions of people?

I can best designate them by using the term lately used by the National Commander of the American Legion, "The Wall Street group." Yes; to a few men, aptly named by Commander Quinn, must be laid this unprecedented devastation. Theirs the blight, and theirs the curse.

How came they, a small group of men, to wield this enormous power, a power such as the Hapsburgs or the Hohenzollerns or the Romanoffs never dreamed of in their palmiest days? That colossal power has been acquired at first gradually, imperceptibly, then by leaps and bounds. All under the sheltering wings of a Government intended by its founders to be a shield and defense for the weak and the oppressed, but now turned into a shelter and protection for the spoiler, the looter, and the plunderer. Nero fiddling with Rome in flames was a Sunday-school picnic in comparison with the war profiteers of the land wallowing in all their wanton profligacy, with the mainstay of the Nation, the producers, bled white.

I am glad the people of this country will soon be given an opportunity to express their opinion of those who occupy positions of power in our Government and turn a deaf ear to the pleadings of 40,000,000 Americans until political exigency makes it expedient to listen.

FARMERS HAVE BEEN DENIED JUSTICE

I charge the President of the United States with having been derelict to his highest duties in refusing to call a special session of Congress last summer to take under advisement the enactment of legislation to relieve and remedy the emergency existing in the agricultural sections of the country.

Is that an empty accusation without a foundation in fact? Even a member of the President's Cabinet, according to newspaper reports, said that the Government was in part to blame for the farmers' plight. And if a member of the Cabinet can allow himself to tell that much of the truth, the rest of us surely ought to be pardoned for telling the whole truth, which is that the Government of the United States is to blame for the present plight of the farmer.

Hundreds of meetings of farmers and business men were held all over the Northwest last summer. Messages by the hundreds poured into the White House; delegation upon delegation was sent East to plead the necessity for a special session of Congress to enact legislation that might bring some measure of relief. That was the time to act. Millions upon millions of wealth could have been saved to the farmers; nay, human life could have been saved. Just a little of the same interest in the problems of the farmer that has of late been shown by the President in his hurry-up message to Congress to refund the 1923 income tax of the millionaires would have accomplished marvels.

Not long ago a special session of Congress was hurriedly called at the behest of the money barons to enact special legislation in their favor. But no need of an extra session last summer, for then it was only the farmer who suffered. And what mattered it then?

Or was it perchance a failure to realize the gravity of the situation? If so, it was culpable and inexcusable ignorance. We of the West do not expect a full appreciation and understanding of our problems by anyone hailing from the land of the cod and the Cabot. But when a man becomes President of these 48 United States we have a right to expect that he shall at least make an honest attempt to realize that New England is not the Nation nor Massachusetts the hub of the universe.

NORTHWEST IS WORLD'S BREAD BASKET

I come from a section of the country which has been called, and rightly so, the bread basket of the world. I represent 215,000 of the most loyal and most enlightened of American citizens. And I say this advisedly, despite the aspersions cast upon our section of the country by a Senator from the effete East. Of these 215,000 people, about 65 per cent are directly engaged in agriculture, and practically all the others are indirectly dependent upon agriculture as their main source of support. I represent a portion of the country whose workers are feeding the Nation. And I confess it is humiliating to come here pleading. It should be a demand and not a plea. Those without whose unceasing labors the Nation would starve have to come here and on bended knee beg a few crumbs at the hands of the Government, a Government which has poured out lavishly to men in almost every other occu-

pation but pulls its purse strings tight when the farmer appears on the scene. Farmers founded this Government, farmers defended it when it was in danger, farmers have been the very backbone of the Nation through all these years, and more than any other class have made this Nation what it is to-day. And yet we are witnessing the spectacle of having these farmers treated as stepchildren, as mendicants, by the very ones who have profited by their arduous toil.

Shall it be said by the historian of the future that this, the richest Nation on earth, in a period of national prosperity reduced the real producers of the Nation's wealth to the status of peons and serfs? For that is really what we are headed for if conditions obtaining for the last three years are to continue very much longer. And when I here speak of the farmers I include, of course, the merchant and the banker in the rural communities. For their interests are indissolubly bound up with those of the farmer.

I dread to look ahead. I dislike to think of what may transpire 50, or perhaps but 25 years hence, when the producers of the Nation, the men who toil on the farm, in shop and factory, have gained control. And if you doubt the coming of that day, if you actually believe that the interests which are in absolute control of the economic machinery of this country will continue so to control it, I say you have a faith and trust worthy of a better cause.

CHANGE IN CONDITION IS INEVITABLE

Rest assured another day will come. And I shudder to think of what might happen if those who then will have absolute control of the necessities of life and so have a strangle hold on humanity should use that power as it is now being used against them—refuse to produce food enough.

You of the manufacturing East may yet live to see the day when you will recall with deep regret the pleadings that came out of the West and fell on deaf ears. When, five years from now, conditions have changed, farms have been depleted, farmers have gone to the city, lured by opportunities to work and by high wages, when cities again are overcrowded with workers, men walk the streets looking for jobs, soup kitchens and bread lines are once again the order of the day, and you send out the appeal to the country, I hope your entreaties will meet with a kindlier understanding of the gravity of the situation than ours seem to meet with to-day. Instead of food rotting on the ground by the trainload because a few men have monopolized transportation on land and sea and use it for profit only, with not a thought of humanity, there would then not be food enough for the most pressing needs of the population, because the producers had learned the lesson, and were thinking of profit only and not of a God-given duty to humanity.

Oh, you men who perhaps would resent the idea of representing the great interests that are throttling the life of the Nation, but who, nevertheless, show by your attitude that you are in sympathy with their views on economic conditions to-day, even if things may go on in this way for a while, have you thought of what your children may live to see? Have you read the history of the struggles of humanity up through the centuries?

Do you really, ostrichlike, find any consolation in the fact that despite all these seemingly endless struggles, the monarch, be he king by divine right or by the right of wealth, still sits enthroned in all too many governments of earth? Oh, but do not lose sight of the fact that the last 25 years have seen greater changes in the scientific world than were witnessed by 3,000 years of the accumulated wisdom of man. And in the future, as in the past, these scientific changes will be the bases and the forerunners of the greater changes in the social, economic, and political life of the people.

And you would only need to read the history of the world during the last few years, nay, even months, to have your eyes opened to the colossal changes taking place before our very eyes.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ENGLAND

Take note of what has happened in England. Ten years ago the possibility of seeing events that are now history in England would never have entered the rosiest dreams of the wildest enthusiast, or have been a part of the most hideous nightmare of the worst autocrat and oppressor that ever lived. Would that changes so beneficial to humanity and movements big with promises for the nations of earth might always be brought about as peacefully and harmoniously! I fear the opposite for my country.

In Great Britain wealth is willing to listen to reason. In Great Britain you can pass a law compelling those who profit by war to pay 80 per cent of their profits into the national treasury. In my country the man who even dares to speak of introducing into the National Legislature a bill embodying such

provisions is blackened and persecuted and referred to by men in high official position as dangerous and revolutionary. In Great Britain you can talk calmly and soberly with the wealthiest men of the realm about a capital tax and the possibility of applying it in some modified form at some time in the future. In my country and yours the very mention of a capital levy is like flaunting a red flag in the face of a mad bull. This despite the fact that as far back as in 1912, when there was not one-half the reason for taking the stand that there is now, Theodore Roosevelt proposed a tax which should be "so framed as to put it out of the power of the owner of one of these enormous fortunes to hand down more than a certain amount to one individual."

When the representatives of these enormous fortunes, the profiteers and leeches of the Nation, come here, what do we see? Do they ask? Do they petition or reason? Not they. They command. Thus and so it shall be. This for myself; that for my next of kin. Here are the figures. This or nothing shall be the law. If you dare to differ, we read you out of the party and expel you from the select coterie of men who can claim to be American. Unless you dance to the tune we whistle our iron heels shall be upon your necks.

And this from whom? From those who produce the Nation's wealth? No. From those who prey upon and exploit the producers of the Nation. When those who do produce the Nation's food come to the Nation's Capital they have no commands to give, no orders to issue. They have to stand, hat in hand, and petition, and beg, and plead, and pray for an opportunity to make known their wants. And what do we give them? To the parasites of the Nation we give the choicest morsels, unstintingly; to the producers of the Nation we give a bone, and give that grudgingly. A starving man, I suppose, will condescend to beg for bread. But I tell you, gentlemen, there is a feeling among these people that he but for whose unceasing work the Nation would starve, that he who feeds the Nation should not be compelled to beg of that Nation a living wage. Not in the twentieth century of the Christian era. [Applause.]

FARMERS ARE NATURE'S REAL NOBLEMEN

They are nature's noblemen, shorn of all claptrap. Almost every other class lives in comfort to-day. No one deplores this change. We rejoice in the modern conveniences, the developments in science and industry, and all phases of life that have brought about the definite rise in the standard of living for practically every class of citizen. A better people, a better Nation will result. But why should we expect the farmer, why should we stand calmly by and see him be the one to pay and pay, instead of sharing in this fortune? He is sent back to shift for himself. All we do is virtually to make of him an economic serf of the feudal barons of America.

How long do you think this will last? I hope the financial barons who now control the destinies of the Nation will for their own good, for the sake of their children, for selfish reasons if for no other, permit the change to be brought about gradually and peacefully. I do not want to see another revolution, either of the French or of the Russian variety. I do not want to see the pursued turn on his pursuer and rend him in a thousand pieces. And if men will but open their eyes in time, this need never be.

What does the farmer ask? This is what he asks: Cost of production plus a reasonable wage. That is all he asks. Unreasonable demands, are they not? And he asks this of his Government. And why? Because the Government by legislation has given it to every other occupation in the land. I repeat it; the Government has done this, and it has done it by legislation.

But here is where we strike the snag; here is where we meet opposition. We are told that "the farmers' problems can not be solved by legislation." "You can not legislate prosperity." No; not for the farmer. We can for the millionaire manufacturer, for the railroad manipulator, and for the big banker. But when we mention the farmer the answer is that he must help himself.

MR. LITTLE ASSAULTS GRAIN GAMBLERS

We license grain gamblers that prey upon him and exploit him. And here let me quote from a speech by a distinguished Member of this House, Mr. LITTLE, of Kansas, delivered this last February 25. Mr. LITTLE has time and again protested against the Government running errands for the grain gamblers by sending out annually reports of a large crop and an oversupply of wheat. He makes this statement:

The propaganda directed the world over against the price of wheat by these fakirs is the most menacing and the most injurious graft that the commerce of the world has to meet, and it has robbed the

American farmers during the present year of at least \$150,000,000 that they would have had in their coffers if the Government of the United States had done its simplest duty and kept the facts before the world. * * * If the Department of Agriculture will do its plain duty by the American farmers we will come out of the contest with flying colors everywhere.

But the crime is that the Government is not doing its simple duty by the farmers. We permit, nay, we assist the grain gambler in bleeding the farmer. We bleed him through our tariff rates that raise the cost of everything he has to buy. We bleed him through our high freight rates. We bleed him through Federal reserve inflation and deflation, bleed him white in all these various ways. But, when it comes to giving him new blood, we are told that he himself must furnish the blood for the transfusion.

It was sound economy to fix prices for all the above-mentioned beneficiaries of special legislation and put money into their pockets by so doing. But when it is proposed to do the same thing, or a little of it, for the farmer, then it suddenly becomes "unsound economy that will ultimately bring ruin to the farmer and endanger the Government," to use the words of our President.

Which reminds me of the reports issued recently to the effect that the White House is unsafe and is a very dangerous place in which to live. There were, to my certain knowledge, several gentlemen in the United States who were willing to take the risk of living there four years without having it repaired. And I can say I am personally acquainted with several farmers who would be willing to risk being "ruined" by the Government if a Government marketing agency could take complete charge in the present emergency, with full power to buy and sell.

FEDERAL RESERVE DEFlation UNCALLED FOR

Oh, but such a step might take us near the Treasury of the United States, they cry. It might, and it might not. But where would be the crime in the event that it did? The farmer would be receiving only a part, an infinitesimal part, of what that same Government has taken out of his pocket and put into the pockets of the big bankers, the manufacturers, and the railroad manipulators of the country.

In three years, according to reliable sources, such as the Manufacturers' Record, for instance, agriculture was deflated thirty-two billions of dollars. Thirty-two thousand million dollars taken out of the pockets of the farmer. Eighteen billions in land values and fourteen billions in crop values, and some place it still higher.

Who wrought this havoc? Your Government and mine was instrumental in bringing it on. Now, when it is history, you can read of the secret meetings conducted under the auspices of the Federal Reserve Board at which this policy was agreed upon. From May until October, while this damnable outrage was ripening, not a farmer knew of it, nor did Congress know of it. Not even Henry Ford knew of it, for they wanted to get him. But, mark you, the favored few financiers of the Nation seem to have found out, immediately after the secret meeting, what transpired there and what course was agreed upon.

And yet when it is a question of enacting legislation to right this enormous wrong, even in a small degree, we are blandly told that we can not legislate prosperity. It would seem to be the viewpoint of some people that as far as the farmer is concerned the United States Government is only a negative proposition—it can injure and damage, but it can render no help.

Money is dipped out of the National Treasury by the basketful, by the hundreds of millions, for the railroads. That is economically sound. Money by the wagonload, billions and billions, are squeezed out of the farmer, the small banker, and the merchant of the agricultural districts and poured into the coffers of the Money Trust. But all this is economically sound. To criticize it is dangerous radicalism and Bolshevism, from which our Mitchell Palmers and our Daughertys are called upon to save the Nation.

CORPORATION IS INADEQUATE REMEDY

And now a \$10,000,000 corporation has been formed to save the bankers and merchants and farmers of the Northwest from ruin. Ten million dollars is about what they take out of us in a week. One name appearing on the list of promoters is that of J. Pierpont Morgan. Which reminds me of an incident that took place in a western town—perhaps. A thief entered a home and, under cover of darkness, stole all the provisions of the family in pantry and cellar. The next day a fine-appearing gentleman, a philanthropist, appeared on the scene and provided the children of the family with crusts of bread to keep them from starving. Later it was discovered that the thief and the philanthropist were one and the same person; also that each

crust of bread had a string attached to it by which the child could be kidnapped when the time seemed opportune.

Think of it! The same coterie of men, practically, who have extracted and squeezed out of the farmer of the Northwest hundreds of millions and into the billions the past three years now magnanimously proffer their aid of \$10,000,000. As a gift? Oh, no. The farmers would resent the offer. As a help, perhaps, to pay the farmer a fair price for his commodity? Foolish question. Bless you, it is another loan. The farmer is drowning. Here is more water in which to drown. An extension, and at the same time a strengthening of the rope that keeps him bound hand and foot as an economic slave to the Eastern money power. Another string to kidnap the small banker of the Northwest. Eastern capital to-day owns more than one-half the land in many of the Western States. But a starving child will grab the bread and think afterwards of the string.

Is it not time, I ask you, to do something to wrest the control of the Federal reserve system out of the hands of the Wall Street group and make it function in the interests of the people according to the original intent of the law? Read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 27 the speech of my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KENT], and see if you think the Federal reserve should be looked into. Oh, I know some people do not wish any more investigations. They are tired of them. Some people are, to be sure; they have reason to be.

I claim that no honest man in public life, no group or corporation or body performing a public duty which has sincerely and honestly striven to carry out its trust with its best endeavors has any reason to fear these investigations or to deplore or deprecate them. If the Federal reserve policy decided upon at this meeting was justifiable and necessary, if it was imperative that this deflation be begun and be kept secret for many months, surely the investigation should be welcomed instead of being discouraged.

LOWER TRANSPORTATION RATES NEEDED

There is the problem of transportation and the excessive freight charges so ruinous to the farmer. Has this Congress no time to grapple with the transportation act of 1920, the so-called Esch-Cummins law? The farmers of the country are well-nigh unanimous in demanding that an operation be performed on that animal. The very least we can do is to amputate the tail, the infamous guaranty section. And if there are enough of you gentlemen to join me we will proceed to cut off that tail right behind the ears, and then substitute some other animal that will prove a less dangerous pest to the agricultural sections of the country than has the iniquitous Esch-Cummins law.

If a bill is enacted into law providing for the much-talked-of ratio price for what the farmer has to sell, why not also put a ratio price on what the railroads have to sell, which is transportation? But this would perhaps be "economically unsound." Due to the operations of the Esch-Cummins law the railroads of the country have made a larger profit during the past year than was ever reported for a similar period. And this while the farmers of the Nation were being fleeced due to that same law.

The farmers ask as an act of simple justice that there be a revision downward of the tariff rates at present protecting the manufacturing industries of the East. These infant industries have fattened on the farmers of the country, and they have grown fat in the same proportion that the farmers have grown lean. The farmers ask that the iniquitous Fordney-McCumber tariff law be wiped off the statute books. And if this Congress is unwilling to tackle the job, they are going to send a Congress here that will undertake to do it.

Will you say there is no time? No time, you say, to legislate on the problems of the Federal reserve, the tariff, and the railroads? Why is there not time? Because the multimillionaires, through their spokesmen in the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury and others, have issued a flat to this Congress that their income taxes must be reduced. And in slavish obedience to that dictum we are forced to consume days and weeks of valuable time in a desperate fight to compel those gentlemen to pay even a portion of their just share.

REPUBLICANS RESPONSIBLE FOR LEGISLATION

You, the majority party, who are responsible for the legislation brought before this Congress, and for the legislation prevented from being considered here, go to the country and tell them you did not have time to take up the Federal reserve, and prevent it from again being used to deflate the farmers' prosperity, you did not have time to consider the tariff, you did not have time to wrestle with the transportation problem, and the country will give you the answer you deserve on November 4. No; we did not have time to consider matters of

paramount importance to 110,000,000 people, because a few multimillionaires demanded that we give first consideration to problems in which they had a very vital and a very personal interest.

No; we had no time for these vexing problems because, forsooth, we had to devise ways and means to lighten the burdens of Andrew Mellon, Mellon, who made \$29,000,000 out of the suffering and bleeding and dying of men in Flanders Field, and who can not afford to pay adjusted compensation to those who returned to a country which still harbors within its confines such ungrateful human beings. [Applause.]

REMEDIAL MEASURES PROPOSED

But, if we may not hope to see this Congress enact legislation that will be of some permanent benefit to the farmer, I am glad that there are prospects of some remedial legislation, however meager, of a temporary nature.

We have price-fixing bills, bills providing for subsidizing the farmer, bills creating marketing corporations, bills of almost every conceivable kind and description.

A pertinent question regarding all of them is this: Do these various bills interfere with the grain gambler and the food speculator, or do they give them free hands to continue to fleece both producer and consumer? It might be difficult to say regarding some of them. One thing is very evident, however, and that is that certain of these bills have been fought from the very first by these profiteering interests that get us coming and going at every turn in the road. And the gentlemen have very good reason for opposing them. They will oppose the various price stabilization measures for the same reason.

There is also the Peek plan of relief, called the McNary-Haugen bill. This bill is fearfully and wonderfully made. So intricate in its mechanism is it that no one in this House, no ordinary mortal, can deny that there is a reasonable doubt as to how it is going to work out in actual practice.

So far no one in Congress or out of it has been able to give us definite assurance that, as originally drafted, it will really accomplish what it promises. If it is so amended, either in the committee or in the House, as to remove this doubt, I shall most cheerfully and enthusiastically support it and vote for it.

The Norris-Sinclair bill and other bills, while promising less, are sure to accomplish something, even if not all that could be desired. I hold that to be certain of a little good is better than to be hopeful of much. But if no better measure than the McNary-Haugen bill is reported to the House with any promise of being passed, I shall certainly give it my whole-hearted support.

There was the Coulter plan, called the Norbeck-Burness bill. This was nothing but the old "cow bill" of the despised and condemned Nonpartisan League Legislature of North Dakota. Oh, they had hung a few pink ribbons on the horns and tail, but it was the same old cow; and if given a chance she might have proved a good milker.

This cow bill was good in its day and age. It would have been better than nothing even now. And I should gladly have voted for it on the ground that half a loaf is better than no bread. But it was not what the farmers of the Northwest need, and what they have a right to expect and demand of their Government. Away back in 1919 this bill was "dangerous socialism." And so it was, surely enough. But the world "do move." The dangerous socialism of a few years ago is good orthodox Republican doctrine to-day. What was termed the socialistic vagaries of the Nonpartisan League four years ago is now recommended to Congress by the most reactionary Republican that ever lived in the White House.

PROGRESSIVE PLATFORMS ULTIMATELY ADOPTED

It was ever thus. The radicalism of to-day is the conservatism of to-morrow. And it is because of this fact that we, the progressives of whatever party, take renewed hope and courage.

We read the history of the Republican Party during the last quarter of a century and we find a continued repetition of principles rejected by it in terms of the strongest condemnation, and then four years later, acting the part of the proverbial animal returning to what has been disgorged, adopting these same principles as a part of its platform.

Every four years the La Follette wing of the Republican Party has a definite constructive program to offer to the national convention. And the staid and dignified chairman of said convention promptly proceeds to jump on chair and table and in stentorian tones denounce the whole program as dangerous socialism. And it is rejected with shouts of derision. And then, forthwith, the same convention proceeds to adopt measures which it condemned in equally strong terms four or

eight years earlier. This practice has become a sort of continuous vaudeville performance at the Republican National Convention for the last 20 years.

If there is such a thing as the composite mind of the Republican Party, the process by which it works seems to be somewhat akin to that of Limburger cheese—it requires a certain length of time in which to ripen. The cheese may be perfect when freshly made, but it is not good to eat until it has arrived at a certain age. The only exception is cheese bearing the Mellon stamp. That is guaranteed ready for consumption as soon as manufactured. But the progressive variety must age before use.

By the same token I have no doubt that some of the agricultural relief bills sponsored by the La Follette group in the Senate and the House might become good orthodox Republican doctrine in two or four years more. In a few years more the Republican Party will have caught up with these bills. The trouble in this case is that "mens grüsst gror, dör koen"—while the grass is sprouting, the cow is starving to death.

It should be said here that the Republican Party has always been willing to make concessions to the wants and demands of the common people. It is the same brand of willingness evinced by King John on the plains of Runnymede—willingness at the point of the bayonet. And the bayonet in this case is political exigency and the coming election.

How infinitely better for our country if those in positions of power would be guided by principle and a consuming desire to lighten the burdens of the weak and oppressed, instead of moving only when compelled by the force of public opinion.

WORLD NEEDS MEN OF PRINCIPLE

What marvelous changes could be wrought in this country if men could be placed in command who have proven a lifelong interest in and devotion to the cause of the privates in the ranks in place of a tender solicitude for the colonels and generals in the army of humanity.

But time brings wonderful changes. And in our day and age these changes come thick and fast.

Lloyd-George was hissed and rotten-egged because he opposed his country's imperialistic war on the Boers. In a few years he was the head of the government of his country.

Ramsay MacDonald was ostracized, shunned, hated, persecuted, and braided a traitor because he refused to be stampeded by the fabrications and lies of the jingoes of the nation. And to-day Ramsay MacDonald is ruler of the greatest empire the world has ever known.

The war profiteers and dollar-a-year patriots of this country hounded and persecuted and crucified on the tree of public opinion the greatest living constructive statesman of this or any other nation, because he shouted open defiance to the lying hypocrites proclaiming their patriotism to high heaven as they went forth to loot and plunder and exploit, wrapped in the silken folds of the flag of freedom. But after every crucifixion in the history of mankind there is a corresponding resurrection. It may take three days, three years, three decades, or even three centuries, but it never, never fails to come.

The plundering, silk-hatted mob of America that went out to loot a nation may yet live to see the day when he whom they thought safely buried under all their vile slander and calumny will be the respected leader of the greatest Republic of modern times. Stranger things than this have happened even in the memory of men now living. And the only man who needs to fear such an outcome is the man who is afraid that justice will be meted out and has his reasons for that fear. [Applause.]

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLY].

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee; several weeks ago I made a rather extended speech on the floor of the House in explanation of H. R. 4128, the measure I have introduced for a reclassification of postal salaries. Since that time a great deal of water has passed under the bridge and I am sure every Member will be interested in knowing the progress made on this measure.

Subcommittees of five members each were named from the Senate and House Post Office Committees to hold hearings on the proposed reclassification. These Representatives and Senators met in joint session and held hearings which continued for seven days. A vast amount of information dealing with the entire Postal Service and the need for action in increasing the compensation of postal employees was brought before the committee.

Two hundred and seventy-one Members of Congress appeared before the committee and urged earnestly that a just scale of wages be adopted for the employees who make the postal estab-

lissement of the United States the greatest human service organization in the world.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLY. I hope the gentleman from Maryland will not interrupt me, much as I should like to yield.

Mr. HILL of Maryland. Just for one statement. A great many Members are in favor of this bill who were unable to be present at the hearings. They are also in entire sympathy with this just measure.

Mr. KELLY. I thank the gentleman. He gives additional proof to the statement that an overwhelming majority of Members of this Congress are determined to establish a just scale of pay for postal employees. I have been here a number of years and have attended many hearings but I never saw such unanimity of feeling as was expressed before this joint subcommittee at the hearings.

However, Postmaster General New sent a somewhat negative statement to the committee and it was read at the beginning of the sessions. After arguing that a cost ascertainment committee took figures last year and will be able to report results later, he said in conclusion:

It would seem, therefore, that a proper procedure at this time would justify the submission of all these matters affecting increases in salaries and changes in conditions of employment involving increases in pay, to some general body, such as a congressional commission, who will have the time and opportunity to inquire fully into the merits of all the propositions and who will have before them the results of the cost ascertainment and be able to determine the relation between them and proper postage rates and fees for special services and the revenues of the department, in order that the merits may be properly considered and that suitable and desirable legislation growing out of the whole situation may be considered at one and the same time; and I so recommend.

This counsel of indefinite delay in the solution of a problem which concerns the welfare of every postal employee and the efficiency of the Postal Service found little sympathy among the members of the committees charged with responsibility in deciding fundamental policies in the Post Office Department. There has been no attempt to measure costs in the Postal Service for many years, and that has not been the fault of the underpaid workers. To attempt to stave off the answer to their just requests on any such excuse does not square with the conscience of Congress or the American people. The postal workers can not stave off their own costs of living and they need no extra time to be convinced that those costs are tragically above the salary they receive for faithful and devoted service to Uncle Sam's greatest enterprise.

American public sentiment has crystallized into a nation-wide demand for prompt and effective action. That sentiment is well expressed in the statement of Hon. George W. Maxey, judge in the forty-fifth judicial district of Pennsylvania. Here is his appeal:

The taking of private energy for public use without just compensation ought to be as unconstitutional and immoral as the taking of private property for public use without just compensation. Our postal employees are a class of men distinguished for their honesty, efficiency, and energy, and anything that Congress does to secure them the compensation to which they are in justice entitled will be greatly appreciated by both the postal employees and our citizens generally.

When it became apparent at the hearings and throughout the country that there could not in justice be a postponement of a fair reclassification of salaries the Post Office Department officials declared that they were in favor of an increase. It was argued, however, that the increases in the so-called Kelly-Edge bill were very much too high. The scale provided in that bill for postal clerks and letter carriers was from \$2,000 to \$2,400, an increase of \$600 a year in each grade.

The Postmaster General then submitted a differential scale by which clerks and carriers in first-class offices having annual receipts of \$600,000 or more would receive an increase of \$200 a year, while clerks and carriers in first-class offices having receipts of less than \$600,000 a year and in all second-class offices would receive an increase of \$100 a year. This proposal would make the scale in the lower offices range from \$1,500 to \$1,900 a year and in the higher grade offices from \$1,600 to \$2,000 a year.

Mr. Chairman, such a salary adjustment as that is as unsatisfactory as it is unjust. The work in the offices above and below that artificial dividing line is identical. The hours are the same, the carriers routes are of equal length, the same responsibility exists, and the same degree of competency is required.

The scheme is apparently based on the idea that the receipts of the post office have a relation to the cost of living, and that the cost of living is the only factor in determining just wages. I deny both postulates. There are many post offices located in great industrial districts where the receipts are comparatively small and yet where the cost of living is fully as high as in the central city itself. Nor is the cost of living the only factor. If it were, the proposal to add only \$100 or \$200 a year to the present rate of pay is a sorry joke. One hundred dollars a year means \$2 a week, and \$200 a year means \$4 a week. Under such a proposal the clerk and carrier getting the highest possible pay now would receive an increase of 57 cents a day, and that drop in the mill pond would only go to the employees in New York City and the other larger offices. The clerks and carriers in other cities would have to be satisfied with an addition of about 28 cents a day.

Oh, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let us be fair and just. Let us realize that we are dealing with the fundamental question of honest wages for honest service, and there is more than a single factor in that question.

The question of just and reasonable wages in the various industries of America is to-day one of our most important problems, for upon it depends the life, liberty, and happiness of a majority of American families.

Congress has recognized its vital character by a clear-cut declaration of the factors which enter into such a wage. In the transportation act of 1920 this provision is included:

All the decisions of the Labor Board in respect to wages or salaries and of the Labor Board or an adjustment board in respect to working conditions of employees or subordinate officials of carriers shall establish rates of wages and salaries and standards of working conditions which in the opinion of the board are just and reasonable. In determining the justness and reasonableness of such wages and salaries or working conditions the board shall, so far as applicable, take into consideration, among other relevant circumstances:

1. The scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries;
2. The relation between wages and the cost of living;
3. The hazards of the employment;
4. The training and skill required;
5. The degree of responsibility;
6. The character and regularity of the employment; and
7. Inequalities of increases in wages or treatment the result of previous wage orders or adjustments.

Let us apply these principles to the wages of postal employees, who perform an essential service in American life.

First, the scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries. Letter carriers, post-office clerks, and railway-mail clerks live, almost all of them, in cities, for there are more clerks and carriers in New York City alone than in all the towns in the United States under 5,000 population.

The Post Office Department informs me that on March 1, 1924, there were 6,428 clerks and 2,708 letter carriers employed at post offices in cities and towns of 5,000 and less population.

In New York City on that date there were 9,083 clerks and 3,169 letter carriers.

In the five largest post offices there were 20,257 clerks and 9,563 letter carriers, three times as many as in all the towns in the United States of 5,000 population or less.

On account of that fact it is ridiculous to talk of establishing differentials in the salaries of these employees based on receipts of post offices. Such a departure from a uniform scale of pay would be a veritable Pandora's box of trouble because of the burning injustices it would occasion. There are many small suburbs in the great industrial districts with separate post offices and comparatively small receipts where every class of labor receives the same scale of wages paid in the central city itself. Besides, the pitiful sum saved by such injustice would be eaten up in the additional overhead expense involved.

The present rate of pay of all these postal workers is shamefully out of line with that paid in other similar lines of employment.

Men who have spent many years in this essential public service are receiving the pay of boys just breaking into business life.

The printing trades' average is \$59 a week, while the highest weekly pay the regular clerk and carrier now receives is less than \$35 a week.

The metal trades average \$51 a week; clothing trades, \$50 a week; bakers' trades, \$47 a week.

In New York City, for instance, the express company pays its chauffeurs \$175 a month. The Post Office Department assigns certain carriers to motor delivery trucks, expert chauffeurs as

well as trained letter carriers, and pays them \$150 a month at the maximum rate, \$300 a year less than the express company.

The trained clerk in the great city stores receives \$200 a month plus commissions. The post-office clerk, subject to continuous examination and required to perform nerve-racking night work, gets as a maximum \$150 a month.

In Pittsburgh the plasterers have just signed a two-year agreement for \$12.50 daily wage. The average rate all over the country is \$1.35 an hour. In other building trades the same conditions prevail. The average pay for carpenters in the United States, cities and towns, is 97 cents an hour; bricklayers, \$1.27 an hour; painters, \$1.10 an hour; and so on through the entire list.

Perhaps some one will declare that the comparison should be made with employees in public service.

The most inferior employees of the city of New York, the messengers, receive \$1,823 a year, more than the present maximum pay of clerks and carriers.

Oilers in the Government navy yards get 76 cents an hour, while those skilled postal employees get about 62 cents an hour.

Privates in the fire department of New York City receive \$2,500, while the letter carrier and postal clerk get \$1,800. Privates in Detroit receive \$2,160, in Hoboken \$2,250, and in Atlantic City \$2,100.

But we need only take the expression of this Congress. The other day 200 Members, a large majority of those voting, went on record on a scale of pay for clerks of committees of the House and Senate. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] brought in the bill and urged its adoption.

Did that measure fix a maximum of \$1,800 for clerks, even of committees which seldom meet? No; it provided an average rate of \$3,300 a year for clerks of Senate committees and \$2,880 for clerks of House committees.

The lowest rate provided was \$2,360 for clerks of committees. I voted for the bill, but I could never satisfy my own conscience or my constituents if I voted for that scale for clerks here and then opposed giving at least a maximum rate of \$2,400 to the postal employees who are steadily and efficiently performing their arduous duties during the weeks and months when congressional committees are not in session, as well as when they are holding meetings.

The second principle laid down by congressional enactment in the determination of a just and reasonable wage is "the relation between wages and the cost of living."

It should require little argument to prove that postal wages have not kept pace with living costs during the past 10 years.

In 1913 the maximum pay for letter carriers was \$1,200; to-day it is \$1,800, an increase of 50 per cent. During that same period the cost of living has averaged more than 60 per cent increase. Although the pay was originally low enough, in all conscience, it is lower to-day. The man who received \$1,200 in 1913 to-day receives \$1,080, measured by purchasing power.

The Labor Department and many research organizations have outlined budgets in hundreds of cities for the merely decent support of a family of five.

The average is \$2,360 for the actual necessities of life in the average city. In that figure lies stark tragedy for many thousands of homes where the breadwinner is a postal employee with his highest possible pay \$1,800 a year. Many times there are more than three children in the family, and then even the \$2,360 figure is less than physical well-being demands.

The present wages for these faithful workers keep them and their families always next door to the poorhouse. It is a sad fact that many of these men and their wives and children go hungry because they can not buy sufficient food.

"If any serious accident should befall the postal department, we couldn't deliver mail," said Postmaster John W. Smith, of Detroit, the other day. "The regulations demand we shall have a list of 200 substitutes. We have not one man on that list. There is no possible chance of getting anybody. Day after day men come to me with sorrowful expressions and tell me they hate to leave the service. 'We hate to leave, Postmaster, after all the preparations we've made, but a man can't deliver mail and go hungry half the time,' they tell me."

Somewhat of a novelty in petitions to Congress is the appeal signed by 35,000 wives of postal employees for favorable consideration of their husbands' wage increase request. These women, who are equal partners in the home, know well the constant sacrifices required in order to live on the comparatively small salaries their husbands receive from the Government. They point out that, owing to the increase in living costs, many have lost the homes they had begun to buy, being unable to keep up payments. Others have been compelled to go deeply in debt. The wives also mentioned the long hours of labor their husbands are frequently forced to put in and the hardships of

night work, which gives them little time for becoming acquainted with their families.

The only alternative to stark want is for the postal worker to take on another job during his off hours and his wife to secure work for herself to eke out the family income.

Here is a letter from a postal clerk which carries the message of thousands; and he comes from an office where the receipts are less than \$600,000 a year, too. He says:

During the war, when men were scarce and work was plentiful, I received several offers of work with local corporations at almost double the salary I was getting.

Believing that "Uncle Sam" would appreciate loyalty by granting us increased pay in proportion to the advance in the cost of living, I stayed with the service, working night turn, and secured five hours' work each day in a hardware store. This I kept up about a year, increasing my salary by about \$50 per month. During this time I sold a piece of real estate and after paying back debts had about \$600 left, which I had to use in living expenses.

My wife was taken ill in the spring of 1919, and after two months' illness at home was removed to the hospital, where an operation kept her for six weeks. This affair cost me about \$400, which I did not have and which has not been fully paid yet. Since that time my wife has had considerable sickness, which has placed her in the hospital a second time in a serious condition. This has to the present time cost me about \$550, which I have had to borrow and with no prospect of meeting when due.

Five years ago the house I am living in cost me \$26 per month rent. To-day I am paying \$45 and consider it fairly reasonable when compared with others. This house is not modern nor is it in a desirable residence district.

For several months the latter part of last year my wife worked in a store until she was taken ill. My 15-year old daughter has for more than a year been working on Saturdays and during the summer and holiday vacation periods at a local department store.

Summing up 16 years in the Postal Service I have accumulated a family, have had an existence (I would not call it living), have used several hundred dollars realized from the sale of property to live on, and am at the present time in debt about \$800. Any of these facts can be verified very easily. This is not intended as a hard-luck story. However, what applies to one may just as well apply to hundreds. I might also state that the wives of a number of the local employees are working every day in order to help keep the home fires burning.

There is an American problem in that compelling of wives to secure jobs in order to maintain a home. Tired wives and weary husbands, both broken on the wheels of necessity do not build deep and sure foundations under the American home. But how is the young postal employee to marry unless his bride adds her income? How are they to live without continuing to add incomes?

Much has been said about the entrance age of post-office clerks. Attempts have been made to create the impression that only mere youths—high-school lads—enter the Postal Service. Such is not the case.

The Civil Service Commission's statistics show an average entrance age of 28 years 3 months. The entrance age for the Postal Service is somewhat lower. The best and most reliable information we have on this subject is found in the final report of the Joint Commission on Postal Salaries, volume 2. On page 278 of this report there is a detailed analysis of questionnaires covering clerks in first and second class post offices. A total of 19,391 clerks answered the commission's questionnaires. The average of these clerks was 35.93 years. The average length of service was 9.97 years. This shows that the average entrance age was 25.96 years, or approximately 26 years of age.

It is safe to assume that the situation with respect to entrants has not changed materially since these questionnaires were submitted in 1919. Therefore one is safe in saying that the average age of entrants into the post-office clerical group is above 25 years.

This Nation can not live unless homes are founded. We will pay a heavy penalty for forcing mothers and prospective mothers to work. It is bad enough in a private industry where cut-throat competition prevails. It is criminal for Uncle Sam to do it in an essential service which is a Government monopoly and where charges for service are absolutely in his own hands. This Congress can perform no greater public service than by seeing that the 340,000 employees have a fair chance to maintain homes on incomes which shall provide the necessities of life for themselves and families.

The third principle in determining just and reasonable wages is "the hazards of the employment."

Occupational diseases and injuries are ever at the elbow of postal employees. When 20,000 railway mail clerks start out on their duties on January 1 it is absolutely certain that one

of every seven of them will be killed or injured before the next New Year's Day.

Read the reports of the Joint Postal Commission and learn the intolerably unhealthy conditions which prevail in the large post offices and terminals.

Seventy per cent of postal clerks work at night, under artificial light and in poisonous air. They meet the penalty which comes from the violations of the laws of that nature which provided the daytime for work and the night for rest.

The United States Public Health Service recently compared the morbidity rates of 18,894 letter carriers with those of 71,728 industrial employees. It finds that the letter carriers' average rate of sickness is 57.7 per cent above that of the industrial workers. Letter carriers are especially prone to have diseases of the heart because they carry their mail sack on their left shoulders; so they can get into it with their right hands. Their rate of heart affliction above the industrials in the comparison is 154 per cent.

Can you compare such conditions with that of clerks in bank or stores or factories? By every standard the hazards of average postal employment are such that they deserve to lead the wage scale for similar work instead of holding the last position, as at present.

The fourth legislative principle in determining a just and reasonable wage is "training and skill required."

In my speech on the floor February 1, 1924, I gave in detail the qualifications necessary for letter carriers, postal clerks, and railway-mail clerks. I showed that a man to measure up to these tasks must be above the average physically and mentally.

Not only that but they must apply themselves diligently to study of schemes, routes, and so forth. They are subject to continual examinations and must make records approximating perfection.

While postal employees must spend years mastering the technical details of a profession, they can not sell the knowledge acquired to other employees. The postal business is specialized and there is none other like it in the United States. That is one reason why the older men stay in the service under most unjust conditions. The Government has in the past used this advantage by keeping the wage scale shamefully low. It is time to end such an un-American situation.

To become an efficient postal employee requires as much energy and application as any skilled trade. They are entitled to high rank on the basis of training and skill required.

The fifth principle in determining a just and reasonable wage is "degree of responsibility."

These postal employees are dealing with valuable letters and other mail matter at all times.

They handle \$1,500,000,000 in money orders every year. They handle \$150,000,000 in postal savings. They are charged with handling and delivering to the proper person 14,000,000,000 letters a year.

These employees are bonded and they are responsible for errors. Many of them are under tremendous strain when responsible for the safety of millions of dollars in currency and checks.

No other class of employees in the country are charged with a greater degree of responsibility than the postal employees. Judged on that basis, their work should be the highest paid instead of being the poorest paid of all similar occupations.

The sixth principle is "character and regularity of employment."

It is true that postal employment is lifetime employment—steady, straight, sure pay. That fact means as much to the Postal Service as to the postal workers. Any employer of labor will state that his labor turnover is his most vexing problem and the source of his greatest loss. If they could be sure of a corps of employees from 25 to 65 years of age delivering the goods every day in the year, competent to qualify on examinations at regular periods, they would be relieved of their greatest problem. That is proved by the efforts made to retain efficient employees through special advantages based on length of service.

It was the private employer, not the Government, that established the first retirement system in this country. They did it on strict business principles—that of retaining the services of competent men during their most productive period and retiring them when age robs them of their greatest efficiency.

Loyalty of Post Office employees, especially carriers and clerks, enabled the service to function from April 1 to July 1 last year when it was threatened to curtail the service because of the shortage of \$2,500,000 in the appropriation. It was planned to cut deliveries and window service, but through intensive effort this was not necessary.

At that time the Post Office business had increased more than 10 per cent over the previous year. The service of substitute carriers and clerks was cut in half and the burden was shifted to the shoulders of regular men. This meant extraordinary effort, heavier mail packs, and deliveries speeded up to the point of exhaustion. So diligent were these regular men that the mail was moved as usual, notwithstanding the increase in business.

This is admitted by Postmaster General New in his last report. He says:

There is probably no service either private or governmental other than the Postal Service which has the capacity for taking on new business without a proportional increase in force and established facilities. This ability is phenomenal, as was shown in the assimilation of the parcel-post business with the mails and its successful handling notwithstanding its rapid growth. The reason lies largely in the organization of the department and the service, its adaptability as well as efficiency, the versatile character of its genius, and the spirit of its personnel which is preeminently that of service.

But during the year this ability was severely taxed by the extraordinary increase in business under appropriations inadequate to meet even the average normal growth. Furthermore, to use a descriptive simile, the service has taken on new business under these conditions to the point of saturation. This is shown by the increase in the weight, volume, and extent of the mails as compared with the increase of the personnel to handle them.

The facts show a vast increase in the business handled. This has been done with a much less increase in force proportionately.

This new business was measured by an increase of \$47,974,384.38 in revenues, or 9.89 per cent, as contrasted with a past average of 7 per cent and of 4.61 per cent for the preceding year. For the first nine months of the fiscal year the increase in revenues was 10.17 per cent. To care for this volume of business the appropriations for the entire service was 1.61 per cent less than for 1922.

If for no other reason, the devoted service of post-office employees through a lifetime of efficient service should entitle them to a higher wage rate than in other occupations.

The seventh legislative principle is "Inequalities in increases of wages, the result of previous wage orders."

This scarcely applies to the Postal Service. There are inequalities in previous classification of employees, but they are matters of legislation to be corrected by Congress. The measure I introduced last December, H. R. 4123, relieves a number of these inequalities.

The one great inequality is the standard of pay for the men in the ranks who make the service possible. We propose to make the foundation right, for without that the building above can not be plumb and true.

Mr. Chairman, I contend that the one issue involved is justice in postal pay. America is rich enough and great enough to face that issue and settle it. No matter where the revenues come from, through taxation or postal revenues, America can not afford to have her Postal Service a sweat-shop industry.

One thing is certain. If postage rates had been increased during the past 10 years in proportion to the increase in every other product and service under the sun, the resulting revenues would not only be sufficient to pay a living wage to every postal worker but there would be a tremendous surplus over all costs of operation.

The exact facts as to the conduct of this greatest distinctive business in the world, this most marvelous of human enterprises is worthy of the study of every Member of Congress and of every American.

Domestic mail matter is divided into four classes, first, second, third, and fourth classes, and together they produced for the fiscal year of 1923 the sum of \$464,245,746.70. Other services of the department, foreign mail, money orders, registration of letters, insurance, C. O. D., and so forth, brought in \$68,582,178.39, making total revenue receipts of \$532,827,925.00.

The total expenses of the Postal Service for 1923 amounted to \$556,850,966.41, making a paper deficit of \$24,022,041.32.

But remember the total expenses of the Post Office Department 10 years ago were just about half of those of last year. While the cost of the factors entering into the service was bounding upward almost 100 per cent, what about the rates for the service rendered?

Let us take a survey of the different classes of mail matter and answer that question.

FIRST-CLASS MAIL

First-class mail consists of letters, postal cards, and all matter in writing, as well as all mail sealed against inspection. The rate on such matter is 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof for letters, and 1 cent each for postal cards.

That rate was fixed some 40 years ago, when it was reduced from 3 cents. There has been no change since, the war-time measure of an additional cent having been a taxation provision with the receipts going into the General Treasury.

In other words, during the past 10 years, when the price of every known commodity and service was being skyrocketed, the price of letter postage has remained stationary. Two cents in 1888 would buy more than the nickel of to-day in everything except the product of the Post Office Department.

During this same 10-year period practically every public-service corporation within the United States, including railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone service, street-car transportation, and similar public-service corporations, have increased their rates for service. Taking the railroads as an example, we find, according to data furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the following comparative facts:

In 1913 the average rate per ton per mile transported by railroads was 0.729. In 1923 the average rate per ton per mile was 1.116, or an increase of more than 53 per cent.

In 1913 the average receipt per passenger per mile was 2.08. In 1923 the average rate per passenger per mile was 3.019, or an increase of more than 50 per cent.

During the recent war period the telegraph and telephone lines were taken over by the Government and operated by the Post Office Department. During the period of Government control telegraph rates were accorded a flat increase of 20 per cent, embracing all wire service in all parts of the country. This 20 per cent rate increase has been retained.

But the fact is that, instead of remaining stationary, first-class postage rates have been decreased steadily. This is due to the continual expansion of the number of foreign countries to which such mail goes at regular rates. To-day you can send a letter to 41 countries for 2 cents, but there are very few countries whose citizens can send a reply at the same rate. For instance, you can mail a letter in San Francisco, have it handled by the letter carrier who collects it, by the postal clerks who dispatch it on its way across the continent, by the Railway Mail Service in trains and terminals; have it carried across the ocean and delivered to an address in Madrid, Spain, for 2 cents. But the Spaniard who sends back a reply pays 10 cents into the Spanish post office for that service.

The Post Office Department recognizes that there has been this lowering of letter postage, and on page 46 of Postmaster General New's recent report there is the significant heading "Reduction in letter postage." Here is what he says:

REDUCTION IN LETTER POSTAGE

As assisting to bring about closer commercial relations between this and the countries concerned, the letter-postage rate through agreement entered into has been reduced to a number of countries, including Spain and its colonies. At this time there is a 2-cent letter-postage rate to Great Britain, Ireland, Spain and its colonies, New Zealand, and British Samoa and to all countries and places in South and Central America and the West Indies, except Chile, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, Venezuela, Guadeloupe, and Martinique, and the French part of St. Martins.

While the United States postage rates, the lowest in the world, were being reduced still further practically every other country was increasing its rates in substantial degree.

International postage rates are determined within certain limitations at the Universal Postal Congress, in which practically all the nations of the world are represented and which are held from time to time. The Universal Postal Congress at Rome, Italy, held in 1906, provided for an international letter rate of 25 centimes (5 cents) per unit for the first unit and 15 centimes (3 cents) for each unit thereafter.

This international postage rate was changed in 1920, at which time the Universal Postal Congress was held in Madrid, Spain. This Congress adopted a provision whereby the international postage rate was increased from a maximum of 25 centimes to 50 centimes for the first unit and 15 centimes to 25 centimes for each unit thereafter. Provision was made, however, in the protocol of the Madrid convention that any country was privileged to use the old international letter-postage rate of 25 centimes per ounce and 15 centimes for each additional unit if it so desired. The United States retained the old and cheaper international postage rate. With few exceptions all other countries increased their international postage rate in accord with the privilege accorded by the Madrid Congress. Thus we find that while 2 cents per ounce in many instances and 5 cents per ounce in many more will carry a letter from the United States to foreign countries, a rate of 10 cents per unit of postage is required to mail a letter from the great majority of foreign countries to the United States.

Let me show you the difference between United States postal charges on mail sent to foreign countries and the charges levied by those countries where mail is sent to America. These figures are from Official Postal Guides:

Country	Letter postage rates to foreign countries from the United States		Letter postage rates to the United States from foreign countries	
	First ounce	Each additional ounce	First unit	Each additional unit
Albania	5	3	50	25
Algeria	5	3	50	25
Argentina	2	2	10	10
Ascension	5	3	50	25
Australia	5	3	50	25
Austria	5	3	50	25
Bahamas	2	2	10	10
Barbados	2	2	20	10
Bechuanaland Protectorate	5	3	50	25
Belgium	5	3	50	25
Bermuda	2	2	25	15
Bolivia	2	2	25	12½
Brazil	2	2	50	25
Brunei, British colony	5	3	50	25
Bulgaria	5	3	50	25
Cameroons Territory	5	3	50	25
Canada	2	2	15	10
Ceylon	5	3	50	25
Chile	5	3	50	12½
Chinese Empire	5	3	50	25
Colombia	2	2	15	15
Costa Rica	2	2	12½	12½
Crete	5	3	50	25
Cuba	2	2	10	10
Cyprus	5	3	50	25
Czechoslovakia	5	3	50	25
Denmark	5	3	50	25
Dominican Republic	2	2	10	10
Ecuador	2	2	12½	12½
Egypt	5	3	50	25
Estonia	5	3	50	25
Falkland Islands	5	3	50	25
Fiji Islands	5	3	25	25
Finland	5	3	50	25
France	5	3	50	25
Gambia	5	3	50	25
Germany	5	3	50	25
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	5	3	50	25
Gibraltar	5	3	30	15
Great Britain and Ireland	2	2	15	15
Greece	5	3	50	25
Greenland	5	3	25	12½
Guadeloupe	5	3	20	15
Guatemala	2	2	50	30
Haiti	2	2	25	15
Honduras Republic	2	2	15	15
Honduras (British)	2	2	20	10
Hongkong	5	3	50	25
Hungary	5	3	50	25
Iceland	5	3	50	25
India	5	3	50	25
Indo-China	5	3	50	25
Italy	5	3	50	25
Jamaica	2	2	25	15
Japan	5	3	50	25
Kenya and Uganda	5	3	50	25
Labuan	5	3	25	15
Lithuania	5	3	50	25
Liberia	5	3	50	25
Luxemburg	5	3	50	25
Malay States	5	3	50	25
Malta	5	3	20	15
Mexico	2	2	25	25
Montserrat	2	2	20	15
Morocco (Spanish)	2	2	50	25
Morocco (French)	5	3	50	25
Martinique	5	3	50	25
Netherlands	5	3	50	25
Netherlands (West Indies)	2	2	25	15
Newfoundland	2	2	20	20
New Hebrides	5	3	50	25
New Zealand	2	2	20	10
Nicaragua	2	2	15	10
Nigeria	5	3	25	15
Niger Territory	5	3	50	25
North Borneo	5	3	50	25
Norway	5	3	50	25
Nyasaland Protectorate	5	3	50	25
Palestine	5	3	50	25
Panama	2	2	10	10
Paraguay	2	2	50	25
Persia	5	3	50	25
Peru	2	2	17½	17½
Poland	5	3	50	25
Portugal and colonies	5	3	50	25
Rhodesia (Northern)	5	3	25	25
Rhodesia (Southern)	5	3	30	15
Rumania	5	3	50	25
Russia	5	3	50	25
Salvador, El	2	2	25	12½
Seychelles	5	3	50	25
Sierra Leone	5	3	50	25

Country	Letter postage rates to foreign countries from the United States		Letter postage rates to the United States from foreign countries	
	First ounce	Each additional ounce	First unit	Each additional unit
Spain.....	2	2	50	25
Sweden.....	5	3	50	25
Switzerland.....	5	3	50	25
Syria.....	5	3	50	25
St. Helena.....	5	3	50	25
Tonga Islands.....	5	3	50	25
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2	2	20	15
Tunis.....	5	3	50	25
Turkey.....	5	3	50	25
Turks Island.....	2	2	25	15
Union of South Africa.....	5	3	30	15
Uruguay.....	2	2	50	25
Venezuela.....	5	3	50	25
Virgin Islands.....	2	2	20	15
Zanzibar.....	5	2	50	25

The weight unit of international letter postage rates varies according to countries from 1 ounce to 20 grams, or about three-fourths of an ounce to 15 grams, or a little more than half an ounce. The United States uses the maximum weight unit. International postage rates are based on gold. In countries where a depreciation in money values have occurred postage rates have been frequently raised accordingly to conform with the gold basis. The following news item shows that France has recently increased its postage rates:

PARIS, March 29.—Notice was given to-day of a 50 per cent increase in postage on letters from France to foreign countries, effective April 1. This will make the postal rate to the United States 75 centimes, with an additional 75 centimes for registered letters.

SPANISH-AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTION

As a further indication of the comparative modesty of United States postage rates, as compared with the postage rates of other countries on the Western Hemisphere, the following instance is cited:

In the Spanish-American postal convention, signed at Madrid, November 13, 1920, between Spain, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, the United States, the Philippine Islands, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, the following regulation, among others, was approved:

It is decreed as a fundamental principle that in the postal relations between the contracting countries the rates which each administration has established in its domestic service shall apply.

In keeping with the terms of the foregoing provision, the domestic postage rates of each of the several contracting countries shall apply in their international postal relations. Thus we find that while the United States charges only 2 cents for each ounce and 2 cents for each additional ounce thereafter, letter postage rates, that the rate charged by these several contracting countries for the same service is much higher. The following table shows the rate charged for mail consigned for delivery in the United States:

Table showing domestic letter postage rate of countries included in the Spanish-American Postal Convention, November 13, 1920

Country	Postage rate per first unit	Postage rate per additional unit	
		Cents	Cents
United States.....	2	2	
Argentina.....	2	2	
Bolivia.....	5	2½	
Brazil.....	10	5	
Colombia.....	3	3	
Costa Rica.....	2½	2½	
Cuba.....	2	2	
Chile.....	10	2½	
Dominican Republic.....	2	2	
Ecuador.....	2½	2½	
Guatemala.....	10	6	
Haiti.....	5	3	
Honduras.....	3	3	
Mexico.....	5	5	
Nicaragua.....	3	2	
Panama.....	2	2	
Paraguay.....	10	5	
Peru.....	2½	2½	
Uruguay.....	10	5	
Venezuela.....	10	5	

Mr. Chairman, during the past 10 years the average price of all commodities and services in the United States has increased 70 per cent. If letter mail were increased by that same percentage, there would be a postal surplus of more than \$175,000,000 after paying all present costs of the entire department.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

Second-class mail matter includes newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals bearing notice of entry as second-class matter. Rates are based on eight zones and cover the advertising portions of the periodical with a rate of 1½ cents a pound on the reading portions. But newspapers and other periodicals may be sent by others than the publisher or news agent at a rate of 1 cent for 4 ounces.

Second-class rates are the only ones which have been increased during the past 10 years. In 1914 the rate was 1 cent a pound any distance. In the war revenue act of 1917 the zone system was established with rates on the advertising portions amounting to 2 cents in the first and second zones, 3 cents in the third, 5 cents in the fourth, 6 cents in the fifth, 7 cents in the sixth, 9 cents in the seventh, and 10 cents in the eighth.

In other words, the advertising portion of a periodical sent to the eighth zone now costs 1,000 per cent more than it cost 10 years ago.

The total weight of mailings on newspapers and periodicals as second-class matter at the rate of postage and the free in county publications during the fiscal year of 1923 was 1,326,947,557 pounds.

On mailings at the pound rate the revenue was \$28,601,348.20.

The advertising portions of the publications subject to pound rates mailed during the year weighed in the aggregate 488,937,101 pounds, on which \$17,544,758.14 was collected, making the average cost 3.58 cents a pound.

On both reading matter and advertising in publications subject to the zone rate the average postage paid was 2.46 cents a pound.

There has been an increase in the postage rates on the advertising portions of these publications during the past 10 years of 258 per cent. And counting both reading and advertising matter there has been a general advance in second-class rates amounting to 146 per cent.

The rates now are considerably higher than fourth-class rates on similar merchandise. For instance, a parcel of printed matter weighing 50 pounds can now be sent a distance of 150 miles by parcel post for 54 cents. Fifty pounds of advertising matter in newspapers sent by the publisher having second-class entry the same distance costs \$1.

Any person can send a periodical weighing 1 pound from Washington to San Francisco for 4 cents. But if the publisher of that periodical wants to send it and it contains half advertising and half reading matter it will cost him 5½ cents to do so.

The second-class rates are also higher than express rates and as a result a large volume of this class of mail is being carried by private means of transportation.

The express companies also offer inducements to publishers that they can not secure through the post office. They collect the bundles, offer more expeditious delivery to news agents, give unlimited insurance, have greater facility in claim collections and show delivery receipts.

It is the practice now of many magazine publishers to have different offices of entry or to send their publications by fast freight and express to certain centers and then mail to points within the first zone. The entire expense of delivery is thus put upon the Post Office Department, while the profit that might be secured on the transportation cost alone is lost.

If anyone will propose a practical scheme of securing more revenue from these publications I will support it gladly. It can not be done by adding to the present zone rates, for that will simply drive more of this matter out of the mails. It might be done by a revision of the rates to get a greater volume into the mails at the point of origin instead of at centers of first zones.

In any case the entire revenues last year from all second-class matter amounted to but \$28,000,000, so that it is impossible to expect any large additional amount from this class of mail matter.

THIRD-CLASS MAIL MATTER

Third-class mail matter includes circulars and miscellaneous printed matter less than 4 pounds in weight.

Under existing postal laws and regulations a great many exceptions and incongruities exist with respect to third-class (printed matter) and fourth-class (parcel post) matter.

The rates for printed matter are as follows: Up to 4 pounds, 1 cent for each 2 ounces; over 4 pounds, parcel-post zone rates;

printed books, 1 cent for 2 ounces up to 8 ounces; over 8 ounces, zone rates apply.

The rates for parcel post are 1 cent for each ounce up to 4 ounces, and the zone rates for parcels over 4 ounces.

Seeds, bulbs, and so forth, 1 cent for each 2 ounces up to 8 ounces; over 8 ounces, zone rates.

Printed matter—third class—weighing less than 4 pounds can not be insured nor sent C. O. D., but can be registered. However, when such matter weighs over 4 pounds it can be insured or sent C. O. D., but can not be registered, as the classification for such matter changes after the 4-pound limit is passed. Printed books, however, regardless of weight, are classified under the fourth class and, therefore, can be insured or sent C. O. D., but can not be registered.

A parcel of printed matter weighing 4 pounds when sent from a given post office to another post office in the second zone, the postage chargeable is 32 cents, but if such a parcel weighs 4 pounds 1 ounce it can be mailed between the same two cities for 9 cents.

Cases like the following frequently happen: A patron presents two rolls of printed matter for mailing to the post office in the third zone, one weighing 3 pounds 12 ounces, which requires 30 cents postage; the other, containing exactly the same kind of inclosures, weight 4 pounds 15 ounces, and requires postage in the amount of 14 cents only. These charges are exactly in accordance with the regulations, but it is a difficult matter to explain to the patrons of the service how they can send a larger parcel for less than it costs to send a smaller one to the same place. Also a parcel of printed matter weighing 7 pounds, when mailed to the eighth zone, the postage chargeable is 84 cents. However, if the patron chooses to divide the parcel into two parcels weighing 3½ pounds each the charge is 28 cents for each parcel, or 56 cents for the two, against 84 cents for the single parcel.

Seeds, bulbs, and so forth, if intended for planting, have a special rate of 1 cent for 2 ounces up to 8 ounces, but if intended for food, the rate chargeable is 1 cent for each ounce up to 4 ounces, after which it takes the parcel-post zone rate. In other words, onions for planting require a different rate of postage than if intended for food.

Printed books are classified as parcel post, regardless of weight, but in many instances it is very difficult to determine at what point the change takes place from a pamphlet to a book. It is a general understanding, however, that pamphlets containing 24 or more pages are to be rated as books.

Postal employees have considerable difficulty in discriminating between third and fourth class matter. For example, blank paper is fourth class; the same paper, if printed, is third class. If printed, but intended for use as samples of paper, it is fourth class. Printed forms, if mainly printed—that is, more than one-half of the surface being printed—are regarded as third class; while if less than one-half the surface is printed, are regarded as fourth class. In many instances it is very difficult to determine the classification. Lithographs are third class, while drawings are fourth class. Maps printed on paper are third class, but if printed on cloth are fourth class.

The foregoing are a few of the inconsistencies in the classification of mail matter. The regulations require that when a parcel containing both third and fourth class matter the postage applicable to the higher class should be charged. When such parcels are presented, it is necessary for the receiving clerk to figure the postage at both rates in order to ascertain the higher rate. If a parcel of mixed third and fourth class matter is presented weighing 3 pounds, and intended for mailing to the fifth zone, the postage at the fourth-class rate is 20 cents, while the postage at the third-class rate, or 2 ounces for a cent, is 24 cents, therefore the parcel takes the third-class rate.

Another actual condition that prevails is in the case of premium coupons issued by tobacconists. Such coupons, if printed, are third-class, but if tin tobacco tags are used, they are fourth-class. The coupons may be registered. The tags can not be registered, but can be insured or sent C. O. D., but if the printed coupons weigh over 4 pounds they can not be registered but can be sent insured or C. O. D.

There appears to be no logical reason for distinctions between third and fourth class matter. Why should merchandise weighing 4 ounces or less be charged 1 cent postage for each ounce, and printed matter of the same weight 1 cent for each 2 ounces, while merchandise over 4 ounces is subject to the cheaper zone rates, whereas printed matter would have to reach 4 pounds before such rates would apply.

The consolidation of the two classes of mail matter referred to appears to be urgently needed for the simplification of rates

and classifications. Such consolidation would be of much benefit to the postal employees and to the mailing public, and would relieve postmasters and the Post Office Department of the necessity of deciding many of the technical questions that arise under the present arrangement. It would undoubtedly be advantageous if the terms third-class matter and fourth-class matter were discontinued and all such matter embraced under one class designated "parcel post."

There have been no changes in third-class rates during the past 10 years. If third and fourth class were consolidated into parcel-post mail, it would be a source of satisfaction to the present shippers of third-class mail and by fair adjustments could also be made to yield an increased revenue.

FOURTH-CLASS MAIL MATTER

Fourth-class mail matter embraces that known as domestic parcel-post mail and includes merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants; books, including catalogues, miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other mailable matter not included in the other three classes.

The present rates are 1 cent for each 2 ounces on parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants.

One cent an ounce on parcels weighing less than 4 ounces containing other articles.

Other parcels are chargeable at pound rates according to distance and zone.

For the information of the committee let me cite section 8 of the act of August 24, 1812, known as the parcel post law. It reads as follows:

That hereafter fourth-class mail matter shall embrace all other matter, including farm and factory products, not now embraced by law in either the first, second, or third class, not exceeding 11 pounds in weight, nor greater in size than 72 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employee or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter, and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

That for the purposes of this section the United States and its several possessions, excepting the Philippine Islands, shall be divided into units of area 30 minutes square, identical with a quarter of the area formed by intersecting parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude, represented on appropriate postal maps or plans, and such units of areas shall be the basis of eight postal zones, as follows:

The first zone shall include all territory within such quadrangle, in conjunction with every contiguous quadrangle, representing an area having a mean radial distance of approximately 50 miles from the center of any given unit of area.

The second zone shall include all units of area outside of the first zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 150 miles from the center of a given unit of area.

The third zone shall include all units of area outside the second zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 300 miles from the center of a given unit of area.

The fourth zone shall include all units of area outside the third zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 600 miles from the center of a given unit of area.

The fifth zone shall include all units of area outside the fourth zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 1,000 miles from the center of a given unit of area.

The sixth zone shall include all units of area outside the fifth zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 1,400 miles from the center of a given unit of area.

The seventh zone shall include all units of area outside the sixth zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 1,800 miles from the center of a given unit of area.

The eighth zone shall include all units of area outside the seventh zone.

That the rate of postage on fourth-class matter weighing not more than 4 ounces shall be 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce; and on such matter in excess of 4 ounces in weight the rate shall be by the pound, as hereinafter provided, the postage in all cases to be prepaid by distinctive postage stamps affixed.

That except as provided in the next preceding paragraph, postage on matter of the fourth class shall be prepaid at the following rates:

On all matter mailed at the post office from which a rural route starts for delivery on such route, or mailed at any point on such route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or on any rural route starting therefrom, and on all matter mailed at a city-carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office, or at any office for local delivery, 5 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the first zone, except as provided in the next preceding paragraph, 5 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 3 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the second zone, 6 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 4 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the third zone, 7 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 5 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the fourth zone, 8 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 6 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the fifth zone, 9 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 7 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the sixth zone, 10 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 8 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the seventh zone, 11 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 10 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the eighth zone and between the Philippine Islands and any portion of the United States, including the District of Columbia and the several Territories and possessions, 12 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 12 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

That the Postmaster General shall provide such special equipment, maps, stamps, directories, and printed instructions as may be necessary for the administration of this section; and for the purpose of this section, and to supplement existing appropriations, including the hiring of teams and drivers, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$750,000.

The classification of articles mailable, as well as the weight limit, the rates of postage, zone or zones, and other conditions of mailability, under this act, if the Postmaster General shall find on experience that they or any of them are such as to prevent the shipment of articles desirable, or to permanently render the cost of the service greater than the receipts of the revenue therefrom, he is hereby authorized, subject to the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission after investigation, to re-form from time to time such classification, weight limit, rates, zone or zones, or conditions, or either, in order to promote the service to the public or to insure the receipt of revenue from such service adequate to pay the cost thereof.

The Postmaster General shall make provision by regulation for the indemnification of shippers for shipment injured or lost, by insurance or otherwise, and, when desired, for the collection on delivery of the postage and price of the article shipped, fixing such charge as may be necessary to pay the cost of such additional services.

The Postmaster General may readjust the compensation of star-route and screen-wagon contractors if it should appear that as a result of the Parcel Post System the weight of the mails handled by them has been materially increased. Before such readjustment, however, a detailed account must be kept as to the amount of business handled by such star-route or screen-wagon contractors before and after this section becomes effective for such a period to clearly demonstrate the amount of the increase and that such increase in the weight of the mails was due to the adoption of the Parcel Post System.

That the establishment of zones and postage rates of this section shall go into effect January 1, 1913.

That this act shall not in any way affect the postage rate on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants as fixed by section 482 of the Postal Laws and Regulations.

That for the purpose of a further inquiry into the subject of the general parcel post and all related subjects, a joint committee of six persons (Members of Congress), three of whom shall be appointed by the President of the Senate and three by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is constituted, with full power to appoint clerks, stenographers, and experts to assist them in this work. That the Postmaster General and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall furnish such data and otherwise render such assistance to the said committee as may be desired or available. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of this committee the sum of \$25,000 is hereby appropriated out of the moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The committee shall report fully to Congress at the earliest date possible.

That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

The joint committee to investigate the parcel post act was composed of Senators J. L. Bristow, chairman, C. E. Townsend, and N. P. Bryan. The House Members were D. E. Finley, D. J. Lewis, and John J. Gardner.

This report, which is dated December 1, 1914, contains the only data on the number of packages of parcel-post matter received and dispatched at post offices.

The parcel post law was inaugurated January 1, 1913. The period covered in the inquiry and investigation by the joint commission was one month less than two years. The report stated that the figures show an excess mail-order business aggregating 74,783,645 parcels, while the excess farm-products business was 7,225.

One of the most convincing arguments used in Congress for the enactment of the parcel post law was the great convenience and help it would be to the farmers. But this report did not show that it had so resulted. The following summary of recommendations winds up the report of the committee:

The reestablishment of the first zone, so that the equitable adjustment of rates originally given local shippers may be restored.

A revision of the rates and weights of third and fourth class mail matter, so as to protect the revenues of the department.

A change of rates for parcels, so that fractional parts of a pound may be charged for at the rate of 1 cent an ounce until such charge equals the pound rate to zone of destination.

The substitution of some other type of container than sacks for a large part of the parcel-post mail.

The separation of fourth-class mail from other mail when it seriously interferes with the safety or prompt dispatch and transportation of other mail.

The discontinuance of delivery of parcel-post matter from moving trains.

The providing of penalties for the improper handling of mail by postal employees.

A more complete system of record for insured and C. O. D. mail in transit, and permission to examine the contents of C. O. D. parcels by the addressee before acceptance of the same, under proper restrictions.

The designation of departmental officials in every commercial center of the country who shall be authorized to adjust claims for damage to insured mail.

The devising of a system by which the interest of the rural and star-route carriers may be more nearly identical with that of the patrons by basing the compensation of the carriers to some extent upon the amount of business which they handle.

The readjustment of the rates to the different zones so that the sum of the local rates will not be less than the through rate, in order that the reshipment of parcels at an intermediate point between the post office of origin and that of final destination shall no longer be profitable.

Since the inauguration of parcel post the following list of departmental orders amending the Postal Laws and Regulations with respect to parcel-post and fourth-class mail matter has been issued:

Order No. 7241, June 26, 1913, making all postage stamps valid in payment of postage on parcel-post matter.

Order No. 7349, July 25, 1913, increasing the limit of weight of parcel-post matter in the first and second zones from 11 pounds to 20 pounds and modifying the postage rates on matter for local delivery and for delivery within the first and second zones.

Order No. 7706, December 6, 1913, increasing the limit of weight of fourth-class mail for delivery within the first and second zones from 20 to 50 pounds and in the other zones from 11 to 20 pounds and modifying the postage rates on parcels for delivery within the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth zones.

Order No. 7705, December 6, 1913, extending the parcel-post classification to books.

Order No. 7880, March 13, 1914, putting into effect the act of March 9, 1914, regarding the postage on seeds, etc.

Order No. 8000, April 27, 1914, putting into effect the act of April 24, 1914, regarding the postage on seeds, etc.

Order No. 9005, July 10, 1915, increasing the limit of size of parcel-post matter to 84 inches in length and girth combined.

Order No. 9010, July 13, 1915, increasing the rate of postage on parcel-post matter for delivery within the first and second zones in cases where the distance by the shortest regular mail route from the office of origin to the office of delivery is 300 miles or more.

Order No. 1140, February 26, 1918, increasing the limit of weight of parcel-post matter to 70 pounds within the first, second, and third zones and to 50 pounds in the other zones.

The Parcel Post Service was instituted January 1, 1913. As originally established its operation was placed on a zone system, from first to eighth zones, inclusive, a classification which still exists. Subsequently a local delivery zone with special postage rates applying thereto has been added.

As originally established, 11 pounds was the maximum weight limit admissible to parcel post. This weight limit has been increased from time to time until it now stands at 70 pounds for the first, second, and third zones, with 50 pounds for the remaining zones. In many instances parcels intended for foreign countries weighing 22 pounds are admissible.

As originally established the girth limit of a parcel acceptable for mailing was 72 inches. This girth has been increased to 84 inches.

As originally established the schedule of parcel-post postage rates was some 50 per cent (estimated) higher than the prevailing rates. These postage rates have been reduced from time to time until the present classification applies. In no instance has there been an increase in parcel-post postage rates.

The reductions in rates on parcel post through these orders of the Post Office Department may be summarized as follows:

THE ORIGINAL PARCEL POST SYSTEM ENACTED AUGUST 24, 1912,
EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1913

WEIGHT

One to, and including, 11 pounds.

SIZE

Not to exceed 72 inches in combined length and girth.

ZONES

Eight zones, exclusive of local limits.

RATES

Local zone: 5 cents first pound, 1 cent each additional pound.
First zone: 5 cents first pound, 3 cents each additional pound.
Second zone: 6 cents first pound, 4 cents each additional pound.
Third zone: 7 cents first pound, 5 cents each additional pound.
Fourth zone: 8 cents first pound, 6 cents each additional pound.
Fifth zone: 9 cents first pound, 7 cents each additional pound.
Sixth zone: 10 cents first pound, 8 cents each additional pound.
Seventh zone: 11 cents first pound, 9 cents each additional pound.
Eighth zone: 12 cents first pound, 10 cents each additional pound.

THE PARCEL POST SYSTEM AS AMENDED JULY 25, 1913

WEIGHT

One to, and including, 20 pounds for local, first, and second zones.

One to, and including, 11 pounds for other zones.

RATES

Local zone: 5 cents first pound, 1 cent additional for each additional 2 pounds.
First zone: 5 cents first pound, 1 cent additional for each additional pound.
Second zone: 5 cents first pound, 1 cent additional for each additional pound.
Third zone: 7 cents first pound, 5 cents additional for each additional pound.
Fourth zone: 8 cents first pound, 6 cents additional for each additional pound.
Fifth zone: 9 cents first pound, 7 cents additional for each additional pound.
Sixth zone: 10 cents first pound, 8 cents additional for each additional pound.
Seventh zone: 11 cents first pound, 9 cents additional for each additional pound.
Eighth zone: 12 cents first pound, 10 cents additional for each additional pound.

PARCEL POST SYSTEM AS AMENDED DECEMBER 6, 1913

WEIGHT

One to, and including, 50 pounds in local, first, and second zones.

One to, and including, 20 pounds in other zones.

RATES

Local zone: 5 cents first pound, 1 cent for each additional 2 pounds.
First zone: 5 cents first pound, 1 cent for each additional pound.
Second zone: 5 cents first pound, 1 cent for each additional pound.
Third zone: 6 cents first pound, 2 cents for each additional pound.
Fourth zone: 7 cents first pound, 4 cents for each additional pound.
Fifth zone: 8 cents first pound, 6 cents for each additional pound.
Sixth zone: 9 cents first pound, 8 cents for each additional pound.
Seventh zone: 11 cents first pound, 10 cents for each additional pound.
Eighth zone: 12 cents first pound, 12 cents for each additional pound.

PARCEL POST SYSTEM AS AMENDED FEBRUARY 26, 1918.

WEIGHT

One pound to 70, inclusive, in local, first, second, and third zones.
One pound to 50, inclusive, other zones.

RATES

Local zone: 5 cents first pound, 1 cent for each additional 2 pounds.
First zone: 5 cents first pound, 1 cent for each additional pound.
Second zone: 5 cents first pound, 1 cent for each additional pound.
Third zone: 6 cents first pound, 2 cents for each additional pound.
Fourth zone: 7 cents first pound, 4 cents for each additional pound.

Fifth zone: 8 cents first pound, 6 cents for each additional pound.
Sixth zone: 9 cents first pound, 8 cents for each additional pound.
Seventh zone: 11 cents first pound, 10 cents for each additional pound.

Eighth zone: 12 cents first pound, 12 cents for each additional pound.

The facts show that on the bulk of parcel-post mail there has been a reduction of 50 per cent in the rates during the past 10 years. Congress fixed a price for this service which was believed to be fair in 1913. Since then there have been unprecedented conditions of rising costs, but the Post Office Department has practically cut the original rates in two on the large proportion of the business.

Now, in this survey, I have shown that during the past 10 years there has been no increase in first-class and third-class mail, a marked reduction in fourth-class, and only second-class has been increased.

While the department sold its own service at a stationary or decreasing rate in the main, it had to pay much more for every character of service or supplies which it had to buy.

Tremendous additional expenses without proportionate increases in rates have been picked up and carried on the shoulders of the most devoted soldiers of the common good who ever served a government. Work has been speeded up, loads have been made heavier, the number of operations per unit has been vastly increased, but the tremendous extra cost has been absorbed.

That record made in the last 10 years I believe to be without an equal in any business in the world. Let us analyze it just a little.

TOTAL WAGE INCREASES, 1913-1923

During the past 10-year period, and for the purpose of measurably offsetting steadily advancing prices, the wages of postal employees have been increased. These increases, small when individually considered, total an imposing sum when considered collectively. Under date of October 6, 1923, in a news release from the information service of the Post Office Department, the public was told why postal deficits occurred. I quote from this statement:

The cause—or at least one of the contributing causes—of these deficits may be more clearly understood by an examination of the following table, showing the increased cost to the department in compensation to employees under three special acts of Congress passed in 1918, 1919, and 1920:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919	\$33,202,600
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920	68,901,000
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921	110,756,000
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922	118,251,000
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923	122,882,500

Total 453,963,100

The foregoing table shows that approximately half a billion dollars in increased wages had to be met by the Post Office Department during the past 10-year period out of postal revenues fixed on a 1913 basis. This of itself is an obligation that would have bankrupted any private concern and is without a parallel in all industry. But this is only a part of the story.

INCREASED CHARGES FOR MAIL TRANSPORTATION

Mail is transported by railroads and other means of transportation. The item of railway transportation is second only to the item of postal wages in postal expenditures. During the past 10-year period the base pay for railway mail transportation has scored a substantial increase. From time to time the Interstate Commerce Commission has approved petitions from the railroads for increase in the base pay for mail transportation. The steady increase in the amount allotted railroads for this item is shown in the following table:

Audited expenditure for railroad transportation

1914	\$51,488,781.49
1915	54,689,288.41
1916	57,486,382.87
1917	60,887,828.69
1918	60,620,710.64
1919	49,598,830.43
1920	60,836,417.01
1921	174,736,697.64
1922	93,570,975.83
1923	86,239,386.84

RENT, LIGHT, AND FUEL

The rent of buildings for post-office purposes, and the items of light and fuel incidental thereto, amounts to a considerable

¹ Compensation for transportation and pay for railway post office cars consolidated in 1918.

total in necessary postal expenditures. During the past 10-year period, because of steadily advancing costs, the amount expended under this listing has increased by leaps and bounds. Postmaster General New, in his most recent annual report, estimates the increased rentals of post-office quarters since 1913, at 125 per cent. In this connection, Postmaster General New said:

In the annual report for 1921 and again in 1922 the difficulties encountered in securing suitable quarters at reasonable rentals are set forth in detail. The situation at the end of 1923 was somewhat improved, but it is still far from satisfactory. During the fiscal year 1921 the rentals for quarters leased to replace expiring leases were at a rate 147 per cent higher than those replaced. In 1922 it was 131 per cent higher and in 1923, 77.8 per cent higher.

In fact, the problem of advancing rentals for post-office purposes became so serious that former Postmaster General Work under date of August 21, 1922, and again under date of December 14, 1922, addressed a communication to the Joint Conference on Postal Service recommending a sweeping post-office building program as a means of escaping these high rentals.

Under the law as it exists to-day—

Said former Postmaster General Work—

the department is absolutely compelled to execute leases on the best terms it can get, whether they are reasonable or otherwise.

The following table shows the totals for rent, light, and fuel in buildings used for post-office purposes since 1913 up to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923:

1914	\$4,684,421.04
1915	4,857,925.18
1916	5,159,036.39
1917	5,347,612.29
1918	5,751,273.40
1919	6,138,173.74
1920	6,553,812.55
1921	7,873,445.40
1922	10,031,041.07
1923	11,472,467.33

INCREASED COST OF POST-OFFICE SUPPLIES

As further evidence of the fact that everything purchased by the Post Office Department during the past 10-year period had to be bought on a steadily rising market is shown in the case of ordinary postal supplies. The following table lists the items of stationery, wrapping paper, registry and official envelopes, money-order, registry, and postal-savings supplies, and facing slips in their aggregate totals since 1914, up to and including 1923:

1914	\$398,874.00
1915	523,022.28
1916	420,303.00
1917	576,634.59
1918	703,887.81
1919	890,875.88
1920	1,052,119.46
1921	1,755,492.46
1922	909,736.07
1923	750,293.81

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

During recent years additional financial obligations have been charged to the Post Office Department which were formerly not charged against it. Quoting from the recent report of Postmaster General New we find that the expense of the department proper, amounting during the fiscal year 1923 to \$3,416,547.14, were for the first time charged to the expenditures of the Post Office Department. Moreover, in the Post Office appropriation bill to cover postal expenditures for 1925 the employees of the department have been granted an increase in salary which hereafter will have to be paid out of postal revenues.

POSTAL DEFICITS VERSUS POSTAGE RATES

Notwithstanding a steady decline in most postage rates on one hand and a steady increase in postal expenditures on the other, postal deficits in comparison with the volume of business are proportionately no greater to-day than they were 20 or 30 years ago. All things considered, this is a record without parallel in all industry. In the fiscal year 1880, postal receipts amounted to a total of \$33,315,479, while the postal deficit for the same year was \$3,227,325; in 1890 postal receipts amounted to \$60,882,098, while the postal deficit for the same year was \$5,377,450; in 1900 postal receipts amounted to \$102,354,579, while the postal deficit was \$5,385,688; and in 1910 the postal receipts totaled \$224,128,657 and the postal deficit was \$5,848,567. The following table shows the receipts and the expenditures of the Post Office Department for the past six years:

Fiscal year	Postal revenues	Expenditures, obligations, and losses	Operating deficit
1918	\$344,475,962.24	\$345,538,451.69	\$1,060,489.45
1919	369,847,126.20	368,666,738.55	33,819,612.35
1920	437,150,212.53	476,182,713.70	39,032,501.37
1921	463,491,274.70	543,600,647.03	80,018,372.03
1922	484,853,340.71	552,459,732.92	67,606,422.21
1923	532,827,225.00	570,823,232.25	37,985,307.16

Mr. Chairman, I think I have shown beyond a question that the so-called postal deficits during the past 10 years have been due solely to a policy of keeping postage rates stationary or reducing them during a period of rapidly mounting costs.

Thus far the postal workers have taken all burdens upon their shoulders and carried them. They have never complained of the extra work, for they stand for service first, last, and always. But while doing this work with marvelous energy and efficiency they have a right at the very least to compensation which will enable them to provide the necessities of life for themselves and their families.

We have reached a crisis in this service of which every American is proud. The old men may stay in the service, because there is no outside market for their highly specialized skill and knowledge. But new men will not enter the Postal Service. From every city comes the cry that there are no substitutes on the eligible lists and that men will not take the examination.

Postmaster Smith at the hearings declared that the turnover last year in the Detroit post office was more than 100 per cent, and that such a condition would bankrupt any private business in the land.

We must establish a scale of just wages for postal employees lest this great service be demoralized under our eyes. That means that the money to do justice must be secured either through taxation or through increase in postage rates.

If it is deemed best to secure these funds through postal revenues, I believe the logic of the situation drives us to the conclusion that the parcel post offers the best means of securing them.

This is a freight and express business, and it has always been the theory that the matter carried in such a service should pay its own way. The rates have been decreased when they should have been increased. According to a statement issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad system it costs 52 per cent more to-day than it did in 1918 to haul a ton of freight one or more miles.

The express companies are engaged in similar service. Have they reduced rates during the past 10 years? It is absurd to ask the question. In the face of Government monopoly competition they have met increased costs by increasing their own rates from 35 to 50 per cent.

The patron of parcel post sends a 1-pound package a distance of 150 miles for 5 cents. The express rate on the same package for the same distance is 37 cents. Does not common sense indicate that the Post Office Department can not carry a package that distance and deliver it for 5 cents? Also that a substantial increase in the parcel-post rate would not drive the business to the express companies?

The mere handling of a parcel costs a considerable amount. The National Retail Dry Goods Association made an investigation as to the expense of department stores in delivering packages within city limits. It was found that from 12 to 15 cents would be a fair average throughout the country when all items of expense were charged against the service.

In a bill which I introduced some time ago, H. R. 8437, I propose to consolidate third and fourth class mail into parcel-post mail matter and fix a special parcel fee rate of 5 cents on every package above 8 ounces in weight.

There are about 2,500,000,000 parcels now going through the mails. That one provision would produce from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000 and it would not put a burden upon any patron nor would it injure the Parcel Post System.

The Post Office Department agrees in principle with that proposal. Although a statement appeared in the press a few days ago credited to the Postmaster General that my provision would injure the Parcel Post System, he made almost identically the same proposal to the joint committee of the House and Senate Post Office Committees. He changes the rates, but he puts a 5-cent additional charge on the first pound of practically every parcel shipped, with the exception of those which go to the seventh and eighth zones. He also suggests reductions in additional pounds in several of the zones.

His proposal will provide practically all the revenues needed to carry out the salary schedules carried in the Kelly-Edge

bill. It should be adopted with a few minor changes as to weights over 1 pound.

The Postmaster General also makes other recommendations as to increased fees for various services and increased rates on second-class mail.

I have prepared a table showing present rates and proposed rates and express rates, so that they may be readily compared. This table gives the present parcel-post rates, the original parcel-post rates, the so-called Kelly rates under the 5-cent parcel-fee provision, the Postmaster General's proposed parcel-post rates, the present express rates, and the present second-class rates, together with the Postmaster General's proposed second-class rates:

Comparison of the original, present, proposed Kelly, and departmental parcel-post rates with express rates, and also the present and departmental proposed rates on second-class advertising matter

LOCAL DELIVERY

Pounds	Original rates	Present rates	Kelly rates	Depart- ment rates	Express rates	Second-class rates	
						Present rate	Proposed rate
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.37	\$0.02	\$0.03½
2	.06	.06	.11	.11	.37	.04	.07
3	.07	.06	.11	.11	.38	.06	.10½
4	.08	.07	.12	.12	.39	.08	.14
5	.09	.07	.12	.12	.39	.10	.17½
6	.10	.08	.13	.13	.40	.12	.21
7	.11	.08	.13	.13	.42	.14	.24½
8	.12	.09	.14	.14	.42	.16	.28
9	.13	.09	.14	.14	.43	.18	.31½
10	.14	.10	.15	.15	.43	.20	.35
11	.15	.10	.15	.15	.44	.22	.38½
12	.16	.11	.16	.16	.45	.24	.42
13	.17	.11	.16	.16	.45	.26	.45½
14	.18	.12	.17	.17	.47	.28	.49
15	.19	.12	.17	.17	.48	.30	.52½
16	.20	.13	.18	.18	.48	.32	.56
17	.21	.13	.18	.18	.50	.34	.59½
18	.22	.14	.19	.19	.52	.36	.63
19	.23	.14	.19	.19	.52	.38	.66½
20	.24	.15	.20	.20	.53	.40	.70
21	.25	.15	.20	.20	.54	.42	.73½
22	.26	.16	.21	.21	.54	.44	.77
23	.27	.16	.21	.21	.55	.46	.80½
24	.28	.17	.22	.22	.56	.48	.84
25	.29	.17	.22	.22	.57	.50	.87½

FIRST AND SECOND ZONES

Pounds	Original rates	Present rates	Kelly rates	Depart- ment rates	Express rates	Second-class rates	
						Present rate	Proposed rate
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.37	\$0.02	\$0.03½
2	.08	.06	.11	.11	.38	.04	.07
3	.11	.07	.12	.12	.39	.06	.10½
4	.14	.08	.13	.13	.40	.08	.14
5	.17	.09	.14	.14	.42	.10	.17½
6	.20	.10	.15	.15	.43	.12	.21
7	.23	.11	.16	.16	.44	.14	.24½
8	.26	.12	.17	.17	.45	.16	.28
9	.29	.13	.18	.18	.47	.18	.31½
10	.32	.14	.19	.19	.48	.20	.35
11	.35	.15	.20	.20	.52	.22	.38½
12	.38	.16	.21	.21	.53	.24	.42
13	.41	.17	.22	.22	.54	.26	.45½
14	.44	.18	.23	.23	.55	.28	.49
15	.47	.19	.24	.24	.57	.30	.52½
16	.50	.20	.25	.25	.58	.32	.56
17	.53	.21	.26	.26	.59	.34	.59½
18	.56	.22	.27	.27	.60	.36	.63
19	.59	.23	.28	.28	.62	.38	.66½
20	.62	.24	.29	.29	.64	.40	.70
21	.65	.25	.30	.30	.66	.42	.73½
22	.68	.26	.31	.31	.67	.44	.77
23	.71	.27	.32	.32	.68	.46	.80½
24	.74	.28	.33	.33	.69	.48	.84
25	.77	.29	.34	.34	.71	.50	.87½

THIRD ZONE

Pounds	Original rates	Present rates	Kelly rates	Depart- ment rates	Express rates	Second-class rates	
						Present rate	Proposed rate
1	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.37	\$0.03	\$0.04½
2	.12	.08	.13	.13	.38	.06	.08½
3	.17	.10	.15	.15	.39	.09	.12½
4	.22	.12	.17	.17	.40	.12	.17
5	.27	.14	.19	.19	.42	.15	.21½
6	.32	.16	.21	.21	.43	.18	.25½
7	.37	.18	.23	.23	.44	.21	.29½
8	.42	.20	.25	.25	.45	.24	.34½
9	.47	.22	.27	.27	.47	.27	.38½
10	.52	.24	.29	.29	.48	.30	.42½
11	.57	.26	.31	.31	.52	.33	.46½
12	.62	.28	.33	.33	.53	.36	.51
13	.67	.30	.35	.35	.54	.39	.55½
14	.72	.32	.37	.37	.55	.42	.59½
15	.77	.34	.39	.39	.57	.45	.63½
16	.82	.36	.41	.41	.58	.48	.68
17	.87	.38	.43	.43	.59	.51	.72½
18	.92	.40	.45	.45	.60	.54	.76½
19	.97	.42	.47	.47	.62	.57	.80½
20	.1.02	.44	.49	.49	.64	.60	.85
21	.1.07	.46	.51	.51	.66	.63	.89
22	.1.12	.48	.53	.53	.67	.66	.93½
23	.1.17	.50	.55	.55	.68	.69	.97½
24	.1.22	.52	.57	.57	.69	.72	1.02½
25	.1.27	.54	.59	.59	.71	.75	1.06½

Comparison of the original, present, proposed Kelly, and departmental parcel-post rates with express rates, and also the present and departmental proposed rates on second-class advertising matter—Continued

FOURTH ZONE

Pounds	Original rates	Present rates	Kelly rates	Depart- ment rates	Express rates	Second-class rates	
						Present rate	Proposed rate
1	\$0.08	\$0.07	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.38	\$0.05	\$0.05½
2	.14	.11	.16	.15	.40	.10	.10½
3	.20	.15	.20	.18	.43	.15	.15½
4	.26	.19	.24	.21	.45	.20	.21
5	.32	.23	.28	.24	.48	.25	.26½
6	.38	.27	.32	.27	.52	.30	.31½
7	.44	.31	.36	.31	.54	.35	.36½
8	.50	.35	.40	.35	.57	.40	.42
9	.56	.39	.44	.39	.59	.45	.47½
10	.62	.43	.48	.43	.62	.50	.52
11	.68	.47	.52	.47	.67	.55	.57½
12	.74	.51	.56	.51	.69	.60	.63
13	.80	.55	.60	.55	.72	.65	.68½
14	.86	.59	.64	.59	.74	.70	.73½
15	.92	.63	.68	.63	.78	.75	.78½
16	.98	.67	.72	.67	.81	.80	.84
17	1.04	.71	.76	.71	.83	.85	.89½
18	1.10	.75	.80	.75	.86	.90	.94½
19	1.16	.79	.84	.79	.88	.95	.99½
20	1.22	.83	.88	.83	.92	1.00	1.05
21	1.28	.87	.92	.87	.95	1.05	1.10½
22	1.34	.91	.96	.91	.97	1.10	1.15½
23	1.40	.95	1.00	.95	1.00	1.15	1.20½
24	1.46	.99	1.04	.99	1.02	1.20	1.26
25	1.52	1.03	1.08	1.03	1.06	1.25	1.31½

FIFTH ZONE

Pounds	Original rates	Present rates	Kelly rates	Depart- ment rates	Express rates	Second-class rates	
						Present rate	Proposed rate
1	\$0.09	\$0.08	\$0.13	\$0.13	\$0.38	\$0.06	\$0.06½
2	.16	.14	.19	.18	.42		
3	.23	.20	.25	.23	.44		
4	.30	.26	.31	.28	.48		
5	.37	.30	.36	.31	.50		
6	.44	.41	.46	.42	.52		
7	.51	.44	.49	.44	.58		
8	.58	.50	.55	.50	.62		
9	.65	.56	.61	.56	.66		
10	.72	.62	.67	.62	.70		
11	.79	.68	.73	.68	.78		
12	.86	.74	.79	.74	.84		
13	.93	.80	.85	.80	.90		
14	1.00	.86	.91	.86	.97		
15	1.07	.92	.97	.92	.98		
16	1.14	.98	1.03	.98	1.08		
17	1.21	1.04	1.09	1.04	1.15		
18	1.28	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.16		
19	1.35	1.16	1.21				

Comparison of the original, present, proposed Kelly, and departmental parcel-post rates with express rates, and also the present and departmental proposed rates on second-class advertising matter—Continued.

SEVENTH ZONE—continued

Pounds	Original rates	Present rates	Kelly rates	Department rates	Express rates	Second-class rates	
						Present rate	Proposed rate
14	\$1.41	\$1.41	\$1.46	\$1.41	\$1.66		
15	1.51	1.51	1.56	1.51	1.76		
16	1.61	1.61	1.66	1.61	1.86		
17	1.71	1.71	1.76	1.71	1.96		
18	1.81	1.81	1.86	1.81	2.04		
19	1.91	1.91	1.96	1.91	2.12		
20	2.01	2.01	2.06	2.01	2.22		
21	2.11	2.11	2.16	2.11	2.32		
22	2.21	2.21	2.26	2.21	2.42		
23	2.31	2.31	2.36	2.31	2.51		
24	2.41	2.41	2.46	2.41	2.61		
25	2.51	2.51	2.56	2.51	2.70		

EIGHTH ZONE

1	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.17	\$0.16	\$0.47	\$0.10	\$0.10
2	.24	.24	.29	.27	.60		
3	.36	.36	.41	.38	.73		
4	.48	.48	.53	.49	.87		
5	.60	.60	.65	.60	1.00		
6	.72	.72	.77	.72	1.13		
7	.84	.84	.89	.84	1.26		
8	.98	.98	1.01	.96	1.40		
9	1.08	1.08	1.13	1.08	1.52		
10	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.20	1.65		
11	1.32	1.32	1.37	1.32	1.79		
12	1.44	1.44	1.49	1.44	1.92		
13	1.56	1.56	1.61	1.56	2.05		
14	1.68	1.68	1.73	1.68	2.18		
15	1.80	1.80	1.85	1.80	2.32		
16	1.92	1.92	1.97	1.92	2.44		
17	2.04	2.04	2.09	2.04	2.58		
18	2.16	2.16	2.21	2.16	2.70		
19	2.28	2.28	2.33	2.28	2.84		
20	2.40	2.40	2.45	2.40	2.96		
21	2.52	2.52	2.57	2.52	3.09		
22	2.64	2.64	2.69	2.64	3.23		
23	2.76	2.76	2.81	2.76	3.35		
24	2.88	2.88	2.93	2.88	3.49		
25	3.00	3.00	3.05	3.00	3.62		

Mr. Chairman, the small advance proposed for parcel post through either the parcel fee, as I have suggested, or the rates suggested by the Postmaster General would not bring parcel-post rates within hailing distance of express rates.

The present rates are surprisingly low even in the eyes of the great mail-order houses which profit most from them.

I recently received a tire catalogue from one of the largest of these houses, a catalogue which I understand was sent to every possessor of an automobile license in the United States. Here is the glowing tribute to parcel-post rates I read in that catalogue:

Ordering by mail from Ward's is about as easy and simple as using your telephone. Did you ever stop to think that the battery or tires you buy locally probably were ordered by mail? In fact, there are many firms selling tires and auto supplies by mail to dealers only. Selling by mail was originated by Montgomery Ward & Co. more than 52 years ago. To-day Ward's has more customers than ever before. So why should you pay extra profits on tires, a battery, or other supplies, to have some one else order them for you, when you can order them yourself at Ward's and get fully guaranteed merchandise direct from Ward's at a big saving?

PARCEL-POST RATES ARE LOW

It is truly surprising how a good-size package containing a pair of tires may be shipped several hundred miles for a few cents. A study of the extremely low cost for shipping tires and tubes shown in the column next to the prices will reveal another of the big reasons why each year more people are buying from us. This amount is so small that it is only a fraction of your savings. Remember this—you receive packages shipped from Ward's by parcel post at a lower cost than you many times have to pay to have them carried a few blocks by any other method of delivery.

I am of the opinion that a fair increase in these parcel-post rates would still enable these concerns to advertise that they are "surprisingly low" while producing revenues to be used in paying a living wage to the workers who make the system possible.

Mr. Chairman, this whole question is fundamentally an American service question for which Congress alone is responsible. There has been the statement made that the Canadian postal service is on a lower wage basis than America and that that is an argument that the present wage scale should stand.

Why, gentlemen of the committee, there is twice as much business done in the New York post office as in the entire Dominion of Canada.

And the fact is that when everything is taken into consideration the Canadian postal service is on as high a basis as ours. On the comparison with receipts it is very much higher. Here is an official statement from the Canadian railway mail service which should be enlightening:

Canadian Railway Mail Service

SALARIES

Maximum annual salary of employee with dependents	\$1,560
Bonus	202
Mileage (1 cent per mile), annual amount approximately	500

Annual income 2,262

Vacations: 18 days annually, plus all holidays.

Sick leave—	Full pay	Half pay
With less than 5 years' service	2 months	1 month
With 5 to 10 years' service	3 months	3 months
With 10 to 15 years' service	4 months	4 months
With 15 to 20 years' service	5 months	5 months
With 20 to 25 years' service	6 months	6 months
With over 25 years' service	12 months	

LIFE INSURANCE

(Amounts up to \$10,000)

Age 20: \$9.32 per annum per thousand for life.

Age 20: \$9.44 per annum per thousand to 65 years.

Age 20: \$13.32 per annum for 20 years.

Age 20: \$15.60 per annum for 15 years.

Age 20: \$20.28 per annum for 10 years.

Age 20: \$149.70 single premium paid-up policy.

EXAMINATIONS

Can qualify with 90 per cent rating. United States requires 97 per cent rating.

WORKING CONDITIONS

Forty-eight hours per week. United States same except that Canadian service recognizes night differential by giving night trains one crew more than day trains thus reducing the actual number of hours on duty.

Those who compare Canadian with United States postal pay should also not forget to state that the Canadian employees recently took a 98 per cent vote to strike unless they received more adequate compensation.

Contrast that with the methods of the United States employees. Faced with dire distress they have only respectfully petitioned Congress for relief. Without dreaming of the use of the strike weapon; counting themselves public servants who must never waver or falter in their work; deprived of the political weapon in the hands of other groups; they have made their appeal to Congress and the taxpayers. They have won their victory in the favorable expression of opinion. Now that practically unanimous desire must be written into the law of the land.

Mr. Chairman, this is a matter for Congress to decide. The responsibility for fundamental policies does not rest on the Post Office Department, but upon the law-making representatives of the people.

The Joint Commission on Postal Service, after four years of study and investigation, recognized that fact clearly.

In its final report presented by Senator STEERLING February 7, 1924, the commission states:

The appropriation for the Postal Service now approximates \$600,000,000 annually. It directly employs approximately 255,951 people, and indirectly, as in the transportation of the mails by railroad and steamers, many thousands more, and there is no other branch of the Government that approaches the importance of the postal system in this respect. The system spreads over the entire country and to the most remote foreign lands. It is patent with a system so vast, so complex, and affecting so many persons that it is only by painstaking, intelligent, and continued study that provision can be made for its proper conduct. The Congress has been obliged to rely upon the reports which are made to it by department officials, and though these are very valuable, and very generally reliable, they must perforce be influenced by the personal equation.

I knew, Mr. Chairman, we have been hearing a great deal about economy in government, and there is need for real economy. But the underpayment of as loyal and efficient a class of workers as the postal employees is not what the American people mean or understand by economy. There is a point when low wages become wasteful and extravagant. That is the exact situation as to present postal pay. If continued, the rates

now paid will destroy the service by driving out efficient employees through despair, by lowering the morale of all, their efficiency and standards of living. It is never true economy to cheat faithful workers, and fair play is the truest economy in the end.

During this year the Postal Service gets only about 98 cents out of every \$100 paid into the General Treasury. We can afford more than that without being charged with extravagance, or we can adjust postage rates and pay living wages out of the revenues accrued from a service which would then be the cheapest in all the world.

Mr. Chairman, the Postal Service is a service of the people, for the people, and by the people. It comes into more intimate contact with all the people than any other agency of government.

The letter carrier—

Said former Postmaster General Hays—

is an ambassador from Uncle Sam to the homes of America.

To send that city or rural letter carrier out on his daily visits, reminding every American of the dependability and regularity of governmental operation, requires an army of coworkers. It requires the laborers and clerks and supervisors and postmasters in the post offices. It requires the Railway Mail Service and the inspectors. It requires motor delivery service and the directing heads in Washington. It requires 350,000 men and women enlisted in the greatest peace-time army the world has ever seen mustered for human service.

President Harding in his inaugural address made a great statement when he said—

Service is the supreme commitment of life. I would rejoice to proclaim the era of the golden rule and crown it with the autocracy of service.

I have all confidence that this Congress will make a 1924 application of the golden rule by passing without a day's unnecessary delay a just scale of compensation for those who serve an appreciative and appreciating public through the Postal Service.

Mr. SHREVE. I yield seven minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. FAIRFIELD].

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania has been discussing the post-office situation. There has been no public-building program, Federal in character, in this country since 1913. There was a recommendation made in 1922 that these buildings that were needed ought to be appropriated for. That recommendation went before the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee. President Harding and Secretary Work submitted a report that had been most carefully prepared by the department, recommending only where there was absolute need of increased buildings. The word came back from the committee that no bill would be reported out unless it took care of every seeming need, which was interpreted as the need of an individual Congressman to get a public building in his district.

I have gone over the recommendations by the department and find that it recommended 140 buildings. There are 435 Congressmen, and only 140 buildings recommended. These buildings would have been distributed through 41 States. I want to read the concluding paragraph of a letter from Postmaster General Work when he submitted that list. It is as follows:

Let me remind you in closing that this list of cases is but the beginning. They are the ones which are at this moment on my desk pressing for decision. If the policy of constructing post-office buildings is to begin it is apparent that we must discontinue to take care of the acute cases by leasing. There may be many other situations in the country as much in need of additional facilities as some of those in this list, and when our investigations have been sufficiently completed we will present them to you, together with the situations as they occur from time to time when leases expire.

Let me also call to your attention the fact that the business of the Post Office Department, doubling every 10 years, can never be placed on an efficient and stabilized basis until the erection of suitable buildings at suitable places is planned not only on an economic basis but from a scientific and service viewpoint.

Very truly yours,

HUBERT WORK,
Postmaster General.

Unfortunately I have a situation in my own district where the congestion is such that the leading business men in that city can not understand how Congress can neglect to take care of the pressing business situation. The post-office building built when the city contained 25,000 people is still there, and the city now contains 100,000 people. In 1890 the income from

the post office was \$54,000, and to-day it is \$750,000. There have been times when the business had to be carried on out of doors and down on the sidewalk in congested conditions.

It does seem to me, gentlemen of the committee, that there ought to come a time when the Members of this House will say we have enough courage, we have enough conviction as to our sense of duty that we will pass a bill to take care of the needs of the Post Office Department, even if we can not provide for each individual Congressman in his particular district.

I shall introduce a bill to-day covering these 140 cases, distributed through 41 States, and while I am not at all in sympathy, in general, with the idea that legislation should be taken away from a committee, I do believe that the time ought to come when necessary buildings should be provided for, independent of political logrolling. [Applause.] There is no chance for any individual to get out of the committee a particular bill. The members of the committee that my people are calling upon do not respond. If this House will take the recommendation of men who know in the administration, if the House will take charge in a business way of the appropriation for necessary public buildings, the country will applaud.

The average citizen is not deceived by the cheap politics of men who are trying to secure unnecessary appropriations. On the other hand, it is difficult for the efficient business man to understand why a great Government like ours will not provide adequate facilities for carrying on its business with dispatch and economy. Some relief should be given. The department is fully informed as to where the need is most pressing. Perhaps not a half dozen cities in the country are to be compared with the needs of Fort Wayne, Ind. Every Inspector of the department, every bureau in the department, the Postmaster General, and the President himself have all recognized the necessity for a new building, and, together with the other cities named in the bill which I have introduced to-day, all have urged the pressing need of immediate relief. The committee refuses to act. If there was ever reason for the House taking pending legislation from a committee it would be amply justified in dealing with the present situation. I am perfectly willing to leave this matter as to who shall be first served to the Post Office Department, which knows all the facts and will give relief where most needed. It is well to remember that the bill which I have introduced is to take care of those places only which the department has said are in dire need of immediate relief.

My own constituency have approved my course in steadfastly refusing to support any political logrolling measure intended to take care of the political necessities of the Members of the House. Let us hope that in harmony with the spirit which inspired the Budget law the House will solve the problem of a public-buildings program in the interest of the needs of the service and independent of political considerations. The bill which I have introduced comes from an executive department that in its recommendation knows no North nor South, nor East nor West, but recommends that buildings be erected where the department fully recognizes their essential need.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I desire to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHREVE] for his courtesy extended to me in granting me a part of his limited time. I felt that I did not have any call upon him, but his gracious attitude is something that I appreciate very much indeed.

Two days ago a bill that came from the Senate passed the House, and in all probability is law to-day. It is a bill granting to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the city of New Orleans the privilege of building a bridge across the Mississippi River at New Orleans.

At first glance or thought that does not seem so important in this wonderful age of vast industrial enterprise, engineering triumphs, architectural conquests, and commercial argosies that surpass in real adventure the classical story of Jason and the Golden Fleece, and yet, as one thinks the second time of a bridge across the Father of Waters at New Orleans, the whole history of the great valley looms on his vision and the imagination is stirred with the stories of rafts, of steamboats, the trips of the *Natchez* and the *Robert E. Lee*, and the memorable race of those two magnificent steamers that held spellbound millions of people nigh onto 50 years ago. But the bridge! Some years ago I heard Robert Ingersoll, who was then familiarly known to his countrymen from ocean to ocean as Bob Ingersoll, say down in New Orleans during the course of one of his magnificently inspiring addresses that it is a long cry from the trunk of a tree thrown across a creek to the Brooklyn Bridge, and I thought on that night that a wonderful

vista of the past was opened to me, for with that expression he unlocked the gates of history. A man possessing imagination who heard that remark could see history unroll its long, bloody, and awe-inspiring annals and in fleeting vision pass before his mind's eye. The last word in bridge engineering, of course, is supposed to be in the wonderful bridges that cross the rivers at New York, but from the cursory reading that I have given the subject it appears that after all from a scientific, from an engineering, standpoint we have not made such marvelous progress as we may flatter ourselves in this direction—in many, many centuries—because probably beginning at a period not less than a thousand years before the birth of Christ there were remarkable bridges thrown across the Euphrates, the Tigres, the Nile, the ruins of which are the marvel, the wonder, the admiration of the engineering world to-day. Babylon, Greece, and Rome long before the Christian era could boast of bridges that really furnished the models for the splendid structures that spanned the Tiber, the Seine, the Thames, and in later times the Hudson, the Mississippi, and other great rivers.

But the point I want to come to is that we have at last reached a point where we are about to build the last bridge on the Mississippi River above the magnificent, the beautiful, the famous old city of New Orleans, the city of song and story, of tradition and romance, of history and atmosphere. "East is east and west is west and never the twain shall meet" will no longer be applicable to the east and west branches of the Mississippi River, and all that they mean presently to the students of history and to the commercial progress of this country. It is remarkable, Mr. Chairman, that one can contemplate, that one can talk about building a bridge at New Orleans that will require in all probability the going down for 100 or 200 feet below the surface in order to get a substantial foundation. Yes, my friends, remarkable, for 40 years ago the engineering world would have laughed at the idea. And that brings to my mind the thought that after all the growth of the country is not entirely evidenced by its territorial expansion, or by the number of people that may be found within its borders. The growth of a country from a sanitary, scientific, engineering, architectural standpoint may, after all, be more important. I can remember as a boy in the city of New Orleans when you could not drive a spade in the ground more than 2 feet without striking water, and I can remember the tears that sprang to my eyes as a child when I saw coffins put down in the cemeteries after unusually heavy tropical rains, where they were practically covered with and inundated in water. Yet I saw that city under the magic touch of engineers, scientists, raise itself out of what might have been termed a swamp until to-day we have structures 25 stories high, in the cupola of which there are lights that may be seen from 40 miles down the Mississippi River.

During that period of, say, forty three or four years that have passed over my lifetime on this earth I have seen some of the most wonderful things a man could contemplate, but nothing grander than the butterfly growth of New Orleans. I am glad that I have lived in the age where I saw a city taken, as I say, out of a veritable morass and transformed into one of the greatest emporiums in all the world. It is wonderful to think of a city lower than the Mississippi by a great many feet when the Mississippi is at its highest show by its engineering skill what can be done under adverse conditions to construct a drainage and sewage service that meant the redemption of that city, and that so added by its experiments and progress to scientific knowledge that to-day engineers can go down and find a foundation in that city just as secure as they can in the rocky foundations of New York. Yes; New Orleans is to write another great chapter to the history of America, and when it is completed you must come down there and see it—the last bridge on the Mississippi.

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

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional moments.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I desire to thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. GRIFFIN] for his courtesy. I am glad to have had the opportunity of listening to the wonderful constructive addresses that we have heard here to-day. I wish that every newspaper man in this country—by that I mean the editors and the young men who do the reportorial work—as well as the head of every big institution, from the president and manager down to the man who performs the humblest service in every corporation of this country who are interested in knowing how their countrymen are getting along, could have been here to-day, or who will read the in-

forming addresses delivered by my colleagues. After all, the old saying that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives is not quite a truism. We have found out a great deal to-day as to how our own countrymen live and how they would like to live. I wish these people to whom I refer could have heard the wonderful speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLY], showing the splendid organization of the Postal Service.

I wish they could have heard the address made by the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. FAIRFIELD] on the necessity for this country keeping abreast of the times and furnishing the necessary buildings in order to transact our postal and other administrative business. I am quite convinced at times that some of the most interesting parts of congressional life are to be found here under general debate.

I am going to conclude because I know the hour is getting late. I have spoken in a desultory and perhaps somewhat disconnected way, but if I have gotten to my countrymen through these few remarks an idea of the wonderful progress that we have made in the city away down at the mouth of the Mississippi River, almost at the Gulf of Mexico, I can feel satisfied for the effort I have made at interesting you in our dreams, hopes, and accomplishments. For, after all, we are one great, strong people—and from the part you may judge the whole. What New Orleans has won in the way of commercial success and material splendor indicates the marvelous growth and the glory that was of Greece, the grandeur that was of Rome, worthy the country as a whole, during the last half century. [Applause.]

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

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TILSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 8350, had come to no resolution thereon.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following message from the President.

The Clerk read as follows:

TEMPORARY INCREASE IN THE COAST GUARD

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the request contained in House Concurrent Resolution No. 20, of April 12, 1924, I am returning herewith House bill No. 6815, entitled "An act to authorize a temporary increase in the Coast Guard for law enforcement."

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 15, 1924.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I send to the clerk's desk a concurrent resolution and ask its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut presents a concurrent resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Concurrent Resolution 21

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate 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 (H. R. 6815) entitled, "An act to authorize a temporary increase of the Coast Guard for law enforcement," be rescinded and that in the reenrollment of the said bill the following amendment be made, viz: On page 2, line 44, after the word "enlisted," insert "warrant."

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, this makes the correction.

The question was taken, and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent,

Mr. MORIN was granted leave of absence indefinitely on account of illness in family.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 41 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, April 16, 1924, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

435. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the legislative establishment of the United States for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1925, for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers, \$100,000, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. LANGLEY: Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. 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; without amendment (Rept. No. 511). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SINNOTT: Committee on the Public Lands. H. J. Res. 237. A joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold his approval of the adjustment of the Northern Pacific land grants, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 512). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WHITE of Kansas: Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress. S. J. Res. 22. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress, and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress; with an amendment (Rept. No. 513). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HILL of Alabama: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 7145. A bill granting the Fort Macon (N. C.) Military Reservation to the State of North Carolina; with amendments (Rept. No. 515). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. WAINWRIGHT: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 8259. A bill to authorize the President to reconsider the case of Frederic K. Long and to reappoint him a captain in the Regular Army; without amendment (Rept. No. 514). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 8679) to establish a Federal system for the cooperative marketing of agricultural products and to encourage and develop a more orderly and economical method in distributing and marketing such products in interstate and foreign commerce; to create a Federal marketing board and provide for cooperative commodity boards; to encourage and aid in the formation and extension of cooperative marketing associations, cooperative clearing house associations, and terminal marketing associations; to correlate the activities of such boards and associations and provide for their inclusion within such system; to bring about education and cooperation in the diversification, production, and marketing of agricultural products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 8680) for the purpose of preserving life at sea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HAMMER: A bill (H. R. 8681) to erect a post-office building in the city of North Wilkesboro, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8682) to erect a post-office building in the city of Thomasville, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 8683) providing for the holding of the United States district court at Okmulgee, Okla.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORE of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 8684) to amend the act of August 24, 1912 (ch. 389, par. 7, 37 Stat. 555), making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 8685) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. JEFFERS: A bill (H. R. 8686) authorizing the health officer of the District of Columbia to issue a permit for

the removal of the remains of the late George Mauger Burklin and the remains of the late Anton Lerch Burklin from Glenwood Cemetery, District of Columbia, to Fort Lincoln Cemetery, Prince Georges County, Md.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 8687) to authorize alterations to certain naval vessels and to provide for the construction of additional vessels; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 8688) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase wheat at the farmer's home market town, instead of on the Chicago Board of Trade, and to store, sell, and export that wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RATHBONE: A bill (H. R. 8689) to recognize the military war services of adjutant generals and United States property and disbursing officers as Federal military war duty during war period, April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, and to issue suitable testimonial of appreciation and recognition to members and former members of district and local draft boards, medical and legal advisory boards, and Government appeal agents for their services during war period, and to consider additional recommendations for awards and citations to former officers and enlisted men of the National Guard on account of World War services; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FAIRFIELD: A bill (H. R. 8690) to increase cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LAGUARDIA: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 243) for the purpose of stabilizing money values and to reestablish normal trade among the nations of the world; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 244) creating a joint committee of three Members of the Senate and three Members of the House to investigate and report to the Congress in respect to the expenditures of the United States relating to its departments, bureaus, boards, and commissions, officers, and employees; the duties thereof and the necessity therefor, and to recommend which, if any, of such departments, bureaus, boards and commissions, officers and employees can be abolished, discontinued, and dismissed, and to investigate and report upon the duplication of work and services now being performed and rendered by the Federal Government and the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 8691) granting a pension to Clarissa Stratton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 8692) for the relief of Harry Best; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 8693) granting a pension to Catherine Wolvogel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CELLER: A bill (H. R. 8694) granting an increase of pension to Edward J. McCauley; to the Committee on Pension.

By Mr. COLLIER: A bill (H. R. 8695) for the relief of C. T. Dillon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 8696) to award a medal of honor to William J. Pearmain; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DRANE: A bill (H. R. 8697) granting a pension to Hannah M. Atha; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 8698) granting an increase of pension to Kate G. Caton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLADAY: A bill (H. R. 8699) granting a pension to Rachel Norfolk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 8700) granting a pension to Effie F. Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCKENZIE: A bill (H. R. 8701) granting a pension to Joe Townsend; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANLOVE: A bill (H. R. 8702) granting a pension to Mary L. Speer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 8703) granting a pension to Belle Boots; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SITES: A bill (H. R. 8704) for the relief of Charles Webster Buck; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 8705) granting an increase of pension to Kitty A. Freeman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 8706) granting a pension to Jemima A. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

2415. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of American Civil Liberties Union, New York City, N. Y., favoring the immediate recognition by the United States of the Philippine Islands as an independent State; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

2416. Also (by request), petition of members and friends of the National Woman's Party meeting at national headquarters, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., requesting Congress to submit to the State legislatures for their approval the equal rights amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2417. By Mr. BOYCE: Petition of the Consumers' League of Delaware, Wilmington, Del., favoring the adoption of proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2418. Also, petition of Sabbath School, First Central Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Del., approving and indorsing the Permanent Court of International Justice; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2419. By Mr. BULWINKLE: Petition of the board of directors of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, approving the provisions of the national defense act, providing for a citizens' army, and for an appropriation by Congress of the sum of not less than \$6,000,000,000 to meet the requirements designated by the act; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2420. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of Thomson-Crooker Shoe Co., Boston, Mass., protesting against the passage of the shoe tag bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

2421. Also, petition of Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass., recommending that the Newton bill, now pending, be modified so as to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission, upon complaint that adequate facilities are not afforded at any port or ports, to rescind the application of section 28 as to any such port or ports if the public interest and the advantage and convenience of the commerce of the people warrant such action; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2422. Also, petition of the Hillson Co., Boston, Mass., protesting against the proposed tax on mah jong games; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2423. By Mr. HUDSON: Petition of the Detroit Council of Postal Associations, Detroit, Mich., favoring the Kelly-Edge bill; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

2424. By Mr. MORTON D. HULL: Petition of citizens of the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, in behalf of Johnson immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2425. Also, petition of Chicago Lithuanians, opposing the Johnson immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2426. By Mr. McSWEENEY: Papers to accompany House bill 7431, granting a pension to Raymond E. Fisher, late of Troop K, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry; to the Committee on Pensions.

2427. By Mr. SITES: Petition of Harrisburg Camp, No. 8, United Spanish War Veterans, Harrisburg, Pa., dated March 28, 1924, indorsing the proposed legislation to increase the pensions of veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Phillipine insurrection, and the China relief expedition; to the Committee on Pensions.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1924

(*Legislative day of Thursday, April 10, 1924*)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Adams	Fletcher	McKellar	Shortridge
Bayard	Frazier	McKinley	Simmons
Borah	George	McLean	Smith
Brandegee	Gerry	McNary	Smoot
Broussard	Glass	Mayfield	Spencer
Bruce	Gooding	Moses	Stanfield
Bursum	Hale	Neely	Stephens
Cameron	Harrel	Norbeck	Sterling
Capper	Harris	Norris	Swanson
Caraway	Harrison	Oddie	Trammell
Colt	Heflin	Overman	Underwood
Copeland	Howell	Pepper	Wadsworth
Cummins	Johnson, Minn.	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Curtis	Jones, N. Mex.	Pittman	Walsh, Mont.
Dale	Kendrick	Ralston	Warren
Dial	Keyes	Reed, Pa.	Weller
Edge	King	Robinson	Willis
Edwards	Ladd	Sheppard	
Ernst	Lodge	Shields	
Fernald	McCormick	Shipstead	

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce the absence of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] owing to illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

I also wish to announce the absence of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] on account of illness in his family. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

I was requested to announce that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent in attendance upon hearings before a special investigating committee of the Senate.

Mr. GERRY. I wish to announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] is absent because of illness in his family.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present.

Mr. LODGE obtained the floor.

Mr. GLASS. Will the Senator yield to me for just a moment?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, purely on the assumption that none of my colleagues on this side of the Chamber and none of the representative leaders of my party outside of the Chamber will want to be held responsible for the address which I ventured to make yesterday I want to correct a newspaper statement with reference to it.

I find in the New York Evening Post of yesterday, as well as in the Washington Star, a statement which has the caption:

GLASS berates President in bitter speech after conference with party chieftains. Address considered significant as representing planned minority move.

In the text of the article it is stated that—

it became known, as the Senator was speaking, that he had decided on the major points of his address after a conference with a group of influential men of his party, both in and out of Congress.

Mr. President, the only group that knew anything about my speech was the group of women stenographers employed in my office to whom the speech was dictated. Not a living human being on this side of the Chamber or out of the Chamber had notice of a word that I would utter until it was spoken.

INVESTIGATION OF INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I am glad the Senator from Virginia made the statement he has just made, though it was quite needless, for I do not believe anyone who knows the Senator from Virginia would suppose he was making a "group" speech for anyone.

I dislike extremely to take any time which ought to be devoted to the business now before the Senate. I have tried to avoid making any speeches because it seems to me the first duty of the Senate is to dispose of the very important legislation now pending. The immigration bill which we have before us at this moment is a bill of the greatest possible importance to the people of the United States. It will have an effect upon the qualities of American citizenship in years to come when we all have passed away.

But, Mr. President, the Senator from Virginia made a speech yesterday criticizing, as he had an entire right to do, the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. I have no suggestion of fault to make with the manner of the speech, for the Senator from Virginia knows very well how to be severe and parliamentary at the same time. But it seems to me to be a speech of such importance that I do not think I can allow it to pass without any comment at all.

The Senator from Virginia is not one of those who ever for a moment mistakes lungs and language for a speech. His speeches